



## **FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2022 – Revised Template**

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Asia Pacific
<b>Country (ies):</b>	China
<b>Project Title:</b>	GEF Piloting Provincial-level Wetland PA System in Jiangxi Province
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/CPR/052/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	4662
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Poyang Lake National Natural Reserve Administration (PLNNR)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	years 6.5, extended
<b>Project coordinates: (<a href="#">Ctrl+Click here</a>)</b>	Project coordinates were submitted through an online form

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	September 5, 2014
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	January 3, 2017 (EA)
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	January 3, 2022
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	October 6, 2023

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	5,289,000
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>3</sup>:</b>	26,692,000
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	5,194,149
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022<sup>5</sup></b>	30,378,153

### M&E Milestones

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:</b>	2 April 2021
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	March 2020

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

<sup>3</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>4</sup> For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

<sup>6</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

<b>Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):</b>	June, 2020
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date<sup>7</sup>:</b>	<b>April, 2023</b>
<b>Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)</b>	Yes

### Overall ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	S
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	S
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Low risk

### ESS risk classification

<b>Current ESS Risk classification:</b>	Low
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### Status

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	5 <sup>th</sup>
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### Project Contacts

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<sup>7</sup> The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

## 2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

*(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Project objective and Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
<b>Objective</b>	(1) Increase in the area of effective management and protection of wetlands in the Poyang Lake region, through the improvement in management and protection in existing PA hectares (area within PLNNR, Nanji and Duchang reserves)	0 hectares		96,800 hectares	(1) <b>85% achieved. The PLNNR, Nanji NR and Duchang reserve</b> further improved the PA management effectiveness for ha 96,800 through PA planning and management, community development, capacity building , monitoring and evaluation. In particular, the law on wetlands protection and regulations to protect migratory birds were implemented in early 2022.	S
	(2) Increase in the area of effective management and protection of wetlands in the Poyang Lake region, through the expansion of monitoring and patrolling (from 6-7 newly established PLNNR field stations) outside of the boundaries of the PLNNR, Nanji and Duchang wetland reserves	0 hectares		93,821 hectares Total: 190,621 hectares	(2) <b>achieved.</b> Further strengthened the %87 management capacityand effectiveness for 93,821 haPA through establishing 7 field stations, purchased equipment, staff training and capacity building, and species monitoring and piloting community co-management activities for 3 demonstration reserves. Public education activities also contributed to enhance the management effectiveness. In addition, the 10 existing field stations of PLNNR, Duchang NR and Nanji NR also enhance	

<sup>8</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>9</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

<sup>10</sup> Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

<sup>11</sup> Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

Project objective and Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
	<p>(3) Increase in the area of wetland reserves outside of the Poyang Lake region that are strengthened through new provincial level management, planning, information, financing and training frameworks</p> <p>(4) No. of county wetland reserves in the Poyang Lake region are effectively managed and protected, with adequate capacities and management plans</p> <p>(5) Improved score on Ecosystem Health Index (EHI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve</li> <li>•Guanshan National Nature Reserve</li> <li>•Jiangxi Yiyang Chinese Merganser Nature Reserve</li> </ul>	<p>0 hectares</p> <p>0 County Wetland Reserves</p> <p>50%</p> <p>87%</p> <p>60%</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p>67.9%</p> <p>92.59%</p> <p>72.83%</p>	<p>5,662 hectares</p> <p>3 County Wetland Reserves</p> <p>64%</p> <p>Stable or improved</p> <p>Stable or improved</p>	<p>management capacity through conducting capacity building and species monitoring, etc.</p> <p>(3) <b>80% achieved.</b> Finalized Jiangxi Wetland PA Management Strategy and Management Guidelines, which was applied to manage 5662 ha PA outside Poyang Lake Region. Conducted patrols and monitoring activities, and carried out technical and management training.</p> <p>(4) <b>90% achieved. Three</b> county wetland reserves already carried out wetland protection activities according to their respective approved management plan; provided wetland management training to the NR staff; Purchased equipment for three county NRs; Three county reserves already completed conservation zoning plans..</p> <p>(5) <b>70% achieved against the mid-term target</b> EHI training provided in April 2018. Significant progress made in this reporting period. In October 2021. Biodiversity consultant updated concept and work plan second EHI methodology training provided in 2021, data collection already started, EHI data submitted by three natural reserves. The EHI monitoring report covering three natural reserves is under preparation.</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
	(6) No net increase in the area of production activities (illegal plantations and aquaculture operations) within Poyang Lake region in habitat areas for migratory bird species	To be determined during year 1 of project		0% increase	(6) <b>75% achieved.</b> Baseline has been determined in 2017: 3 illegal production activities was detected in 2017. 2020, 2021 and first half of 2022 no illegal production activities were reported. Monitoring to this indicator is still to be conducted in the last project implementation year.	
<b>Outcome 1: Improved and consolidated wetland PA system within the larger landscape context in Jiangxi Province</b>	<p>(1) Jiangxi Province Wetland PA Management Strategy (JPWPAMS) is drafted, which defines approaches, tools, and processes for guiding the expansion and consolidated management of wetland PAs in Jiangxi Province.</p> <p>(2) Partnership with relevant sectoral line agencies strengthened to disseminate Wetland PA Management concepts and incorporate them into sectoral development planning and project appraisals</p> <p>(3) Measures for Ecological Compensation Operational Regulations (Draft) in the</p>	<p>No strategy exists</p> <p>Low level of cooperation among line agencies</p> <p>Not available</p>		<p>JPWPAMS is developed and used for guiding the Wetland PAs</p> <p>Facilitated the incorporate into sectoral develop. Plans</p>	<p>(1) <b>90% achieved.</b> Jiangxi Province Wetland PA Management Strategy (JPWPAMS) was reviewed and finalized, and sent to the JxFoD for approval. The JPWPAMS was incorporated into the 14<sup>th</sup> five year wetland conservation engineering plan of the JxFoD. Wetland Management Standards and Guidelines was completed.</p> <p>(2) <b>90% achieved.</b> Partnership Consultation Mechanism is established through expanding the membership of 7 provincial departments in PSC and holding multi-stakeholder workshops, which laid down a good institutional foundation for the later-on mainstreaming of the strategy. Communications were made between the PMO and relevant line agencies (the Agriculture, the Tourism, etc.) to incorporate wetland related recommendations into their sector production work.</p> <p>(3) <b>80% achieved.</b> Drafted the recommendations in the policy and regulatory study report and consulted with</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
	<p>framework of the existing Jiangxi Wetland Protection Ordinance</p> <p>(4) PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores improved over baseline values across 9 county-level wetland PAs within the Poyang Lake region</p> <p>(5) County forestry bureaus implementing activities with approved management plans for 3 county wetland reserves in Poyang Lake region</p>	<p>Nanhu 30 Pingfeng 34 Gutang 36 Liaohuchi 29 Baishazhou 38 Huyun 32 Hexi 28 Kangshanhu 34 Qinglanhu 25</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Nanhu 32 Pingfeng 39 Gutang 38 Liaohuchi 39 Baishazhou 57 Huyun 43 Hexi 34 Kangshanhu 49 Qinglanhu 36</p>	<p>Formulated and initiated the implementation</p> <p>Nanhu 34 Pingfeng 42 Gutang 40 Liaohuchi 43 Baishazhou 62 Huyun 45 Hexi 36 Kangshanhu 52 Qinglanhu 37</p> <p>3 County NR</p>	<p>relevant line agencies. The Eco-compensation guidelines and regulations developed by the project was used by the JxFoD.</p> <p>(4) <b>67% achieved.</b> Capacity Building Consultant carried out institutional survey and collected baseline data and mid-term data of METT, METT Score increased by 28.37% comparing with baseline data.</p> <p>(5) <b>90 achieved.</b> 3 county wetland natural % reserve management plans formulated and approved by local forestry bureaus, most of the management activities have been implemented according to their management plans, which enhanced the management capacity and management efficiency.</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
<b>Outcome 2: Wetland PA Management Capacity is strengthened at selected demonstration sites</b>	(1) PA Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores improved over baseline values for 2 national and 1 provincial wetland PAs within the Poyang Lake region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve</li> <li>• Nanji National Nature Reserve</li> <li>• Duchang Provincial Nature Reserve</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	69	77	83	(1) <b>67% achieved against the mid-term target.</b> Mid-term METT scores of all three NRs show improvements against the baseline values. Final measurement of METT scores will be conducted before final evaluation in 2023.	S
	(2) Management plans approved and under implementation for two national and 1 provincial wetland Pas	0	3	3 plans approved and implemented	(2) <b>85% achieved.</b> 3 NRs Management Plans are formulated and consulted with relevant NRs, in this reporting period, pilot management activities such as monitoring and patrolling, public education and awareness program, etc. continued to be implemented which enhanced the management capacity and effectiveness.	
	(3) Cost-effective wetland rehabilitation and restoration techniques tested and best practices documented for replication across the entire Poyang wetland biome	No		Piloted and got the results	(3) <b>75% achieved.</b> It has already set up a multi-dimensional dynamic monitoring system to monitor the meteorology, water level, water quality, vegetation, and wetland landscape in the demonstration area in a high-frequency way. Wetland rehabilitation pilot activities were carried out and got the annual results, primary recommendations for rehabilitation of wetland ecosystem formulated.	
	(4) Strengthened capacity for PA management, as measured by an increase in the Total Capacity Development Score in the UNDP-GEF Capacity	Total Score 66		Total Score 72	(4) <b>67% achieved.</b> Updated the baseline; Though the Prodoc has no requirement for middle-term score update, the capacity building consultant still did a middle-term survey and the result showed 5.21%	



