



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report



2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia Pacific
Country (ies):	China
Project Title:	Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China's Dongting Lake Protected Areas
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CPR/043/GFF
GEF ID:	4356
GEF Focal Area(s):	BD
Project Executing Partners:	Forestry Department of Hunan Province (FDHP)
Project Duration:	5 years
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	27°39'~29°51'N, 111°19'~113°34'E

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	21 April, 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	December 18, 2014
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	May 12, 2021

¹ As per FPMIS

Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	November 12, 2021
Actual Implementation End Date³:	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 2 950 000
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 7 600 000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	USD 2.914.355
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	USD 57,456,094.49

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	March 11 th , 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date:	March 13-17, 2019

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	August 2021
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S
Overall implementation progress rating:	S
Overall risk rating:	L

Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	Final PIR
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Project Contacts

⁷Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

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2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

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

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s):						
<u>Global Environmental Objective:</u>						
The goal of the proposed project is to secure the conservation of biodiversity of global importance in the Dongting Lake through strengthening existing management efforts and the promotion of the Wetland's long-term sustainable development. Specifically, the project objectives are to: (i) strengthen the existing institutional and policy framework; (ii) promote an integrated, ecosystem-wide planning and management approach; (iii) strengthen the existing network of wetland nature reserves; (iv) demonstrate sustainable co-management models of DWE and biodiversity friendly production practices to reduce human activity pressure on the Wetlands; and (v) increase institutional capacity and public awareness and support for wetlands conservation.						
<u>Project Development Objective:</u>						
Recover fish stocks and promote sustainable fish farming and rice production supporting livelihoods and income generation for local fisheries and farming communities						
Outcome 1.1: DLCC is fulfilling its function coordinating the	1. DLCC strengthened by the end of the project with: i) a functioning secretariat in FDHP (two half-time	A circular creating DLCC and appointing the chairman and	One key biodiversity	More key biodiversity	Key biodiversity threat issues that have been addressed:	S

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹⁰ 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.

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

<p>implementation of the DWEMP and at least two key biodiversity threats addressed (sand mining threatening porpoises, poplar plantations, and/or unsustainable fisheries) by the end of project.</p>	<p>staffs, office equipment and operations budget); ii) agreed operations procedures; iii) agreed five-year work plan; and iii) at least one meeting per year held.</p> <p>2. Updated detailed biodiversity baseline and threat analysis by the end of PY1 including three technical reports on: a) DWE biodiversity and ecosystem services value and status; b) impacts on biodiversity from different sectors and response options; and c) options and priorities for land and water use plans valuating biodiversity.</p> <p>3. Integrated DWE management plan (MP) incorporating valuation of biodiversity approved by DLCC by PY3 and under initial implementation by the end of the project.</p> <p>4. DWE Integrated Information Management System (IIMS) on status of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and socio-economic indicators is operating, providing data and analysis for DWE management and decision-making at municipal, province and NR levels by PY2.</p>	<p>members was issued by the provincial government in 2007. However, the Committee is still not operating, the sectors are not sharing existing monitoring data and analysis weakening sound decision making, and a sector integrated planning and ecosystem conservation approach is lacking. No key biodiversity threats have been addressed so far.</p>	<p>threat issue addressed</p>	<p>threat issues addressed</p>	<p>Over 21,093 ha of poplars have been removed, including 5,700 ha in core areas of NRs. Sand mining activities in every Dongting Lake NR have been stopped. Illegal fishing and fish culture activities with adverse environment impact such as pen and cage aquaculture inside the lake have been banned. 10-year fishing ban in the Yangtze River watershed, including Dongting Lake started since January 2020.</p> <p>PMO started to incorporate the results of Dongting Lake conservation in PY 5, and works with PSC members to advance the Conservation of Dongting Lake in the 14th Five-year Plan.</p> <p>The DWE management plan is being reviewed by five experts from different professional background. After that, the management plan will be approved by the PSC.</p> <p>The Lake Chief and River Chief System coordinated by the provincial government is in full function, which can play the role of former DLCC to a very large extent.</p> <p>The developing process and data input of Integrated information management system (IIMS) was finished. Follow-ups include availability of public visit and integration with Provincial Nature Reserve Integrated Information Management Platform</p>	
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<p>Outcome 2.1a:</p> <p>Improvement in management effectiveness of NRs by the end of the project monitored through the BD management effectiveness tracking tool: (a) NR management effectiveness assessment improved for: East Dongting Lake (DL) from 61 to 70; West DL from 54 to 70; South DL from 56 to 68; and Hengling from 53 to 66; (b) threat score decreased for: East DL from 56 to 47; West DL from 63 to 51; South DL from 57 to 50; and Hengling from 61 to 40.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three local decrees on Administrative Measures for three NRs are proclaimed. 2. West Dongting Lake NR and South Dongting Lake NR are upgraded from provincial NRs to National NRs. 3. Hengling NR is listed as a Ramsar site. 4. All the four DL NRs prepare or update their five-year management plans. 	<p>Management effectiveness assessment scores: East DL 61; West DL 54; South DL 56; and Hengling 53.</p> <p>Threat scores: East DL 56; West DL 63; South DL 57; and Hengling 61.</p>		<p>Improvement in management effectiveness of NRs monitored through the BD management effectiveness tracking tool: (a) NR management effectiveness assessment improved for: East Dongting Lake (DL) from 61 to 70; West DL from 54 to 70; South DL from 56 to 68; and Hengling from 53 to 66; (b) threat score decreased for: East DL from 56 to 47; West DL from 63 to 51; South DL from 57 to 50; and Hengling from 61 to 40.</p>	<p>Management effectiveness assessment results in 2018: East Dongting Lake (DL) 78; West DL 66; South DL 68; and Hengling 57. Threat scores: East DL 36; West DL 25; South DL 29; and Hengling 12. All the intended objectives for these items will be achieved. The last assessment will be conducted in August 2021.</p> <p>The intended objective of the project is to introduce three local decrees on Administrative Measures for three NRs. In fact, Administrative Measures for each nature reserve have been issued respectively.</p> <p>West DL has been upgraded to a national NR. The third PSC meeting made decision to discontinue the process to upgrade South DL to the national NR due to the planned establishment of the DL National Park, which include the South DL. The background data survey for Hengling Lake to be listed as a Ramsar site has been completed, and the scientific investigation report, the feasibility study report, and Chinese and English application forms have been finished by a third party and submitted to the PMO in December 2019.</p> <p>According to the required process for designation of wetland of international importance, listed as wetland of national importance is the precondition. Paper work was submitted to the State Forestry and Grassland Administration (SFGA) in September 2020 and is</p>	<p>S</p>
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					<p>waiting for the review and evaluation of the expert panel.</p> <p>Establishment of DL National Park has been included in the spatial arrangement of Hunan Provincial National Park. Which is included in the "Spatial Planning of the Yangtze River Economic Belt (2020-2035)" and "The Fourteenth Five Year Plan of Forestry in Hunan Province (draft, 2021-2025)", formulated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and FDHP respectively, and implementation of the both plans will be initiated in 2021.</p> <p>According to the memo between Hunan Provincial Government and SFGA, establishment of Dongting Lake National Park is incorporated in the national spatial arrangement of national parks, and will be supported by SFGA.</p> <p>Four NRs have finished the preparation or update of their management plans, which have been approved by the Division of Protected Areas Management.</p> <p>Currently, the management plans are being implemented. and the progress are being monitored and documented.</p> <p>The management plans of four NRs have been implemented for one year. Monitoring and evaluation of the results show that the implementation process of the management plans has gong quite well. East DL and West DL</p>	
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					have completed the implementation of construction projects of wetland conservation and restoration, ecological environment remediation etc. supported by co-financing and the application for national conservation projects in accordance with the management plans.	
Outcome 2.1b: 50% increase in national and local governmental budget allocations to PA management	50% increase in national and local governmental budgets	RMB 20 million (about USD 3.07 million) per year	25% increase	50% increase	According to survey data, the increments in national and local governmental budgets for every NR have reached the expected levels of the project. USD 312,300 and USD 5.6344 million were invested in East DL's annual operations and project implementation respectively; USD 101,500 and USD 5.82 million respectively for West DL; USD 281,100 and USD 1.76 million respectively for South DL; and USD 23,500 and USD 3.67 million respectively for Hengling Lake. The total government budget for the four NRs reached USD 17.61 million by the end of 2020, 573.50% of the budget baseline (USD 3.07 million) in 2014, which greatly exceeded the expected project target—increase by 50%.	HS
2.2.a Improved biodiversity and endangered species indicators by the end of the project	(i) Increase in total bird visitation by 10% in the four Dongting NRs; (ii) Finless porpoise population maintained; (iii) Lesser white-fronted goose population maintained; (iv) Black stork population maintained; (v) 5% increase in Pere Davis deer population; (vi) Whistling Swan population maintained; (vii)	(i) Total migratory bird visitation 104,000-130,000 (2008-2012). (ii) Finless porpoise: 100-150 in DWE (2011), ca. 800 total population. (iii) Lesser white-fronted goose (<i>Anser erythropus</i>): 18,000 in DWE (mostly in East DL NR) which is 50% of total global		(i) Total migratory bird visitation 114,400-143,000; (ii) Finless porpoise: 100-150; (iii) Lesser white-fronted	From December 2020 to January 2021, on the occasion of the Dongting Lake Bird-watching Festival, East DL NR cooperated with the other three NRs in conducting simultaneous monitoring of winter birds in 2020-2021. Numbers of flagship species are listed below. (i) 288157 winter birds;	S

	<p>Increase from 2% to 5% appearance of Silver Fish</p>	<p>population. (iv) Black stork (<i>ciconia nigra</i>): 23 in DWE (Dec. 2011), 24,000-24,000 East Asia population. (v) Pere David's Deer (<i>Elaphurus Davidianus</i>): 25 in DWE (Jan 2012), 3000 global population. (vi) Whistling Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>): 800-1,000 in DWE (Nov-Dec 2011), 86,000 global population. (vii) Silver fish (near endangered in IUCN Red List): 2% appearance rate in monitoring catches in DWE (2011)</p>		<p>goose (<i>Anser erythropus</i>): 18,000; (iv) Black stork (<i>ciconia nigra</i>): 23; (v) Pere David's Deer (<i>Elaphurus Davidianus</i>): 26-27; (vi) Whistling Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>): 800-1,000; (vii) Silver fish: 5% appearance rate in monitoring catches</p>	<p>(ii) 3493 lesser white-fronted geoses; (iii) 6542 Whistle Swans. (iv) 130 finless porpoises (2020); (v) 106 black storks (West DL in 2020); (vi) 209 Pere David's Deer (from the simultaneous survey conducted in NRs in 2020); (vii) 5% appearance rate of silver fish in monitoring catches in field survey in 2018. Due to fishing ban policy, it is impossible to monitor the appearance rate of silver fish currently..</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.2.b: Improved income indicators for households (of which 60% are represented by women as the main participant and beneficiary) involved in co-management demonstration models.</p>	<p>(i) 320 farming households have increased their income with at least 30% in East DL NR from bird-friendly rice production; (ii) 400 house-holds involved in organic fish farming and 500 households involved in rights based fisheries co-management to support the restoration of fisheries resources have increased their income with at least 100% in Hengling NR experimental zone; (iii) 70 households have increased their income with at least 100% in West DL NR from eco-tourism operations and bird habitat conservation.</p>	<p>Income baseline to be established in PY1</p>	<p>(i) 20 farming households involved with 30% increase in income; (ii) 400 households involved (200 in organic fish farming and 200 in rights based fisheries co-management) with 100%</p>	<p>(i) 320 farming households involved with 30% increase in income; (ii) 900 households involved (400 in organic fish farming and 500 in rights based fisheries co-management) with 100% increase in income; (iii) 70 households incorporated</p>	<p>Indicator target for demonstration of co-management models in every NR have been adjusted or confirmed according to the actual demographic data and implementation of the project. East DL's birds-friendly integrated rice-fish farming demonstration project has gained the recognition of local township government and farmers and been implemented by themselves. 26 household with 284 mu farmland participated in demonstration project. Income increased per mu in demonstration area is estimated to reach 1000 yuan by the fish yield. The rice will be harvested before autumn, and the fish will be harvested before the</p>	<p>MS</p>

