

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE)	4
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	17
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS	26
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)	29
6. RISKS	31
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION	37
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS	38
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....	39
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING	40
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	41
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT	43
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE	44

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	China
Country (ies):	China
Project Title:	Demonstration of Estuarine Biodiversity Conservation, Restoration and Protected Area Networking in China
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CPR/045/GFF
GEF ID:	4175
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	National Forest and Grassland Administration (NFGA)
Project Duration (years):	5.5 years
Project coordinates:	<i>submitted online</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	22 February 2013
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	June 12, 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	June 12, 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	February 3, 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 3,516,400
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	USD 11,845,080
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	USD 1,002,297
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	USD 37,037,641

¹ As per FPMIS

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

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

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

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

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	23 June 2020
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	1 October 2022
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	N/A
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
---	-----

Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	3rd PIR
---	---------

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Cong Bailin, Project Manager	biolin@fio.org.cn
Budget Holder	Carlos Watson, FAOR of China	Carlos.Watson@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Li He, Natural Resources Officer (Water Development and Conservation), FAORAP	He.Li@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Yurie Naito, Technical Officer, GEF Coordination Unit	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 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s) 1: Policy, Planning & Institutional Arrangements	Outcome 1.1 Improved policies and policy formulation in support of biodiversity conservation in estuarine ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one new non-project supported biodiversity conservation policy formulated and adopted in each of two municipal 13th 5 year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity conservation policy in each of two municipal 13th 5 year development plans need to be strengthened. Existing MPA assessment scorecards in Shandong and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One new non-project supported biodiversity conservation policy formulated. Add 2-3 METT indicators to existing MPA assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One new non-project supported biodiversity conservation policy formulated and adopted in each of two municipal 13th 5 year development plans. 5 METT indicators are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders for policy development and improvement have been identified. Two biodiversity conservation gap analysis conducted 	HS advanced progress

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).

		<p><i>development plans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Add 5 METT indicators to existing MPA assessment scorecards in Shandong and Guangdong. 	<p><i>Guangdong needs to be improved.</i></p>	<p><i>scorecards in Shandong and Guangdong.</i></p>	<p><i>added to existing MPA assessment scorecards in Shandong and Guangdong.</i></p>	<p><i>and strategy prepared.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conducted METT assessment for 11 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and developed the Report on ecological – based assessments of assessments. ● 5 Management Evaluation Tracking Tool (METT) indicators are added to existing MPA assessment scorecards in Shandong and Guangdong. 	
	<p><i>Outcome 1.2. Achievement of a more integrated approach towards promoting the conservation of biodiversity and associated habitats and ensuring the long-term “health” of the Yellow and Pearl River Estuarine ecosystems.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Two long-term ecological “health” monitoring plans adopted and implemented by participating agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No long-term ecological “health” monitoring plans adopted and implemented by participating agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One long-term ecological “health” monitoring plans adopted and implemented by participating agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Two long-term ecological “health” monitoring plans adopted and implemented by participating agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discussions have started in the provincial level. ● One long-term ecological “health” monitoring plans adopted and implemented in Shandong project areas. 	S

	<p><i>Outcome 1.3.</i> Improved institutional coordination demonstrated through strengthened policy formulation, decision-making and integrated planning in support of biodiversity conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5 conflicts adversely (2 in Guangdong and 3 in Shandong) affecting the two estuaries resolved during life of project (LOP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conflicts adversely affecting the two estuaries haven't been solved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 conflicts adversely (1 in Guangdong and 1 in Shandong) affecting the two estuaries resolved during life of project (LOP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5 conflicts adversely (2 in Guangdong and 3 in Shandong) affecting the two estuaries resolved during life of project (LOP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 conflicts adversely (Garbage on the beach in Guangdong and abandoned oil wells in Shandong) affecting the two estuaries resolved. 	S
<p>Objective(s) 2: MPA Networking and Wetland Restoration</p>	<p><i>Outcome 2.1:</i> Improved management effectiveness of existing, participating MPAs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11 updated management plans including measures to support co-management, biodiversity monitoring, and biological connectivity at the MPA network level. ● GIS system operating in 6 MPAs to support management, surveillance and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No updated management plans. ● No GIS system in 6 MPAs. ● No upgraded equipment for surveillance and monitoring in 11 MPAs. ● METT scores of each MPA in 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Updated workplans for the 2 estuaries. ● 6 MPAs' implementation of GIS system. ● METT scores of MPAs increased by individual targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 updated workplans for the 2 estuaries. ● 6 MPAs' implementation of GIS system. ● Upgraded equipment for surveillance and monitoring in 11 MPAs. ● METT scores of MPAs increased by individual targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Updated workplans for the 2 estuaries. ● GIS system operating in 11 MPAs. This system will provide technical support for the establishment and operation of MPA networking and comprehensively improve the management ability of MPAs. ● METT scores of MPAs increased greatly (55.32% on average) by individual targets. ● Monitoring upgraded in 6 MPAs. 	HS advanced progress

