Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

global environment facility
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia Pacific
Country (ies):	China
Project Title:	A New Green Line: Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation Objectives and Practices into China's Water Resources Management Policy and Planning
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CPR/057/GEF
GEF ID:	5665
GEF Focal Area(s):	BD (Biodiversity)
Project Executing Partners:	International Economic and Technical Cooperation and Exchange Centre of the Ministry of Water Resources, The Nature Conservancy
Initial project duration (years):	80 months
Project coordinates: *This section should be completed ONLY by:* a) *Projects with 1st PIR;* *b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.*	

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	1 December, 2015
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	29 September, 2016
Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	31 May, 2020
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) [2]	31 May, 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 2,639,726
Total Co-financing amount (USD)[3]:	USD 25,975,000
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	USD 2,629,759
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)[4]:	USD 2,624,723
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023[5]	USD 36,941,590

[1] As per FPMIS

[2] If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

[3] This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.

[4] The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

[5] Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	July 16, 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	March-June, 2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date[7]:	July-November, 2022 (actual)
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	*Highly Satisfactory*
Overall implementation progress rating:	*Satisfactory*
Overall risk rating:	*Low*

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	*Low*

Status

Implementation Status ***(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):***	Final PIR

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Hu Wenjun, MWR	wenjun.hu@263.net
Budget Holder (BH)	Carlos Watson, FAOR of China	Carlos.Watson@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Peng Xiang, MoF	zjc@mof.gov.cn
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Li He, FAO RAP	He.li@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Yurie Naito, FAO RAP	Yurie.Naito@fao.org

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

[7] The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

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

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

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators[8]	Baseline	Mid-term Target[9]	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level at 30 June 2023	Progress rating[11]
To mainstream biodiversity conservation objectives and practices into China's water resources management policy and planning.	**Outcome 1**						
	Outcome 1.1 Mainstream biodiversity objectives and practices into key water resource management policies, planning, and legal stipulations at the national, provincial	Initial gap analysis conducted at national level, provincial level for two pilot provinces, and municipal level for four pilot municipalities; renewal of results at a one-year interval.	• Existing water resource management policies, plans, regulations and institutional structures do not systematically integrate biodiversity conservation in river ecosystems. While supportive of ecological	Review; identification of new and additional opportunities	Review; identification of new and additional opportunities	**Target achieved.** Gap analysis at different levels is included in various reports, including: - National level: "National-Level Policy Analysis on Water Resources Management related to Biodiversity Conservation" (2021, DRC). - Provincial level: "Summary and Recommendations on Biodiversity Conservation Pilots in the Context of River and Lake Chief System in Yunnan Province" (2021, Yunnan Institute of Water & Hydropower Engineering	S

[8] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

[9] 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.

[10] Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

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

	and prefecture level		priorities, the existing framework does not provide sufficient support for and guidance to the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation objectives and practices into water resources management. • Existing policy framework provides a solid basis for sound water management with regards to absolute water use, water use efficiency and water quality from a pollutant perspective (The three red lines) • Political context supportive of improvements of environmental protection in general and for river ecosystems in particular.			Investigation, Design and Research). - Provincial level: "Summary and Recommendations on Biodiversity Conservation Pilots in the Context of River and Lake Chief System in Chongqing Municipality" (2021, Chongqing Surveying and Design Institute of Water Resources, Electric Power and Architecture).	
		Biodiversity mainstreamed into at least 3 important national level WRM policies, plans, or laws		Mainstreaming work	Biodiversity mainstreamed into at least 3 important national level WRM policies, plans, or laws	**Target achieved.** Biodiversity mainstreamed into 6 relevant national-level documents: - "Opinions on E-Flow Assessment and Implementation" issued by Ministry of Water Resources (2020). - "Plan on E-flow Assessment of National Key Rivers and Lakes" (2020). - "Notice on Strengthening E-flow Monitoring and Management of Small Hydropower Stations in the Yangtze River Economic Belt" (2019). -"Guidance on Rehabilitating the Ecosystems of Rivers and Lake". - "Programme on Rehabilitating the Ecosystem of Rivers and Lakes during the 14th Five Year Plan Period" (2021–25). - "The 14th Five Year Plan for Water Security" (issued by the National Development and Reform Commission and the	HS Exceeded the original target

						Ministry of Water Resources in 2021).	
		Biodiversity mainstreamed into at least 3 provincial level WRM policies, plans or law for each of the two provinces (min. 6 provincial level improvements in total)		Mainstreaming work	Biodiversity mainstreamed into at least 3 provincial level WRM policies, plans or law for each of the two provinces (min. 6 provincial level improvements in total)	**Target achieved.** Biodiversity mainstreamed into a total of 11 relevant provincial-level documents (5 for Yunnan and 6 for Chongqing): Yunnan: - “Opinions on Lake Campaign by Yunnan Government”. - “Implementation Details on Water Intaking Approval and Supervision in Yunnan” (trial); Articles 5 to 17 defined water intaking issues related to e-flow. - “Water development program for revitalizing Yunnan in the 14th Five Year Plan Period". - “Action Plan on Beautiful Rivers and Lakes Initiative in Yunnan Province” (2019). - “Plan on the Protection and Restoration of Six Major River Systems in Yunnan Province with the Yangtze River as the Priority” (2019). **http://www.ynforestry-tec.com/Article/Show/2501.html** Chongqing: - “The 14th Five Year Plan for Water Ecology and Environment Protection in Chongqing”. - “Chongqing River Chief Regulation”. - “Chongqing Water Pollution Prevention and Treatment Regulation”	HS Exceeded the original target

						- “Chongqing Water Resource Management Regulation” - “Chongqing Water Channel Management Regulation - “Plan on Implementing E-flow in Important Rivers in Chongqing Municipality” (2020).	
		Biodiversity mainstreamed into water sector plan as well as river management plan for each of the four pilot sites (prefecture level)		Mainstreaming work	Biodiversity mainstreamed into water sector plan as well as river management plan for each of the four pilot sites (prefecture, county/district level)	**Target achieved.** Biodiversity mainstreamed into water sector plan and river management plans for each pilot site: Yunnan - “14th Five Year Plan for Water Security of Pu’er City”. - Jingdong: “County Water Resource Regulation”. - “County Plan for Water & Soil Conservation” (2019–2030). - Zhenyuan: “County Water Resource Regulation” and “Enle River District Plan for Water Resources Utilization”. Chongqing - Jiangjin District: “14th FYP for Water Security”; “Water Ecology and Environment Protection Plan” (2021–2025); various implementation plans, including “Water Pollution Prevention and Treatment” (2018), “Fishing Ban Plan” (2019), and “Aquatic Wildlife Conservation Plan” (2019). - Banan District: “14th FYP for Water Security”, “Water Ecology And Environment Protection Plan” (2021–2025).	S

	Outcome 1.2 Develop administrative regulations as well as technical guidelines for translating biodiversity objectives into concrete WRM practices (with special emphasis on E-flow implementation through corresponding adjustment of human-made flow alteration)	Biodiversity mainstreamed into 1-2 important national level regulations and 1-2 important provincial level regulations for each of the two pilot provinces	See Outcome 1.1	Mainstreaming work	Biodiversity mainstreamed into at least 3 important national level regulations and 3 important provincial level regulations for each of the two pilot provinces	**Target achieved.** Biodiversity mainstreamed into 4 relevant national-level documents, 2 relevant Yunnan documents and 5 relevant Chongqing documents: National: - "Opinions on E-Flow Assessment and Implementation" issued by Ministry of Water Resources (2020). - "Guidelines for the Calculation of River Ecological Flow with Biological Protection Goals (2021, IWRM). - "Notice on Strengthening E-flow Monitoring and Management of Small Hydropower Stations in the Yangtze River Economic Belt" (2019). - "Opinions on Rehabilitating the Ecology and Environment of Rivers and Lakes". Yunnan: - "Implementation Details on Water Intaking Approval and Supervision in Yunnan (trial)"; Articles 5 to 17 define water intaking issues related to e-flow. - "Regulations of Yunnan Province on Water and Soil Conservation". Chongqing: - "Chongqing River Chief Regulation" - "Chongqing River Channel Management Regulation" - "Chongqing Water Resource Management Regulation"	HS Exceeded the original target