			<p>increase in income; (iii) 70 households incorporated and their income increased with 100%.</p>	<p>and their income increased with 100%.</p>	<p>wintering birds coming in the early November. Compared with original income of rice-planting, the growth rate from rice-fish farming model is over 50%. On the other hand, rice-fish farming reduced the pesticide usage and created sufficient sources of food for birds.</p> <p>Community co-management demonstration activities featuring eco-tourism and nature experience in West DL have been widely accepted by local farmers and township government. For example, one family participated the project expanding their business from one homestay to three more. Influenced by COVID-19, the detailed increasing of income is negligible.</p> <p>South DL has engaged nearby communities and people in reed-based mushroom cultivation. The increase rate for each household is estimated to reach the goal but needs to be assessed to verify.</p> <p>100% of local farmers have participated in <i>fructus viticis</i> planting and ecological fish farming. Since <i>fructus viticis</i> planting is a newly developed industry, income increase for each household is insignificant. Ecological fish farming brought 0.8 million yuan profit to local residents every year. Regarding income of each person, there is an estimation of more than 500 yuan increase per year but needs to be assessed to be verified.</p>	
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<p>Outcome 3.1.a</p> <p>BD O2 tracking tool score on biodiversity conservation integration in policies and regulations increased</p>	<p>Increased from 17 to 23 (out of 36 possible) for the sectors influencing on DWE</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>Assessment score in 2018 was 31, which exceeded the expected objective of the project. Another assessment will be carried out in August 2021.</p>	<p>HS</p>
<p>Outcome 3.1.b: Poplar plantation reduced by 20,000 ha by the end of the project</p>	<p>Poplar plantation reduced by 20,000 ha</p>	<p>400,000 ha</p>	<p>390,000 ha</p>	<p>380,000 ha</p>	<p>At present, 29600 ha of poplars have been removed in four NRs, and 9087 ha of core areas of NRs have been restored. The expected objective of the project has been achieved.</p>	<p>HS</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1: Awareness among the local population on DWE biodiversity value, use and wetlands protection regulations increased to 30%.</p>	<p>Outcome 4.1: Awareness among the local population on DWE biodiversity value, use and wetlands protection regulations increased to 30%.</p>	<p>Less than 10% of the local population know wetlands protection regulations in Hunan Province.</p>	<p>20% of the local population know wetlands protection regulations in Hunan Province.</p>	<p>30% of the local population know wetlands protection regulations in Hunan Province.</p>	<p>The infrastructures and facility for promoting DL conservation and educating people have been improved in every NR. All the promotion activities have been carried out according to plan. Survey data in 2019 showed that awareness among the local population on DWE biodiversity value, use and wetlands protection regulations increased to 50%. The second survey will be conducted before August 2021 and the latest results published.</p>	<p>HS</p>
<p>Outcome 5.1: Project implementation based on results based management and increased receptivity and adoption of DWE approach to “mainstreaming” biodiversity conservation in sector planning both in China and elsewhere</p>	<p>Project “best-practices” and “lessons-learned” in relation to co-management models, integrated DWE management experience, mainstreaming of wetlands biodiversity conservation in sectors disseminated via publications, project website and other ways.</p>	<p>Project results framework with project output and outcome indicators, targets and baseline</p>	<p>30-40% of the output realized.</p>	<p>All the items in the output realized and sustainability achieved.</p>	<p>The mid-term review has finished. The summary of documentation of best practices and lessons learnt is being prepared. First draft of every part of the publication has been completed, the first draft was reviewed by PMO on June 24th</p> <p>The project sustainability plan has been revised twice.</p>	<p>MS</p>

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
<p>Output 1.1.1: PMSGJM (Dongting Lake Conservation Commission) strengthened by the end of the project with: i) a functioning secretariat in FDHP (two half-time staffs, office equipment and operations budget); ii) agreed operations procedures; iii) agreed five years' work plan; and iv) at least one meeting per year held.</p>	Q3 Y4	Two provincial multi sectoral government meetings were held to combat threats in Dongting Lake area	Another provincial five administrative level video conference was held in November 1, 2017 participated by the officials from provincial level to village level to work on improve the ecological environment of Dongting Lake.	The office has a regular operation system and now is preparing its 5-year work plan.	According to the proposal of the 3 rd PSC based on the government structural change, which was endorsed by the mid-term evaluation, the "DLCC" was replaced by a "Provincial Multi Sector Governmental Meeting" (PMSGM), and i) the office of PMSGM was established in November, 2019 and two directors of the FDHP were appointed to take charge of the daily work of the office. As of June 20, 2020, the office received a total of 1600,000 yuan of special co-financing expenses supported by the FDHP which covered part of the staff salaries and equipment costs. ii) joint meeting systems for wetland conservation and restoration in conjunction with relevant departments were established at city and county levels;	In accordance with the principle of the provincial government on streamlining conferences and organizations, the Lake Chief Regime, chaired by the Vice Governor of Hunan Province has become the coordinating mechanism for comprehensive management for Dongting Lake conservation across departments. On May 26th, provincial meeting of general river (lake) chief was held to review the good practice and lessons of last year, and allocate annual tasks.	85%	

					<p>iii) For 5 years work plan, as a replacement, a three-year action plan on Dongting wetland conservation (2018-2020) and a 7-year implementation Plan for the Comprehensive Management of Dongting Water Environment (2018-2025) was developed and issued by Hunan provincial government.</p> <p>For strengthening of PMSGM, on March 20, the provincial government convened a video-conference on the pilot tackling action for the Xiangjiang River Basin and Dongting Lake Ecological Protection and Restoration Project, which was participated by a number of provincial departments, such as of Natural Resources, Finance, Ecology and Environment, of Water Resources, Agriculture and</p>			
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¹² Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹³ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁴ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

					Rural Affairs, and of Forestry Bureau, etc. Chen Wenhao, deputy governor of the Provincial People's Government and commander of the tackling action made a speech emphasizing that the pilot project of the ecological protection and restoration of the Xiangjiang River Basin and Dongting Lake should be the "No. 1 Key Project" in our province, and should be ensured to be completed by the end of 2020.			
Output 1.1.2: Updated detailed biodiversity baseline and threat analysis by the end of PY1 including three technical reports on: a) DWE biodiversity and ecosystem services value and status; b) impacts on biodiversity from different sectors and response options; and c) options and priorities for land and water use plans valuating biodiversity.	Q4 Y3	specialist's recruitment is in progress	In March 2018, the biodiversity baseline survey was completed for the field work.	Biodiversity baseline was updated and threat analysis report was completed. The three technical reports on: a) DWE biodiversity and ecosystem services value and status; b) impacts on biodiversity from different sectors and response options; and c) options and priorities for land and water use plans valuating biodiversity were under preparation.	4 Reports on the biodiversity baseline, threat analysis, impact analysis of development and utilization policy on the Dongting Lake biodiversity, wetland ecosystem service function assessment and habitat quality assessment of key species in the Dongting Lake have all been completed and submitted to the PMO. Technical Working Group were organized to review reports, all of which were revised according to the feedback and opinions. Bi-annual status report on DWE services and biodiversity has not been published yet.	The basic work for the release of report on the ecosystem services and biodiversity status of Dongting Lake is underway and is being advanced with the assistance of the Hunan Academy of Forestry. The report will be released in August 2021.	85%	we count the report of ecosystem baseline investigation and threat analysis as the first release

<p>Output 1.1.3: Integrated DWE management plan (MP) incorporating valuation of biodiversity approved by DLCC by PY3 and under initial implementation by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Q2 Y3</p>	<p>specialist's recruitment is in progress</p>	<p>December 29, 2017 The three-year plan for ecological restoration of Dongting Lake was launched by Hunan Provincial Gov. In February 2018, 12 major projects in Hunan for joint action on water environment improvement of "one lake, four rivers" were started which means the Nine Dragons (the major Gov. Departments of Hunan Province) were jointly for water environment protection.</p>	<p>Based on the new situation and the current management system and policy of Dongting Lake, a comprehensive monitoring of the present situation of Dongting Lake has been initiated to identify potential threats, and to develop strategies towards the policy, management system and legislation initiatives. Finally, a 5 to 10 year integrated management plan for Dongting Lake will be developed with scientific evidences</p>	<p>In February 2018, twelve major projects in Hunan for joint action on water environment improvement of "one lake, four rivers" were started which means the the major Gov. Departments of Hunan Province are acting jointly on aquatic environment and biodiversity protection in Hunan Province. One three-year action plan on Dongting wetland conservation(2018-2020) and one 7-year implementation plan for the comprehensive management of Dongting Water Environment (2018-2025) were developed and issued by Hunan provincial government. Integrated DWE management plan (MP) incorporating valuation of biodiversity would be submitted by institution expert in 2020.</p>	<p>The integrated DWE management plan was reviewed and approved in late-June, followed by the revise and finalization of the management plan, and of the implementation of related activities in accordance with the management plan.</p>	<p>90%</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.4: DWE Integrated Information Management System (IIMS) on status of biodiversity, ecosystem services, and socio-economic indicators is operating providing data and analysis for DWE</p>	<p>Q2 Y4</p>	<p>specialist's recruitment is in progress</p>	<p>In May 2018, the initial form of Dongting Lake Integrated Information Management System platform was developed by GEF specialist.</p>	<p>By 2019, through the internet, the general situation of protected areas, news, tourism services, laws and regulations and other information can be browsed and viewed through the portal website by the public users. Through the integrated information</p>	<p>Dongting Lake Integrated Information Management System was developed, training conducted for 3 PMO members and 84 NRMBs staffs on the application and feedback were collected on use of the system, based on which the system was improved and updated. Plan to publish bi-annual status report on DWE services and biodiversity in 2020.</p>	<p>Training were organized on the updating and upgrading of the IIMS for 26 persons in 4 protected areas. Considering the sustainability of the project, the IIMS developed for the project will be integrated with the Nature Reserve Information Management Platform in Hunan Province since it</p>	<p>85%</p>	<p>Since the modules designed in this online system is relatively simple as well as not easy to operate, it is intended to integrate it</p>

<p>management and decision-making at municipal, province and NR levels by PY2.</p>				<p>management platform of protected areas, special data such as boundary, river system, road, social economy, meteorology, hydrology and functional zoning of protected areas are provided to public users based on spatial information.</p>		<p>is developed by a long-term contracted partner with FDHP; The work of integration of IIMS with the platform and improving/updating data is being conducted and will be completed in July.</p>	<p>with the Information Management Platform for Nature Reserves developed by Shangwen Technology Co., Ltd., which has better module design and can accommodate more resource survey data, and easy to apply in normalized monitoring activities on habitat and biodiversity. It is planned to discuss the integration scheme in July, and prepare the training on the application use in September.</p>
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<p>Output 2.1.1: Three local decrees on Administrative Measures for NR (AMNR), one for each of East, South and Hengling Dongting Lake (DL) NRs, proclaimed by the end of PY2 (facilitating increased local government budget allocation).</p>	<p>Q3 Y3</p>	<p>The plans for developing AMNR for East and West DT NR were approved by the People's Congress of Yueyang City and Hanshou County in 2015</p>	<p>Legislative draft of Hunan EDT NR Regulation was reviewed and agreed by the Standing Committee of the Yueyang City People's Congress.</p> <p>The first draft of the new regulations on the management of the WDT National NR was developed, and the Draft will be reported to Changde City People's Congress for further discussion. The new NR Regulation will replace the existing Administrative Measure for WDT NR which was developed in 2011.</p> <p>On April 26, 2018 Yiyang SDT Provincial NR Administrative Measure was approved by the Gov. of Yiyang Prefecture City</p>	<p>From March 1, 2019, the "Regulations on the East Dongting Lake National Nature Reserve of Yueyang City" started to be implemented. In August 2018, "The Administrative Measures for the Provincial Nature Reserve of Hengling Lake" (the second draft of the consultation draft) was formally submitted to the Xiangyin County Government.</p>	<p>The Agricultural Committee of the Changde Municipal People's Congress reviewed the "Regulations on the West Dongting Lake National Nature Reserve" (draft) in June 2019.</p> <p>"The Protection Regulations of West Dongting Lake as Ramsar Site of international importance of Changde City " was approved by the Thirteenth People's Congress of Hunan Province on November 28, 2019, and came into effect from January 1, 2020.</p> <p>According to the arrangements of the Xiangyin County Government and the County People's Congress, the final review workshop held for administrative measures of Hengling Lake Nature Reserve was postponed. The final review, revision and release will be completed, and a press conference will be held in July.</p>	<p>The AMNRs for the four protected areas of the project have been promulgated and implemented.</p>	<p>100%</p>	
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			HLH NR is preparing the draft of local decrees on Administrative Measures through the assistance by GEF legal specialist which will be submitted to Yueyang City People's Congress at the end of the year.					
Output 2.1.2: West Dongting Lake NR and South Dongting Lake NR are upgraded from provincial NRs to National NRs and Hengling NR to Ramsar site by the end of PY3 (facilitating increased national government budget allocation).	Q4 Y4	WDT NR was upgraded from provincial NRs to National NRs in May 2013 The contract of Comprehensive Scientific Investigation and Master Plan Developing schedule for upgrading of SDT NR and the field investigation and report of HLH NR to Ramsar site were going into	The output of upgrading of SDT NR from Provincial NR to National NR is going to be redirected by the Dongting National Park Project. Baseline data survey of HLH Ramsar site designation was completed	Biodiversity baseline survey of SDT NR were completed. Biodiversity survey was updated for HLH NR and Ramsar information sheet was prepared. Biodiversity baseline survey of SDT was completed. The Dongting National Park framework completed.	According to the mid-term evaluation, South Dongting Lake NR was changed to prepare for establishment of national park. The first draft of preliminary planning of the Dongting Lake National Park was completed in 2019 and revised according to the reviewed opinions of TWG in 2020. The survey report, feasibility analysis report, and Chinese and English versions of the application forms for the Ramsar Site of international importance of Hengling Lake Wetland Ecosystem have been completed in 2019. The next step is to report to the FDHP and the Hunan Provincial Government and finally	Due to the consideration of the construction of the Dongting Lake National Park, the third PSC meeting decided not to upgrade the South Dongting Lake NR from a provincial NR to a national NR. The investigation on the background data for Hengling NR's upgrading to a Ramsar site has been finished, and the scientific investigation report, feasibility study report and applications in Chinese and English versions have been prepared by a third party and submitted to the PMO in December 2019. According to the current procedure, the Hengling	80%	The application for the foundation of DT lake national park was suspended since 2020 is the final year of acceptance evaluation for the construction of existing national park pilot, and the State Forestry and Grassland Administration does not