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Equipment for surveillance and monitoring upgraded in 6 MPAs. ●METT scores of MPAs increased by individual targets. 					
	2.2 Improved ecological connectivity among participating MPAs in two estuaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Preliminary progress in the construction of the two estuaries ecological collaborative monitoring mechanism. ●2 Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed among MPA networking members. ●Agreed on protocols on monitoring, enforcement and information sharing in the 11 projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●There is no MPA coordinating networking mechanisms in the two estuaries. ● No MOU signed among MPA networking members. ● No protocols on monitoring, enforcement and information sharing in the 11 projects supported MPAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Preliminary progress in the construction of the two estuaries ecological collaborative monitoring mechanism ●2 Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed among MPA networking members ●Agreed on protocols on monitoring, enforcement and information sharing in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Preliminary progress in the construction of the two estuaries ecological collaborative monitoring mechanism ●2 Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed among MPA networking members ●Agreed on protocols on monitoring, enforcement and information sharing in the 11 projects supported MPA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The information sharing agreement among 11 MPAs in the Yellow River estuary and the Pearl River estuary has been signed in July 2020 and March 2021, to share the information and resources of basic data, management and law enforcement, etc. by the information sharing platform to be established for 11 MPAs. 	S

		<i>supported MPAs.</i>		<i>11 projects supported MPA.</i>			
	<i>2.3 Increased provision of ecological “goods and services” through the restoration of wetlands in two ecosystems.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Increased presence of indicator migratory bird species (increase in Oriental White Stork as quantified through census of nests from 3 to 10) (Shandong);</i> ● <i>increased coverage of mangrove by 20% (baseline: 5% coverage on Qi’ao Island in Guangdong).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Number of Oriental White Stork in 2011.</i> ● <i>5% coverage on Qi’ao Island in Guangdong.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Increase in Oriental White Stork as quantified through census of nests from 3 to 10) (Shandong).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Increase in Oriental White Stork as quantified through census of nests from 3 to 10 (Shandong).</i> ● <i>Increased coverage of mangrove by 20% (baseline: 5% coverage on Qi’ao Island in Guangdong).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Nests of Oriental White Stork in 2021 are up to 120, with an increase of 117 compared to the baseline (2017 82, 2018 54, 2019 105, 2020 115). (Shandong)</i> 	S
<i>Objective(s) 3: Threat analysis, mitigation and monitoring</i>	<i>3.1 Increased investment for improved environmental quality in the two estuaries.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Relevant investments estimated to increase by 5%.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Investment amount before the project implementation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Relevant investments estimated to increase by 3%.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Relevant investments estimated to increase by 5%.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Total investment to improve environmental quality in the 2 estuaries reached 35,024,820 USD as co-financing funds by the end of June 2021, which has increased by 201%</i> 	HS advanced progress

						<p><i>compared to the baseline.</i></p> <p><i>The co-financing projects include the construction of provincial fishery resource enhancement stations, wetland ecological diversity protection project in MPA, international wetland protection and restoration projects in the Yellow River Delta.</i></p> <p><i>●Investment in ecological restoration has reached to 1.227 billion yuan in the Yellow River Estuary since 2017, and Report on Investment Analysis of Ecological Restoration in Yellow River Estuary Demonstration Area has been developed.</i></p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

	3.2 Reduced human – induced stress on critical habitats in the two estuaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Reduced area of degraded land in Shandong project area (5,000 ha). ●Effective management control over 60% of area in Miaowan MPA and effectively manage the ecological tour activity in the rest area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The coverage before project implementation. ●Baseline information will be collected in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Reduced area of degraded land: 5,000 ha. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Reduced area of degraded land: 5,000 ha. ●Effective management control over 60%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●13 ecological restoration projects have been implemented in the Yellow River Estuary since 2017, with an area of 18,800 ha. ●Effective management control over 60% of area in Miaowan MPA had been enhanced. 	HS advanced progress
	3.3 Improved relationships between the local communities and the MPA staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Formation of 5 local village conservation groups (Shandong) and 500 volunteers participating in MPA activity and formation of 1 local village conservation group (Guangdong). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●No local village conservation groups and volunteers in project areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Local village conservation groups: SD 2; GD 1. ●Volunteers participating: SD 200. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Local village conservation groups: SD 5; GD 1. ●Volunteers participating: SD 500. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●5 local village conservation groups in 5 MPAs in Dongying have been formed and they will report the problems found to the management department in time. ●1 local village conservation group formed (Guangdong). ●590 volunteers (372 female) participated in the environment 	HS advanced progress

						<i>protection and popular science education.</i>	
	<i>3.4 Improved decision-making to achieve ecosystem-based management in two estuaries.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carry out collaborative monitoring technical training, complete research and formulation of environmental monitoring indicators, hold multi-department work consultation seminars, complete and publish environmental monitoring reports. ● 2 MOUs and supporting protocols and annual meetings and minutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No collaborative monitoring technical training and so on. ● No MOU and supporting protocol. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1 MOU and supporting protocols and annual meetings and minutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carry out collaborative monitoring technical training, complete research and formulation of environmental monitoring indicators, hold multi-department work consultation seminars, complete and publish environmental monitoring reports ● 2 MOUs and supporting protocols and annual meetings and minutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 MOUs have been drafted and will be signed in two estuaries. ● 2 plans and corresponding inter-agency protocols on medium to long-term ecosystem health monitoring have been developed. ● 2 reports on ecological-based assessments of assessments (AOAs). 	HS advanced progress
<i>Objective(s) 4: Capacity Building and Increasing Environmental Education and</i>	<i>4.1 Increased institutional capacity and political support for the conservation of biodiversity in the two</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognition of principles of estuarine biodiversity conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No recognition of principles of estuarine biodiversity conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognition of principles of estuarine biodiversity conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognition of principles of estuarine biodiversity conservation 	None.	S