						- “Notice on Strengthening the Renovation of Rural Hydropower Stations to Enhance Efficiency and Expand Capacity” - “Regulation on the ecological flow of small hydropower stations in Chongqing”	
		Technical guidelines drafted for the national, provincial, prefecture, and county/district level policies (outcome 1.1) and regulations (outcome 1.2); other suitable policies and regulations will be included as far as possible		Mainstreaming work	Technical guidelines drafted for the national, provincial, prefecture and county/district level policies and regulations	**Target achieved.** Various technical guidelines developed: National level: - “Technical Guidance on Ecological Flow Supervision Platform for Small Hydropower”. **http://www.gov.cn/gongbao/content/2020/content_5471453.htm**- “National-Level Technical Guidelines for River and Lake Health Assessment (RHA)”. **http://mwr.gov.cn/ztpd/gzzt/hzz/zydt/202008/t20200820_1433359.html**- “Technical Guidelines on River and Lake Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration” (MWR). **http://gjkj.mwr.gov.cn/jsjd1/tzgg_3/202009/t20200929_1449483.html**- “Guidelines on Calculating Environmental Water Demand in Rivers and Lakes”. - “Technical Guidelines for River and Lake Health Assessment (SL/T 793-2020)” (MWR). - “Guidelines for the calculation of river ecological flow with biological protection goals” (2021, IWRM). Yunnan:	S

						- “Guidelines on Health Assessment of Rivers, Lakes, Reservoirs and Canals in Yunnan Province (Trial)”. - “Guidelines on the Appraisal of Beautiful Rivers and Lakes in Yunnan” (2020). Chongqing: - “Work Scheme and Standards on Chongqing Demonstration River Construction” (2021). - “Practical Code for Supervising E-Flow of Small Hydropower Stations in Ba’nan District” (2021).	
		Regulations for dam construction and operation drafted or improved at national and provincial level (for both pilot provinces)		Mainstreaming work	Regulations for dam construction and operation drafted or improved at national and provincial level (for both pilot provinces)	**Target achieved.** Various national and provincial documents developed: National level: - “Technical Guidelines on Control of Flow Reduction Downstream of Small Hydropower Stations (SL/T 796-2020)” (MWR). - “Standard for Evaluation of Green Small Hydropower Stations” (MWR). - “Notice of Water Resources Department of Yunnan Province on Printing and Distributing Ecological Flow Management Measures for Small Hydropower Stations in Yunnan Province (Trial)” (2022). Chongqing: - “Implementation Plan on the Removal and Adjustment of Small Hydropower Stations along the	S

						Yangtze River Economic Belt" (2019). - "Notice on Strengthening the Renovation of Rural Hydropower Stations to Enhance Efficiency and Expand Capacity" (2017, Chongqing Department of Water Resources). - "Regulation on the Ecological Flow of Small Hydropower Stations in Chongqing". Yunnan: - "Regulations on ecological flow of small hydropower stations (trial)" (2022, issued by Yunnan Provincial Department of Water Resources). - "Plan on Removal and Adjustment of Small Hydropower Stations in Yunnan Province" (2019).	
	Outcome 1.3 Establish new institutional partner-ships for WRM between government and CSOs	New collaborative partnerships operational at national level, provincial level for 2 pilot provinces; Working group/Stakeholder network established and operational at prefecture/municipal level as well as county/district level for 4 pilot areas.	Inclusion of CSOs including academic/research institutions underdeveloped.	Partnerships established	Partnerships contribute to mainstreamin g (C-I) and implementati on (C-II)	**Target achieved.** - The River and Lake Chief System provides a five-level network of collaboration and partnerships that was implemented at the 4 pilot areas; this is reported on under Output 2.1.1. - The Youth League was involved to provide local-level CSO input (becoming river chiefs and conducting ranger activities) and TNC was the national-level CSO. - The following report was prepared by DRC on TNC's involvement: "A Case Study of Biodiversity Conservation	S

						between Government and NGOs in Water Sector”. - The project made good use of academic/research institutions and provincial PMOs involved them in various aspects of the project, including the provision of training. - “Village rules and regulations” partnership agreement signed between county governments and villagers to protect water health.	
	Outcome 1.4 Develop system of principles and correspondi ng standards to systematicall y measure and certify biodiversity conservation in China’s water bodies	River/lake health assessment (RHA) system developed and ready to be tested in the pilot sites (see component II)	No certification system for river biodiversity protection in place	-	-	**Target achieved.** In 2020 MWR published a national document: - “National-level Technical Guidelines for River and Lake Health Assessment (RHA)”. Other relevant reports: - “A Study on Green Line Scorecard” (IWHR). - “Standards, Methodology and Application of River Health Assessment” (IWHR). - “Summary on River and Lake Health Assessment” (2021, IWHR). - “A Preliminary Report on Green line Scorecard / River Health Assessment in Chongqing” (2019). - “Guidelines on Health Assessment of Rivers, Lakes, Reservoirs and Canals in Yunnan Province (Trial)”.	S

	RHA created with input from and endorsed by all relevant stakeholders		Testing of RHA in pilot rivers	Recommendations for RHA replication and upscaling	**Target achieved.** The trials informed discussions about the methodology, involving national, provincial and county stakeholders. There were no further changes to the 2020 MWR document: - "National-level Technical Guidelines for River and Lake Health Assessment (RHA)".	S
Outcome 1.5 Increase levels of government investments into biodiversity conservation for river eco-systems	Investment opportunity assessments conducted at national level as well as for both pilot provinces	Corresponding government investments are increasing, put targeting on most effective BD conservation can be improved	-	-	Target achieved. Report by DRC: - "An Analysis on Investment in Biodiversity Conservation in the Water Sector" (2020, DRC).	S
	Increase in relevant government investment of at least US$20 million) in value		Investment monitoring and support for implementation of recommendations	Investment monitoring and support for implementation of recommendations	**Target achieved.** Data provided showing government investment in aquatic biodiversity increased by 48.935 billion RMB between 2016 and 2019, approx. USD 6.893 billion : - 2016: USD 1.225 billion - 2017: USD 1.853 billion - 2018: USD 1.873 billion - 2019: USD 1.942 billion	HS Exceeded the original target
	At least 5 additional major water management programs (all government levels combined with at least one national level initiative) and related budgets		Support for targeted investment increases in 5 WRM programs	Support for targeted investment increases in 5 WRM programs	**Target achieved.** Evidence provided for 10 additional programs and related budgets that include biodiversity conservation (target exceeded): National level: - "14th Five Year Plan for Water Security" (National Development and Reform Commission and MWR, 2021).	HS Exceeded the original target

		include biodiversity conservation				- “The investment plan within the central budget for other water conservancy projects, such as water ecological governance of small and medium-sized rivers” (National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Water Resources; value 10.022 billion RMB). - “National Small and Medium Rivers Control Project” (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Water Resources; value 217 million RMB). Yunnan: - “Flood control project below the town section of Chuanhe River” (Jingdong County, Pu’er City; covers 35.4km of main stream and 0.47km of tributary; approved budget is 303 million RMB, to date 150 million RMB completed). - ”Buma River Embankment Construction Project” (Zhenyuan County, Pu’er City; covers 3.1 km, completed investment 16.38 million RMB). - “Li Xian Jiang Zhenyuan County Section River Regulation Project” (Zhenyuan County; covers river length 8.9 km and a new embankment of 13.04 km, completed investment of 108 million RMB). Chongqing: - “Work Plan for the Protection of Aquatic Biodiversity in the Three	