Project objective and Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
	<p>Scorecard, for all PAs within the PWEPA system.</p> <p>(5) Strengthened staff competence levels of nature reserves in PWEPA demonstration sites cover key skills required for the operational management of wetland PAs (co-management, enforcement, compliance, wetland ecosystem management, species surveys and monitoring, restoration and rehabilitation works).</p> <p>(6) No. of co-management agreements signed between wetland reserve field stations and village committees (e.g. agreements that the field stations will take action against villagers committing illegal hunting / fishing activities if they are so notified by one of the village committees, and agreements on communication and information sharing)</p> <p>(7) Reduced number of illegal resource use incidents (hunting;</p>	<p>Baseline to be conducted by capacity building consultant</p> <p>0</p>		<p>No. of staff who received training:150</p> <p>11</p>	<p>increase. The current total score already reached 72.,Capacity building and training plan updated; Capacity building and training in progress. It is expected that the capacity score will be further increased as the intensification of the trainings in the last project year.</p> <p>(5) <b>70% achieved.</b> Until end of June 2022, 1,433 person times of NRs' staff received training in professional skill learning such as how to operate unmanned vehicle drones, photography etc.; training in, community Co-Management, Finless Porpoise protection and survey, EHI and biodiversity monitoring trainings, etc. Among 1,433 trainees, about 26% are female staff.</p> <p>(6) <b>75% achieved.</b> Carried out community co-management baseline survey, training and workshop. Co-Management Committee was established in September 2021. 13 co-management agreements were signed. Alternative livelihood activities under co-management schemes are being implemented in the pilot communities. The PMO explored potential opportunities for developing organic agriculture production and Eco-tourism activities with the Agriculture Department, private sectors and other NGOs.</p> <p>(7) <b>67% achieved.</b> Completed baseline survey. No illegal cases occurred in the three</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
	<p>illegal polders; fishing out of season; etc.) in 3 targeted PAs attributed to protection effort, strengthened regulations, establishment of new field stations, and training of PA staff and local residents.</p> <p>(8) Species conservation plans, including strengthened monitoring, patrolling and training in species-level management, increases the number of globally significant and threatened / endangered species under targeted protection in the Poyang Lake region, for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siberian Crane (<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>)</li> <li>• Oriental Stork (<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>)</li> <li>• Swan Goose (<i>Anser cygnoides</i>)</li> <li>• Tundra Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>)</li> <li>• Chinese Water Deer (<i>Hydropotes inermis</i>)</li> <li>• Finless Porpoise (<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>)</li> </ul>	<p>Baseline data by end of 2017</p> <p>0 species conservation plan</p>		<p>30% reduced by the end of project (2022)</p> <p>species 6 conservation plans developed and implemented</p>	<p>targeted nature reserves. The PMO will further verify these indicators with relevant line agencies.</p> <p>(8) <b>70% achieved.</b> Until end of June 2022, 6 Species monitoring and protection plans, including the Chinese Water Deer and Finless Porpoise were already formulated by consultants. The monitoring and conservation plans have been effectively used for guiding the monitoring and conservation activities. Monitoring data collected by three natural reserves. Monitoring and conservation activities will be continued in the last project year.</p>	
<b>Outcome 3: Institutional &amp; stakeholder capacities to manage consolidated wetland PA system in Jiangxi Province</b>	(1) No. of staff from all county forestry bureaus in Poyang Lake region and three counties outside of Poyang Lake Region trained in comprehensive wetland management and relevant monitoring technologies	0		30	(1) <b>70% achieved.</b> Training plan is prepared and approved by FAO; Training already started from 2018; total number of staff trained: 187. KAP and METT Middle-term survey were undertaken and METT score cards were filled out. A capacity building plan for providing training to all county reserves in Jiangxi Province has already been made	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
	<p>(2) Jiangxi Wetlands Information Management System is established and operational for data sharing between PA sites, and providing information to sectoral agencies for improved wetland and PA management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of institutions (PA units; provincial and county agencies) using the wetlands database platform to input and update wetland data in Jiangxi provincial wetland PAs</li> <li>• Number of people per year who visit the wetlands database platform website to find data about wetlands in Jiangxi Province</li> </ul> <p>(3) # of visitors per year to Poyang Lake Nature Reserve Visitor Centre (if established in Nanchang)</p>	<p>No system</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>		<p>Information system is operational at end of 2022</p> <p>A tleast 5</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>30,000</p>	<p>jointly by the PMO, the Wetlands Office of the JxFoD, and the Conservation International in 2022.</p> <p>(2) <b>80% achieved.</b> The Information System was established and organized expert review workshop on June 18,2021. The information platform was already put into test operation by piloting nature reserves in 2022. Numbers of user’s institutions and visitors will be accounted when it enters into operation in 2023.</p> <p>(3) <b>90% achieved.</b> Visitors Center was constructed at Wucheng Station. Already received visitors after inauguration of the center during 2019 Jiangxi Bird-watching Festival held in December 2019. The centre has been effectively used for student wetland thematic education. Until end of June 2022, the center already received more than 44000 visitors. The centre is also nominated as Nature Education School.</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
	(4) Improved understanding on the values of wetlands and the wetland PA system, indicated by KAP surveys All Respondents in Jiangxi Province: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Attitudes</li> <li>• Practices</li> <li>• Overall Average</li> </ul> Key Groups (decision makers and rural residents; evenly weighted) in Jiangxi Province with a significant impact on wetland conservation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge</li> <li>• Attitudes</li> <li>• Practices</li> <li>• Overall Average</li> </ul>	50% 73% 48% 54%  52% 73% 54% 56%	66% 80% 54% 66%  62% 76% 63% 67%	65% 85% 62% 70%  68% 90% 70% 73%	(4) <b>67% achieved.</b> KAP Baseline survey completed and updated the figures. And some community outreach education activities were carried out. Mid-term KAP scores show 5.0%-7.0% improvements comparing with baseline.	

**Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings**

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

*(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)*

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>12</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>13</sup> (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> in delivering outputs
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> <i>Wetland Protected Area Management Strategy for Jiangxi Province</i>	<b>No strategy exists</b>		<b>85% achieved, the JPWPAMS already reviewed and finalized until June 2022</b>	
<b>Output 1.1.1</b> Formulate the Jiangxi Province Wetland Protected Area Management Strategy (JPWPAMS)		Second draft strategy reviewed by the stakeholders, final version delivered	90% achieved. The improved version of Jiangxi Wetland Management Strategy has been submitted to the JxFoD for approval	
<b>Output 1.1.2</b> Development of Wetland Protected Area Standards & Guidelines	<b>No standards exist</b>	First draft standard and guidelines improved and reviewed by stakeholders, produced improved version.	<b>85% achieved.</b> The package of Wetland Management Standards & Guidelines has been improved by the consultant. One of the chapters named "Technical Regulations for Wetland Ecological Monitoring in Jiangxi Province" is under review process by the Jiangxi Provincial Market Supervision Administration.	
<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Expansion of geographic coverage of operationally effective wetland protected areas in Poyang Lake region	<b>0 ha</b>	<b>96,800 ha</b>	<b>85% achieved. The total expanded area already reached 96,800 ha, however, the management effectiveness in PLNNR, Nanji NR and Duchang NR will be further</b>	

<sup>12</sup> Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

<sup>13</sup> Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			<b>increased as the management capacity enhancement</b>	
<b>Output 1.2.1</b> Establishment and Operations of Wetland PA Field Stations	0	Continue the effective operation of 7 established field stations	<b>90% achieved.</b> Wetland Management Capacity increased through establishment of the 7 stations which contributed to the enlargement of the management areas. Staff of the field stations are engaged in species monitoring, community outreach, etc.	
<b>Output 1.2.2</b> Support County Forestry Bureau to establish 3 operational Demonstration County Wetland Nature	0	Three NRs continue the conservation pilot activities	<b>90% achieved.</b> Three piloting county reserves carried out pilot conservation activities as per their respective management plans. This output contributed to increase the management effectiveness and expansion of the management area.	
<b>Output 1.2.3</b> Capacity-building of target County Wetland Reserves in Jiangxi Province	0	Continue the planned annual capacity building plan for three county NRs	80% achieved. County wetland reserves staff received training in new wetland related laws and regulations, biodiversity and EHI monitoring.	Planned training courses were delayed and postponed due to the impact of COVID-19. These trainings will be conducted in second half of 2022 and first half of 2023.
<b>Outcome 1.3</b> Strengthened Provincial-Level Wetland PA Coordination and Management Structures	Weak coordination mechanism	Improved the coordination mechanism	<b>80% achieved. Multi-line agency wetland coordination mechanism established through JxFoD.</b>	<b>Coordination functions of the committee still needs further strengthening through training in 2023.</b>
<b>Output 1.3.1</b> Establish Jiangxi Province Wetland Protected Areas Coordination Committee by updating Poyang Lake Wetland Management Coordination Committee in coordination with Component 2 activities	No coordination committee exists	further strengthen the coordination mechanism	JxFoD already established the committee, however, the functions need to be strengthened. The intra-coordination among the PLNNR, Nanji NR, Duchang NR, Liaohuachi NR, Kangshan NR, Wannian NR, and the relevant divisions under the JxFoD was strengthened during this reporting period.	
<b>Outcome 1.4</b> Strengthened Legal, Regulatory and Planning			80% achieved. Improved the legal framework of wetland protection and	