Public Awareness	project supported demonstration sites.	manifested through at least 2, 13th, 5 year sector plans.	manifested through at least 2, 13th, 5 year sector plans.	manifested through at least 2, 13th, 5 year sector plans.	manifested through at least 2, 13th, 5 year sector plans.		
	4.2 Increased public participation and awareness of the significance of biodiversity conservation and estuarine ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●1 popular science readers developed for 1 primary school and preparations for secondary school courses 2 curricula developed for 2-3 school at each site. ●100 students know the project and relevant knowledge in each estuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Public awareness on biodiversity conservation and estuarine ecosystems is low. ● Only less than 40% of students under 16 know biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●1 popular science readers developed for 1 primary school. ●50 students know the project and relevant knowledge in each estuary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Public awareness on biodiversity conservation and estuarine ecosystems has been strengthened by 60%. ●More than 80% of students under 16 know biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●1 popular science readers developed for 1 primary school. ●Lectures on popular science education in four primary schools in Qingdao and Dongying. Number of audiences reached more than 1,000 (More than half of the audience were female). ●The results of the questionnaire showed that more than 80% of students under 16 have known biodiversity. ●According to the results of after-activity questionnaire, 	HS advanced progress

						<p><i>students' awareness on biodiversity conservation and estuarine ecosystems has been strengthened by 60%.</i></p> <p>●<i>"My Mother River—The Yellow River" National Children's Painting Competition opened in early September and closed on October 24. More than 300 paintings were collected. After expert review, 3 first prizes, 5 second prizes, and 10 third prizes were finally selected. The painting competition was reported by well-known media. Excellent paintings have been collected into albums.</i></p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

Objective(s) 5: Project Management, M&E and Replication of Project Results	5.1 Project execution based on results- based management.	●Program activities executed in a timely and cost-effective manner.	●In the first half of the year, the project was at the initial stage, and the activities were not fully carried out due to the impact of the epidemic.	●Program Activities executed in a timely and cost-effective manner.	●Program Activities executed in a timely and cost-effective manner.	●AHP monitoring and evaluating system was established and operated through service providers. ●Program activities executed in a timely and cost-effective manner.	
	5.2 Project well monitored and evaluated.	●Potential risks identified and resolved in the project's early stages.	●In the first half of the year, the project was at the initial stage, and the activities were not fully carried out due to the impact of the epidemic.	●Potential risks identified and resolved in the project's early stages.	●Potential risks identified and resolved in the project's early stages.	●Potential risks identified and some are resolved in the project's early stages.	S



	<p>5.3 Evidence that “best practices” from the ecosystem-based approaches in the two sites is being taken up and replicated elsewhere in the province and country.</p>	<p>●Chinese project-supported experiences cited in the design, preparation and implementation of at least 2 other projects in the country.</p>	<p>●There is no “best practices” from the ecosystem-based approaches of this project at present.</p>	<p>●Prepare the “best practices” from the ecosystem-based approaches in the two sites.</p>	<p>●Chinese Project-supported experiences cited in the design, preparation and implementation of at least 2 other projects in the country.</p>	<p>●Preparing the “best practices” in the two estuaries.</p>	S
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

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

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

3. Implementation Progress (IP)














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



Outcomes and Outputs 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				
Policy, Planning & Institutional Strengthening				
Output 1.1 Establishment of an ecological compensation mechanism (s) for biodiversity conservation at local levels.	●Two local government regulations providing for ecological compensation in support of wetlands restoration.	●One local government regulations on ecological compensation in support of wetlands restoration in Guangdong Province.	●Workshops on Ecological compensation and restoration in the Pearl River Estuary Nature Reserve were organized. ●Issued <i>The Plan for Ecological Compensation of Protected Natural Areas in Guangdong Province</i> to strengthen ecological compensation in the Pearl River Estuary. 	None.
Output 1.2 Strategic EIA applied to economic development sector's plans and programs in Dongying City (the Yellow River) and Zhuhai City (the Pearl River).	●Two draft municipal rules in conformity with State Environmental Impact Assessment Law recognizing Strategic EIA as policy tool.	●One draft municipal rules in conformity with Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment Law recognizing Strategic EIA as policy tool.	●One report on the study of Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment and a draft rule in Dongying City (the Yellow River). 	None.
Output 1.3	●Two draft local MPA regulations.	●Two drafts of local regulations in support	●Two drafts of local regulations in support of creation of MPA networks in the Yellow River and the Pearl River.	None.