		the Biding processes			SFA by the Yueyang Municipal Government.	<p>Lake NR needs to be designated as a National Important Wetland before it is applied to become a Ramsar site, and it has completed the application and site inspection in 2020 and is now waiting to be approved by the NFGA .</p> <p>The construction of Dongting Lake National Park was listed as a priority in the visiting memorandum of State Forestry and Grassland Administration and Hunan Provincial Government.</p>	<p>accept new application for establishment of national parks. From 2021, the new national park establishment system will be implemented.</p> <p>Dongting Lake National Park was included in the "Spatial Planning of the Yangtze River Economic Belt (2020-2035)" formulated by the Ministry of Natural Resources, and pilot construction will be initiated next year.</p>
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<p>Output 2.1.3: Four five-years NR management plans (NRMP) updated for 2013-2018 and at least 20 NR staff trained in NR planning and management strengthening the DWE NR network.</p>	<p>Q2 Y2</p>	<p>Formulation team was formed with participation of over 50 NR staff and Local stakeholders in East, West and South TDNRs Draft plans were developed Draft version was developed through specialists and was approved by local city government and will be sent to FDHP for final approval</p>	<p>The revision of EDT NR management plan for 2016-2020 was reported to the city gov. and waiting for approval. The WDT NR worked specially on the revision of the NRMP of 2015 and insert special contents in the new NRMP of 2016-2020 on restoration of the wetland where the poplar trees were erased during the last 3 years in the NR core areas. From Oct. 2017, a team was built in SDT NR work on drafting the NRMP. HLH NR is now working closely with</p>	<p>EDT has reported its management plan for 2016-2020, while WDT is revising its management plan for 2016-2020, adding new contents such as poplar tree clearance and restoration and Eco-tourism management. A working group has been set up in the SDT NR. Special team members have been arranged to prepare the management plan and the preliminary work plan had been worked out. The draft of HLH NR Management Plan has been basically completed. In the first half year of 2019, training programs, combined with specialist meeting with stakeholders,</p>	<p>In the early 2020, East Dongting Lake NR has submitted its management plan for 2016-2020, while West Dongting Lake NR has revised its management plan for 2016-2020 and renewed for 2020-2024, South and Hengling Lake NR compiled and submitted its draft of management plan for 2020-2025. TWG were summoned to review all the management plans and give feedback based on which they were revised and resubmitted in April 2020. Provincial review meeting will be held in July and for their approval by the FDHP in the 2020.</p>	<p>Four NRMPs have been compiled or updated and they are being implemented after being approved by the Division of Protected Area Management. The implementation of management plan is under monitoring and evaluating.</p>	<p>100%</p>	

			<p>GEF project specialist on drafting the NRMP.</p>	<p>have been launched in NRs, The draft of MPs has not been completed yet.</p>				
<p>Output 2.1.4: Capacities for NR management strengthened through: a) training of 100 NR staff in BD monitoring and conservation measures, ecotourism in NRs, law enforcement and co-management mechanism, and public communication and awareness raising; and b) upgrading of infrastructure, patrol and monitoring equipment in three DL NRs (West, South and Hengling).</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>One Pick-up car, two unmanned aerial vehicles, binoculars and laptops were finished procurement processes New Animal rescue centre, bird watching corridor are built in East DTNR supported by co-funding A visitor centre is planned in HLH NR</p>	<p>More than 120 of the staffs trained on the skills of legislation, law enforcement and biodiversity monitoring that the NR needed during July 2017 to June 2018. A Milu rescue centre, and the bird watching corridor in front the EDT NR field Station were constructed in East DL NR. The new Milu rescue central takes 1.2 ha in area, and there are 7 wounded Milu in the centre recently. One field station (field Office) of HLH was built in Qingshan Island, and a bird monitoring</p>	<p>More than 120 staff members of SDT have been trained on the skills of wetland conservation. A Milu rescue center with 1 ha was built up in EDT NR. A new wetland ecological monitoring station near Banbian Lake, local black stock conserving station and new field office have been built in WDT NR. In 2018, a total of 16 people of West Dongting Lake NR went for tranings on ecotourism development and information construction. In 2019, a total of 70 fishermen recieved training on ecotourism guide.</p>	<p>There are three new construction sites in Hengling Lake NR (the Bird Rescue Station at the Qingshan Island covering an area of 120 square meters, the Xinhuaogou finless porpoises Observation Station covering an area of 80 square meters, and the Zhangjiawan Management Station covering an area of 7,000 ha). Currently, all three stations complete construction. In 2020 in West Dongting Lake NR, 7 professional and technical personnel received field training on fish identification and survey of fish resources. 4 staff members have been organized to Changsha Shangwen Technology Co., Ltd. to participate in the application training of "Nature Reserve Information Management System".</p>	<p>NR staff training tasks were fulfilled in 2019. In 2020, the West DL NR carried out training on comprehensive wetland law enforcement for 45 persons: Hengling NR organized training on ship driving skills for ten persons. The DL conservation infrastructure, patrol and monitoring equipment in three DL NRs (West, South and Hengling) had been improved in 2020.</p>	<p>100%</p>	

			<p>tower was built together.</p> <p>Four communication billboard signs were set up on wetland conservation.</p> <p>On the main street of the town where the WDT NR located, a new wetland education center was built up and officially opened.</p>				
<p>Output 2.2.1: Four demonstration models for NR co-management implemented: a) agriculture integrated management model restoring paddy harvested fields as winter bird feeding ground on 700 ha involving 320 households in East DL NR; b) reed and poplar management model in South DL NR; c) organic fish farming (involving 400 households) and ecosystem and rights based fisheries co-management (involving 500 households)</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>An investigation and feasibility study on sustainable agriculture development in East DTNR was carried out in 2015 and earlier 2016</p> <p>An investigation on overall land use and Poplar tree planting situation in South DT was conducted in 2015, and land ownership for the poplar tree was identified through</p>	<p>The plan for the sustainable development of the Caisang lake in East DT had been completed, and the joint development agreement was negotiated with the community.</p> <p>South DT: N/A</p> <p>HLH NR together and Xiangyin county government had completed the preparatory work for fishermen relocation which was one of the fish resources protection projects of</p>	<p>The study tours for NR co-management were carried out as follows:</p> <p>WDT NR: 18 staff members visited Tangjiahe and Wanglang National NR in Aug. 13-18, 2018</p> <p>19 staff members visited Qixinghe National NR in Heilongjiang from Sept. 3 to 8, 2018 for co-management experiences learning</p> <p>From 2017, The West Dongting NR has implemented the wetland ecological benefits compensation project in 11 villages and towns within the 1 km range of the NR.</p>	<p>In 2019 East DT NR: The plan for the sustainable development of the Caisang lake had been completed.</p> <p>Bird-friendly agriculture development plan for Matang Town, Yueyang County was formulated. 33 households have signed on the agreements, covering an area of over 170 ha. Agreement of 1,000 acres for returning farmland to wetland and replenishing land for birds has been signed.</p> <p>South Dongting Lake NR: Following the poplar tree cleaning action in the NR core area, project land use experts and the South Dongting NR jointly launched feasibility study of poplar tree ecological restoration and sustainable development for the cleaning up area.</p> <p>Compensation agreements were signed with reed farms in Ziyang</p>	<p>East DL NR: In November 2020, a two-day training for 80 households involved in the birds-friendly agricultural rice-fish mixed cultivation demonstration project was carried out in Matang Town; Three groups of villagers were organized to study in areas where rice-fish mixed cultivation is relatively mature. In March 2021, 50,000 carp fries have been put into the paddy field.</p> <p>Following the instruction of expert from Hunan Agricultural University. The seedlings of the high-quality conventional rice variety “Nongxiang 42” introduced from Hunan Agricultural University have been transplanted in May, with an</p>	<p>85%</p>

<p>models to support the restoration of fisheries resources and maintain the porpoises population in 1,800 ha in Hengling NR experimental zone; d) eco-tourism and bird habitat conservation model conserving 60 ha of birds habitat and 70 additional households involved in eco-tourism operations in West DL NR.</p>		<p>investigation, which will be the later evidence for the implementation of payment for ecosystem services</p> <p>A draft Eco-tourism plan for 60 ha bird habitat was developed in West DTNR</p>	<p>Provincial Government.</p> <p>GEF specialist group helped to develop and complete the fish culture project of Qingshan Island.</p> <p>Two Eco tourist company signed agreements with NR for a formalised management of tourism in the area.</p> <p>The WDT NR has implemented the wetland ecological benefits compensation project since 2017 in 11 villages and towns within the 1 km range of the NR. The project was divided into four categories include: Direct compensation on crop damage; Awarding on good practices; Compensation on damaging of exiting</p>	<p>The project was divided into four categories include: Direct compensation on crop damage; Awarding on good practices; Compensation on damaging of exiting infrastructures and Compensation on restoration habitats from poplar tree area and hydraulic recreations. The total investment was USD 4.9 million.</p> <p>EDT NR: 13 staff members visited Sanjiangyuan National Park during Aug. 6 to 11, 2018 for Eco-tourism development study.</p> <p>Local community co-management in Caisang Lake and Matang village were developed.</p> <p>There were two local workshops organized in Matang village during the late year of</p>	<p>District of Yiyang City covering area of 3300 acres. Ecological benefit compensation agreements were signed for land withdrawal with some major poplar plantation enterprises, providing compensation rate of 300 yuan / mu.</p> <p>Hengling Lake NR: 254 fishermen households in the Qingcaohu community signed a joint development and implementation agreement with township government.</p> <p>The West Dongting NR: The development plan of ecotourism in the West Dongting Lake NR has been completed. Bird habitat in Banbian Lake has been restored..70 fishermen were trained on alternative livelihood development.</p> <p>In 2020, the East, West, South Dongting Lake and Hengling Lake Nature Reserve have started the construction of demonstration project of rice-fish co-cultivation, eco-tourism and environmental education, development the reed-grow mushroom industry, ecological fishery and local</p>	<p>estimated planting area of 80 mu. Twenty-six households directly participating in the construction of demonstration sites have encouraged over 320 households in surrounding areas to conduct rice-fish mixed cultivation. The increase of income per mu is estimated to be over 1,000 RMBper mu.</p> <p>West DL NR continues undertaking community co-management demonstration activities featuring eco-tourism and natural experience. West DL NR has built eco-tourism infrastructures such as Qingshan Lake Fish and Bird Museum, bird pavilions and visitor corridors, constructed one eco-tourism demonstration site of Qingshan Lake Migratory Bird Garden, and supported seven eco-tourism demonstration households that fostered 30 households to directly participate in eco-tourism activities and stimulated 40 households in adjacent areas to undertake eco-</p>		
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			<p>infrastructures and Compensation on restoration habitats from poplar tree area and hydraulic recreations. The total investment was USD 4.9 million.</p>	<p>2018, a preliminary agreement was reached among local town government, famers and commercial company in bird friendly agriculture development.</p> <p>Follow the bird friendly agriculture developing plan the agreement will be signed and technical support for the plan from Chinese Academy of Science was ready to help.</p> <p>Project specialist and scientists from Chinese Academy of Science carried out field investigation specially focus on the developing issues and technique knowhow.</p> <p>70 fishermen have been trained for eco-tourism in WDT.</p> <p>The models are proposed as following: EDT:</p>	<p>characteristic shrub chaste tree fruit industry respectively.</p> <p>The East Dongting Lake NR: 26 households have been identified as project demonstration households, with a planned area of 248 mu for implementation. Excavation and construction of farmland infrastructure was complete. The training plan and courses for trainings on bird-friendly agriculture production have been designed by East DT NRMB but the training activities have not yet taken place.</p> <p>The Hengling Lake NR: In the experimental waters of organic fishery cultivation, fish fry and carp were dropped, and 150 mu of marsh seeds were planted. The and planting of 40 mu of shrub chaste tree fruit was finished. Site selection and preliminary design of bird watching house were completed.</p> <p>The West Dongting Lake NR: The bidding and tendering work for Qingshan emigrant bird park, bird watching house, plank road, bird museum, etc. have been completed</p>	<p>tourism activities in other forms. Through development and construction, over 200 people from surrounding communities and households took part in eco-tourism activities, and about 50,000 tourists visited West DL NR in one year. The influence of demonstration site continues to grow.</p> <p>South DL NR: By cultivating mushrooms, ten poor households have raised their income by 30% and inspired people in neighboring communities to plant mushrooms. Fifty-five households directly taking part in the demonstration project influenced 200 households in nearby areas. Nearly 1,000 farmers have gained short-term temporary employment opportunities.</p> <p>Hengling NR: The planting area of <i>fructus viticis</i> stands at 100 mu and the rate of local households' participation</p>		
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				<p>Agriculture integrated biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>WDT:</p> <p>Eco-tourism and bird habitat conservation</p> <p>HLH:</p> <p>Organic fish farming and gathering</p> <p>SDT:</p> <p>Dongtinghu Watcher program</p>	<p>The South Dongting Lake Nature Reserve:</p> <p>completed the compilation of the Implementation Plan of the Community Co-management Demonstration Base of reed-grow Mushroom Industry in South Dongting Lake Provincial Nature Reserve (Yuanjiang county-level administrative bureau). In May 2020 it was launched a term of training on asparagus mushroom production technology, with a total of 55 people including 10 households with special hardship, who obtained the first batch of 10500 rods of raw material made out of reed for production of mushrooms.</p>	<p>in ecological fish farming reaches 100%. Ten ship drivers were trained. Ecological fish farming activities have improved local wetland ecosystems. In July 2018, Professor Deng Xuejian at Hunan Normal University monitored over 10,000 whiskered terns. In December 2020, 11 Baer's pochards were detected in Hengling NR.</p>		
<p>Output 2.2.2: Conservation of 5 flagship biodiversity species (finless porpoise, lesser white-fronted goose, black stork, Pere David's Deer, Whistle Swan) in a common effort among all NRs through: a) development and implementation of conservation action plan; b)</p>	<p>Follow the distribution and migratory routes, 38 migratory bird conservation stations were set up at provincial level</p> <p>A professional monitoring and research team has been set up in East DTNR since 2014 for</p>	<p>EDT NR together other NRs completed the synchronized monitoring of wintering birds from November 2017 to March 2018</p> <p>The EDT and the HLH, the SDT and the WDT jointly carried out the investigation on the Milu population</p>	<p>As supported by GEF specialists Hunan Dongting Flag Species Conservation Action Plan was completed for FDHP, and will play as the main action plan during 2018-2019.</p> <p>Synchronized bird monitoring initiated by EDT has become the annual routine action</p>	<p>5 GIS-based flagship species habitat monitoring approaches have been developed by project specialists in 2019.</p> <p>South DT Lake NR launched "Guardian Action for Black Stork", established a Migratory Bird Guardian Station in West Head of Swan Lake and in Banbian Lake separately, and set up the Guardian Action Team in West Dongting</p>	<p>The GIS-based flagship species monitoring system developed in 2019 continues to operate. The conservation action plan for each flagship species has been prepared. All protected areas are conducting relevant activities according to the conservation action plans.</p>	90%		