Frameworks for Wetland PAs in Jiangxi Province			management through policy recommendations	
<b>Output 1.4.1</b> Review the Legal/Regulatory Framework for Wetland PA Management, assess implementation status and existing constraints, and formulate reinforcement recommendations		consult with relevant stakeholders on implementation of recommendations	<b>80% achieved.</b> The Policy consultant already fulfilled required tasks to review current wetland-related laws and regulations, make reinforcement recommendations, etc.	Policy consultation workshop not organized due to the COVID-19 impact, will be implemented in December 2022.
<b>Output 1.4.2</b> Conduct community outreach education for implementing Jiangxi Province Wetland Protection Ordinance	No outreach activities implemented	Protection Ordinance Outreach activities will be organized by Wetland Day and Biodiversity Conservation Day.	80% achieved. The PMO took opportunities of special occasions such as “Wetland Day” to carry out community outreach on wetland protection laws and ordinance.	
<b>Output 1.4.3</b> Economic Valuation of Wetland PA Services		Valuation Report reviewed and consulted with Wetland Division of JxFoD	90% achieved. Internal meetings were held with the subcontractor to review and discuss the economic valuation report. Final report was delivered in May 2022.	
<b>Output 1.4.4</b> Formulate wetland conservation recommendations and integrate them into governmental Development Planning Processes		To incorporate the wetland conservation recommendations into development plans of relevant governmental line agencies.	80% achieved. The Wetland Protected Areas Strategy for Jiangxi Province was integrated into the 2021-2025 wetland conservation plan of the JxFoD. Also, the Ecology and Environment Department, as well as the Culture and Tourism Department incorporated wetland conservation into their sector development planning.	
<b>Output 1.4.5</b> Formulate wetland conservation recommendations and integrate them into Productive Sector Management Plans and Practices		Prepare the integration	50% achieved. Recommendations included into the JPWPAMS and Wetland Management Standard and Organic agriculture recommendations are formulated, but the consultation for integration will be started in October 2022.	Delayed due to the impact of COVID-19 outbreak. Recommendations will be consulted with relevant line agencies while PSC meeting in August 2022 and in the multi-

				stakeholder workshop to be held in June 2023
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Cost-effective wetland ecosystem management techniques tested and incorporated into PWEPA for replication	No techniques available	<b>Techniques already piloted and results are systematically assessed.</b>	80% achieved, field research is still on-going. Formulation of rehabilitation recommendations is under process.	
<b>Output 2.1.1</b> Enhancing Wetland Resilience to potential Climate Change Impacts		Rehabilitation recommendations formulated	<b>90% achieved.</b> Ecosystem survey and background monitoring were carried out and reports were compiled. Based on these experimental results, the best way to manage water levels was proposed for the protection of water birds.	
<b>Output 2.1.2</b> Conduct studies on the impacts of climate change and hydrologic changes and make projections and scenarios on the possible impacts on wetland ecosystems and formulate mitigation plan		Mitigation and rehabilitation recommendations formulated	<b>70% achieved.</b> The mitigation and rehabilitation plan is under formulation based on the results of pilot research.	
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> PWEPA Management Framework	No framework	Implementation of the framework is mainstreamed in the pilot activities	70% achieved. The management framework was improved through capacity building and formulation of the framework document and development of the wetland sustainable financing mechanism	
<b>Output 2.2.1</b> Strengthen the capacity of the Poyang Lake Wetland Management Coordination Committee		Implement capacity building activities	70% achieved. 33 representatives of the Poyang Lake Wetland Management Coordination Committee went on short study tours to the Inner Mongolia and Shandong Province for learning good practices of protected area management and protection, the female accounts for 6%. 120 staff attended the training class on law enforcement and interpretation of new policy in December.	



<b>Output 2.2.2</b> Develop Management Plans for PWEPA Wetland Reserves	No management plans	Implement the selected pilot activities of the management plans	80% achieved. 3 Wetland Management Plans were formulated, PA Management pilot activities were continued and got positive results.	
<b>Output 2.2.3</b> Formulate overall PWEPA Management Framework and consult with relevant stakeholders on PWEPA.			100% Completed in 2019 and used for guiding the field management activities.	
<b>Output 2.2.4</b> Establish Sustainable Financing Mechanism for the PWEPA Network	No sustainable financing plan	Sustainable Financing Report delivered and training conducted	80% achieved. The sustainable financing report with recommendations on establishing a sustainable financing mechanism was reviewed and improved.	Training on Sustainable Financing Wetland conservation is not conducted due to COVID-19, it is planned to carry out the training in September 2022 if the travel restriction canceled.
<b>Outcome 2.3</b> Strengthened Capacity for Participatory Management of PWEPA Wetland Reserves				
<b>Output 2.3.1</b> Capacity Building of PWEPA Wetland Reserves		Follow-up training will be conducted	70% achieved. 720 person times participation of nature reserve staff received training in species surveys and monitoring, participatory co-management, facilitating of income generating activities for local communities, etc. The women participation rate is 21%.	With delay due to the impacts of COVID-19. The postponed training will be conducted in second half of 2022 when the travel restriction canceled.
<b>Output 2.3.2</b> Support Site Level Community Co-management		Continue the co-management activities	70% achieved. Three community co-management committees were established for the PLNNR, the Nanji NR and Duchang NR in September 2021. On-going alternative livelihood activities continued in 2022	Impact of COVID-19 affected the overall progress
<b>Output 2.3.3</b> Conduct cooperative management of		Pilot activities continued	90% completed and summarized the results	

water bodies for conserving migratory bird habitat				
<b>Output 2.3.4</b> Joint development of sustainable employment opportunities for local residents		Pilot activities implemented	50% achieved. This activity is on-going. The PMO built strategic partnership with the Shanghai Fosun Foundation to develop Eco-tourism activities in Poyang Lake region.	
<b>Outcome 2.4</b> Conservation and Monitoring of Priority Habitats and Species			80% achieved, significant achievement made in this reporting period. Monitoring data showing the positive results for increasing the number of priority species.	Mid-term report was not delivered in time due to the impact of COVID-19
<b>Output 2.4.1</b> Carry out Ecological Health Monitoring		Carry out EHI monitoring activities in three NRs	80% achieved. The PMO signed contracts with the PLNNR, the Guanshan NR and the Yiyang Chinese Merganser NR to carry out EHI monitoring in August 2021. The training workshop was organized in November 2021. Three NRs all carried out EHI monitoring activities.	
<b>Output 2.4.2</b> Develop and implement Species Monitoring and Conservation Plans		Implement the conservation activities	80% achieved. Simultaneous monitoring of water birds were conducted during October to December 2021 and January to March 2022. Surveys of Water Deer and Yangtze Finless Porpoise were carried out as planned.	
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Strengthened information and data system supporting coordinated and cost effective wetland PA management				
<b>Output 3.1.1</b> Jiangxi Wetland Reserves Information Management System	No information system	Completed the construction of the information system	85% achieved until end of this reporting period. Comparing with last reporting period, significant achievement were made. The Information System will be linked to the wetland monitoring system of the JxFoD in the second half of 2022.	

<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> Strengthened Capacity for Coordinated Management of all Wetland PAs in Jiangxi Province</p>				
<p><b>Output 3.2.1</b> Carry out Cross-Sectoral Capacity Building for PA System Coordination and Planning</p>		<p>Training will be delivered</p>	<p>70% achieved until June 2022. In December 2021, the PMO had a meeting with the UNDP-GEF 7 project for sharing of management experiences. However, due to the restriction of COVID 19, the capacity building program much lagged behind.</p>	<p>With delay caused by the COVID-19, the planned capacity training will be delivered in October 2022</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.3</b> Public awareness and outreach on wetland conservation and sustainable use in local communities</p>			<p>About 80% achieved until June 2022.</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.3.1</b> Improve Wetland PA Visitor Centre and Education Facilities</p>		<p>Effectively use the Visitor Center for education</p>	<p>90% achieved. The showroom for Yangtze Finless Porpoise was established with the support of the FAO-GEF Jiangxi project in December 2021. During the 2nd Poyang Lake International Bird-watching Week, the visitor center played a very positive role in public education. The visitors including bird-watching lovers, tourists, students, local residents, etc., increased knowledge about wetland ecosystem through educational materials, videos, and professional commentary by reserve staff.</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.3.2</b> Develop School Wetland Protection Education Curriculum and conduct school outreach program</p>		<p>Develop the education curriculum and materials</p>	<p><b>80% achieved. Significant achievement made during this reporting period.</b> The teaching material for school wetland protection education curriculum was formulated in March 2022 and reviewed by professional experts, and will be published in 2023.</p>	

<p><b>Output 3.3.3</b> Introduce conservation awards mechanism</p> <p><b>Output 3.3.4</b> Outreach and Awareness Raising Programs</p>			<p>80% achieved until June 2022. 311 organizations, 188 individuals and 17 NGOs were awarded for their outstanding contribution to conservation work during 2020 to 2021.</p> <p>80% achieved until June 2022. The project co-organized the 2nd Poyang Lake International Bird-watching Week in Dec 2021. The FAO representative in China presented in this big event and delivered speeches at the opening ceremony and the White Crane International Forum. He also attended the opening ceremony of the Duchang photography contest and the unveiling ceremony of the Yangtze Finless Porpoise educational showroom. Over 50 media outlets covered this event.</p> <p>During this reporting period, more than 150 times of school outreach events were carried out and the No. of beneficiaries reached over 10,000.</p>	
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## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

**Component 1 cumulative achievement: 84%. key results include:** (1) The third version of JPWPAMS and improved version of *Standards & Guidelines* were delivered and reviewed by relevant stakeholders. As part of the Wetland Management Guidelines, "Technical Regulations for Wetland Ecological Monitoring in Jiangxi Province" is under review process by the Jiangxi Provincial Market Supervision Administration; (2) Further conducted the PA management legal system studies and submitted assessment report and reinforcement recommendations; (3) the improved versions of Economic Valuation Report and Gap Analysis Report were delivered and reviewed by officers of JxFoD and experts in April 2022. Until end of June 2022, the document has been finalized, which will guide the wetland management and financial investment planning.