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

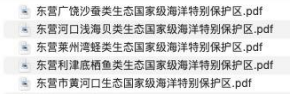
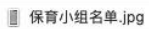
¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

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

Draft local regulations in support of creation of MPA networks.		of creation of MPA networks.	●Workshops on the preparation of the drafts.	
Output 1.4 Preparation of long-term MPA integrated management and networking plans developed.	●Two MPA integrated management and networking plans.	●Two MPA integrated management and networking plans.	●Two MPA integrated management and networking plans.  珠江口5个保护地综合管理及网络化策略规划.docx  珠江口5个保护地综合管理及网络化策略规划.pdf  任务7 山东项目区保护地综合化和网络化研究.pdf	None.
Output 1.5 Development of medium to long-term restoration strategies for estuarine ecosystems.	●Two medium-to long-term restoration strategies.	●One medium-to long-term restoration strategies in the Yellow River.	●Four reports related to restoration strategies of the Yellow River were completed.  2021-C2-3 任务5 黄河口示范区海洋生态修复分析研究报告.docx  2021-C2-3 任务6 黄河口示范区海洋生态修复投资分析研究报告.docx  2021-C2-3 任务7 黄河口示范区海洋生态系统健康和修复评估报告.docx  2021-C2-3 任务8 黄河口示范区滨海湿地修复研究报告.docx  2021-C2-3 任务9 黄河口示范区海洋生态补偿和修复研究报告.docx	None.
Output 1.6 Medium to long-term ecosystem health monitoring plans and protocols developed.	●Two medium to long-term ecosystem health monitoring plans prepared.	●Two ecosystem health monitoring plans prepared for the two project areas.	●Two ecosystem health monitoring plans completed for the two project areas.  黄河口示范区海洋保护地综合监测培训报告(1).pdf  珠江口自然生态系统健康监测计划.pdf	None.
Output 1.7 Increased operational effectiveness of two existing estuarine institutional coordination mechanisms in Shandong (ICM) and Guangdong (MALG).	●Data exchange protocols negotiated and implemented. ●Increased frequency of meetings documented with minutes.	●One data exchange protocol negotiated and implemented. ●Increased frequency of meetings documented with minutes.	● One data exchange protocol among 6 MPAs in Shandong was signed. 黄河口示范区海洋保护区网络化监测协议 ●Increased frequency of meetings documented with minutes.  黄河口示范区海洋保护地工作协调会会议报告-6个保护地.docx  黄河口示范区海洋保护地工作协调会会议报告-6个保护地.pdf	None.
Outcome 2 MPA Networking and Wetland Restoration				
Output 2.1 Biodiversity conservation gap analysis and ecological connectivity strategy completed.	●11 updated management plans including measures to support co-management, biodiversity monitoring, and ecological	●GIS system operating in 11 MPAs to support management, surveillance and monitoring.	●GIS system established and operated in 11 MPAs to support management, surveillance and monitoring. (http://www.estuary.com.cn) 	None.

	<p>connectivity at the MPA network level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●GIS system operating in 6 MPAs to support management, surveillance and monitoring. ●Equipment for surveillance and monitoring upgraded in 11 MPAs. 			
<p><u>Output 2.2</u></p> <p>Management effectiveness of eleven MPAs strengthened through provision of support for updating of management plans, equipment for monitoring and surveillance, and staff training and introduction of principles of co-management and sustainable financial arrangements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Two gap analysis report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●One gap analysis report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Biodiversity gap analysis report of the Yellow River were completed. <p> 黄河口示范区海洋保护生物多样性保护差异化分析报告 0408.docx</p> <p> 黄河口示范区海洋保护生物多样性保护差异化分析报告 0408.pdf</p>	None.
<p><u>Output 2.3</u></p> <p>Creation of at least one new provincial level MPA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●One legal document from provincial authorities. 	No.	No.	None.
<p><u>Output 2.4</u></p> <p>Establishment of MPA coordinating networking mechanisms in two estuaries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Two Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed among MPA networking members. ●Agreed on protocols on monitoring, enforcement and information sharing in the 11 project supported MPAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Two Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) signed among MPA networking members. ●Agreed on protocols on monitoring, enforcement and information sharing in the 11 project supported MPAs. 	Completed.	None.