<p>restoration of 6,000 ha of habitat; c) systematic monitoring of population or proxy indicators for population size supported by a GIS data base.</p>	<p>key species study in the area. Up to now, 40 GPS based tracing devices have been in effective on monitoring the key species</p> <p>Two field monitoring stations were set up in South DTNR core area for onsite monitoring the habitat health and living status of David's deer and Whistling Swan</p> <p>The first Non-Government Conservation Association for Black Stork was formed in West DTNR with participation of local</p>	<p>from January to June of 2018, and completed the investigation of the finless porpoise in March 2018.</p> <p>After Milu wild releasing these years, a series of policies on protection and compensation of Milu related crop damaging were executed in the main habitats, the total population is increased to 187 in Dongting Lake wetland.</p> <p>The black stork conservation association in WDTNR running well, and more than 50 black storks were observed in the winter of 2018.</p> <p>After investigation, the strategic wintering bird</p>	<p>of the four major protected areas.</p> <p>Overall bird population was increased and habitat in Dongting Lake have been greatly improved.</p>	<p>Lake and made it an annual routine action.</p> <p>Hengling Lake Nature Reserve developed finless porpoise protection plan concerning the habitat problem of the porpoises.</p> <p>The 4 Nature Reserves in Dongting Lake has restored wetland habitats in 14433 ha of poplar clean up area following the restoration plan of Forestry Department of Hunan Province by the end of 2019.</p> <p>The technical outputs of wintering David's deer Simultaneous Survey carried out by 4 NRs in January 2020 were summarized in the form of survey report and video footage. The population number was counted to be 198.</p> <p>The South Dongting Lake NR: the habitats of flagship species such as white-fronted geese, black storks, David's deer, and Whistle swan were monitored twice in the NR.</p> <p>On March 16-17, 2020, the East Dongting Lake National Nature Reserve , jointly working with</p>	<p>A synchronous investigation on winter migratory birds, which is led by the East DL NR and participated by other protected areas, was carried out from November 2020 to March 2021. A synchronous investigation on winter Pere David's Deer, which is led by the East DL NR and participated by other protected areas, was carried out in January 2020.</p>		
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		communities and conservation area covers 11 villages and towns around the area	conservation plan include recommendations of both legislation and NR management approaches was developed by specialists of the key species. Up to date, Restoration plan for the 5514-ha poplar tree removing areas in the core areas of four NRs was developed with billions of investments.		other 3 protected areas, carried out a simultaneous survey of migratory waterbirds around the Dongting Lake area in spring. A total of 115,942 birds of 7 orders, 12 families and 39 species were surveyed and monitored. Among the flagship species, 2 black storks, 1193 cygnets, and 12428 white-fronted geese were recorded.			
Output 3.1.1: Amendment of Wetland Protection Regulation of Hunan Province (WPRHP) presented to the Provincial People's Congress by PY3 including in particular provisions for: a) integrated management of wetland biodiversity and	Q4 Y4	No progress yet	On October 2017, Hunan Wetland Protection Regulation amendment plan was formally incorporated into the provincial people's Congress legislative plan.	The third draft Amendment of Wetland Protection Regulation of Hunan Province (WPRHP) was submitted to the Provincial People's Congress.	From August to September 2019, 5 documents including the third draft of the Hunan Wetland Protection Regulations (Revised Draft) were completed by legal expert. The work results were presented to the Hunan Provincial Forestry Bureau on September 12th, and reported to the Hunan Provincial Department of Justice for submission to the 2020 legislative plan, but is pending in 2020 and cannot be passed and reclaimed due to current legislative situation.	The PMO has completed all the work that can be carried out for now according to the plan. On May 28, 2021, the National Development and Reform Commission issued the guidelines on accelerating the development of compensation mechanism for ecological conservation of Dongting Lake and	98%	Due to the Integration and optimization of protected areas in China, the Protection Act or Regulation on protected areas in Hunan province will be introduced before the

<p>ecosystems; and b) compensation mechanism for conservation of wetlands biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>					<p>“The Protection Regulations of West Dongting Lake as Ramsar Site of international importance of Changde City " was approved by the Thirteenth People's Congress of Hunan Province on November 28, 2019, and came into effect from January 1, 2020.</p>	<p>Poyang Lake, which is of great significance to establish the compensation mechanism for biodiversity and ecosystem services of Dongting wetlands.</p>	<p>issuance of Protection Regulation of Wetlands in Hunan Province, so the legislative plan was suspended currently. Right now the national level Protection Act on Protected Areas (draft) is seeking comments from provinces.</p> <p>With the implementation of natural protected areas integration and optimization and other work, China will introduce a law on natural</p>
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								protected areas, which has been included in the legislative plan of the National People's Congress. In this process, the revision of the Wetland Protection Regulation of Hunan Province was suspended and was not included in the legislative plan for the time being.
Output 3.1.2: At least two sector policies (fisheries, reed and/or poplar plantation) are aligned with WPRHP, the Integrated DWEMP and he four AMNR	Q4 Y4	No progress yet	Most of the provincial departments developed regulations and action plan towards the Dongting Lake wetland ecosystem	Newly issued or drafted regulations or action plan related to conservation of Dongting Lake wetland ecosystem as following: 1. The Department of Justice of Hunan	In August 2019, the Provincial Water Resources Department issued the " the sand mining plan on the 4 rivers' mainstream and on the Dongting Lake channel of Hunan Province (2019-2022)". In October 2019, the Hunan Provincial Government issued the	On the afternoon of May 27, 2021, the 24th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 13th Hunan Provincial People's Congress voted to	100%	Currently more than two sector policies (ban on fishing for 10 years in Dongting Lake, central environmental protection

<p>decrees and NRMPs at local and provincial level by the end of the project</p>		<p>and biodiversity as follows: A Workplan for cleaning up Dongting NR poplar tree was announced by Hunan Forest Department in Nov. 26, 2017. More than 5500 ha of poplar tree were removed from the core areas of NR in Dongting Lake. In 2018, the Department of Water Resource and Transportation of Hunan Province carried out the three-year action for strengthening Dongting Lake ecological environment traffic, and regulating the illegal sand stone wharf. Agricultural Committee of Hunan Province announced the document in</p>	<p>Province: "Regulations on the Protection of Dongting Lake in Hunan Province" (draft); 2. The Science and Technology Department of Hunan Province: "Construction Plan of Public Technology Service Platform for Dongting Lake Ecological Protection"; 3. The Ecological Environment Department of Hunan Province: "Comprehensive Management and Implementation Plan on the Water Environment Control of the Dongting Lake"; 4. The Development and Reform Commission of Hunan Province: The Comprehensive Protection Plan for the Dongting Lake Ecological Economic Zone in Hunan Province (2018-2025);</p>	<p>"Implementation Plan for the Comprehensive Management Plan of the Dongting Lake Water Environment in Hunan Province (2018-2025)". On May 19, 2020 the launching ceremony of "Cleaning up Dongting Lake Action" of joint law enforcement actions to clean up and rectify illegal fishing in 2020 was held in Yueyang. The 12-day "Cleaning up Dongting Lake Action" was held in the form of joint ministries and provinces, organized by the Yangtze Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Hunan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. Joined by the department of public security and maritime, 3 cities including Yueyang, Changde, and Yiyang were organized. In 16 counties and urban areas, 12 ships were mobilized to patrol for law enforcement, and inspections were conducted on the entire waters in the east, south and west Dongting Lake.</p>	<p>adopt <i>the Regulations on the Protection of Dongting Lake in Hunan Province</i>, which will come into force from September 1, 2021. The regulations are aimed to protect and improve the ecological environment of Dongting Lake, ensure sustainable socio-economic development, promote the building of ecological civilization, and promote the harmonious coexistence between man and nature. This has been an important part of legislation to improve the Dongting wetland conservation</p>	<p>supervision action, etc.) are already aligned with WPRHP, the Integrated DWEMP and the four AMNR decrees and NRMPs.</p>
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			<p>2018 promoting healthy aquaculture through regulating the overall aquaculture in rivers, lakes, reservoirs and other natural waters to protect water ecosystem. "The China fishery administration action 2018 "was launched in Changde City WDT for a synchronized law enforcement action against over fishing in spring.</p> <p>In February 2018, Forestry Department and Environmental Protection Department of the province developed 12 major projects in Hunan for joint action on water environment improvement of "one lake, four rivers", which means the Nine Dragons (the major Gov. Departments of Hunan Province)</p>	<p>5. The Ecological Environment Department and the Development and Reform Commission of Hunan Province: "Implementation Scheme for the Action Plan for the Reconstruction of the Yangtze River Economic Belt";</p> <p>5. The Natural Resources Department of Hunan Province: "Implementation Guidance of the People's Government of Hunan Province on Promoting the Pilot Project of Ecological Protection and Restoration of the Integrated System of landscape, forest, field, lake, grass in the Xiangjiang River Basin and Dongting Lake area"</p> <p>6. The Natural Resources Department of Hunan Province: the Planning of the Land and Resources of the Yangtze River</p>		<p>since the revision of the <i>Regulations on the Protection of Wetlands of Hunan Province</i>.</p>		
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		<p>were jointly worked together for ecological protection.</p> <p>A new policy was announced by the Agricultural Committee of Hunan Province on caged fishery and other pollution related aquaculture control in 2018.</p>	<p>Economic Belt (2018-2035)</p> <p>7. In January 2018, the General Office of the Hunan Provincial Government issued the "Three-year Action Plan for the Special Remediation of the Ecological Environment of Dongting Lake (2018-2020)".</p> <p>8. In 2018, the Department of Water Resource and Transportation of Hunan Province carried out the three-year action for strengthening traffic situation in Dongting Lake ecological environment, and regulating the illegal sand mining.</p> <p>9. In February 2018, Forestry Department and Environmental Protection Department of the province developed 12 major projects in Hunan for joint action on water environment</p>				
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				improvement of "one lake, four rivers", which means the Nine Dragons (the major Gov. Departments of Hunan Province) were jointly work together for ecological protection.				
Output 3.1.3: Practical skills of 360 provincial and local government officers in enforcement of wetland conservation and sustainable use regulations enhanced	Q4 Y4	No progress yet	A three days provincial experience sharing and training workshop on Dongting wetland conservation was organized on May 21-23, 2018 by Wang Mingxu, the director of the FAO-GEF Project. The 105 participants came from Changde, Yiyang cities governments, forestry bureaus of fifteen cities in Hunan, Office of Hunan Provincial Government, Financial Department of Hunan Province, Dongting Lake Division of Hunan Developing and	Practical skills of 110 of provincial and local governmental officials were trained with support of co-fund. GEF project is preparing training plan of 2019 together with government on capacity of Dongting Wetland conservation and Green development.	Training plan for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in sector planning at provincial level for 2019-2020 was formulated and approved by the FDHP in November 2019. Led by Wang Mingxu, Director of the GEF Project Office of the Provincial Forestry Bureau, the three members of the Provincial Project Office went to Bangkok, Thailand from July 16th to 20th, 2019 to participate in the FAO Regional Consultation on the Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in the Agricultural Sector of the Asia-Pacific Region. Jointly organized by the PMO and Wetland Conservation and Management Centre of the FDHP, a management training for the Hunan Wetland Type Protected Area was held at the Tianfu	In August 2020, the wetland protection law enforcement training was conducted in the West Dongting Lake, and 45 staff member of the nature reserve were trained; on October 18 th to 23 rd and 27 th to 30 th , 2020, the Division of Management of Protected Areas with FDHP held 2 training on improving capacities of management and construction of protected areas including wetland type, which staff from all levels of forestry department and protected areas in Hunan province attended, reaching a total number of 240	90%	