**Component 2 cumulative achievement: 73%. key achieved results include:** (1) continued wetland rehabilitation pilot activities and achieved results in Changhuchi, report on the results and recommendations for rehabilitation was produced by the consultant team; (2) completed the study on impact of climate change and hydrological changes on wetland, report was delivered. (2) 6 Wetland Management Plans were applied for guiding the routine wetland management activities and enhanced the management effectiveness, selected wetland management pilot activities from the Management Plans were further implemented and reports show positive impacts on enhancing the management capacity; (3) Completed the PWEPA Management Framework and consulted with stakeholders. The document was used for guiding the management and coordination between natural reserves; (4) completed the Wetland Sustainable Financing Studies and delivered recommendations for sustainable financing the wetland management and conservation; (5) Co-management activities for 13 communities were further implemented and the results are summarized, co-management committee as a multi-stakeholder coordination platform was established and effectively functioning; A guideline manual for wetland co-management has been prepared and reviewed by FAO which will be used for guiding the planning and implementation of the co-management activities. (6) Formulated monitoring and conservation plans for 6 key species, monitoring activities were further conducted and collected data are available for the summary report. EHI monitoring made significant achievements in this reporting period, EHI training was delivered to the staff of three NRs, estimated the mid-term EHI score during the training, EHI activities were carried out in 3 NRs and monitoring data and results were provided by NRs.

**Component 3 cumulative achievement: 77%. key results includes**

(1) Wetland Reserve Information Management System is established and formally reviewed by professional experts, test operation was initiated, data collection and up-loading continued, discussed the system integration with JxFoD mega wetland information system.

Formal operation is scheduled in March 2023; (2) Visitor's Centre construction completed, effectively used for students thematic education activities organized during the 2021 Bird-Watching Festival, until end of June 2022, totally received 40000 visitors; (3) School Education materials were developed and reviewed by relevant stakeholders and users; (4) on the occasions of international Wetland Day, Biodiversity Conservation Day, a large number of outreach and public awareness raising activities and school education training as well as school wetland and bird protection drawing campaigns, were very effectively implemented and reported by public media. All these activities greatly increased the public awareness on bird and wetland protection and further enhanced the publicity and visibility of the GEF project; (5) A communication and knowledge sharing strategy has been prepared for guidance of collecting and summarizing the best practices. A gender mainstream concept has been prepared.; (6) the project effectively participated and contributed to 2021 Bird-Watching Week which is very successfully conducted and reported by the public media

**The major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period:**

The continued COVID-19 pandemic and floods in Poyang Lake Region in 2021-2022 have overall negative impacts on the whole project implementation during this reporting period, particularly on following activities:

- (1) Same as the previous reporting period, the field pilot activities for cost-effective wetland rehabilitation techniques are affected by both COVID-19 in 2021 and 2022 and floods in 2021. Most of planned on-site field trials cannot be conducted and resulted in a delayed delivering of the pilot results;
- (2) Most of wetland management training activities as well as part of community outreach and education activities planned for second half of 2021 and first half of 2022 were not implemented on-time and even canceled due to the travel restrictions. Study tours and experience exchange with Anhui, Hubei and GEF projects in other provinces were not implemented as well due to the travel restrictions.
- (3) Due to the travel restrictions, the co-management consultant could not go to the project sites to guide the implementation of co-management activities. This is one reason for the delayed delivery of results for co-management outputs. To change the situation, in July 2021 the former co-management consultant based in Australia was replaced by a domestic co-management consultant based in China. The new recruited co-management consultant already effectively involved in guiding the implementation of co-management activities and preparing the co-management guidelines. The COVID-19 travel restriction also affected the overall efficiency of the co-management component.
- (4) Comparing with the already leaped implementation time, there is a significant slow disbursement of the GEF funds. The postponed implementation of above mentioned project activities resulted in a slow disbursement of the project budget despite that PMO made great effort to speed-up the pay-out to sub-contractors in this reporting period. To change this, PMO has to revise the budget based on the actual expenditure status.

### **Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment**

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	<b>FY2022 Development Objective rating<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>FY2022 Implementation Progress rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>17</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>As above shown, despite the impact of COVID-19, the overall progress reached 79%, increased about 7% comparing with previous reporting period. Whilst component 1 reached 84%, increased by 14%, component 2 reached 75% with 5% increase and component 3 reached 78%, increased 8%. Deliverables of capacity building activities are affected by COVID-19. EHI monitoring, Wetland Management Information System development, outreach and education activities made significant progress. PMO is confident to achieve all planned target in the remained 15 months implementation time.</i>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The project implementation is on track with overall progress around 80%. Glad to see PMO sped up the project implementation, esp. in the areas of EHI monitoring, wetland management information system, the school textbooks, etc. And the 2021 Bird-Watching Week is impressive. More efforts have to be done to accelerate the disbursement so as to complete the project by October 2023</i>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>Project implementation is on track. Outputs are being delivered as planned, for example, the PA management plans' implementation, and the wetland</i>

<sup>15</sup> **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>16</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<sup>18</sup> In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

<sup>19</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			<i>rehabilitation pilot in Changhuchi. The information system has been established and is going to be operated.</i>
<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The PMO made substantial disbursement since 2021 PIR and, the project activities are making progress and consolidation work is ongoing.</i>



## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
Moderate risk of land use conflicts between wetland and habitats conservation and local governmental social and economic development	Consultation with relevant governmental local governments based on the JXWPAMS	Mainstream into local 14 <sup>th</sup> FYP Submitted the Wetland Management Guideline to government	Follow-up impact monitoring; Continue the consultation	JX Forestry Department, PMO Policy Consultants
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
Moderate risk: impacts of Poyang Lake Hydro Project on wetland habitats	Expert consultation (Prof. Yu Xiubo) and JxFoD will participate in the appraisal of the project and bring recommendations into the decision process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The GEF Project hydro-monitoring results and species bio-diversity monitoring results already mainstreamed into the Ecological Impact Assessment Report of the program</li> <li>● Prof. Yu Xiubo involved in the expert consultation;</li> <li>● Involvement of JxFoD in the multi-stakeholder consultation on the program</li> </ul>	The Project will keep on monitoring the progress of the program and the results	Expert (Prof. Yu Xiubo) JX Forestry Department PMO
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
Low risk				

<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
Low risk				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
Low risk; N/A				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
Low risk				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
N/A				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				
Moderate livelihood and Social risk emerged by implementation of 10-years fishery banning policy	Assess the co-management pilot activities supported by the project  Assist affected communities to develop alternative livelihoods and activities	Recommend the alternative livelihood plans into 14 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Strengthen the cooperation and coordination with Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	Co-management experts  PMO JX Forestry Department

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

<b>Initial ESS Risk classification</b> (At project submission)	<b>Current ESS risk classification</b> Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>20</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low risk	Low risk

<sup>20</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

***Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.***

N/A

## 6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

No.	Types of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in ProDoc (Y/N)	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Institutional risks	M	Y	Inter-institutional Coordination: Poor PA management coordination between the Bureau of Forestry and different line agencies could undermine the wetland PA network's achievement of conservation objectives by limiting the effectiveness of PA management.	(1) The cooperation and coordination between these entities was strengthened through:(i) invited technicians and staff to participate in project management training, EHI monitoring training, etc; (ii) PSC meeting; Poyang Lake Wetland Management Coordination Committee; (2) PLNNR and JX Forestry Department will strengthen coordination with Agricultural Department, Department of Water Resources and relevant County Governments once the JPWPAMS and Wetland Management Technical Framework and Guidelines are formulated and available	Significantly improved	PMO was designed to be located in one PA (PLNNR), which is a constraint on the coordination for PAs, and government departments
2	Policy and Institutional risks	M		Policy Formulation: Slow uptake of policy recommendations stemming from project-supported policy studies could prolong the current	(1) The Jiangxi Provincial government paid much closer attention to wetland conservation. It issued new policies		

<sup>21</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

No.	Types of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in ProDoc (Y/N)	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				situation characterized by growing threats to wetland biodiversity, low management effectiveness and limited inter-institutional collaboration in response to existing threats and constraints.	<p>and regulations, such as <i>Jiangxi Lakes Protection Ordinance</i>.</p> <p>(2) For mainstreaming of the Wetland Management Strategy and Standard and Guidelines, PLNNR and JX Forestry Department will strengthen the multi-institutional coordination mechanism with relevant provincial and county governmental line agencies through policy consultation workshop</p> <p>(3) New national policies, like Banning Fishery in Yangtze River, Banning Hunting and consuming wildlife, Guidelines for Establishment of National Wetland Parks, provide a favorable institutional and regulatory environment for mainstreaming the recommendations into sectoral and local development planning</p>		
3	Ecological risks			Climate Change: Climate change as manifested through increased variability in water levels and duration and the occurrence of extreme events (e.g., floods and drought) could undermine the achievement of biodiversity conservation objectives.	<p>(1) The project will integrate mitigation measures which will reduce impacts of climate change and hydrological changes to wetland Eco-system and habitats biodiversity into project overall planning and biodiversity monitoring. The piloting activities have been incorporated into TORs of consultants and subcontractors.</p> <p>(2) These activities and monitoring measures will strengthen wetland Eco-system resilience and reduce</p>		