					Gorges Reservoir Area" (Chongqing Municipal Agriculture Committee, diverse actions between 2018 to 2020). - "Fishery Resources Protection and Proliferation Action" under guidance of the above "Work Plan". - "Biodiversity and Endangered Species Protection Action" under guidance of the above "Work Plan". - "Waters Ecological Protection and Restoration Action" under guidance of the above "Work Plan".	
Outcome 2						
Outcome 2.1 Broaden the alliance of stakeholders and clarify distribution of responsibilities to strengthen the networks of partners involved in the implementation of biodiversity	New collaborative partnership operational at provincial level for 2 pilot provinces (supporting mainstreaming under output 1.1.3 as well as strengthening implementation capacity for pilot activities); Working group/Stakeholder network established and operational at prefecture/municipality level as well as county/district level for the 4 pilot areas	Inclusion of CSOs including academic/research institutions underdeveloped.	Partnerships established	Partnerships contribute to mainstreaming (C-I) and implementation (C-II)	**Target achieved.** River and Lake Chief System established at provincial, municipal, county and village levels, including in the 4 pilot areas. Collaboration, coordination and clear allocation of responsibilities are key elements of this system.	S

	conservation measures	Clear biodiversity-related responsibilities for stakeholders in river management established, effectively addressing fragmentation of competences and coordination of tasks across geographical borders as well as across institutions	As river ecosystems stretch across different administrative boundaries, coordination and cooperation is often highly difficult, river management responsibilities unclear.	Support for implementation of recommendations	Support for implementation of recommendations	**Target achieved.** Biodiversity-related responsibilities clarified as a key element of the River and Lake Chief System established at provincial, municipal, county and village levels.	S
	Outcome 2.2 Pilot counties in Yunnan demonstrate successful implementation of local-level biodiversity conservation activities, implementing E-flows	Biodiversity mainstreaming under component I explicitly mentions pilot activities.	• Clear political will overcome the misperception that traditional water resources management concerns such as flood control, hydropower, and irrigation systems are in essence always contradictory to the ecological concerns of improving ecosystem vitality and sustaining biodiversity. • Extensive work by TNC and other CSOs demonstrating a higher level of compatibility between	Mainstreaming work	-	**Target achieved.** Pilot activities are explicitly mentioned in the following policies / plans / reports under Component I: - “The Plan for Protection and Rehabilitation of Nine Plateau Lakes” (2018–2035). - “Water Development Program for Revitalizing Yunnan in the 14th Five Year Plan Period". - “Guidance and Application Report on the Development of Aquatic Biodiversity Monitoring System in Pilot Rivers in Yunnan Province” (2021, Yunnan University).	S

			development goals and environmental concerns • Initial work at MWR and DWRs at provincial level to introduce a different balance into river management				
		E-flow implementation strategy determined and agreed upon by all relevant prefectures as well as county level government stakeholders (incorporating expertise and recommendations from the "new partnerships", see above).	No clear basis for decision-making; no E-flow analysis and corresponding recommendations (to be provided through C-III); no experience in applying this advanced information as part of an informed decision-making process on E-flow implementation	-	• -	**Target achieved.** Relevant documents: - "14th Five Year Plan for Water Security" (2021, National Development and Reform Commission and MWR). - "Annual Report on E-flow Monitoring and Assessment in Buma and Enle Rivers" (2021, Yunnan Institute of Water & Hydropower Engineering Investigation, Design and Research). - "Supervision and Management Methods on E-Flow of Small Hydropower in Pu'er" (2021). These incorporated expertise from the "new partnerships" under Output 1.3.1, especially the River and Lake Chief System and universities.	S
		E-flow successfully implemented within Buma/Enle river; habitat not blocked to upstream	Existing human-made alterations change natural flow cycle creating negative BD effects; no E-flow	Implementation of agreed adjustments	• Implementation of agreed adjustments	**Target achieved.** Reports (same as Output 2.2.4): - Recommendations on Improving Wetlands in Chuanhe, Buma and	HS Exceeded the original target

		migration by inadequate culvert, small reservoir and other water infrastructure design, resulting in improved habitat connectivity **(Area directly covered by BD mainstreaming: 14 400 ha)**				Enle Rivers (2020, Yunnan University). - Technical Report on Ecological Flow Control Experiment in Buma River for Fish Protection (2020, Yunnan Institute of Water & Hydropower). Area directly covered by BD mainstreaming: 17,706 ha.	
		Increased ecosystem ability to sustain globally significant biodiversity (e.g. potamodromous fish species such as: Tor sinensis; Clupisoma sinense; Largemouth Bronze Gudgeon (Coreius guichenoti) & Royal Clown Loach (leptobotia elongate) **(Area of improved habitats: 9.3 ha)**	Habitats threatened by flow alterations and other human-made environmental pressures	Implementation of agreed habitat improvements	• Implementation of agreed habitat improvements	**Target achieved.** Area of improved habitats: 19.63 ha.	HS Exceeded the original target
		Enhanced habitat for and increasing population of aquatic birds as measured by bird monitoring system (monitoring stations in two towns); ca. 35 km of minimal disturbance of key habitats **(Area of improved habitats and restored wetlands: 25 ha)**	Natural wetlands destroyed by flow alterations and other human-made environmental pressures	Implementation of agreed habitat improvements	Implementation of agreed habitat improvements	**Target achieved.** New sightings of some water bird species have been reported in Jingdong and Zhenyuan counties and bird population can be viewed from the BD monitoring stations. Area of improved habitats and restored wetlands: 665.82 ha along Chuan River.	HS Exceeded the original target

		E-flow successfully implemented within Buma/Enle River **(Area directly covered by BD mainstreaming: 7500 ha)**	Existing dam structure alters natural flow cycle creating negative BD effects; no E-flow	Implementation of E-flow	• Implementation of E-flow	**Target achieved.** Area directly covered by BD mainstreaming: 8,157 ha.	HS Exceeded the original target
		BD monitoring system established with two monitoring stations per river and used for improvement of BD conservation measures; ca. 80km of river with newly certified RHA water management practices **(Area covered by RHA in Yunnan: 21 900 ha)**	• No BD monitoring system in place No BD certification system in place	Implementation of systems	• Implementation of systems	**Target achieved.** BD monitoring system established with: - more than two monitoring stations per river - more than 80 km of river with new water management measures - 389,670 ha covered by RHA in Yunnan.	HS Exceeded the original target
	Outcome 2.3 Pilot districts in Chongqing demonstrate successful implementation of local-level biodiversity conservation activities, implementing E-flows	Biodiversity mainstreaming under component I explicitly mentions pilot activities.	• Clear political will overcome the misperception that traditional water resources management concerns such as flood control, hydropower, and irrigation systems are in essence always contradictory to the ecological concerns of improving ecosystem vitality and			**Target achieved.** Pilot activities are explicitly mentioned in the following policies / plans / reports under Component I: - "Regulation on the ecological flow of small hydropower stations in Chongqing" (2022). - "Notice on Strengthening the Renovation of Rural Hydropower Stations to Enhance Efficiency and Expand Capacity" (2017, Chongqing Department of Water Resources). - "Guidelines for the Establishment and Implementation of Pilot River	S

			sustaining biodiversity. • Extensive work by TNC and other CSOs demonstrating a higher level of compatibility between development goals and environmental concerns • Initial work at MWR and DWRs at provincial level to introduce a different balance into river management			Biodiversity Monitoring System in Chongqing Municipality" (2020, Southwest University).	
		E-flow implementation strategy determined and agreed upon by all relevant municipal and district level government stakeholders (incorporating expertise and recommendations from the "new partnerships", see above).	No clear basis for decision-making; no E-flow analysis and corresponding recommendations (to be provided through C-III); no experience in applying this advanced in-formation as part of an informed decision-making process on E-flow implementation	---	---	**Target achieved.** Relevant documents: - "14th Five Year Plan for Water Security" (2021, National Development and Reform Commission and MWR). - "Monitoring and Assessment Report on the Impact of Ecological Flow Discharge on Aquatic Organisms in Wubu River in Chongqing Municipality" (2021, Southwest University). - "Annual Report on Ecological Flow Monitoring and Assessment in Wubu River and Tang River in Chongqing Municipality" (2021, Chongqing Surveying and Design Institute).	S