<p>Output 2.5</p> <p>2,000 ha of wetlands restored of which at least 1,000 ha of grass wetlands (Yellow River).</p>	<p>●Verified report quantifying change in land use area.</p>	<p>●Verified report quantifying change in land use area.</p>	<p>●Three reports about land use change of different land types in the Yellow River, indicating that a small decrease in unused land and cultivated land, a large increase in water area and a small increase in forest land, grassland and construction land. The unused land decreased from 67.08% of the total area in 2017 to 65.82% in 2021, and the water area increased from 10.56% in 2017 to 11.69% in 2021. 18,800 Ha of wetlands have been restored</p> <p>2021-C2-3 任务1 黄河口示范区景观分析和土地利用变化评估报告.docx 2021-C2-3 任务2 黄河口示范区海洋保护地景观分析和土地利用变化信息共享报告.docx 2021-C2-3 任务3 黄河口示范区海洋保护地建设与高质量发展研究报告.docx</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Output 2.6</p> <p>110 ha of mangroves restored (Pearl River) including the removal of abandoned mariculture facilities in Hengqin marine park.</p>	<p>●Verified report quantifying change in land use area.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Outcome 3</p> <p>Threat Analysis, Mitigation and Monitoring and Enforcement</p>				
<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Comprehensive analysis of threats to the ecological “health” of the two ecosystems and investment strategies developed and implemented through municipal level 13th 5 years plans</p>	<p>●Two reports on ecological – based assessments of assessments (AOAs).</p> <p>●Two investment strategies and reflected in municipal level 13th 5 years plans.</p>		<p>●One report on ecological -based assessments of assessments (AOAs).</p> <p>黄河口示范区海洋保护地METT评估报告《东营市黄渤海生态环境修复工程有限公司》- 杨建刚 黄河口示范区海洋保护地METT评估报告《东营市黄渤海生态环境修复工程有限公司》- 杨建刚 黄河口示范区海洋保护地METT评估工作指南《东营市黄渤海生态环境修复工程有限公司》 黄河口示范区海洋保护地METT评估工作指南《东营市黄渤海生态环境修复工程有限公司》</p> <p>● One investment strategy of the Yellow River Estuary.</p> <p>2021-C2-3 任务4 黄河口示范区海洋生态承载力提升研究报告.docx</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>Sustainable production and service activities generating local income and reducing stress on critical estuarine habitats developed and implemented based on: (a) eco-farming of mitten crab</p>	<p>●25 ha of agricultural land in the NNR core zone converted to the eco-farming of mitten crab.</p> <p>●Provide sustainable incomes for an estimated 3,000 and 10 – 15 families of</p>	<p>●Provide sustainable incomes for 10 – 15 families of fishermen and/or agriculturalists in the PRE, respectively.</p>	<p>●Provided sustainable incomes for 10 – 15 families of fishermen and/or agriculturalists in the PRE, respectively.</p> <p>10个可持续就业证明.pdf 20210331 珠江口保护区信息共享协议（FAO河口项目）.pdf 报告-创造10个可持续就业岗位报告.docx</p>	<p>None.</p>

(Yellow River Estuary); and (b) ecotourism, ecological compensation, PA employment in Hengqin Marine Park (Pearl River Estuary).	fishermen and/or agriculturalists in the YRE and PRE, respectively.			
Output 3.3 Village conservation groups operating and local communities participating in MP A activities	●Five local village conservation groups operating (Shandong); and 500 volunteers participating in MPA activities and formation of at least 1 local village conservation group (Guangdong).	●Five local village conservation groups operating (Shandong). ●500 volunteers participating in MPA activities. ●Formation of at least 1 local village conservation group (Guangdong).	●Five volunteering conservation groups were established and operated (Shandong).  ●590 volunteers (372 female) Participating in MPA activities. ●Formation of at least 1 local village conservation group (Guangdong). 	None.
Output 3.4 Multi-agency, integrated monitoring plan developed and implemented.	●2 MOUs and supporting protocols and annual meetings and minutes.	No.	No.	None.
Outcome 4 Capacity Building and Increasing Environmental Awareness				
Output 4.1 International and in-country training for senior officials and technical staff in ecosystem-based principles applied to the management and conservation of estuaries	●10 training courses over LOP including decision-making on biodiversity protection, information analysis and case studies for senior managers, officials and technical staff from two sites to improve capacity of decision-making in	No.	No.	None.

	support of biodiversity conservation in estuarine ecosystems. 20- 30 people.			
Output 4.2 Training courses for community volunteers.	●2 training workshops (15-20participants each), one per site, for increasing capacity in public participation in MPA management including bird and dolphin watching, mangrove rangers etc.	No.	No.	None.
Output 4.3 Cross-site visits	●44 person cross-site visits between the two sites.	44 person cross-site visits between the two sites.	Completed.	
Output 4.4 MPA managers and technical staff have attended international training session under south-south cooperation in: 1) co-management mechanisms for increased sustainability of estuarine MPAs; 2) ecosystem approach to estuarine biodiversity conservation involving sectors operating in the areas of influence of the MPAs; and 3) systematic monitoring of ecosystem health as an important component in biodiversity.	●20 MPA managers and technical staff have attended international training session under south-south cooperation.	No.	No.	None.
Output 4.5 Increased student awareness and knowledge of the significance of marine biodiversity conservation and the role of MPAs.	●2 curricula developed for 2-3 school at each site. ●100 students per year know the project and	●1 curricula developed for 2-3 schools (Shandong).	●1 curricula developed for 2-3 schools (Shandong). <small>> 黄河口示范区小学生海洋科普校本课程【东营市】 黄河口示范区小学生海洋科普校本课程开发【东】 黄河口示范区小学生海洋科普校本课程开发【东】</small>	None.