No.	Types of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in ProDoc (Y/N)	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					vulnerability to climate change and horological changes, to make assurance of achievement of project objectives. (3) The Executing Partner (EP) will closely pay attention to the changes of risk rating during project implementation.		
4	Financial risks	L	Y	Currency Risk. Significant fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may pose a risk to the achievement of all project outputs and outcomes.	This risk has been addressed by incorporating a 3%contingency line item in the project budget.	The CNY:USD rate changed during this reporting period, but no significant impact on the overall budget and line item budget so far	
5				Financial risks and sustainability of incentives	(1) The project will enable PLNNR, Nanji NR, Duchang NR and county PAs to establish co-management mechanism with local communities, and support alternative livelihood activities. These activities have already been included in TORs of community co-management consultant and LOA; (2) In order to provide benefits for local residents, and increase their support for wetland conservation objectives, the project will employ local villagers in the wetland management, monitoring and protection work, including participation on ecosystem		

No.	Types of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in ProDoc (Y/N)	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					<p>and species monitoring teams, on migratory bird protection teams, in routine patrolling for environmental violations, and in rapid response measures for illegal hunting, point source pollution, and other urgent ecological problems.</p> <p>(3) The project will facilitate policy consultation between wetland PA financing consultant, wetland policy consultant and provincial and municipal financial authorities through workshops to develop an ecological compensation mechanism to compensate fishermen who are affected by conserving hydrological conditions of habitats for bird overwintering</p>		
6				Risk of low or no cooperation of communities associated with the wetland PAs or their buffer zones	<p>(1) ProvincialWetland Eco-service compensation regulations were already drafted and will be implemented, which will mitigate the livelihood conflict to certain extend;</p> <p>(2) Co-management will work out the alternative livelihood and the result will be incorporated into the JPWPAM Strategy and policy</p>	Significantly improved	
7				Risk that economic development and land reclamation will overtake plans for wetlands and biodiversity protection	(1) PMO, PLNNR, Jiangxi Forestry Department, will strengthen the inter-line agency consultation mechanism to ensure the harmonization of the wetland ecosystem and migratory bird	Improved as the Provincial government attached priority to	

No.	Types of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in ProDoc (Y/N)	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					<p>protection with the local economic development;</p> <p>(2) PLNNR, Nanji NR and County Forestry Bureaus will further strengthen the coordination with county government</p> <p>(3) Governmental policy strengthened in biodiversity conservation, wetland protection, etc</p>	ecological and ecosystem protection during the 14 <sup>th</sup> FYP	
8	Social-Economic			Sand mining: Current levels of sand mining in Poyang Lake region have negative impacts on ecosystem services; decisions on sand mining permits are made by county governments who derive significant income from these permits	(1) Provincial government further strengthened the control of sand mining in Poyang Lake	Significantly improved	
9	Ecological risk	M	N	Water management impacts: The proposed Poyang Lake water control programme includes the possible construction of a sluice gate between Poyang Lake and the Yangtze river. If approved and built, the sluice gate will be kept closed during the dry season (winter months), which has the potential to contribute to changes in wetland ecological dynamics, particularly in the timing and degree of the lake's water level, which in turn could impact inter-tidal areas, vegetation zones and the availability of food resources for migratory birds; and could produce eutrophication in parts of Poyang	<p>(1) During the past one year, there is no new evolution and further action with the water program, it seems stagnated at the moment. So the risk rate has therefore no change yet. The project will keep eye on the progress of the project preparation.</p> <p>(2) PLNNR and Jiangxi Forestry Department have been involved in the consultation, sustaining the bird habitat ecological and hydrological conditions have been considered in the program design;</p> <p>(3) Prof. Yu Xiubo, the consultant for wetland rehabilitation, involved in the Hydro-Program Appraisal and brought</p>		



No.	Types of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in ProDoc (Y/N)	Risks	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				<p>Lake. If constructed, the sluice gate also would constitute a seasonal impediment to the migration of the finless porpoise between Poyang Lake and the Yangtze River. In addition, there are also risks from the construction of upstream dams (primarily for hydropower) in the Poyang Lake watershed (approx. 95% of Jiangxi Province), which could also create changes to wetland ecological dynamics in the Poyang Lake region (though likely at a smaller scale than the potential sluice gate).</p>	<p>recommendations into the planning process.</p> <p>(4) PLNNR and Jiangxi Forestry Department will continuously keep eye on the new evolution of the water program and close coordinate with relevant decision-making agencies to ensure the ecological and hydrological requirements for migrant birds</p>		

**Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):**

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
L	L	

### 7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

Evaluation Recommendation (a)	Management response (b) Accepted, partially accepted or rejected	Management plan				2021-2022 Follow-up actions
		Actions to be taken, and/or comments about partial acceptance or rejection (c)	Responsible unit (d)	Timeframe (e)	Further funding required (Y or N) (f)	
<b>Insert title of section, if any</b>						
<b>Recommendation 1</b>						
1. it is highly recommended to establish regular dialogue and participatory decision-making that enhances intra and inter-institutional coordination and cooperation on planning and monitoring. It is, therefore, proposed the following Provincial Departments that are closely associated with/have a major impact on the PWEPA, assign a focal point/delegated representative with decision-making powers to participate in the PSC. To convoke meetings with these representatives, the MTR recommends the vice governor of Jiangxi Province nominates a suitable person to chair the PSC	<b>partially accepted</b>	The leaders of the JxFoD pay high attention to this issue. The 3 <sup>rd</sup> PSC meeting held on 9 December 2020 has agreed to include following 7 Provincial Departments as new PSC members: a) Department of Natural Resources; b) the Department of Water Resources; c) the Department of Ecology and Environment; d) the Department of	PMO JxFoD	July 2020- April of 2021	No	The cross-sectoral consultation and coordination mechanism was established by expanding the membership of the PSC in February 2021.

		Agriculture and Rural Affairs; e) the Department of Culture and Tourism; f) Jiangxi Development and Reform Commission; g) Jiangxi Administration of Market Supervision.				
2. In addition, in order the staff of the PMO have access to these line agencies, it is recommended the PSC assesses whether it is necessary to relocate the PMO from the PLNNR to the Department level of JxFoD.	<b>partially accepted</b>	Though the leaders of the JxFoD attach great importance to this project, the move of PMO to the department level of the JxFoD still faces great challenges and difficulties. The project has been implemented more than half, the relocation of the PMO will make it very difficult to proceed the job handover, which is very unfavorable to the later implementation of the project. However, for ensuring smooth implementation of the project, the	JxFoD	No action taken	No	Relocation of PMO to department level is not implemented. PMO consulted with JxFoD and concluded that is not necessary to relocate the PMO, since JxFoD cannot provide project management staff. However, in this reporting period, JxFoD and its divisions played more stronger and effective coordination roles with other line agencies in reviewing JPWPAMS and Wetland Management Standard and Guidelines.

		deputy director of the JxFoD who is responsible for administration of nature reserves will head as director of PMO				
3. Moreover, a focal point should be identified in the NFGA to maintain regular communication with the project on national wetland policy developments, coordination with strategic initiatives such as the 6+1 programme and building support for the upscaling of the project with the support of MNR.	<b>partially accepted</b>	We think there is no need to establish the focal point as the other projects under 6+1 programme already completed. However, PMO will proactively strengthen the communication with NFGA and provincial 6+1 project forestry departments and relevant wetland natural reserves for sharing policy development and best practices. For example, PMO will invite them to attend PSC meetings and result dissemination meeting, send newsletters, sharing information on the JWRIMS, JPWPAMS, Standards &	PMO	July 2020-September 2023	No	Newsletter distributed to relevant projects and NFGA. Study tour to Hubei was organized

		Guidelines, policy recommendations on wetland conservation, etc.				
4. At the same time, focal points/delegated representatives should be established in the PLNNR, NWNNR, DPMBNR and the County Governments responsible for the three county-level NRs (Yugan, Wannian and Lushan) to enhance internal communication on the application and monitoring of results of the project, including contributions to provincial and national targets (including those relating to wetland habitats and biodiversity conservation as in the NBCSAP).	<b>accepted</b>	Coordination and communication with NWNNR and Duchang is working well. The communication with the County Governments responsible for the three county-level NRs (Yugan, Wannian and Lushan) will be further strengthened.	PMO	July 2020-October 2022	No	Communication mechanism established and strengthened through daily coordination and training events
<b>Recommendation2</b>						
1. a budget reallocation should be considered to cover the employment of short-term national and (where deemed necessary) international consultants. -	<b>accepted</b>	The budget has been reallocated to employ Monitoring & Evaluation consultant and additional project management expense due to project extension. Overall budget revision conducted in June 2022	PMO	End May of 2021-June 2022	Needed	M&E consultant already recruited in July 2021, TOR for recruitment of a Knowledge Management Consultant already prepared
2. The employment of a qualified national consultant in spatial governance mechanisms of China, especially at the provincial level (socio-economic development plans under NRDC/JRDC,	<b>rejected</b>	The issues described in this recommendation are also problems that				