						These incorporated expertise from the "new partnerships" under Output 1.3.1, especially the River and Lake Chief System and universities.	
		E-flow successfully implemented within Wubu river; habitat not blocked to upstream migration resulting in improved habitat connectivity **(Area directly covered by BD mainstreaming: 1043 ha; Area of habitats improved and restored: 4.4 ha)**	Existing human-made alterations change natural flow cycle creating negative BD effects; no E-flow	Implementation of agreed adjustments	Implementation of agreed adjustments	**Target achieved.** E-flow successfully implemented within Wubu River; various ecological restoration works undertaken, including decommissioned small hydropower dam removals: - area directly covered by BD mainstreaming: approximately 43,000 ha - area of habitat environment conservation: 43 ha.	HS Exceeded the original target
		Retain population of aquatic species through strict application of fish protection and fisheries regulation; assess biodiversity impact of several sewage water treatment options along the river; avoid unnecessary obstructions in the future and improve few existing obstructions through fish migration approaches (river length ca. 31.2 km) **(Area directly**	• River comparably pristine; ecosystem still largely functioning • Environmental pressures increasing; protection necessary	Enforcement of BD conservation measures (defined and mandated under C-I)	Enforcement of BD conservation measures (defined and mandated under C-I)	**Target achieved.** E-flow successfully implemented within Wubu River; various ecological restoration works undertaken: - length of river: 14.7 km - area directly covered by BD mainstreaming: reported 18,100 ha - area of habitat environment conservation: 58.8 ha.	S

		covered by BD mainstreaming: 18 000 ha; Area of habitats improved and restored: 57.6 ha)					
		BD monitoring system established with two monitoring stations per river and used for improvement of BD conservation measures; ca. 57.46 km of river with newly certified "Green Line" water management practices **(Area covered by RHA in Chongqing: 31 043 ha)**	• No BD monitoring system in place • No BD certification system in place	Implementation of systems	Implementation of systems	**Target achieved.** BD monitoring system established with: - more than two monitoring stations per river - length of river with RHA practices: 115 km reported - area covered by RHA in Chongqing: reported 95,530 ha.	HS Exceeded the original target
	Outcome 2.4 Compilation and internal as well as external dissemination of information and best practices gained from the project	All relevant information documented; project results reports synchronized with M&E reporting schedule (see section 4)	Identification of best practices plus targeted dissemination very limited; needs improvement	Collection and documentation of project information; Mid-Term Report	Collection and documentation of project information; Final Report	**Target achieved.** • Relevant information documented and project results synchronized with M&E reporting schedule; includes project briefing bulletins, newsletters, and communication and publicity brochures. The communication strategy contributed to implementation of this action.	S
		Project results shared with project team and relevant stakeholders	Identification of best practices plus targeted dissemination very	Internal project communication (based on output 2.4.1)	Internal project communication incl. corresponding	**Target achieved.** • Project results shared through various channels, including workshops, WeChat communications and training	S

			limited; needs improvement	incl. correspondin g visits and workshops	visits and workshops	(see Outcome 3.3), and field visit of other FAO GEF project team; PMO had an important role in providing information to support activities in provinces and counties.	
		Project result briefings compiled and distributed to decision-makers; public dissemination campaign including project report, DVD	Identification of best practices plus targeted dissemination very limited; needs improvement	Continuous communicati on with decision-makers also in the context of C-I activities; Targeted disseminatio n of mid-term report results (based on output 2.4.1)	Continuous communicatio n with decision-makers also in the context of C-I activities. Targeted dissemination of final report results	**Target achieved.** More than 30 newsletters prepared and published; information disseminated to PSC and other decision-makers, including project bulletins (Output 2.4.2). The communication strategy contributed to implementation of this action. Public dissemination campaign included website, newsletters, project video being finalized; see also reporting under Output 3.3.5.	S
		Best practices report compiled and distributed to other provinces, prefectures and counties/districts suitable for replication	Identification of best practices plus targeted dissemination very limited; needs improvement	Continuous communicati on with potential replication areas; Targeted disseminatio n of mid-term report results (based on output 2.4.1)	Continuous communicatio n with potential replication areas. Targeted dissemination of final report results	**Target achieved.** Relevant sharing with other provinces, prefectures and counties/districts included: - training on RHA to non-pilot participants in Yunnan - project publications on water management and international cooperation shared with provinces and counties - activities under Output 2.4.2 and 2.4.3. At least two non-pilot provinces had expressed interest in replicating the practices and that there was progress in developing other projects to further develop	S

					and replicate the activities and practices.	
Outcome 3						
Outcome 3.1 Design and implement additional in-formation systems to provide comprehensive river biodiversity analysis (including mappings, environmental flow analysis, river health assessments, and water accounting)	Mappings conducted in Chongqing and Yunnan with particularly detailed mappings in the four pilot sites	• Information to serve as basis for BD related WRM and corresponding decision-making very limited; needs improvement No BD specific mappings existent	Finalize mappings	---	**Target achieved.** • Mapping conducted, with detailed mapping for the four pilot sites.	S
	E-flow analysis conducted; natural cycle as well as impact of flow alterations identified; recommendations for measures to achieve E-flow provided (implementation under component II)	• Information to serve as basis for BD related WRM and corresponding decision-making very limited; needs improvement • No E-flow analysis existent	Finalize comprehensive E-flow analysis	---	**Target achieved.** E-flow analysis conducted and recommendations provided; reports: - "Summary and Recommendations on the Establishment and Implementation of Pilot River Biodiversity Monitoring System in Chongqing Municipality" (2021, Southwest University). - "A Preliminary Report on the River Ecological Health Assessment in the Chuanhe River Basin" (2019, Yunnan University). - "A Summary of Ecotope Survey in Chuanhe, Enle and Buma Rivers" (2021, Yunnan University).	S
	River health assessment conducted for all project counties	• Information to serve as basis for BD related WRM and corresponding decision-making	Finalize assessments	---	**Target achieved.** RHA conducted for all pilot rivers. Relevant reports: - "A Preliminary Report on the River Ecological Health	S

			very limited; needs improvement • No E-flow analysis existent			Assessment in the Chuanhe River Basin" (2019, Yunnan University). - "Guidelines on Health Assessment of Rivers, Lakes, Reservoirs and Canals in Yunnan Province (Trial)". - "Summary on Ecotope Survey and Health Assessment in Pilot River in Chongqing Municipality" (2021, Southwest University).	
		Water accounting system operational, utilizing global scale public domain datasets (WA+)	• Information to serve as basis for BD related WRM and corresponding decision-making very limited; needs improvement • No comprehensive water accounting system existent	Finalize and implement water accounting system	---	Target achieved. Report: - "Standards, Methodology and Application of Pilot River Water Accounting" (2019, China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research).	S
	Outcome 3.2 Establish a comprehensive biodiversity monitoring system for aquatic biodiversity and piloting of the system in the project areas	Strategy document formulated for both provinces and all four project sites after 6 months of project start date.	No strategy existent	Implement strategy	Implement strategy	**Target achieved.** Strategy documents for both provinces and all four project sites were developed.	S
		GIS database designed and operational.	No BD database existent	Utilize database	Utilize database	**Target achieved** Yunnan University and Southwest University developed a GIS database for Yunnan and Chongqing respectively; these have been provided to the relevant provincial bureau.	S
		Aquatic biodiversity monitoring system	No dedicated and continuous BD monitoring existent	-	-	**Target achieved.** Monitoring system designed and in operation; relevant reports:	S

		designed and operational.				- "Summary Report on Aquatic Biodiversity Monitoring (integrating traditional monitoring methods and modern 'environmental DNA' technology)" (2021, IWHR). - "A Study on Fish DNA Meta-barcoding in Pilot Rivers in Chongqing Municipality" (2021, Southwest University). - "Guidance and Application Report on the Development of Aquatic Biodiversity Monitoring System in Pilot Rivers in Yunnan Province" (2021, Yunnan University).	
		Monitoring system successfully piloted in project areas.	No dedicated and continuous BD monitoring existent	Implement monitoring system	Implement monitoring system	**Target achieved.** Monitoring system successfully piloted in project areas; relevant reports: - "A Report on the Development of Pilot Monitoring System in Banan District" (2019, Southwest University). - "A Report on the Development of Pilot Monitoring System in Jiangjin District "(2019, Southwest University). - "Guidance and application report on the Development of Aquatic Biodiversity Monitoring System in Pilot Rivers in Yunnan Province" (2021, Yunnan University).	S
	Outcome 3.3 Develop and implement	At least 30 MWR officials as well as 60 officials at provincial level plus the same	• Capacity and knowledge on BD	Implement trainings	Implement trainings	**Target achieved.** 431 people were trained in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation objectives into	HS Exceeded the