	relevant knowledge at each estuary.			
Output 4.6 Increased stakeholder awareness for marine biodiversity conservation and estuarine ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●At least 500 volunteers and other stakeholders in each site participate in the publicity activities. ●At least 20 decision makers participate in annual public forum about ecosystem based management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●At least 20 decision makers participate in annual public forum about ecosystem based management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●590 volunteers (372 female) participating in MPA activities. 	
Outcome 5 Project Management, M&E and replication of Project Results				
Output 5.1 Project Coordination Unit (PCU) created to manage and coordinate GEF supported activities and local project units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Documentation of GEF supported activities integrated into relevant FIO, GPBOF and SPBOF activities being implemented on the ground. ●GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●4 PPRs and 1 PIR have been submitted and approved. 	None.
Output 5.2 SOA's, GPBOF and SPBOF M&E capacity strengthened to supervise GEF supported activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●GEF required monitoring requirements integrated into FIO's, GPBOF and SPBOF M&E system. ●GEF reporting requirements complied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●GEF reporting requirements complied with in a timely and satisfactory manner. Mid-term Evaluation is scheduled in September 2022. 	None.

	with in a timely and satisfactory matter. ●Midterm and final evaluations conducted.			
Output 5.3 Knowledge management system established and implemented	Webpage established and periodic updates; semi-annual newsletter and at least 5 project generated “best practices” produced and distributed.	●Webpage established and periodic updates. ●Semi-annual newsletter.	●Webpage and official WeChat Account established and regularly updated. ●Semi-annual newsletter developed and published.	None.

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

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

During 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, the Project 045 implementation has been progressing smoothly and has delivered substantial results. As the contracts are being implemented, activities such as landscape analysis, monitoring of wetland restoration have been carried out to lay a foundation for MPA networking, mitigation and monitoring, improving the ability of MPA management staff, increasing environmental awareness and so on.

Specific activities under all 5 components have been organized and conducted to reach the project outputs and outcomes.

Component 1:

Outcome 1.1 Improved policies and policy formulation in support of biodiversity conservation in estuarine ecosystems.

- *Two biodiversity conservation gap analyses conducted and strategy prepared.*
- *Conducted METT assessment for 11 MPAs and developed the Report on ecological-based assessments of assessments.*
- *5 METT indicators are added to existing MPA assessment scorecards in*

Shandong and Guangdong.

Outcome 1.2. Achievement of a more integrated approach towards promoting the conservation of biodiversity and associated habitats and ensuring the long- term “health” of the Yellow and Pearl River Estuarine ecosystems.

- *One long-term ecological “health” monitoring plans adopted and implemented in Shandong project areas.*

Outcome 1.3. Improved institutional coordination demonstrated through strengthened policy formulation, decision-making and integrated planning in support of biodiversity conservation.

- *2 conflicts adversely (Garbage on the beach in Guangdong and abandoned oil wells in Shandong) affecting the two estuaries resolved.*

Component 2:

Outcome 2.1 Improved management effectiveness of existing, participating MPAs.

- *GIS system operating in 11 MPAs. This system will provide technical support for the establishment and operation of MPA networking and comprehensively improve the management ability of MPAs.*
- *Monitoring upgraded in 6 MPAs.*

Outcome 2.3 Increased provision of ecological “goods and services” through the restoration of wetlands in two ecosystems.

- *Nests of Oriental White Stork in 2021 are up to 120, with an increase of 117 compared to the baseline (2017 82, 2018 54, 2019 105, 2020 115). (Shandong)*

Component 3:

Outcome 3.1 Increased investment for improved environmental quality in the two estuaries.

● *Investment in ecological restoration has reached to 1.227 billion yuan in the Yellow River Estuary since 2017, and Report on Investment Analysis of Ecological Restoration in Yellow River Estuary Demonstration Area has been developed.*

Outcome 3.2 Reduced human – induced stress on critical habitats in the two estuaries.

● *13 ecological restoration projects have been implemented in the Yellow River Estuary since 2017, with an area of 18,800 ha.*

● *Effective management control over 60% of area in Miaowan MPA had been enhanced.*

Outcome 3.3 Improved relationships between the local communities and the MPA staff.

● *5 local village conservation groups in 5 MPAs in Dongying have been formed and they will report the problems found to the management department in time.*

● *1 local village conservation group formed (Guangdong).*

● *590 volunteers (372 female) participated in the environment protection and popular science education.*

Outcome 3.4 Improved decision-making to achieve ecosystem-based management in two estuaries.

● *2 MOUs have been drafted and will be signed in two estuaries.*

● *2 plans and corresponding inter-agency protocols on medium to long-term ecosystem health monitoring have been developed.*

● *2 medium to long-term restoration strategies for estuarine ecosystems developed.*

Component 4:

Outcome 4.2 Increased public participation and awareness of the significance of biodiversity conservation and estuarine ecosystems.

● *More than 80% of students in Dongying and Qiao Island (project areas) under 16 in project areas? have known biodiversity.*

● *According to the results of after-activity questionnaire, students' awareness on biodiversity conservation and estuarine ecosystems has been strengthened by 60% in Dongying and Qiao Island (project areas).*

Component 5:

Outcome 5.1 Project execution based on results- based management.

● *AHP monitoring and evaluating system was established and operated for sub-contracts.*

● *Program activities executed in a timely and cost-effective manner.*

Outcome 5.2 Project well monitored and evaluated.