<p>national spatial plans under MNR and urban/rural plans under the department for Housing and Urban-Rural Development). It is recommended the proposed consultant works closely with the PMO, the CTA and the expert for the JPWPAMS on determining how the protection of wetland PA habitats and biodiversity can be fully integrated into the 14th Five-Year Plans for Provincial/Prefecture Economic and Social Development (coordinated with the JRDC), the Jiangxi Provincial/Prefecture/Township Spatial and Land Use Plans in the PWEPA (coordinated with the Department for Natural Resources) and Provincial/Prefecture/Township/County Urban/Rural Plans in the PWEPA (coordinated with the Department for Housing and Urban-Rural Development). To support the full integration of wetland management in the above-mentioned plans, it is recommended risk maps are identified by JxFoD in coordination with the Department for Housing and Urban-Rural Development to identify high, medium and low risk areas (to flooding, erosion/sedimentation, pollution, etc.) where the protection/restoration of wetland habitats and its biodiversity should be prioritised.</p>		<p>need to be addressed mentioned in the <i>Jiangxi Province Wetland Management Strategy</i>. The Strategy consultant recruited by 052 project used to be the leader of the expert team to formulate <i>the national biodiversity strategies and action plan</i>. His background and qualification satisfied all requirements of this consultant position. When formulating the <i>Strategy</i>, the Strategy consultant reviewed and collected information on the ecological “red line” strategy plan of Jiangxi Province, and developed gap analysis on wetland eco-service function valuation and wetland protection. A cross-sectoral consultation workshop was held</p>				
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		to review the Strategy document and all relevant departments provided suggestions through workshop and via mail correspondence. In other words, the tasks mentioned in the recommendation has already been done by the Strategy consultant.				
3. it is recommended a 3-D model of the PWEPA (including upland areas) is constructed under the supervision of CAS with funding determined by the PSC	<b>rejected</b>	After consulting several units, the CAS has no plan or additional funding for making a 3-D model of the PWEPA, other relevant departments cannot provide corresponding co-financing, either.			No	
4. Liaise with the Department of Industry and Information Technologies on the options available to provide access to training, resources and marketing information to promote the alternative livelihoods initiative in participating local communities (prioritising women and youths)	<b>rejected</b>	We already contacted with the Department of Industry and Information Technologies. They indeed provided some training to enterprises. But the training mainly focuses on energy-			No	

		saving policies and energy-saving information collection. The training targets at key energy-using enterprises. At present, there is no available training, resources or market information that can promote the alternative livelihoods initiative in participating local communities				
5. The development of a communication strategy on wetland management and conservation tailored to the needs and priorities of different audiences, in particular stakeholders at the county level. It is recommended a gender strategy is integrated into the communication strategy in order vulnerable groups have full access to training, information, resources, etc. relating to alternative livelihoods' development, co-management techniques, etc.	accepted	PMO and FAO already finished the communication strategy in November 2020.	FAO, CTA, PMO	November of 2020	No	(1) Draft communication strategy and gender mainstreaming strategy are developed for guiding the implementation;  (2) A co-management guidelines drafted for guiding the implementation of co-management activities and ensure the participation and



						benefits of vulnerable groups.
6. Establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), or similar with project GCP/CPR/057/GFF to facilitate information exchange and visits between the project and the Departments for Water Resources in Jiangxi and Yunnan Provinces/Chongqing Municipality concerning the application of R/LHA to monitor e-flow and biodiversity in the PWEPA, the application of the River Chief system in Yunnan Province and Chongqing Municipality, etc.	<b>partially accepted</b>	No need to sign a MOU, FAO will organize study tours for PMO to 057 project sites for experience & good practices learning	FAO, PMO	End of 2022	No	Information share mechanism established and implemented. MoU signature not implemented
7. Explore, the potential benefit of visiting project GCP/CPR/056/GFF to exchange information on the carbon trading schemes applied in Fujian Province, to determine if such a scheme is applicable in the PWEPA, taking into account wetlands store considerable amounts of carbon.	<b>accepted</b>	FAO will organize study tour to 056 project sites next year (2021)	FAO, PMO	End of 2021	No	Not conducted due to the COVID-19 . PMO will contact with Fujian PMO of GEF 056 for sharing their results on carbon sequestration, FAO will also coordinate. If pandemic is over, a study tour to Fujian can also be organized.
8. Establish a coordination agreement, or MoU, with the provincial authorities that continue to operate the projects in Anhui and Hubei provinces under the 6+1 programme that ended in 2019. It is highly recommended Jiangxi Province shares its JPWPAMS with Anhui Province (which has not established its own wetland PA strategy) and Hubei Province (which	<b>partially accepted</b>	PMO has included study tours to these project sites into the work plan. FAO will provide support and coordination for these study tours. But there is no need for signing	FAO, CTA, PMO	End of 2022	No	Study tour to Hubei implemented, but to Anhui is not conducted. It is expected to conduct the study tour before end of December 2022 if the COVID-19 is over. PMO will invite partners from Hubei and Anhui

<p>mainly focused on an Action Plan for wetland protection in the four lakes basin around Jingzhou City), in the interests of harmonising the wetland PA management strategies and information systems with those of project 052. To aid this process it is recommended the CTA, LTO and FAO-CN establish contact with the UNDP office in China to aid this process and explore the establishment of synergies as and where relevant.</p>		<p>agreement or MoU. Anhui and Hubei have already completed their projects we can share information with them via newsletters, study tours, inviting them to participate in the 052 consultation workshops</p>				<p>and UNDP projects in other provinces to attend GEF052 Project Completion Workshop for sharing the results with them. PMO can also distribute results documents to other projects.</p>
<b>Recommendation 3</b>						
<p>1. A no-cost extension of 18 months is recommended to 06 October 2023 to recover the current and projected delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic and record floods in June-July 2020, which is estimated to amount to 18 months.</p>	<p><b>accepted</b></p>	<p>The budget, work plan and request for project extension have been prepared and were cleared in principle in the 3rd PSC meeting.</p>	<p>PMO</p>	<p>January of 2021</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Implemented, budget revised and submitted to FAO for review and approval.</p>
<p>2. Adopt the theory of change proposed in Appendix 9 to clarify the vision and mission of the project, role in the 6+1 programme and promote ecological civilisation all of which are designed to also support the NFGA/MEE report on targets under the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular relevant Aichi Targets;</p>	<p><b>partially accepted</b></p>	<p>6+1 Programme has been completed in 2019 except Jiangxi. We can add “promotion of China’s ecological civilization and contribution to achieve China’s targets under SDG 2030” as development goal into the revised Result Matrix</p>	<p>PMO</p>	<p>End of 2022</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Traced the contribution to Aichi Target in October 2021.</p>
<p>3. Agree to an exchange of letters (or amendment to the Prodoc if necessary) allowing for a revision of the project’s</p>	<p><b>partially accepted</b></p>	<p>We have already improved some result indicator in</p>	<p>FAO, PMO, CTA</p>	<p>January of 2021</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Result Matrix is partially revised, but the major</p>

<p>outputs, including their assignment to different components where it is agreed they are misplaced. Alternatively, an agreement should be explored and consensus reached that allows for a complete revision of the Results Matrix to be accepted in lieu of the exchange of letters mentioned above. The revision process should take into account the contents of recommendation 1 and 2 above (includes coordination between the project and Anhui and Hubei provinces) and alignment with the ToC provided in Appendix 9 of this report.</p>		<p>Result Matrix based on recommendation and Change of Theory. The original structure of the Result Matrix remains the same.</p>				<p>components and outputs have not been changed.</p>
<p>4. Proposed outcome for component 1: Provincial and sector development plans are designed and implemented in compliance with spatial/land use plans, in which the conservation and sustainable use of wetland ecosystems, together with risk management, are fully integrated and coordinated with Anhui and Hubei Provinces. In addition, define what constitutes “effective” management and consider including community participation in spatial/land-use planning, risk mapping and mitigation in the definition;</p>	<p><b>partially accepted</b></p>	<p>Provincial and sector development plans will be designed and implemented in compliance with spatial/land use plans. But “the conservation and sustainable use of wetland ecosystems, together with risk management, are fully integrated and coordinated with Anhui and Hubei Provinces” are beyond the design of Prodoc and exceeded the authority of Jiangxi Province. PMO will incorporate “the</p>	<p>PMO</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Wetland Gap Analysis was conducted which reflects the spatial and land use planning consideration. Coordination with Anhui and Hubei was not conducted, since this is already beyond the responsibility of Jiangxi Province. Project Newsletters distributed to Anhui and Hubei, study tour to Hubei for exchange experiences was conducted in 2021.</p>

		effective definition” into Wetland Management Guidelines.				
5. Proposed outcome for component 2: Wetland PA management guides the implementation of provincial and sector development plans, based on co-management, inter-county and ecosystem approaches, that leads to the establishment of sustainable local communities in and around the wetland PA system;	<b>accepted</b>	PMO has formulated these outcomes into the indicator column of Result Matrix;	PMO	End of 2022	No	Guidelines for wetland Biodiversity Monitoring and management submitted for release.
6. Proposed outcome for component 3: The JWRIMS – supported by an effective communication strategy - establishes itself as the IMS to be upscaled for the benefit of the middle reaches of the Yangtze River basin to support all sectors take informed and coordinated decisions on socio-economic and spatial/land-use planning (and disaster risk management) in all wetland PAs systems (including buffer zones) in Jiangxi, Anhui and Hubei provinces.	<b>rejected</b>	The recommendation goes beyond the design of Prodoc and exceeded the authority of Jiangxi Province.				
7. Output 1.2: reassign the specific parts of this output that relate to component 2 (establishment and operation of Wetland Field Stations and establish three operational demonstration county wetland nature reserves) and ensure the expansion of geographic coverage is quantified with baseline data, so that it can be used as an indicator for JxDoF to monitor the expansion of its management services;	<b>accepted</b>	The expansion of geographic coverage will be quantified with baseline data as recommended.	PMO	End of 2022		Field stations established in three counties for expanding the geographic coverage. METT already conducted for measuring the effectiveness and geo-coverage.