		<p>Reforming Committee, Water Resource Department of Hunan, Nature Ecology Division of Environmental Protection Department of Hunan, Hunan Provincial Agriculture Committee and some NGOs such as China Green Foundation etc.. During the workshop, the three major demonstration sites on wetland restoration in Dongting Lake were visited including Caisang Lake in East DT, Banbian Lake in West DT, and the core areas of EDT NR. After field visit and experience sharing, the wetland protection policies, major action towards wetland, related technical solutions and wetland protection system in Hunan Province were introduced and</p>		<p>Training Base in Kunshan, Suzhou from December 1st to 7th, 2019. This training was attended by 20 people from 4 Dongting Lake Nature Reserves and surrounding wetland parks. This training is the first capacity building training for the protection and management of wetland type nature reserves in the Dongting Lake area organized by the PMO.</p> <p>East Dongting Lake NRMB organized 9 staff members and stakeholders to visit the Poyang Lake Nature Reserve in Jiangxi Province to conduct trainings on “Propaganda and Education, Protection, and Community Co-management Demonstration models of the Protected Area” in 2019.</p> <p>Up to now, practical skills of 142 of provincial and local governmental officials were trained with support of co-financing, and 73 were covered by the GEF fund.</p>	<p>persons; From March 25th to 26th, the PMO held a special training on enforcement of wetland conservation and sustainable use, training a total of 40 persons from the 4 DL NRs. Up to now, 467 people have received training, which met the indicator requirement.</p>		
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			elaborated by Gui Xiaojie, the Vice Director of GEF PSC. Finally the overall wetland conservation planning and tasks in Hunan Province were assigned to each of the city governments through the speech by Hu Changqing, the Director of GEF PSC.					
Output 3.1.4: Increased capacity of 40 provincial and local government officials and private sector representatives in development and implementation of biodiversity conservation measures and practices in fishery management, pollution control from paper mills, sand mining and land-use planning for reed and poplar plantations	Q4 Y4	No progress yet	N/A	Learning and training project at provincial level for 2019 is developing for government officials and private sector representatives.	Training program for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in sector planning at provincial level for 2019-2020 has been formulated and approved by the FDHP in November 2019, and detailed activities was intended to be carried out in 2020.	From 21 st to 27 th June, a study tour was conducted by PMO to learn good practice of wetland management of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region. 7 representatives came from PSC units, nature reserves . From June 7 to 11, 2021, the PMO organized a total of 21 representatives from three-levels of administration (province, city, and county) and from cross-sectoral departments (ecological	80%	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the academic and talent exchange was seriously affected, and activities like study tours were hardly carried out in 2020. Even under such difficult circumstances, the East Dongting Lake Nature Reserve, the Hengling

					<p>environment and forestry) of Dongting Lake to visit and study in the Jiangxi Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve and Duchang Bird Nature Reserve.</p> <p>The total number of visiting representative reaches 28.</p>	<p>Lake Nature Reserve and the West Dongting Lake Nature Reserve still organized study tours for more than 40 local private business owners to study the <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> industry, reed-based mushroom industry and organic fish farming industry, which are all based on healthy ecosystem and sustainable biodiversity conservation. Thanks to the fact that the epidemic is under control domestically, the PMO has</p>
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								prepared a training program of study tours in 2021, which plans to organize government officials at provincial, city and county levels for study tours in other provinces.
<p>Output 4.1.1:</p> <p>50,000 brochures distributed and system of 20 billboard signs set up on: a) flagship species conservation; b) rules and regulations for protection and use of wetlands biodiversity; c) success stories on organic aquaculture, ecotourism, ecosystem and rights based management of fisheries, and bird-friendly</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>More than 2,000 copies of brochures and 500 copies of Chinese Calendars were prepared by East DTNR for wetland conservation communication uses. 20 billboard signs preparation are under bidding processes for better communication company.</p>	<p>More than 5000 wetland conservation brochures were distributed to the local publics through West, East, South and HLH NRs.</p> <p>All the billboard signs, the boundary makers and display were completed in East, West, and South DT NRs.</p>	<p>10000 copies of ENR brochures were distributed to the local people.</p> <p>The PMO and the other NRs are preparing the brochures.</p> <p>All billboards have been set up in NRs.</p>	<p>Up to now, more than 23000 wetland conservation brochures were distributed to the local publics through West, East, South and Hengling Lake NRs.</p> <p>20 the billboard signs, the boundary makers and 2 display screens were completed in East, West, and South DT NRs.</p> <p>The East Dongting Lake NR has printed 10,000 brochures and a batch of project labels for office supplies in the first half year of 2019.</p> <p>In the first half year of 2020, the East Dongting Lake Nature</p>	<p>The provincial PMO commissioned a third party to produce 1,400 pieces of project promotional items (polo shirts and baseball caps).</p> <p>The West Dongting Lake Nature Reserve Management Bureau installed 15 community billboards on wetland ecological and environmental protection along the Xihuyuan embankment; and also two large billboards, 30 small billboards and three signboards on the Qingshan Lake</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>In 2020, 4 project implementation PAs and the PMO plan to produce and distribute 30,000 communication material, in the form of brochures, leaflet, and a variety of cultural and creative products such as T-shirt, baseball cap, backpack, mouse pad,</p>

<p>cultivation plan; and d) NR demarcation</p>					<p>Reserve printed 1000 copies of the “Regulations on the Protection of the East Dongting Lake Nature Reserve in Yueyang City”, the “Wetland Protection Regulations for Hunan Province”, and the “Prohibition of Fishing”, and were sent out the community residents in Special Days such as World Wetland Day, International Biodiversity Conservation Day, etc. A professional design team was hired to take flagship species such as David’s Deer, finless porpoise, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Whistling Swan as prototypes of cultural and creative products, of which nearly 100 kinds were designed. It is planned to produce 5000 copies for International Bird Watching Festival in 2020.</p> <p>In October 2019, the South Dongting Lake NRMB designed and compiled the brochure “Migration and Distribution of Migratory Birds in the Ancient West Dongting” and published 4,000 copies. In the first half year of 2020, 3,000 copies of flagship species protection brochures were designed and distributed.</p>	<p>embankment and the Yanwang Lake embankment. At the 11th International Bird Watching Day and other major ecological activities, 4,000 copies of brochures were made, printed and distributed in the West DL, the names of which include the <i>Bird Watching Handbook for the Ramsar Site of West Dongting Lake</i> and the <i>Ecotourism Guide for Wetlands in West Dongting Lake</i>.</p> <p>The East Dongting Lake Nature Reserve prepared and printed 6,000 copies of the booklet titled <i>Bird Watching in Winter in Dongting</i> and 10,000 copies of leaflet on wetland conservation and distributed them at the 11th International Bird Watching Day , World Wetlands Day, International Biodiversity Day and</p>	<p>water cup, calendar, handbags, stationary, etc. The contracts were signed with third-party suppliers, and the design was finished, and the production is in progress.</p>
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					<p>The West Dongting Lake NRMB printed 5,000 copies of publications of the regulation “The Protection Regulations of West Dongting Lake as Ramsar Site of international importance of Changde City” in the end of 2019.</p> <p>Hengling Lake NR completed the material collection and part of the text editing on the brochure about flagship species. 5 billboards were produced and set up in organic fishery base, chaste tree fruit planting base, and "Dongting bird watching" project site.</p>	<p>other publicity activities.</p> <p>The Management Committee of Hengling Lake Nature Reserve has posted slogans and set up more than 20 billboards in Qingshan Island and the surrounding densely populated areas; it has also produced a promotional film titled <i>Green Development for a Sustainable Future</i> and uploaded it to the web portal of the NR.</p> <p>At the end of June 2021, 5,000 copies of project newsletters had been printed and distributed by the PMO.</p> <p>Up to now, the four NRs have distributed more than 50,000 copies of publications and erected over 40 billboards. The output was completed.</p>		
Output 4.1.2: Infrastructure and	Q3 Y3	Both display and facilities in	The online bird monitoring system is	The display of Visiting Center of WDT NR has been completed	The visiting centre of East Dongting NR was updated, with an instalment of 2 display screens.	The exhibition center in West Dongting Lake Nature Reserve	85%	

<p>display of visitors and other education centres improved including: a) construction of three visitors and education centers of West, South and Hengling DL NRs; b) improvement of displays in four centers; and c) upgrading of displays in Qingshan polder organic aquaculture success story exhibition hall (West DL NR)</p>		<p>of East DTNR were updated and renowned</p> <p>Group of new display boards were built in nearby communities in West DTNR</p>	<p>together 35 sites with control area of 90 square km core areas are reachable through internet connection</p> <p>An education centre of wetland was built in the main commercial street of the town where the WDT NR Bureau located with area of 2478 square meters.</p>	<p>with an investment of more than 6 million yuan.</p> <p>Visiting Center of WDT was officially opened in April 2019.</p>	<p>Due to policy and funding reasons, visitors and education centres in South NR were not able to be built, and Hengling Lake NR intends to establish a science popularization and education mission by utilizing and refurbishing a discontinued middle school classroom on Qingshan Island.</p>	<p>has been set up and opened to the public; The Fish and Birds Museum of Qingshan Lake in East Dongting Lake Nature Reserve has also been completed and is ready to welcome the public visit; the exhibition center in Hengling Lake Nature Reserve is under construction and can be completed in early August 2021.</p>		
<p>Output 4.1.3: Special campaign and events organized and conducted including: a) 20 summer holiday university volunteers camps in each of the four NRs; and b) 40-60 campaigns on special days such as annual Wetlands day, annual Bird week,</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>Regular events, such as Wetland Day, Bird week, and Bird Watching Festival were organized in the four NR</p>	<p>The launching ceremony of "2018 Hunan bird flying" was held in March 11, 2018 at the EDT National NR.</p> <p>2017-2018 years wintering bird synchronized monitoring had been widely reported through the media.</p>	<p>The 2018 Bird Watching Festival and the International Symposium on Dongting Lake were held simultaneously in EDT NR, Yueyang City with a huge social impact. The original bird-watching competition in EDT NR has become a bird-watching festival of Hunan Province and Yueyang City. More</p>	<p>The East Dongting Lake NR hosted the premiere of the film "Dongting Lake, my love" in July 2019.</p> <p>During the summer vacation, the West Dongting Lake NRMB conducted two phases of ecological practice summer camp activities with Northeast Forestry University and Changsha University of Science and Technology in 2019.</p>	<p>In the second half year of 2020, the communication specialist submitted a survey report on public awareness and publicity needs for ecological conservation of Dongting Lake, as well as an implementation plan for sustainable publicity strategy , which is now in</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>Only ten summer camp activities conducted in nature reserves due to the limited funding.</p>