system of multi-level and multifaceted biodiversity main-streaming training program targeting government officials and water managemen t partners from local communities and civil society organization s	number of stakeholder from CSOs trained in the mainstreaming BD conservation objectives into water resources management planning and programming; at least four workshops/symposia organized.	mainstreaming low • No corresponding trainings existent			water resources management planning and programming, including more than 30 MWR officials, more than 60 provincial officials, and more than 100 stakeholders from CSOs.	original target
	At least 400 water management professionals trained in biodiversity mainstreaming practices relevant to their area of expertise.	• Capacity and knowledge on BD mainstreaming low • No corresponding trainings existent	Implement trainings	Implement trainings	**Target achieved.** 511 water management professionals (government officials and other relevant stakeholders) were trained in biodiversity mainstreaming practices relevant to their area of expertise.	HS Exceede d the original target
	At least 400 water management professionals trained in BD monitoring system implementation, processing and analysis	• Capacity and knowledge on BD mainstreaming low • No corresponding trainings existent	Implement trainings	Implement trainings	**Target achieved.** 479 water management professionals were trained in BD monitoring system implementation, processing and analysis.	HS Exceede d the original target
	At least 400 water management professionals trained in RHA implementation	• Capacity and knowledge on BD mainstreaming low • No corresponding trainings existent	Implement trainings	Implement trainings	**Target achieved.** 433 water management professionals were trained in “River Health Assessment” implementation.	HS Exceede d the original target

		Provision of training on river biodiversity to local population with a special focus on empowering and educating women and ethnic minorities.	• Capacity and knowledge on BD mainstreaming low • No corresponding trainings existent	Implement trainings	Implement trainings	**Target achieved.** The provincial PMOs reported training on river biodiversity for women and ethnic minorities and also activities that are “special forms for ethnical minorities”. Events were held during World Water Day, China Water Week and World Environment Day to raise awareness of local communities on the functions and benefits of BD conservation and their roles in supporting conservation and protection of e-flow. Biodiversity promotion events were held in Jingdong County, Zhenyuan County and Pu’er Prefecture. Produced “Learning and Training Tool Book for the Chief Engineer of Rivers and Lakes in Yunnan Province”.	S
	Outcome 3.4 Project Monitoring and Evaluation	M&E plan implemented (according to criteria and reporting requirements described in section 4.5)	No project, no project M&E	Implement project M&E	Implement project M&E	**Target achieved.** M&E plan implemented, including the final evaluation conducted in the second half of 2022.	S

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

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

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs[12]	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements[13] (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance[14] in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 Mainstream biodiversity objectives and practices into key water resource management policies, planning, and legal stipulations at the national, provincial, prefecture and county/district levels.				
Output 1.1.1 Gap analysis conducted at national, provincial and municipal level to identify entry points and suitable targets for mainstreaming of biodiversity (policies, development plans, laws) including a regular review of new entry points throughout the project duration	Initial gap analysis conducted at national level, provincial level for two pilot provinces, and municipal level for four pilot municipalities; renewal of results at a 6-months interval.	Review; identification of new and additional opportunities	The annual gap analysis was completed at all levels and is supporting the reform process to mainstream biodiversity (BD) and e-flow protection in the water sector's policy, legal and regulatory framework.	
Output 1.1.2 Biodiversity mainstreaming objectives and priorities incorporated into key water sector policies and plans at national level (including e.g. National Comprehensive	Biodiversity mainstreamed into at least 3 important national level WRM policies, plans, or laws	Biodiversity mainstreamed into at least 3 important national level WRM policies, plans, or laws	Mainstreaming process is advancing in 7 policies, work plans and laws. Two national-level studies were completed and	

[12] Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

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

[14] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Water Resources Plan; incl. Five Year Development Plan and Sectoral Development Plans)			reviewed on water resources management policy and technology related to biodiversity conservation.	
Output 1.1.3 Biodiversity mainstreaming objectives and priorities incorporated into key water sector policies and plans at provincial level in Chongqing and Yunnan (including e.g. Provincial Water Resources Protection Plans).	Biodiversity mainstreamed into water sector plan as well as river management plan for each of the four pilot sites (prefecture level)	Biodiversity mainstreamed into at least 3 provincial level WRM policies, plans or law for each of the two provinces (min. 6 provincial level improvements in total)	Mainstreaming is advancing through 5 policies, regulations or plans in Yunnan and 5 in Chongqing. Policy recommendations were made on biodiversity mainstreaming targets and measures in Yunnan and Chongqing.	
Output 1.1.4 Biodiversity mainstreaming objectives and priorities incorporated into the water sector development plan and the river management plan at prefecture level (Pu'er prefecture & Chongqing municipality) as well as county/district level in all four pilot sites (including e.g. prefecture/municipality and county/district level water resource management etc.; River Basin Master Plans for pilot rivers)		Biodiversity mainstreamed into water sector plan as well as river management plan for each of the four pilot sites (prefecture, county/district level)	Four studies were completed and reviewed on water resources management policy and technology related to biodiversity conservation in Chongqing and Yunnan.	
Outcome 1.2 Develop administrative regulations as well as technical guidelines for translating biodiversity objectives into concrete WRM practices (with special emphasis on e-flow implementation through corresponding adjustment of human-made flow alteration)				

Output 1.2.1 Biodiversity considerations, with specific focus on systematically establishing and implementing e-flows, mainstreamed into WRM regulations at national and provincial level (amendment of existing regulation or development of additional regulation).	Biodiversity mainstreamed into at least 3 important national level regulations and 3 important provincial level regulations for each of the two pilot provinces	Biodiversity mainstreamed into at least 3 important national level regulations and 3 important provincial level regulations for each of the two pilot provinces	Biodiversity has been mainstreamed into 3 regulations at provincial level.	
Output 1.2.2 Technical guidelines formulated and implemented, providing advice to river managers on translating biodiversity objectives into concrete action at the local level.	Technical guidelines drafted for the national, provincial, prefecture, and county/district level policies (outcome 1.1) and regulations (outcome 1.2); other suitable policies and regulations will be included as far as possible	Technical guidelines drafted for the national, provincial, prefecture and county/district level policies (outcome 1.1) and regulations (outcome 1.2)	River Restoration and Biodiversity—Nature-Based Solutions for Restoring the Rivers of the UK and Republic of Ireland was translated and published in November, 2022, for experience and lessons sharing in China. Southwest University (Chongqing) developed a brochure on BD monitoring system information database in pilot rivers.	
Output 1.2.3 Regulations on dams and dam cascades expanded and improved to include considerations on the implementation of e-flow into both construction and operation of small and medium river dams.	Regulations for dam construction and operation drafted or improved at national and provincial level (for both pilot provinces)	Regulations for dam construction and operation drafted or improved at national and provincial level (for both pilot provinces)	Guidelines for the calculation of river e-flow with biological protection goals was drafted.	
Outcome 1.3 Establish new institutional partnerships for WRM between government and CSOs				
Output 1.3.1 New partnerships among government and civil society organizations established to mainstream	New collaborative partnerships operational at national level, provincial level for 2 pilot provinces; Working group/Stakeholder network	Partnerships contribute to mainstreaming (C-I) and implementation (C-II)	The water departments work with agricultural, forestry, environmental departments as well as judicial system and	

biodiversity into water resources management.	established and operational at prefecture/municipal level as well as county/district level for 4 pilot areas.		volunteers to implement river chief system and monitor river health jointly. A national-level study and summary on policy analysis on biodiversity protection was completed.	
Outcome 1.4 Develop system of principles and corresponding standards to systematically measure and certify biodiversity conservation in China's water bodies				
Output 1.4.1 Create river/lake health assessment system for measurement and certification of advanced ecosystem based river management and achievement of biodiversity conservation objectives	River/lake health assessment system developed and ready to be tested in the pilot sites.	-	National guide and technical guidelines on river health assessment were implemented in pilot areas.	
Output 1.4.2 River/lake health assessment system widely discussed, amended and lastly agreed upon by relevant stakeholders at national (e.g. across MWR Departments), provincial and local levels in pilot provinces and sites	River/lake health assessment system created with input from and endorsed by all relevant stakeholders	Recommendations for replication and upscaling	RHA was implemented in the pilot provinces.	
Outcome 1.5 Increase levels of government investments into biodiversity conservation for river eco-systems				
Output 1.5.1 Expert assessments to identify suitable opportunities for river biodiversity investments maximizing effectiveness as well as efficiency of investments implemented	Investment opportunity assessments conducted at national level as well as for both pilot provinces	-		