● *PPRs and a PIR have been approved. The Mid-term Review will start in September 2022.*

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.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	HS	HS	<i>The implementation of the project is progressing smoothly.</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>The project has made solid progresses in the reporting period.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	S	S	
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<i>Progresses have been made on policy, threat analysis, mitigation and monitoring, and capacity buildings.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<i>The new operational partner is very committed to deliver in a timely manner. Some of the Outcomes have already achieved additional deliverables. When field visits are allowed, joint mission may be organized with the government partners to observe on the ground progress to prepare for the final evaluation.</i>

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)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

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

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

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

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.
Low risk	Low risk

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 should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

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

	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	Lack of Effective Project Coordination. Failure to achieve close and collaborative cooperation between the many institutional stakeholders with vested interests in the two estuaries, both in the public and private sector, will significantly reduce the chances of the project to achieve its stated goal and objectives.	Low	Y	In the preparation of the PIF consultations at the national (Ministry of Finance), provincial (Departments of Finance and Oceans and Fisheries) and local (municipal) levels indicated there was widespread political and financial support for the Project. Resources in project preparation were used to support the needed public consultation and participation to broaden the existing political support for the Project to the community at large. During implementation, one of the main priority actions to be supported under the Project will be to promote increased inter-institutional coordination through supporting the Dongying's existing Integrated Coastal Management Committee (Yellow River Estuary) and the Marine Affairs Leading Group (Pearl River Estuary). At the level of the MPA, the Project will strengthen the existing (or create new) inter-institutional coordinating committees and support the acceptance of principles of co- management with local communities.	Completed	The project management structure is functioning well.

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
2	Slow Uptake of Policy Recommendations. This risk is associated with the degree to which policy studies and recommendations in support of increased conservation of estuarine wetlands and associated biodiversity can be “mainstreamed” into provincial and municipal policy frameworks.	Low	Y	This risk has been partly mitigated by a recent shift in national and provincial government priorities beginning in 2007, placing greater emphasis on environmental quality. More specifically, this risk has been addressed in project design through: (i) supporting relevant policy reforms during the process of development of the 12th provincial and municipal development plans; (ii) providing support for the creation of public fora to address issues and threats related to the conservation of biodiversity; (iii) increasing capacity in line agencies; and (iv) promoting a number of awareness raising activities in support of relevant policy reforms directed at both key decision makers as well as the public at large which may include site visits to areas where policy related studies and related activities are being supported. As a monitoring measure the Project would integrate tracking tools (in its M&E system) with well defined triggers to ensure a timely integration of policy reforms into municipal/county policy frameworks.	Ongoing	Relevant policies are being further formulated in component 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	Climate Change. The Pearl and Yellow River basins are subject to extreme climate events (primarily precipitation and droughts), which appear to have increased in both intensity and frequency in recent years. These events are projected to continue or increase under most future climate change scenarios and would likely adversely impact the two deltaic systems, their respective habitats and biodiversity that they support as well as the livelihoods of community who depend on their respective resources.	Low	Y	The PRC has taken actions to cope with climate change and applied integrated watershed management principles that would help to minimize the impact of changes on estuarine ecology through the adjustment in the timing and amounts of water released from upstream impoundments. Moreover, by strengthening management and promoting the improved environmental “health” of the deltaic systems, the Project would contribute to build the ecosystem’s resilience to climate change. Providing support to local communities through sustainable/alternative livelihoods would enable them to better cope with climate change impacts. Furthermore, the Project would forge linkages and synergies with other ongoing climate change adaptation activities in their respective delta regions and contribute to the knowledge base through its information dissemination and public awareness activities.	Completed	Minimize the impact of changes on estuarine ecology through the adjustment in the timing and amounts of water released from upstream impoundments.

	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
4	Currency Risk. Significant changes in foreign currency exchange rates may pose a risk to the achievement of all project outputs and outcomes.	Low	Y	This was addressed through incorporating appropriate price contingencies in the project budget and will continue to be monitored closely during implementation for the purpose of making cost-savings wherever possible through the 5 years life of project.	Ongoing	Currency risk has always been monitoring and there are no risk foreseen.
5	Pandemic (such as COVID-19).	Low	N	Prepared prophylactic measures and anti-epidemic measures.	Ongoing	The scale of the meeting and the activity were controlled by PMO. Field missions and study tours might be delayed, thus affects the budget delivery.

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Low	Risks identified in the last assessment have been mitigated as the project entered to the real implementation. Further mitigation actions like preparing an adequate conflict of interest policy will be conducted in the future.

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 <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	N/A
Recommendation 2:	N/A
Recommendation 3:	N/A
Recommendation 4:	N/A
Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	No.