<p>bi-annual Bird watching race</p>			<p>Dongting Lake Bird-Watching Festival with the theme of "Shared Clear Water and Blue Sky" opened on 8 December 2017 in the "China Birdwatching Capital" in Junshan District, Yueyang City.</p> <p>The WDT NR organized series of publicity activities on the day of "Wetland Day", "bird loving week" and "environmental day" in 2018, there are more than 6000 people from NR and Local communities participated the evens.</p>	<p>than 800 people participated in the Bird-Watching Festival. The GEF team also participated in the Bird-Watching Competition.</p> <p>Following General Secretary Xi Jinping's visit to the EDT NR, the external influence of the NR was expanding day by day, in the second half of 2018, more than 100 delegations from central, provincial and local governments have visited Dongting Lake Reserve, with more than 5000 receptionists.</p> <p>On May 22, a chart exhibition was hold by the PMO on the International Biodiversity Day.</p> <p>the Chief of FDHP, Mr. Hu Changqing published a signed article entitled "Hunan: Strengthening Biodiversity</p>	<p>Since 2020, the West DT NR has carried out four publicity activities during "World Wetland Day", "Bird Loving Week", "International Biodiversity Day" and "World Environment Day", and distributed more than 4,000 brochures and 3000 pamphlets of "Protection Regulations on West Dongting Lake as Internationally Important Wetland in Changde City ", 12 promotional banners and slogans, 1 promotional video.</p>	<p>progress according to the plan.</p> <p>In December 2020, the cities of Yueyang, Yiyang and Changde jointly held the 11th Dongting Lake Bird Watching Festival with the participation of organization of activities of East, West and South Dongting Lake Nature Reserves. So far, more than 60 special activities have been carried out in each NR, and 9 summer camp activities have been conducted in four nature reserves. All the activities produced good results.</p>		
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				<p>Conservation to Make People's Life Healthier and Better” in Hunan Daily.</p> <p>The 4 NRs carried out a series of activities at key time nodes such as the Earth Day, the International Environment Day, World Wetlands Day, and Bird Loving Week.</p> <p>The West Dongting Lake Reserve has carried out 4 publicity activities in 2019 during "World Wetland Day", "Bird Love Week", "Biodiversity Conservation Day" and "World Environment Day", and more than 3,000 brochures have been distributed with 12 promotional banner slogans.</p> <p>From February 1st to 2nd, 2019, the East Dongting Lake</p>				
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				<p>National NRMB and two middle schools in Yueyang City carried out a wetland protection publicity campaign. Two publicity vehicles, 20 banners and 10 publicity banners were arranged. There are 500 printed copies of the Regulations, and more than 1,000 people are involved, involving citizens, community residents, fishermen, students and other community members. On March 3, the Yueyang Forestry Bureau and the East Dongting Lake NRMB jointly launched the "Wildlife Day" publicity event. More than 2,000 publicity materials were distributed to more than 3,000 people.</p>				
<p>Output 4.1.4: Curricula on DWE biodiversity conservation and sustainable use included in 20</p>	<p>Q4 Y4</p>	<p>No Progress yet</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>EDT and WDT held a symposium on the preparation of middle school textbooks. EDT signed an agreement on</p>	<p>The framework of the textbook on DWE biodiversity conservation and sustainable use included in the elementary and middle schools, named " Eight Hundred Miles of Dongting Lake, My Home" has</p>	<p>After four rounds of revision and improvement, the school textbook on biodiversity conservation and</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>when new semester begins. 44 schools, with 396 classes, 20,550</p>

<p>middle schools in counties and townships around the lake reaching 30,000 students.</p>				<p>textbook promotion in May, 2019.</p> <p>On February 30 and March 22, the East DT Lake NRMB received more than 500 teachers and students from two middle schools in Changsha and opened two ecological education courses. On April 2nd, the NRMB established an ecological education partnership with Qianlianghu Middle School in Junshan District, and founded a "nature school" in Qianlianghu Middle School.</p>	<p>been determined and the draft had been finished by East and West Dongting Lake NRs and undergone 3 rounds of reviews and revisions afterwards. The first round is reviewed on Project Promotion Meeting in October, while the second round is reviewed by a leader of the editorial committee of the China Minor Ecological Ethics Education Textbooks in December 2019. Revised draft of the textbook was discussed at the 2019 PSC meeting in January 2020.</p> <p>The third round was reviewed by 2 experts who are university professors. Up to now, as compiler Yueyang County education bureau has finished the revision according to the feedback and held three rounds of review meetings. The last revised version is due in early July and will be submitted to the Education Department of Hunan Province for approval as school readers.</p>	<p>sustainable use of the Dongting wetland ecosystem has been finalized and officially published by Hunan People's Publishing House with a preface written by Hu Changqing, director-general of the Forestry Department of Hunan Province. All NRs in this project have established contacts with county-level education authorities, who are prepared to adopt the textbook in the fall of 2021</p>		<p>students are proposed to learn curriculum in the second semester of 2021. 82 instructors will be trained at the beginning of July.</p>
<p>Output 5.1.1: Project monitoring system providing six-monthly reports on progress in achieving project outputs and</p>	<p>Q4 Y5</p>	<p>One six-month progress report is finished</p>	<p>Three Six-month reports were developed.</p>	<p>5 six-month reports were developed.</p>	<p>6 six-month progress reports were developed and the 7th PPR is being prepared, and over 50% has been finished.</p>	<p>Six-monthly progress report and annual progress report have been issued according to the project plan.</p>	<p>90%</p>	

outcomes					Project progress was monitored in the field by M&E expert in July 2020 and by reviewing consultants' reports by TWG in March 2020.			
Output 5.1.2: Mid-term and final evaluation reports	Q4 Y4	N/A	N/A	According to the relevant regulations of website management, the project can only be publicized by the websites and WeChat public numbers related to FDHP. Major project events such as mid-term evaluation, staff recruitment, etc was updated and posted on the websites of FDHP.	An outline for publications on “best practices and lessons learned in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Dongting Lake” was developed in November 2019 and under revision, and was discussed in the 2019 PSC meeting. A special team in DPA has been designated to be responsible for the management of compilation and publications work on results summary. The frequency of releasing newsletter was changed to 3 months for one issue in 2019. Up to June 2020, 6 project newsletters have been issued and 2 have been accepted by FAO.3 articles have been publicized by WeChat public account of DPA.	The mid-term evaluation has been completed. The final evaluation has been launched.	75%	
Output 5.1.3: Project “best-practices” and “lessons-learned” in relation to co-management models, integrated DWE management experience,	Q3 Y5	N/A			With a satisfactory rating for the mid-term evaluation in 2019, the preparation work for the final evaluation in 2021 is in progress. An outline for publications on “best practices and lessons learned in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Dongting Lake” was developed in November 2019 and under revision, and was discussed in the 2019 PSC meeting.	The first draft of the “best practice” publication has been completed through the coordination of the PMO and Hunan Academy of Forestry, and is scheduled to be reviewed in mid-June	75%	

<p>mainstreaming of wetlands biodiversity conservation in sectors disseminated via publications, project website and others.</p>					<p>The result summary work in the compilation and publication was hold up for half a year since the compilation team and division of labour was changed and could not be determined for some time. But currently the work division is made clear-- a special team which is comprised of 1 officer of the Division of Management of Protected Areas (formerly DWP)with FDHP, 2 PMO members in DPA has been designated to be responsible for the management of compilation and publications work on results summary will be accelerated. The outline was reproduced and revised several rounds in 2020, which leads to its finalized version projected to be nailed in January, 2021.</p>	<p>and published in late August.</p>		
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4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

- The promulgation of the *Regulations on the Protection of Dongting Lake in Hunan Province* through the project has further strengthened the legislation, protection and management systems of the Dongting Lake wetlands.
- The integrated information management system of Dongting Lake has been updated, improved and integrated with the information management platform of Hunan nature reserves. The two systems have realized the data and information synchronization. Both systems are still in process of improvement and public visit will be available at the end of July, and release of information on biodiversity status and ecosystem service will be by the end of August.
- The implementation of the network-based wetland protection system and synchronized monitoring system has enhanced the protection and management capacity of the nature reserves. In particular, the capacity of project management has been raised.
- The textbook on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of the Dongting wetland ecosystem has been finalized and officially published by Hunan People's Publishing House with a preface written by Hu Changqing, director-general of the Forestry Department of Hunan Province.
- The construction of demonstration sites of co-management with local community in each nature reserve are running well.
- More than 50,000 copies of publications have been distributed by the end of this June by the provincial PMO and 4 NRs..

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

Max 200 words:

- The implementation of the 10-year fishing ban policy is an important step for the comprehensive management of Dongting Lake, in which the Chinese central government has made significant investment. However, it also means that the indicators originally designed need to be adjusted. For example, after the fishermen can no longer fish in the whole Dongting Lake, no new economic growth model has been established in a short period of time, so the reference data for the income increase according to the project design needs to be re-defined.
- Implementation and effectiveness of demonstration models of co-management with local community need to be well documented and summarized by experts or qualified NR staff.
- Due to tightening environmental policies and limited project funding, the infrastructure improvement in the NRs could not be completed as per the requirement in the project design.
- The summer camp activities could not be completed exactly as per the requirement in the project design due to limited funds invested and no involvement of third-party partner. Only 9 summer camps have been organized so far.
- The secondment of NR staff could not be fulfilled due to policy constraint.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, such activities as study tours, large-scale meetings and training still need to be organized with caution, and there is a risk that the expected objectives and tasks cannot be fully accomplished.

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.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating¹⁷	Comments/reasons¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	The project has made quick progress with new Project Director and the implementation of some delayed key project activities have been accelerated including co-management demonstration projects, capacity building, biodiversity conservation mainstreaming in key sectors, compilation of best practices publications etc. The financial delivery is catching up. The PMO is actively in preparation for the final evaluation as well as the sustainability plan.
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>Despite the serious challenge of Covid-19, the PMO has made positive progress to speed up the implementation as well as the financial delivery rate. With FAO technical and management support, the PMO is actively preparing for the final evaluation and sustainability plan. This will be the first FAO GEF project to be completed in China.</i>

¹⁶**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

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

¹⁷**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

GEF Operational Focal Point	S	S	<i>This project is on track and will be completed by November 12th 2021.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<i>Despite the shifting of national and local policy priorities (emphasizing more strict protection of environment and biodiversity and institutional changes in the government operation and the impact of the Covid Pandemic, the project has well achieved its development objective with strong government support and FAO guidance. Achievement of some important project outputs have greatly benefited from government supported major campaign in protecting and improving natural environment and biodiversity. Comparatively, many constraints (being the first FAO GEF project in China and implemented through OPIM, Covid Pandemic etc.) have affected implementation progress in executing originally designed project activities and delivery of GEF grant in timely manner.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<i>The PMO continued to make progress in project implementation during challenging COVID-19 times. The team drafted the project's sustainability plan which will be reviewed by the final evaluation members for further improvement. This project will be the first FAO_GEF project to reach its completion in China, and the processes that we go through will provide good practices and lessons learned for other ongoing projects.</i>

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. 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. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				

ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

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

Overall classification submission)	Project (at project	Risk project	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid²⁰. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
<i>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.</i>			

²⁰**Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE				
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i></p>				

	Risk	Risk rating²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	The COVID-19 pandemic has affected domestic and international training activities that have been originally planned.	M	Adjust training activities accordingly. Some training and study tour activities will be conducted according to the actual conditions of the nature reserves and surrounding areas; while some training activities outside the Hunan Province will be organized provided that the health of all the participants is safeguarded.	In progress	The Covid-19 Pandemic had significant impact on the quality and timeline of implementation of some project activities, which can not be fully eliminated even with the extension of the project period.

²¹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²² If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	Factors such as summer flooding and high water levels in the Dongting Lake area I have affected the actual results of community co-management demonstration sites.	M	Communicate in advance with each natural protected area under the project for a better risk-prevention work, and make corrections in time during the inspection and evaluation process.	In progress	
3	Since April 2021, the balance of the PMO's financial account has fallen below \$1,000.	M	Streamline and accelerate fund disbursement procedures.	In progress	

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

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	L	The COVID-19 pandemic has had an ongoing impact on the project. As the project has been extended for six months, its overall risk has been reduced from its 2020 level. Currently, it is rated as a low-risk project.