Output 1.5.2 Government investments in aquatic biodiversity related water management practices significantly and measurably increased	Increase in relevant government investment of at least US$20 million) in value	Investment monitoring and support for implementation of recommendations		
Output 1.5.3 Expansion of number of water management programs and related budgets that include biodiversity conservation as an objective	At least 5 additional major water management programs (all government levels combined with at least one national level initiative) and related budgets include biodiversity conservation	Support for targeted investment increases in 5 WRM programs		
Outcome 2.1 Broaden the alliance of stakeholders and clarify distribution of responsibilities to strengthen the networks of partners involved in the implementation of biodiversity conservation measures				
Output 2.1.1 Pilot provinces/municipalities, prefectures and counties/districts establish new partnerships among government and civil society organizations to mainstream biodiversity into water resources management; includes corresponding prefecture and county/district level stake-holder groups	New collaborative partnership operational at provincial level for 2 pilot provinces (supporting mainstreaming under 1.1.3 as well as strengthening implementation capacity for pilot activities; Working group/Stakeholder network established and operational at prefecture/municipality level as well as county/district level for the 4 pilot areas	Partnerships contribute to mainstreaming (C-I) and implementation (C-II)	See Output 1.3.1	
Output 2.1.2 Clarify responsibilities and tasks for all stakeholders involved in river biodiversity conservation (e.g. appointment of dedicated river managers) at provincial, prefecture and county/district level.	Clear biodiversity-related responsibilities for stakeholders in river management established, effectively addressing fragmentation of competences and coordination of tasks across geographical borders as well as across institutions	Support for implementation of recommendations		
Outcome 2.2 Pilot counties in Yunnan				

demonstrate successful implementation of local-level biodiversity conservation activities, implementing e-flows				
Output 2.2.1 Ensure that pilot activities at county level are also included and embedded in the WRM planning processes at provincial and prefecture level under component I.	Biodiversity mainstreaming under component I explicitly mentions pilot activities.	-	Yunnan implemented the Action Plan for Beautiful Rivers and Lakes in Yunnan Province (2019-2023). Pu'er is advancing local initiatives under the guidance of the provincial plan, including the development of river and lake management plans.	
Output 2.2.2 Support the decision-making process on how to best balance e-flow implementation with development objectives based on the information and recommendations provided by the e-flow analysis under component III.	E-flow implementation strategy determined and agreed upon by all relevant prefectures as well as county level government stakeholders (incorporating expertise and recommendations from the "new partnerships", see above).	-	E-Flow was implemented in Yunnan Provincial pilot rivers.	
Output 2.2.3 Review and adjustment of existing river flow alteration (especially dam structures, embankments and abstraction pattern) along Buma and Enle River (Zhenyuan County) to establish e-flow, enhance habitats and increase connectivity (based on recommendations from e-flow analysis, river health assessment and water accounting.)	E-flow successfully implemented within Buma/Enle river; habitat not blocked to upstream migration by inadequate culvert, small reservoir and other water infra-structure design, resulting in improved habitat connectivity	Implementation of agreed adjustments	An annual monitoring and evaluation on e-flow in Buma and Enle Rivers was carried out. A study and summary on biodiversity related policies, regulations and laws in Yunnan was completed.	
Output 2.2.4 Habitat improvements along Buma and Enle River (Zhenyuan County) including swamp restoration and the creation of wetlands (along the Enle river banks).	Increased ecosystem ability to sustain globally significant biodiversity (e.g. potamodromous fish species such as: Tor sinensis; Clupisoma sinense; Largemouth Bronze Gudgeon (Coreius guichenoti)	Implementation of agreed habitat improvements	Area of improved habitats along Enle river reached 14.6 ha. A summary on river&lake health assessment and ecological restoration	

	& Royal Clown Loach (leptobotia elongate)		technology and application results was completed.	
Output 2.2.5 Wetland rehabilitation and tree restoration along Chuan River (Jingdong County) to revive habitat for fish and especially aquatic bird species	Enhanced habitat for and increasing population of aquatic birds as measured by bird monitoring system (monitoring stations in two towns); ca. 35 km of minimal disturbance of key habitats **Area of improved habitats and restored wetlands: 25 ha**	Implementation of agreed habitat improvements	Water ecology and bird surveys were conducted in Chuan river. Data shows that the species have been increasing in the decade.	
Output 2.2.6 Improvements to existing dam structures along Chuan River to a) implement e-flow (based on recommendations from e-flow assessment; see 2.2.3) and b) facilitate fish migration	E-flow successfully implemented within Buma/Enle river; Installation of fish migration channels and/or ladders or other suitable migration instruments **Area directly covered by BD mainstreaming: 7500 ha**	Implementation of e-flow; establishment of fish migration instruments	E-Flow was implemented and aquatic ecosystem survey was conducted in the Chuan River.	
Output 2.2.7 Application of aquatic biodiversity monitoring system as well as river/lake health assessment system in project area	BD monitoring system established with two monitoring stations per river and used for improvement of BD conservation measures; ca. 80km of river with newly certified "Green Line" water management practices **Area covered by GLS in Yunnan: 21 900 ha**	Implementation of systems		
Outcome 2.3 Pilot districts in Chongqing demonstrate successful implementation of local-level bio-diversity conservation activities, implementing e-flows				
Output 2.3.1 Ensure that pilot activities are included and embedded in the WRM planning processes at provincial/municipal level under component I.	Biodiversity mainstreaming under component I explicitly mentions pilot activities.		E-flow control has been included in the priority work of Chongqing municipality. Small hydropower stations are being renovated with e-	

			flow control taken into consideration.	
Output 2.3.2 Support the decision-making process on how to best balance e-flow implementation with development objectives based on the information and recommendations provided by the e-flow analysis under component III.	E-flow implementation strategy determined and agreed upon by all relevant municipal and district level government stakeholders (incorporating expertise and recommendations from the "new partnerships", see above).	---	Recommendations were made on e-flow standards and monitoring system in Chongqing.	
Output 2.3.3 Review and adjustment of existing river flow alteration (especially dam structures, embankments and abstraction pattern) along Wubu River (Banan District) to establish e-flow, enhance habitats and increase connectivity (based on recommendations from e-flow analysis, river health assessment and water accounting.)	E-flow successfully implemented within Wubu river; habitat not blocked to upstream migration (e.g. by inadequate culvert, small reservoir and other water infrastructure design) resulting in improved habitat connectivity **Area directly covered by BD mainstreaming: 1043 ha; ; Area of habitats improved and restored: 4.4 ha**	Implementation of agreed adjustments	Chongqing removed Jianqiao dam and Yangjiadong dam (both with hydropower stations) on Wubu river to recover a total of 35 ha habitat conservation area.	
Output 2.3.4 Implement strict biodiversity conservation measures along Tang River (Jiangjin County) to protect its still relatively pristine conditions.	Retain population of aquatic species through strict application of fish protection and fisheries regulation; assess biodiversity impact of several sewage water treatment options along the river; avoid unnecessary obstructions in the future and improve few existing obstructions through fish migration approaches (river length ca. 75 km) **Area directly covered by BD mainstreaming: 18,000 ha** **Area of habitats improved and restored: 57.6 ha**	Enforcement of BD conservation measures (defined and mandated under C-I)	Chongqing built a fish passage on the Xiaojiatan Barrier (weir) on Tang river to recover a total of 58.8 ha habitat conservation area.	