<p>8. Output 1.4: reassign relevant parts of this output (community outreach education and economic valuation) to component 3. It is recommended the main elements of the valuation are updated at the end of the Five-Year Plan, when the JWRIMS is in full operation to support efforts to incorporate wetland values into provincial accounting systems (as foreseen in the Aichi Target 2) and designed to support informed and effective cross-sector coordination on sector planning and budgeting.</p>	<p><b>rejected</b></p>	<p>GEF have strict rules and procedures in revising the Prodoc and Result Matrix. We had better keep community outreach education and economic valuation in Component 1. As we explain before, the valuation results are used in JPWPAMS and “community outreach education for implementing Jiangxi Province Wetland Protection Ordinance” contribute to strengthened legal, regulatory frameworks for wetland PAs in Jiangxi, so it makes sense to keep them in output1.4</p> <p>“the main elements of the valuation are updated at the end of the Five-Year Plan, when the JWRIMS is in full operation to support efforts to incorporate wetland</p>	<p>PMO</p>	<p>End of 2022</p>		
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		values into provincial accounting systems (as foreseen in the Aichi Target 2) and designed to support informed and effective cross-sector coordination on sector planning and budgeting” is hard to achieve				
9. Meanwhile, the remaining elements of output 1.4 (review legal/regulatory framework and integration of wetland conservation recommendations in the governmental development planning process) should be modified to secure the integration of wetland conservation and its sustainable use in the socio-economic and spatial/land-use planning process (managed by the Jiangxi Development and Reform Commission and Department for Natural Resources respectively) in urban/rural plans (managed by the Department of Housing) and in the provincial sector development planning and reform process in order the legal and regulatory framework fully protects wetland PA systems from change of use (especially where ecological compensation reverts farmland to wetlands, but which could be susceptible to conversion into farmland at a later date).	<b>accepted</b>	The policy consultant has forwarded relevant policy recommendations to the JxFoD. However, the modification of the laws and regulations has its specific procedures and requirements. This is out of project’s ability.	Consultants JxFoD PMO	September 2023	N	Conservation and management recommendations have been consulted with Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Department of Water Resources, Department of Culture and Tourism, Department of Ecology and Environment, Consultation with Development and Reform Commission, Department of Housing and Rural and Urban Development has not yet conducted.

<p>10. In addition, it is recommended to assess possible policy and legal reforms in consultation with the Environmental Investment Committee of the Provincial People’s Congress that aim at reducing dependency on direct provincial funding allocations to wetland PA systems to cross-sector cost sharing approaches, on applying international good practices concerning the wetland PA system management and funding (including opportunities to raise income through partnerships with private and non-governmental entities, provincial/local fiscal measures, voluntary contributions, application of PES and carbon trading initiatives at the provincial level, etc. (taking into account Nature Reserve administrations cannot generate income by law);</p>	<p><b>accepted</b></p>	<p>The policy consultant will forward relevant policy recommendations to the JxFoD through which the recommendations will be submitted to the Environmental Investment Committee of the Provincial People’s Congress. However, the modification of the laws and regulations has its specific procedures and requirements. We cannot assure policy and legal reforms can happen, this is out of project’s ability.</p>	<p>Wetland Financing Consultant Policy Consultant</p>	<p>October 2022</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Draft Wetland sustainable Financing Report prepared and reviewed. In the report, the Wetland Conservation Fund (Wetland Bank), enlarged fund raising sources, etc., have been recommended. These recommendations will be consulted with relevant stakeholders at provincial level.</p>
<p>11. Output 3.2: reassign to component 1. It is recommended the text is modified to include training on the integration of wetland PA management within the context of coordinated spatial/land-use planning and risk management to support and guide sector development planning in wetland ecosystems (emphasising the importance of spatial/land-use planning in the upper and middle watersheds of wetland PAs;</p>	<p><b>partially accepted</b></p>	<p>1. The GEF have strict rules and procedures in revising the Prodoc, we suggest keeping it in component 3.  2. PMO already included training on the integration of wetland PA management within</p>	<p>PMO</p>	<p>End of 2022</p>		<p>Integrated into the training plan, however not yet conducted due to the COVID-19 . Training will be conducted in the second half of 2022.</p>

		the context of coordinated spatial/land-use planning and risk management into training plan				
12. Output 3.3: refocus the public awareness and outreach activities under a communication strategy that includes information on how spatial/land-use planning can support component 2 achieve effective wetland management, conserve biodiversity and, with the inclusion of risk management/risk mapping/restoration techniques, increase the resilience of local communities and their wetlands.	<b>accepted</b>	PMO will translate and develop the relevant education materials based on the available technical outputs	PMO Information Subcontract	August of 2021-December 2022		Information System developed, and will be operated. PMO will consult with the Information System Development Consultant team to include relevant data and information into the information system.
13. Assess and modify the project budget and reassign funds where there are funding gaps, or determine alternative sources.	<b>accepted</b>	The budget has been revised and was reviewed and cleared in the 3rd PSC meeting.	FAO, PMO, CTA	January of 2021		Budget is already revised and under review by FAO
14. Opportunities to increase the visibility of the project and GEF's commitment to save globally important biodiversity and habitats. To support this initiative, it is highly recommended the project consults local communities and schools on the adoption of a suitable logo to promote the public's association in Jiangxi Province as well as throughout China and internationally, that the PWEPA is dedicated to conserving globally important biodiversity.	<b>accepted</b>	We will use the logo specifically designed for Poyang Lake International Bird Watching Week to promote the public's association in Jiangxi Province as well as throughout China and internationally, that the PWEPA is dedicated to conserving globally	PMO	December of 2021		Logo specifically designed for Poyang Lake International Bird Watching Week has been used in the posters of project pilot sites.



		important biodiversity.				
15. Risk management: METT and KAP should include questions that track awareness of the role of risk management in enhancing resilience of wetland PAs and the local communities that live in and around them (within the PWEPA);	<b>partially accepted</b>	The PMO will consult with the Capacity building consultant and the KAP survey consultant to see how to deal with this issue	Capacity building consultant	MID-2021		METT and KAP updated after the MTR, carrying out METT and KAP monitoring will be scheduled in the first quarter of 2023.
16. Monitoring: there is a need to improve outcome (results) monitoring. This should include baseline data and targets to support the establishment of measurable indicators that are timebound as well as numerical. Baseline data should ensure there is ongoing monitoring of the wetland habitats (in terms of land area) that are brought under management to show progress in relation to “expansion of geographic coverage of operationally effective wetland PAs” (output 1.2 in the Prodoc) relating to the PWEPA and ultimately for the rest of PAs in Jiangxi Province. In this way this data can be fully integrated into the JWRIMS and support the identification of management gaps and/or scale-up good practices that support effective land-use and sector planning, ecological restoration, communications, etc. An example of how to track this data is provided in Table 5 below. To support the project’s strategic relevance and sustainability monitoring should also include the project’s contribution to meeting the NCSAP and,	<b>partially accepted</b>	The PMO will contact relevant consultants to develop a monitoring & evaluation framework to track the data of wetland d under effective management.	PMO	MID-2021		Monitoring matrix designed and applied in monitoring the impacts and achievement against the indicators

<p>in particular, relevant Aichi Targets. In this way the above-mentioned communication strategy can also enhance outreach the importance of addressing the causes of biodiversity loss; namely the loss of wetland habitats that are fundamental to the wetland species protection plans promoted by the project, but also its contribution to reducing the effects of climate variability and change;</p>					
<p>17.PSC: An exit strategy should be produced taking into consideration all the recommendations in this report, paying particular attention to ensuring the proposed coordination mechanism above, has a suitable secretariat that has the authority to supervise spatial/land-use compliance in the field with the support of the local communities, which implies an expansion of co-management agreements including monitoring of land-use changes.</p>	<p><b>accepted</b></p>	<p>We are formulating the Existing Strategy and it will be reviewed and cleared in the 4th PSC meeting.</p>	<p>FAO, CTA, PMO</p>	<p>End of 2021</p>	<p>Received template from FAO in 2021, the Exit Strategy will be formulated before the end of 2022</p>

<p><b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</b></p>	<p><b>Not yet, to be developed second half of 2022</b></p>
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### 8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines<sup>22</sup>. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing	As annual operation expenditures for local governments(Duchang County Forestry Bureau and Nanchang City Forestry Bureau) are included as co-financing, so the data increase year by year.		
Location of project activity			
Other			

<sup>22</sup> Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

## 9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government Institutions</b>			
Wetland Center, State Forestry Administration;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Policy guidance</li> <li>- Sharing Project information with other GEF projects</li> </ul>	The head of the center already invited to attend the project workshops	No challenge
Jiangxi Provincial Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Replication of GEF Project results into planning and policy formulation</li> <li>- Organizer of Bird-Watching Week</li> </ul>	Organization of Poyang Lake International Bird-watching Week in 2019 and 2021	N/A
Jiangxi Finance Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fund Transfer</li> <li>- Finance Audit</li> <li>- PSC member</li> </ul>	As PSC member, participated PSC and multi-stakeholder workshops and meetings	No
Jiangxi Forestry Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy formulator and implementer for wetland management, biodiversity conservation</li> </ul>	Chair of the PSC, involved in PSC, replication of the project results, development of the wetland management strategy, co-financing, etc.	No challenge