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy –

Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p>Recommendation 1: Design and Planning</p> <p>Due to the current delay in the implementation of the project, it is recommended that the project be postponed to May 2021 without extra funding (This date has already been in the Field Project Management Information System-FPMIS) to support the Project Management Office (PMO) and the Project Implementation Office (PIO). It is necessary to further consider the additional (technical) supervision cost of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and revise the project budget with each executing partner.</p> <p>After the PMO recruits a new Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) (Recruiting a new CTA is a key suggestion. See below.), it will focus on the following work after the mid-term evaluation. This is to complete all the co-management pilot projects at a technical level, delineate the boundaries of the co-management pilot areas for good practice case studies, as well as further sort out and document management methods that are conducive to biodiversity conservation, including project gender issues (see below recommendations on gender issues). These technologies and the documentation activities can determine the boundaries of the final co-management project areas. They are helpful to the spread of biodiversity conservation management methods. The documentation of these good practices will provide support for the successful monitoring, dissemination, and promotion of the pilot project.</p> <p>The proposed changes to the project logical framework during the mid-term evaluation are included in Annex 2. In</p>	<p>(1) In the process of giving feedback to the report, it has been determined that the project will be extended until 12 May 2021. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and summer flooding, it is decided in 2020 that it will now be postponed to 12 November 2021.</p> <p>(2) According to the PMO's arrangement, the new CTA will also assume the daily management responsibilities of the project and will focus on the community co-management demonstration model, as well as the summarization and promotion of results of the project.</p> <p>(3) The PMO will fully explain the modification of the project logical framework and obtain the approval of the PSC and the GEF.</p> <p>(4) The relevant report on postponing the project has already included the additional cost of the FAO's capacity building, and the project budget is being revised with all relevant parties.</p>

<p>paragraphs 64-72, we have summarized these changes and explained to some extent the reasons. The justification for these must be fully explained at the technical level, and approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), and then submitted to the GEF for final approval.</p>	
<p>Recommendation 2: Project Implementation</p> <p>With the support of FAO, the PMO will provide support to meet the needs of project technology and implementing personnel in the following aspects such as gender, knowledge management and learning, dissemination, public awareness as well as the successful piloting and documentation of biodiversity conservation management methods. It should also consider how to share their experience including pilot case studies. A new CTA should be recruited as soon as possible to replace the one who is about to leave and continue to lead the successful completion of the project. The main responsibility of the new CTA is to ensure the technical quality and sustainability of the project, including the provincial comprehensive management plans, learning, and summarization, etc.</p> <p>In order to ensure the technical quality of all management plans and co-management pilot projects, the PMO should hold a technical seminar to review all formulated plans, policies and project areas to incorporate the relevant experience in cross-sectoral and co-management methods as well as principles of resilience.</p> <p>The CTA should consult with the LTO to review the results of the project together from a technical perspective. The final results of the project will probably consist of all reviewed management plans, co-management pilot projects, and the complete archiving of the management methods for sharing experience and policies that are conducive to biodiversity conservation. Communication specialists from the headquarters or regional offices of FAO can be invited to participate in the seminar so as to carry out the communication and documentation work to ensure that key information and values from FAO are incorporated into it.</p> <p>With the support of FAO, the PMO should immediately recruit a qualified gender specialist to provide support to the</p>	<p>(1)The PMO has communicated with FAO China and plans to carry out a series of training for project managers and technicians. The training scheme is under way.</p> <p>(2)The new CTA has already started his work with the focus on advancing the provincial comprehensive management plan, as well as knowledge summarization and promotion.</p> <p>(3)The PMO plans to hold a technical seminar in September to review and summarize the existing specialists’ technical reports.</p> <p>(4) A gender expert who also has had certain community work experience was recruited to provide support for project management. The gender specialist, together with monitoring and evaluation specialists, will discuss the monitoring of gender issues.</p> <p>(5)A communication strategy was submitted to PMO and implemented by nature reserves.</p>

<p>project management expert team, conduct gender assessments at co-management project areas, and add gender issues to the monitoring plan. In terms of management methods that are conducive to biodiversity conservation, women’s participation in the project must be reflected.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation 3: Project Outcome and Sustainability.</p> <p>To reach policy learning goals and incorporate project results into the government’s national plan formulation process for building a national park system, the PMO can focus its personnel and technical support on cross-sectoral activities at the policy level, such as promotion, monitoring results, learning from experience, and sharing contents, etc., as well as provide support for project-level campaigning activities.</p> <p>The PMO and FAO must ensure that the technical support is provided in the learning strategies, training programmes, and media development of learning facilities, etc. in all nature reserves, so as to maintain the consistency in information dissemination, mutual learning among nature reserves, and advocacy for public and basic education, as well as promoting and sharing the relevant experiences and lessons.</p>	<p>(1) The PMO has already organized and implemented the biodiversity monitoring, resource baseline survey, and the compilation and distribution of local teaching materials in the project nature reserves as cross-nature reserve activities, aiming to strengthen the mutual communication among the project nature reserves.</p> <p>(2) The PMO organizes exchange activities every year between the project nature reserves and non-project nature reserves both inside and outside the province to share the experience and important information of project implementation.</p> <p>(3) The PMO plans to organize the member units of the PSC, the chairperson in charge of the project nature reserves and the chairperson in charge of the municipal Forestry Bureau involved in the project to travel to the other provinces to learn the co-management experience of wetlands ecosystem protection and national park construction, hereby guiding the related work of Dongting Lake.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: Knowledge Management, Sorting, documentation, and Experience Learning</p> <p>Knowledge management is a key task for project implementation after the mid-term evaluation. The main management methods that are conducive to biodiversity conservation are listed below. These good management methods can be further sorted and archived, and shared in different</p>	<p>(1) There are four co-management models for biodiversity conservation under construction.</p> <p>I. Migrating waterbirds-friendly rice planting industry (East Dongting Lake)</p>

<p>media and channels in order to exert their influence at policy and other levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rice planting industry that is conducive to the protection of migratory waterbirds • Organic aquaculture using local species and ecosystem approaches to carry out fishery management • China's organic aquaculture standards • Eco-tourism that helps protect the habitat of waterbirds • The poplar and reed planting industry that has changed the fragmentation of habitats and considered the value of biodiversity under the land-use planning <p>Sorting, documentation, and sharing the defined management methods that are conducive to biodiversity conservation is a knowledge management process that must be carried out continuously during the project implementation. Obviously, the project needs a knowledge management strategy, and it needs support in the filing and sharing of good practices and cases.</p>	<p>II. Organic aquaculture industry that uses local species and ecosystem approaches to carry out fishery management (Hengling Lake)</p> <p>III. Eco-tourism that helps protect the habitat of waterbirds (West Dongting Lake)</p> <p>IV. The Volunteer Action of Dongting Lake Guardian (South Dongting Lake)</p> <p>(2) The PMO has employed a specialist on publicity and promotion of summarized results and the relevant work plans are being prepared. Each nature reserve appointed a person to assist the expert.</p>
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Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	No	
Project Indicators/Targets	No	

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please

explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: May 12, 2019 Revised NTE: November 12,2021</p> <p>Justification: As the COVID-19 pandemic has hindered the progress of the project, it will be extended for another six months on the basis of the previous postponement to 12 November 2021, which was approved by the PSC and the project task force.</p>

8. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

No related plans are required.

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project;

1.CAS institutes of Subtropical Agriculture participated and technically supported the 2017-2018 years wintering bird synchronized monitoring on Nov. 2017 to March 2018.

2.CAS Institute of Hydrobiology provided technical support on Finless Porpoise investigation in the late year of 2017.Central South University of Forestry and Technology (CSUFT) supported the Milu investigation in Dongting areas.Xiangyin County Government worked together with Hengling NR on the preparatory work for fishermen relocation which was one of the fish resources protection projects of Provincial Government.

3.Two Eco tourist company in West Dongting signed agreements with West Dongting NR in Nov. 2017 for a formalized management of tourism in the area.

4.West Dongting Lake NRMB cooperated with West Dongting Lake Wetland Conservation Association in Hanshou County and Environmental Protection Volunteer Service Federation of Hunan Province to launch “Guardian Action for Black Stork”, and established a Migratory Bird Guardian Station in West Head of Swan Lake and in Banbian Lake separately, and set up the Guardian Action Team and monitor the yearly population of black stork in West Dongting Lake, starting from 2018.

5.Forestry bureaus of Xiangying County, Yueyang City, Yiyang City and Changde City supported the project implementation from the beginning.

6.West Dongting Lake NR set up an eco-tourism association and publicity windows in 2019, and 7 demonstration households were awarded.

7.During the summer vacation, the West Dongting Lake NRMB conducted two phases of ecological practice summer camp activities with Northeast Forestry University and Changsha University of Science and Technology in 2019.

7. Yueyang County education bureau has finished the revision of textbook and courseware on DWE biodiversity conservation and sustainable use according to the feedback and held three rounds of review meetings.

9.254 fishermen households in the Qingcaohu community signed a joint development and implementation agreement with township government, and GEF assisted a private owner in formulating a 200-ha ecological fishery development investment plan.

10. In East Dongting Lake NR, 33 households have signed on the agreements, covering an area of over 170 ha

11. Compensation agreements were signed with reed farms in Ziyang District of Yiyang City for South DT Lake NR covering area of 3300 acres. Ecological benefit compensation agreements were signed for land withdrawal with some major poplar plantation enterprises, providing compensation rate of 300 yuan / mu.

12. On May 22nd, 2020, the GEF PMO with the Provincial Forestry Bureau, in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment, the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and the Environmental Protection Volunteer Service Federation of Hunan Province (NGO), held the launching ceremony of the main venue of the "International Biodiversity Day" publicity event in Hunan Province at the Cherry Blossom Lake Plaza of the Provincial Botanical Garden.

13. Biodiversity Conservation Center of Forestry Department of Hunan Province

14. Hunan Academy of Forestry

14. Changsha Shangwen Technology Co., Ltd.

15. Qingshan Island Vitex Planting and Sales Cooperative

- Please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs

1. The GEF PMO with the Provincial Forestry Bureau, working with the Environmental Protection Volunteer Service Federation of Hunan Province (NGO), held the launching ceremony of the main venue of the "International Biodiversity Day" publicity event .

2. West Dongting Lake NRMB cooperated with West Dongting Lake Wetland Conservation Association (NGO) in Hanshou County and Environmental Protection Volunteer Service Federation of Hunan Province(NGO);

3. West Dongting Lake NR helped eco-tourism households set up West Dongting Lake Eco-tourism Association(NGO) and publicity windows in 2019.

4. Hunan Academy of Forestry assisted in advancing the summarization of the results of the project as well as the compilation of the best practice publications and the white paper on Dongting Lake's ecosystem services and biodiversity status.

- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

1. West Dongting Lake NRMB cooperated with West Dongting Lake Wetland Conservation Association in Hanshou County and Environmental Protection Volunteer Service Federation of Hunan Province to launch "Guardian Action for Black Stork", and established a Migratory Bird Guardian Station in West Head of Swan Lake and in Banbian Lake separately, and set up the Guardian Action Team and monitor the yearly population of black stork in West Dongting Lake, starting from 2018.

2. On May 22nd, 2020, the GEF PMO with the Provincial Forestry Bureau, in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment, the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and the Environmental Protection Volunteer Service Federation of Hunan Province (NGO), held the launching ceremony of the main venue of the "International Biodiversity Day" publicity event in Hunan Province at the Cherry Blossom Lake Plaza of the Provincial Botanical Garden.

3. On 22 May 2021, the PMO, in collaboration with the Biodiversity Conservation Center and Wildlife Conservation Division of Forestry Department of Hunan Province, organized the celebration events, "International Biodiversity Day", at the Hunan Forest Botanical Garden.

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved.

1. Two Eco tourist company in West Dongting signed agreements with West Dongting NR in Nov. 2017 for a formalized management of tourism in the area.

2. GEF assisted a private owner in formulating a 200-hectare ecological fishery development investment plan on Qingshan Island in Hengling Lake NR. From the second quarter of 2020 to the Spring Festival in 2021, Hengling Lake NR plans to support the private owner in the inner lake of Qingshan Island to develop 500 mu (35 hectare)organic fishery farm, and the GEF project will provide technical supports in terms of hiring experts as well as providing fish fry and aquatic plant seedlings.

3. The reed-grow mushrooms co-management project carried out in South DT Lake involves cooperation with 2 enterprises. One enterprise provides technical guidance and support in the production and management practices, as well as he fungus rods made of reeds as the main base material, and greenhouse bases for cultivation. The other one, called Hunan Hot Girl Food Co., Ltd., is in charge of collection, research, processing, packaging and sales of mushrooms processed food products, from which farmers involved can benefit.

4. The Qingshan Island Vitex Planting and Sales Cooperative has effectively organized and promoted the planting, harvesting, packaging and sales of *Fructus Viticis* in Hengling Lake Nature Reserve.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.