Output 2.3.5 Application of aquatic biodiversity monitoring system as well as river/lake health assessment system in project area	BD monitoring system established with two monitoring stations per river and used for improvement of BD conservation measures; ca. 95km of river with newly certified "Green Line" water management practices **Area covered by GLS in Chongqing: 31 043 ha**	Implementation of systems	Data on vegetation, fish and benthic fauna of the Wubu and Tang rivers were incorporated in GIS based BD monitoring system. A guidance was developed and implemented on aquatic ecosystem monitoring and information system.	
Outcome 2.4 Compilation and internal as well as external dissemination of information and best practices gained from the project				
Output 2.4.1 Thorough documentation of information on project activities and results, experiences gathered, best practices identified	All relevant information documented; project results reports synchronized with M&E reporting schedule (see section 4)	Collection and documentation of project information; Final Report	Project achievements and best practices were summarized.	
Output 2.4.2 Communication of this information within the project, ensuring the mutually reinforcing interaction between project components	Project results shared with project team and relevant stakeholders	Internal project communication (based on 2.4.1) incl. corresponding visits and workshops	Connections between local departments of water, ecology and environment have been established under the river chiefs system and is continuously enhanced.	
Output 2.4.3 Dissemination of project information and examples of successful biodiversity conservation achieved by the project to decision-makers as well as the broader public	Project result briefings compiled and distributed to decision-makers; public dissemination campaign including project report, DVD	Continuous communication with decision makers also in the context of C-I activities Targeted dissemination of final report results (based on 2.4.1)	Additional at least 3 newsletters were issued to disseminate information and insight in progress, lessons and good practices. *The Handbook for Management and Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystems in River and Lake Basins* was translated and published.	

			A video on the project achievements, and another on the Yunnan pilot were produced. Brochures were developed by Puer City of Yunnan Provinceto promote public awareness.	
Output 2.4.4 Targeted provision of best practice information and lessons learned to potential replication and scaling-up areas	Best practices report compiled and distributed to other provinces, prefectures and counties/districts suitable for replication	Continuous communication with potential replication areas Targeted dissemination of final report results (based on 2.4.1)	Project experience was shared with other GEF projects (Jilin Province) and other provinces as well. Project results were shared via China Daily.	
Outcome 3.1 Design and implement additional information systems to provide comprehensive river biodiversity analysis (including mappings, environmental flow analysis, river health assessments, and water accounting)				
Output 3.1.1 Mapping of critical river ecotopes including existing as well as planned obstruction and flow alterations as well as species' populations along life cycle and corresponding BD threat assessment/hotspot identification conducted in four pilot areas as well as at province level (with appropriate level of detail)	Mappings conducted in Chongqing and Yunnan with particularly detailed mappings in the four pilot sites	-	Water ecological survey was carried out in Chuan river in 2023.	
Output 3.1.2 E-flow analysis conducted in all four project areas and	E-flow analysis conducted; natural cycle as well as impact of flow	-	E-flow management continues in the pilot rivers.	

corresponding rivers to a) determine adequate quantity, timing, and quality of water flows to sustain BD; b) develop recommendations to achieve a corresponding flow regime (to be used as basis for pilot activities under component II)	alterations identified; recommendations for measures to achieve e-flow provided (implementation und component II)			
Output 3.1.3 River health assessment, based on mapping results, conducted including water infra-structure assessment (small dam, culvert) for impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem vitality for all four project sites (see also outcome 3.2).	River health assessment conducted for all project counties	-	River health assessment and e-flow implementation were carried out in pilot areas.	
Output 3.1.4 Design and implementation of comprehensive water account system for pilot rivers including all natural and man-made factors for abstractions, discharges and consumption	Water accounting system operational, utilizing global scale public domain datasets (WA+)	-		
Outcome 3.2 Establish a comprehensive biodiversity monitoring system for aquatic biodiversity and piloting of the system in the project areas				
Output 3.2.1 Formulate a strategy for systematically feeding biodiversity information (combined from outcomes 3.1 and 3.2) into the mainstreaming activities under component I.	Strategy document formulated for both provinces and all four project sites after 6 months of project start date.	Implement strategy		
Output 3.2.2 Establish GIS-based aquatic biodiversity database linking species and ecosystem lists to rivers to enable robust biodiversity-oriented review of water development projects;	GIS database designed and operational	Utilize database		

partially using the information gathered under outcome 3.1.				
Output 3.2.3 Design comprehensive aquatic biodiversity monitoring program in two pilot provinces using traditional instruments as well as modern "environmental DNA" approaches where possible.	Aquatic biodiversity monitoring system designed and operational	-	Guidelines were used for guiding aquatic ecosystem monitoring and information management in Chongqing and Yunnan.	
Output 3.2.4 Pilot monitoring system in project areas: Aquatic biodiversity conservation targets (species number and condition; habitat condition; related amount of investment) established and monitored.	Monitoring system successfully piloted in project areas	Implement monitoring system	Pilot river monitoring systems were used to monitor the water quantity, quality, and plants, fish and large benthic animals in the target reaches at regular intervals.	
Outcome 3.3 Develop and implement system of multi-level and multifaceted biodiversity main-streaming training program targeting government officials and water management partners from local communities and civil society organizations				
Output 3.3.1 Training for government officials and CSO stakeholders of the new partnerships for WRM on principles and policies related to biodiversity mainstreaming (incl. national and international workshops/symposia to bring together project stakeholders as well as national and international river ecosystem experts)	At least 30 MWR officials as well as 60 officials at provincial level plus the same number of stakeholder from CSOs trained in the mainstreaming BD conservation objectives into water resources management planning and programming; at least four workshops/symposia organized.	Implement trainings	A training on river and lake protection was held in May 2023 by Pu'er City, about 100 local officers attended.	
Output 3.3.2 Training for government officials and other relevant stakeholder at the national, provincial, prefecture,	At least 400 water management professionals trained in biodiversity	Implement trainings		

and county/district level to improve capacity for the implementation and utilization of advanced BD information systems (river health assessment, e-flow analysis, advanced water accounting)	mainstreaming practices relevant to their area of expertise.			
Output 3.3.3 Training for government officials and other relevant stakeholder on the use of the aquatic biodiversity monitoring system, processing of data and translation into biodiversity conservation measures at all levels	At least 400 water management professionals trained in BD monitoring system implementation, processing and analysis	Implement trainings	A video of lectures on international practice of freshwater ecosystem conservation was produced for future wide trainings.	
Output 3.3.4 Training for government officials and other relevant stakeholder on the use of the river/lake health assessment system	At least 400 water management professionals trained in river/lake health assessment	Implement trainings		
Output 3.3.5 Training for local community level to improve understanding of biodiversity conservation objectives and practices and strengthen capacity for implementation	Provision of training on river biodiversity to local population with a special focus on empowering and educating women and ethnic minorities.	Implement trainings	Events were held during World Water Day, China Water Week and World Environment Day in 2023 to raise awareness of local communities on the functions and benefits of BD conservation and their roles in supporting conservation and protection of e-flow. A lecture on water conservation was given by PMO to primary school students in Zhenyuan in October, 2022, with 335 participants (around 54% female).	
Outcome 3.4 **Project Monitoring and Evaluation**				
Output 3.4.1 Implementation of project monitoring and evaluation	M&E plan implemented (according to criteria and reporting requirements described in section 4.5)	Implement project M&E	The last 2 PPRs and the last PIR were produced.	

			Final Evaluation was carried out in the second half of 2022. Terminal report was produced.	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)
The project is in the final year and the priority is to review the project results and consolidate experiences for dissemination. PMOs at all levels assessed and summarized the project achievements and best practices prior to the final evaluation from July to December 2022. The final evaluation concluded that - the activities and trials in the pilot rivers contributed to long-term positive impacts on river health, management and monitoring for approximately one million people in 18 towns and townships along 304 km of river with a total watershed area of nearly 5,000 km^2. - the project completed a comprehensive and high-quality process of mainstreaming biodiversity into key water resources policy, regulations and legal stipulations at national, provincial, prefectural and county levels. - The project has learned valuable lessons and developed practices that should be replicated in other provinces. - Most of the project's results are likely to continue after project completion, although there are risks to sustainability from the ongoing availability of technical biodiversity support to stakeholders and programmes. Knowledge products were produced through summary reports/brochures, publications and videos to document the project outcomes and capture international best practices in aquatic ecosystem conservation. In pilot areas, decommissioned small hydropower dams were removed in the Wubu River and fishways were constructed in the Tang River in Chongqing. MWR PMO gave lectures on water conservation to primary school students in Yunnan and Chongqing. Yunnan shared the project experiences with other provinces through regional meetings on health assessment of rivers and lakes in the Pearl River basin region, and exchanged experiences and practices with other GEF project (Jilin Province). Carlos Watson, the FAO Representative to China, was interviewed by China Daily on the International Day for Biological Diversity and promoted the project results. (https://enapp.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202305/22/AP646ab3b8a3108417d547e3b0.html)

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.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating[15]	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating[16]	Comments/reasons[17] justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	**HS**	**S**	*Project targets have been achieved, and some are exceeded.*
Budget Holder	**HS**	**S**	*The project has completed all outputs and outcomes with good quality. Some achievements have exceeded the original targets.*
GEF Operational Focal Point[18]	**HS**	**S**	*The project has successfully completed all outputs and outcomes.*
Lead Technical Officer[19]	**HS**	**S**	*Project targets have been achieved.*
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	**HS**	**S**	*The project team continued to demonstrate commitment and quality delivery of the project activities including undergoing successful terminal evaluation. Though the project had to extend the duration, the PMO exceeded some of the targets. As one of the first FAO-GEF projects, the PMO has many good practices and lessons learned to share with ongoing project teams to help improve their performance and impact on the ground.*

[15] **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[16] **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[17] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence
[18] In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.
[19] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

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

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
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:**

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	**Current ESS risk classification** Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[20]. If not, what is the new classification and explain.