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination with other stakeholders</li> </ul>		
Jiangxi Development and Reform Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy maker for eco-compensation subsidy</li> <li>- Guide Wetland Sustainable Financing Mechanism Development</li> </ul>	Not yet directly engaged, will be engaged in the stakeholder consultation workshop in 2023;	No challenges foreseen
Jiangxi Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy on Fishing ban</li> <li>- Guide Organic Agriculture and Green Farming as alternative livelihood</li> </ul>	PSC member, will be participating in the stakeholder consultation workshop for replicating the project results	No challenge
Jiangxi Department of Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poyang Lake Hydro-program implementer</li> <li>- Responsible for wetland Water Management and conservation</li> </ul>	PSC member, will be involved in the stakeholder policy consultation workshop	No challenge
Jiangxi Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water quality supervision and monitoring</li> <li>- Pollution control of wetland ecosystem</li> </ul>	SPC member, will be involved in the stakeholder policy consultation workshop	No challenge
Jiangxi Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy maker and planner of eco-tourism projects</li> </ul>	PSC member, will be involved in the stakeholder policy consultation workshop	No challenge

Jiangxi Provincial Administration of Market Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appraisal and release the Wetland Management Standards and other guidelines</li> </ul>	PSC member	No challenge
<b>Non-Government organizations (NGOs)</b>			
International Crane Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-finance</li> <li>- Cooperate in education and bird protection research</li> </ul>	PSC member, partner for activity implementation	No
World Wide Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-finance</li> <li>- Partner for wetland and bird protection activities</li> <li>- Partner for public Education</li> </ul>	PSC member	No
Conservation International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partner for carrying out conservation activities and research</li> <li>- Partner for carrying out community outreach education campaign</li> </ul>	Already involved in the development of the wetland and bird conservation education material as subcontractor	No challenge
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
No			
<b>Others[1]</b>			

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women’s groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

No			
<b><i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i></b>			
No			

## 10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	No	N/A
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	After MTR, the project prepared a gender mainstreaming concept for guiding the empowerment of women
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	- there are no significant gender gaps in access to natural resources in the project areas. The women have equal right to access to the farmland as men.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	- Project Capacity Building and Training Activities paid special priority to engage more female staff;
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	- In the co-management and alternative livelihood components, female villagers are mainstreamed in the eco-tourism and culture related income generation activities, also in skill training
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	- Number of female staff engaged in the project activities and training recorded and reported in PPR and activity reports
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	- PMO staff received a gender mainstreaming training in 2021 organized by FAO CN
Any other good practices on gender	No	



## 11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>The project prepared and implemented the knowledge management strategy for collecting the best practices and presented to FAO for sharing</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Yes, newsletters published regularly; Communication strategy formulated for guiding the actions</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>In the winter of 2014, the news that Maying Lake and its surrounding areas in Duchang County will be used for commercial development made the villager Xu Xiaohua unable to sleep. He was a bit worried, though he lived a poor life at that time, he was still reluctant to see the naturally beautiful landscape destroyed by over development. He reported to higher authorities and got their backup. The government stopped the commercial plan. After that, with the support of the Duchang nature reserve, Xu Xiaohua and other villagers jointly established the Maying Lake Wild Goose Protection Association, and carry out some patrol work in the spare time of farming. They notify field stations once they found illegal hunting or fishing activities committed by villagers.</p>  <p>At those early days, the office spot for the association was very old and shabby. The funds provided by the reserve was far from enough to conduct such heavy patrolling tasks. Sometimes, it cannot even afford to refuel patrol cars and motorcycles.</p>

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	<p>Since 2017, the FAO-GEF project had dialogues with the Duchang Nature Reserve and the Wild Goose Association to discuss alternative livelihoods and participatory management. Xu Xiaohua and several members from the association received professional training in bird identifying and monitoring etc. They are recruited as part-time bird protection workers to carry out patrol work on a regular basis from September to March of the following year, and each person has a monthly salary of 1,500 Chinese yuan. They are equipped with more professional patrolling tools such as telescopes and record books.</p> <p>Maying Lake has become a famous bird watching and bird photography spot as a paradise for wintering birds. With more and more visitors coming to Maying Lake, the demand for food and lodging is increasing. With the support of the FAO-GEF project, Xu Xiaohua decorated his house as a Farm Stay. It was agreed that 30% of the profits would go to Xu Xiaohua, 30% to the Wild Goose Association, and 40% to be used for daily patrolling work.</p> <p>“ Though the Covid 19 pandemic in these two years brought negative impact on tourism. Our farm stay house still earned 26,000 Chinese yuan in 2021. According to the agreement, I personally got 7,800 Chinese yuan. Plus the salary for part-time patrolling worker, my income has increased by nearly 20,000 yuan compared with previous year. When the epidemic is over, I believe we will earn a better living. “ Xu Xiaohua said proudly.</p> <p>The other members see opportunities from the generation of incomes. In the spring of 2022, the Association expanded the kitchen and dining area, and increased the numbers of tourist rooms. The other villagers are also actively planning to transform their houses into farms stay houses.</p> <p>Through the implementation and promotion of the GEF project in community participatory management, Xu Xiaohua and his association become more professional in protecting birds, and also found a new revenue stream for them and the whole village.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p><a href="https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/UBIElurcem2SFLmsHEqZvA">https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/UBIElurcem2SFLmsHEqZvA</a></p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) <a href="https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1714650977102716382&amp;wfr=spider&amp;for=pc">https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1714650977102716382&amp;wfr=spider&amp;for=pc</a> ( Jiangxi Affairs: consultation on PWEPA strategy with relevant stakeholders)</li> <li>(2) <a href="http://bhq.papc.cn/sf_6E220F3FB1944F90BC62B7D95FC66011_262_pyh.html">http://bhq.papc.cn/sf_6E220F3FB1944F90BC62B7D95FC66011_262_pyh.html</a> (China Nature Reserve Specimen Resource Sharing Platform: the 4th PSC meeting was held in Nanchang)</li> <li>(3) <a href="https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1707323546535810353&amp;wfr=spider&amp;for=pc">https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1707323546535810353&amp;wfr=spider&amp;for=pc</a> (Xiaoxiang Morning Paper: Jiangxi GEF PMO held an interview for recruitment of a community co-management consultant and an M&amp;E consultant)</li> <li>(4) <a href="http://ly.jiangxi.gov.cn/art/2021/12/16/art_39791_3796981.html">http://ly.jiangxi.gov.cn/art/2021/12/16/art_39791_3796981.html</a> ( Website of Jiangxi Provincial Department of Forestry: peer to peer sharing of experiences between GEF projects)</li> <li>(5) <a href="http://sdbwg.hzxh.gov.cn/art/2021/7/6/art_1218725_56671691.html">http://sdbwg.hzxh.gov.cn/art/2021/7/6/art_1218725_56671691.html</a> ( National Wetland Museum of China: FAO representative in China came to Jiangxi on an inspection to project sites)</li> <li>(6) <a href="https://news.sina.com.cn/o/2021-12-12/doc-ikyamrmy8531004.shtml">https://news.sina.com.cn/o/2021-12-12/doc-ikyamrmy8531004.shtml</a> (Sina: the 2nd Poyang Lake international bird-watching week kicked off in Wucheng Town)</li> <li>(7) <a href="https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/LJmCWYIP_wLOjRbdODQIHA">https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/LJmCWYIP_wLOjRbdODQIHA</a> (Series of Poyang Lake short videos produced by Jiangxi GEF project)</li> </ol>

	(8) <a href="https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/Z5PHYpwc9xHFDiAEclnFpQ">https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/Z5PHYpwc9xHFDiAEclnFpQ</a> (Series of Poyang Lake short videos produced by Jiangxi GEF project )
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	Liu Fangjing: <a href="mailto:liufangjing868686@163.com">liufangjing868686@163.com</a> Gan Yujuan: <a href="mailto:620111750@qq.com">620111750@qq.com</a>

## 12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

**Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.**

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

- (1) There are no indigenous people in the project area
- (2) Local communities and primary schools, Local Photograph Association, Local Wild Bird Rescuing Center (NGO) have been actively involved in the wetland and bird protection campaign and public education activities;
- (3) Caica Opera, a kind of folk opera performance received support from the project and played important role in local protection education. The project will continue the support and cooperation with Caicha Opera in second half of 2022 and first half of 2023.

### 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>23</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	Office of Three Gorges	Cash	\$7,530,000	\$4,137,000		\$4,137,000
National Government	National Development and Reform Commission	Cash	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000		\$1,600,000
National Government	Jiangxi Province Forestry Department	Cash	\$15,850,000	\$21,390,940		\$23,123,621
Local Government	Duchang County Forestry Bureau and Nanchang City Forestry Bureau	In-kind	\$1,250,000	\$2,796,190		\$3,315,167
NGO	International Crane Foundation	Cash	\$142,000	\$142,000		\$142,000
Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)	Science and Technology Project of Beautiful China Ecological Civilization	In-kind	0	\$62,023		\$300,000
FAO	FAO	In-kind	\$320,000	\$250,000		\$320,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$26,692,000</b>	<b>\$30,378,153</b>		<b>\$32,937,788</b>

<sup>23</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Other.

**Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement**

As annual operation expenditures for local governments (Duchang County Forestry Bureau and Nanchang City Forestry Bureau) are included as co-financing, so the data increase year by year.

### Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve <b>some</b> of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only <b>some</b> of its major global environmental objectives)
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

<b>Implementation Progress Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Implementation of <b>all</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

<b>Risk rating.</b> It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
<b>High Risk (H)</b>	There is a probability of greater than <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
<b>Substantial Risk (S)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>51%</b> and <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
<b>Moderate Risk (M)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>26%</b> and <b>50%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
<b>Low Risk (L)</b>	There is a probability of up to <b>25%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.