The gender mainstreaming expert employed by the PMO is carrying out the related work.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?

The PMO and all the involved nature reserves count the people participating in the project activities according to different genders. The PMO also required that there should be no less than 20-30% of women in various activities such as training at all project nature reserves. More than 60% of women participated in planting *Fructus Viticis* at Hengling Lake. In training events in organic fishery, eco-tourism, biodiversity monitoring, and bird habitat protection, etc., the female participation rate exceeded 20%.

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

The project employed expert on gender mainstreaming in 2021.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

When designing the project, many families and community-based livelihood projects considered women's participation. In the community co-management demonstration projects, most of the eco-tourism projects such as "agritainment" (agriculture plus entertainment) or agri-tourism were implemented by women. The planting and harvesting of *Fructus Viticis* in Hengling Lake was mainly completed by women. So was the planting and harvesting of the reed-grow mushroom in the South Dongting Lake.

- improving women's participation and decision making; and or

Three of the four PMO's staff are women. The PMO employs two female consultants. One is in rice-fishery co-cultivation technology, the other in gender mainstreaming. Among the four nature reserves, Zhong Liqin, the chairperson in charge of the West Dongting Lake Nature Reserve Management Bureau, is female.

- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women

Women extensively participated in the planting, harvesting, packaging and sales of the reed-grow mushroom in South Dongting Lake and *Fructus Viticis* in Hengling Lake and thus gained great benefits.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

- 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.

1. News from Chinese Internet portal *sina.com* entitled “The opening ceremony of the 10th Dongting Lake Bird Watching Festival was held” (In Chinese) http://k.sina.com.cn/article_2721558170_a237ae9a02000mbc2.html

2. Video from Chinese Internet portal *sohu.com* entitled “Report from Hunan Satellite TV: The 10th Dongting Lake Bird Watching Festival opens: 21 teams compete for bird watching competition” (in Chinese) http://www.sohu.com/a/280181011_100159986

3. Video from Chinese Internet portal *CCTV.com* titled “Report from Hunan Satellite TV: The 10th Dongting Lake Bird Watching Festival closed today” <http://news.cctv.com/2018/12/07/VIDEgEeTyZHQ6kiVfs7GGEmL181207.shtml>

4. News from Chinese Internet portal *people.cn* titled “The 10th Dongting Lake Bird Watching Festival closed today in Yueyang City” (in Chinese) <http://hn.people.com.cn/n2/2018/12/08/c195194-32384400.html>

5. News from Chinese Internet portal *hunan.ifeng.com* titled “The 10th China Dongting Lake International Bird Watching Festival was held on December 5th” (in Chinese) http://hunan.ifeng.com/a/20181203/7072556_0.shtml

6. News from Chinese Internet portal entitled “Regulations on the Protection of International Important Wetlands in West Dongting Lake, Changde City” (in Chinese) <http://xdthzrbhqlj.shidi.org/coohome/coserver.aspx?uid=xdthzrbhqlj&aid=BA4E6EB4AA474A8CB4B02C9029376F52&clid=&t=66>

7. News from Chinese Internet portal *greentimes.com* entitled “East Dongting Lake: ushering in a new era of the dissemination of ecological civilization” (in Chinese) http://www.greentimes.com/greentimepaper/html/2019-09/24/content_3336961.htm

8. News from Chinese Internet portal *sohu.com* entitled “South Dongting Lake NRMB in Yiyang City carried out publicity activities to promote wetland protection” (in Chinese) http://www.sohu.com/a/342745275_120210048

9. News from Chinese Internet portal *sohu.com* entitled “One year after the environmental storm that demolished sieges in Xiasai Lake, Dongting Lake welcomed rare bird guests” (in Chinese) http://www.sohu.com/a/350262365_384576

10. News from Chinese Internet portal *rednet.com* entitled “2019 Work Conference of Dongting Lake Chiefs Held in Hunan Province” (in Chinese) <https://hn.rednet.cn/content/2019/11/25/6259620.html>

11. News from Chinese Internet portal *xinhuanet.com* entitled “Real shot: Yangtze finless porpoises tour Dongting Lake” (in Chinese) http://www.hn.xinhuanet.com/2019-11/11/c_1125216207.htm

12. News from Chinese Internet portal *xinhuanet.com* entitled “‘One lake, four waters’ in Hunan will be banned on fishing after year 2020” (in Chinese) <http://leaders.people.com.cn/GB/n1/2019/1016/c58278-31402260.html>

13. News from Chinese Internet portal *sohu.com* entitled “30 degrees north latitude - Eternal West Dongting”-Hunan West Dongting Lake NR Investigation Social Practice Team” (in Chinese) http://www.sohu.com/a/343683746_120066993

14. News from Chinese Internet portal *sohu.com* entitled “The first ecological film about the protection of Dongting Lake ‘Dongting Love’ premiered in Yueyang” (in Chinese) https://www.sohu.com/a/343871973_750291

15. News from Chinese Internet portal [czt.gov.cn](http://www.czt.gov.cn) entitled "Clear water, blue sky, and beautiful birds--Records of the protection work of East Dongting Lake National Nature Reserve" (in Chinese) <http://www.czt.gov.cn/Info.aspx?ModelId=1&Id=49080>
16. News from Chinese Internet portal weixin.qq.com entitled "Breaking news, The "Regulations on the Protection of International Important Wetlands of West Dongting Lake, Changde City" will come into effect on January 1, next year" (in Chinese) <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/mzpmJjj89snUQm5fhSv2fw>
17. News from Chinese Internet portal hn.xinhuanet.com entitled "East Dongting Lake in Yueyang has been completely banned from fishing for 10 years" (in Chinese) http://www.hn.xinhuanet.com/2019-12/23/c_1125376758.htm
18. News from Chinese Internet portal hn.xinhuanet.com entitled "Hunan establishes joint law enforcement cooperation mechanism in Dongting Lake area"(in Chinese) http://www.hn.xinhuanet.com/2019-11/29/c_1125290535.htm
19. News from Chinese Internet portal hunan.gov.cn entitled "Notice of Hunan Provincial People's Government on Printing and Distributing the "Implementation Plan for Comprehensive Management of the Water Environment of Dongting Lake in Hunan Province (2018-2025)"http://www.hunan.gov.cn/hnszf/szf/hnzb_18/2017_106457_18/2017nd1q11590097k/szfwj_98718_88_1rdehshdhn/201911/t20191121_10573755.html
20. News from Chinese Internet portal efaw.cn entitled "Biodiversity Judicial Protection Base was established in East Dongting Lake NR" <http://efaw.cn/fyzk/1678.html>
21. News from Chinese Internet portal [Yiyang.gov.cn](http://yiyang.gov.cn) entitled "GEF Project Management Office at the Provincial Forestry Bureau investigated the new pattern of reed utilization in the South Dongting Lake NR (in chinese).http://www.yiyang.gov.cn/yiyang/2/3/73/content_1159036.html?ohlkfcabaimophlf
22. News from Chinese Internet portal hanshou.gov.cn entitled "The West Dongting Lake National Nature Reserve Administration of Hunan Province held the second GEF Environmental Education Activity named "Small Hands Holding Big Hands"(in chinese)https://www.hanshou.gov.cn/bhqglj/zhd50/gzdt48/content_114832
23. News from Chinese Internet portal xinhuanet.com entitled " Yueyang City, Hunan Province legislates to protect East Dongting Lake."(in chinese)http://m.xinhuanet.com/2020-04/28/c_1125916424.htm
24. News from Chinese Internet portal xinhuanet.com entitled " Reporter's notes: Dongting Lake, I write down every change you make(in chinese)http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2020-06/07/c_1126084486.htm
25. News from Chinese Internet portal rednet.cn entitled " Strictly crack down on illegal fishing named "Clean up Dongting Lake Operation" launched in 2020. "(in chinese)<http://moment.rednet.cn/pc/content/2020/05/19/7274579.html>
26. News from Chinese Internet portal [yueyang daily](http://yueyangdaily.com) entitled " A record of Protection on Fishery Resources and Water Ecology of East Dongting Lake in Yueyang County. "(in chinese)<https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1665908155522524682&wfr=spider&for=pc>
27. News from Chinese Internet portal chinanews.com entitled " The renovation of the ecological environment "five plus three" in Hunan makes Dongting Lake more beautiful and greener. " (in chinese)<http://www.chinanews.com/gn/2020/04-22/9164344.shtml>
28. News from Chinese Internet portal 360kuai.com entitled " (Changes in Dongting Lake governance) Dongting Lake: Wildlife Conservation changed from "one-man show" to "Chorus"" (in chinese)https://www.360kuai.com/pc/9f7513725e7e5b652?cota=3&kuai_so=1&sign=360_57c3bbd1&refer_scene=so_1
29. News from Chinese Internet portal chinanews.com entitled "2020 Dongting Lake "Clear Lake Operation" is launched to crack down on illegal fishing" (in Chinese) <http://www.hn.chinanews.com/news/shsh/2020/0519/386716.html>
30. News from Chinese Internet portal 360kuai.com entitled "(Changes in the governance of Dongting Lake) The fishermen were relocated and transferred to "ecological guardians" (in chinese)https://www.360kuai.com/pc/9f97a81df35ebd7bf?cota=3&kuai_so=1&sign=360_da20e874&refer_scene=so_3

31. News from Chinese Internet portal Changsha.gov.cn entitled “Tackling Action on the Xiangjiang River Basin and Dongting Lake Ecological Protection and Rehabilitation Project Pilot Formally Started” (in Chinese) http://zygh.changsha.gov.cn/zfxgk/zwyw/xwdt/bjdt/202003/t20200330_7580445.html

32. News from Chinese Internet portal hunan.sina.com entitled “When the comprehensive ecological restoration of Dongting Lake is in progress” (in Chinese) http://hunan.sina.com.cn/news/2020-06-06/detail-iirczymk5612934.shtml?from=hunan_ydph

33. News from New Hunan APP of Hunan Daily, 22 May 2021 entitled “How much wildlife was guarded by Hunan People.

- 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.

The project mainly collects and documents good practices and lessons learned from summaries of staged work by the 4 NRs, and extracts from all the technical reports submitted by specialists and third-party suppliers.

- Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.

The PMO hired Luo Fen as communication specialist in 2020. Based on the prevention and control of the COVID-19 pandemic, this year's communication work mainly focused on the conservation of biodiversity and the relationship between man and nature. Luo Fen has compiled drafts of all newsletters in English and Chinese, has produced action plans for publicity events in 4 NRs, and is producing the communication strategy, which had a positive impact on the promotion of the project in time.

- 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. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

The Management Committee of the Hengling Lake Nature Reserve led the local people to plant and promote the traditional medicinal herb, *Fructus Viticis*. At present, a planting base of 100 mu has been established, and a series of products such as pillows and sachets have been developed and promoted on the e-commerce platforms. The *Fructus Viticis* planting and product promotion project has attracted a large number of local women and the elderly, thereby bringing a new income growth approach for the local people.



- Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.
- See Part 1 of this section.
- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses
No.

11.Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

If applies, 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 have an active participation in the project activities? How?

The indigenous people directly participated in the construction of community co-management demonstration sites, which was carried out in the four nature reserves. Eco-fishing, traditional planting, eco-tourism, and rice-fishing co-cultivation all required local labour force. Wetlands conservation, biodiversity monitoring, patrolling and publicity activities also involved the participation of local people.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²³ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

No additional innovative approaches during this reporting period.

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

- Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the project's output, such as inspection and training activities, could not be implemented in full. However, the goals of the project were all fulfilled as planned owing to the intensive efforts in the preliminary stage. The PMO and the project nature reserves have also accelerated the project when the pandemic was contained effectively.

- Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?

Due to the pandemic, the project will be postponed for six months, which has shifted the timing of the TE

- What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.

The pandemic has no obvious impact on project beneficiaries and individuals.

- Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

While strengthening the prevention and control of the pandemic, working proactively and creatively is the main experience of project promotion during both the early and late stages of the pandemic.

²³Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁴	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Provincial Fund	FDHP, NR Management Bureaus, and local governments	Cash	2,900,000.00	3,734,549.98	N/A	3,734,549.98
National Fund	National Wetland Conservation Programme through FDHP	Cash	1,500,000.00	49,611,527.00	N/A	49,611,527.00
National Fund	Wetland Conservation Subsidy Programme through FDHP	Cash	1,000,000.00	2,635,635.43	N/A	2,635,635.43
National Fund	National NR Development Programme through FDHP	Cash	2,000,000.00	1,056,263.72	N/A	1,056,263.72
FAO		In-kind	200,000	200,000		220,000
Others				218,118.36		218,118.36
TOTAL			7,600,000	57,456,094.49		57,476,094.49

²⁴ 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, Beneficiaries, Other.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