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.

[20] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf)

6. Risks

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	The capacity at Provincial water department level to support mainstreaming is just emerging and may be difficult to operationalize effectively.	Low	Y	To communicate more often through field visit, meetings, calls, and capacity building events.	Capacity at the provincial level is being improved through training and project meetings.	
2	Increased frequency or regularity of temperature extremes caused by CC may alter the flow regimes of many of China's river systems.	Low	Y	To address the effects of climate change in work planning.	Climate change did not affect the project implementation.	

[21] Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Continuation of COVID-19 will further delay the project delivery.	Moderate	N	To review the work plan and make adjustment where needed and explore alternatives to deliver activities where appropriate.	Some meetings were changed to virtual format.	The risk was identified by the mid-term review.
4	Economic pressure may increase, intensifying the inclination for infrastructure development in rivers, altering aquatic habitats at unsustainable rates.	Moderate	Y	To mainstream BD into long-term policies and plans; and to establish e-flows.	Biodiversity protection has been prioritised at all levels.	
5	Coordination between the national and provincial level actors is a potential risk, as it is not unusual for different interests and views to come to the surface.	Low	Y	To establish regular communication between national and provincial level partners.	Two-way communication is regular through Wechat, newsletters, workshops and PSC meetings.	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	Environmental protection, include aquatic biodiversity conservation, remains as a priority of national, provincial and local governments.

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
Recommendation 1:	The project was further extended to 31 May 2023.
Recommendation 2:	Provincial coordination among departments for water, environment, agriculture and land use is continually functioning through the river chief system. The Exit Strategy was updated.
Recommendation 3:	MWR PMO organised the translation and publishing of two books: *The Handbook for Management and Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystems in River and Lake Basins* (produced by the International Network of Basin Organizations and Global Water Partnership), *River Restoration and Biodiversity—Nature-Based Solutions for Restoring the Rivers of the UK and Republic of Ireland* (produced by the international Union for the Conservation of Nature), and two videos on the project achievements was produced for wider dissemination of the knowledge and experience on freshwater ecosystem restoration and protection.
Recommendation…..	
Recommendation…..	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	The Exit Strategy sorted out the outputs and outcomes of the project, assessed the sustainability of the outcomes, and suggested relevant departments to continue to monitor pilot rivers and organize activities to ensure the sustainability of the achievements.

8. Minor project amendments

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

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	Nine months extension until 31 May, 2023	Sep. 2022	FAO
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendment (define)			

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

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Ministry of Finance	Observer	Supervise the project implementation and budget management	
Ministry of Ecology and Environment	Partner	Attended the technical review meeting	
Department of Ecology and Environment at provincial and county/district level	Partner	Monitored water quality jointly	
Department of Forestry at county/district level	Partner	Attended project meetings and carried out project activities	
Department of Agriculture at county/district level	Partner	Attended project meetings and carried out project activities	
Courts and procuratorates at provincial and county/district level	Partner	Provided judiciary support	
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Volunteer service agency	Partner	Joined river monitoring activities	
Women's association	Partner	Joined river monitoring activities	
Private sector entities			
-			
Others[1]			

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

Research institutes and universities	Technical service providers	Carried out activities including policy studies, ecotop surveys, e-flow monitoring and capacity building.	
New stakeholders identified/engaged			
-			

10.Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	Gender strategy and action plan were developed and implemented.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	Women river chiefs were trained and volunteers encouraged to participate in river monitoring.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources		
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Women river chiefs were trained and volunteers encouraged to participate in river monitoring.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women		
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Information on women beneficiaries is collected during project activities
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	National expert in project management with gender knowledge was engaged in the development and implementation of gender strategy and action plan.
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, <u>during this reporting period.</u>

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.	It is incorporated into the project communication strategy. Good practice: - The project work plan included activities to summarise and synthesise project achievements. - Best practice and achievements were documented in publications and videos. - International best practices were translated and published.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges **this year**.	Yes. - The project has an effective internal communication network to ensure that project progress and achievements are updated, documented and exchanged. Such information is shared with external audience through bilingual newsletters. - The project team participated in regional meetings, and other GEF project exchange activities to share experience. - The pilot project teams organised regular publicity events to reach out to local communities and raise their awareness of biodiversity conservation. - Videos and brochures were developed to disseminate the project results and best practices at national and provincial levels. - Meetings were arranged between policy-makers and technical service providers to encourage two-way exchange of information.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	- Ms. Liu Juan, a local resident in Zhengyuan County, Yunnan: The river becomes more beautiful after protection and wetland construction. We can see more fish in the river and birds and plants nearby. The scenery is becoming more beautiful and comfortable. - Ms. He Qili, Tanghe Township, Chongqing: Tanghe Old Town has a history of thousands of years and its growth relies on the river. After our efforts to improve the aquatic environment in recent years, the river gets cleaner with more fish. More tourists are coming here and breathing new life into this old town.
Please provide links to related website, social media account	http://intce.mwr.cn/swdyx/
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets,	Project News: A New Green Line (Issue 1-6) One newsletter published in FAO website:

video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	http://www.fao.org/3/cc5052en/cc5052en.pdf One interview video by China Daily： https://enapp.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202305/22/AP646ab3b8a3108417d547e3b0.html
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details	Xia Zhiran, naturethu@163.com Hu Wenjun, wenjun.hu@263.net

12.Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.
If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities. Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how. Indigenous people in Yunnan Province have been engaged in river health assessment survey, public awareness activities, river patrolling, and project evaluation interviews. They were consulted about their view of local aquatic biodiversity and received project promotion leaflets. Local young people were also trained as volunteers to support river protection. They were interviewed by independent evaluators in the final review of the project.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[23]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing[24]	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
FAO	FAO	In-kind and cash	75,000	129,621	129,621	129,621
Ministry of Water Resources	Ministry of Water Resources	In-kind and cash	19,300,000	25,535,660	25,535,660	25,535,660
Yunnan Dep. of Water Resources	Yunnan Dep. of Water Resources	In-kind and cash	3,100,000	4,738,500	4,738,500	4,738,500
Chongqing Dep. of Water Resources	Chongqing Dep. of Water Resources	In-kind and cash	3,000,000	5,704,200	5,704,200	5,704,200
The Nature Conservancy	The Nature Conservancy	In-kind	500,000	833,609	833,609	833,609
		TOTAL	25,975,000	36,941,590	36,941,590	36,941,590

[23]Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

[24]Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

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

The actual co-financing amount is much higher than the committed amount at the project design thanks to the government priority on river restoration and protection in recent years, and also the prolonged implementation period.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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 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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the project's approved implementation plan.	
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.

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

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Zhenyuan County	N 23° 51' 0''	E 100° 58'.59''		Pilot in Yunnan
Jingdong County	N 24° 28' 0''	E 100° 54' 0''		Pilot in Yunnan
Banan District	N 29° 22' 14''	E 106° 44' 4''		Pilot in Chongqing
Jiangjin District	N 29° 1' 54''	E 106° 15' 28''		Pilot in Chongqing

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.