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 Guidelines²². 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	N/A	N/A	N/A
Components and cost	N/A	N/A	N/A
Institutional and implementation arrangements	N/A	N/A	N/A
Financial management	N/A	N/A	N/A
Implementation schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Executing Entity	N/A	N/A	N/A
Executing Entity Category	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minor project objective change	N/A	N/A	N/A
Safeguards	N/A	N/A	N/A
Risk analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Co-financing	Co-financing from private sector has been added.	N/A	N/A
Location of project activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A

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	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Dongying Marine and Fishery Development Bureau	Coordinator	Help to coordinate 6 MPAs in the Yellow River Estuary, for example, organizing local fishermen during the local skill training.	None.
Guangdong Forestry Bureau	Coordinator	Help to coordinate 5 MPAs in the Pearl River Estuary, for example, organizing local residents and helping PMO establish volunteering group.	None.
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
No.			
No.			
Private sector entities			
Others[1]			
New stakeholders identified/engaged			

[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.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

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

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes.	There are one chapter of gender mainstreaming in <i>the Management Regulations of PMO</i> .
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes.	Measures have been taken to address gender gaps and promote gender equality both in the implementation and project management.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):	-	-
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes.	Closing gender gaps is an important part of gender mainstreaming for the project, and activities like local training for women would be conducted in the future.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes.	In order to increase the number of female participation and to improve women's participation and decision making, PMO will record the women's number of participation in the activities like trainings and local meetings.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes.	The project aims to provide sustainable income for local communities, especially for women.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	No.	PMO always indicate the gender-disaggregated data in all activities.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes.	PMO has a gender expert who is responsible for gender mainstreaming.
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.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>PMO has established the project website, so that good practices and achievements can be available for public. Through this platform, the 11 MPAs involved in the project can improve the consistency of project information acquisition and learning through timely uploading and follow-up of exemplary cases and results. The sharing focuses on gender mainstreaming, biodiversity practices, community co-management, and increasing public awareness.</p>
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	The communication strategy is being developed, and newsletters have been published. The official WeChat account has been established and 40 articles have been updated.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	<p>Community Co-management Makes a New Life for Local Residents in Qi'ao Island</p> <p>Guo Hualiang, male, 50 years old, is a local resident in Qi'ao Village who used to be a fisherman relying on natural resources. Now, he is the captain of local mangrove protection team consisting of 12 persons, and runs an agritourism with his wife in Qi'ao Island, located in Zhuhai, Guangdong province, China.</p> <p>As fishery was developed in Qi'ao island from the 1950s, like many other residents, Guo worked in a local aquaculture company. However, the so-called prosperity is temporary because of inequalities on natural resource management.</p> <p>From the 1980s, alien species <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> invaded Qi'ao island. Local species and ecological environment suffered a lot. As a marginalized community, Qi'ao village was affected by environmental degradation and facing economic challenges. Local residents, including Guo, were having a hard time.</p> <p>Facing challenges, scientists worked together to eliminate <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> supported by Chinese government. The Project jointly initiated a community co- management programme with Qi'ao-Dangan Island</p>

2022 Project Implementation Report

	<p>Provincial Level Nature Reserve, employing local residents to join the monitoring and patrolling.</p> <p>After trainings and practicing, Guo is the captain of local mangrove protection team now. Meanwhile, with the developing of eco-tourism in Qi'ao-Dangan Island, Guo started to run an agritainment company. Guo, together with other residents are the co-management beneficiaries, and community co-management delivered better lives to local people. The good eco-system is the homeland for all lives, and we need to achieve the balance between protection and sustainable development, and community co-management is a good choice.</p>
Please provide links to related website, social media account	<p>http://www.fao.org/3/cb8380en/cb8380en.pdf</p> <p>https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/zieY85Hp1wDshO7mLWoa_A</p>
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://m.weibo.cn/status/4711343578418680?wm=3333_2001&from=10C6193010&sourcetype=weixin • https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/GpYpjeYgovcyfMAykr8qdQ • https://www.guanhai.com.cn/p/5821.html • http://share.591adb.com/sharearticle/article/article_id/3315920/app_key/4d4a51c4445c24e032a09c163a2e4f6d • https://article.xuexi.cn/articles/index.html?art_id=10449124540276992311&item_id=10449124540276992311&study_style_id=feeds_default&pid=&ptype=-1&source=share&share_to=wx_single
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	<p>Deng Aifang</p> <p>deiaifang@fio.org.cn</p>

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.

Local communities (Qiao Communities, Tonggu village, Changsha village in Chixi) have actively participated in the project activities, like local skill trainings like eco-fishing and surveys for the sustainable working opportunities.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	NFGA	Cash	50,300	220,373	/	220,373
National Government	NFGA	In-kind	648,304	9,446	/	648,304
Local Government	Guangdong Government	Cash	6,025,100	802,610	/	6,025,100
Local Government	Guangdong Government	In-kind	747,035	7,729,079	/	7,729,079
Local Government	Shandong Government	Cash	33,526,00	47,120	/	33,526,00
Local Government	Shandong Government	In-kind	789,527	28,085,268	/	28,085,268
Private Sector	DeepNature Technology Co., Ltd	Cash	0	47,120	/	100,000
FAO Agency	FAO	Cash	139,300	/	/	139,300

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

FAO Agency	FAO	In-kind	92,914	96,625	/	96,625
		TOTAL	11,845,080	37,037,641	/	46,396,649

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

Co-financing from private sector has been added.

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 of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. 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. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
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.