



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021– Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia and The Pacific Region
Country (ies):	China
Project Title:	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management in the Soda Saline-alkaline Wetlands and Agropastoral Landscapes in the Western Area of the Jilin Province (Jilin-BCSLM)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CPR/048/GFF
GEF ID:	4632
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Land Degradation,
Project Executing Partners:	The Department of Water Resources of the Jilin Province (DWR Jilin)
Project Duration:	4 years
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	45° 13' 04.56" N, 123° 21' 48.16" E 44° 59' 36.36" N, 125° 00' 55.30" E

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	23 June 2015
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	18 November 2016

Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	18 November 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	31 October 2022
Actual Implementation End Date³:	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	2,627,000
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	16,800,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	2.486.109
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	16,801,493

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	April, 2021
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¹As per FPMIS

²In case of a project extension.

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

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

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

Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	July,2021
Actual Mid-term review date:	July,2021
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	Yes [√] or No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	N/A
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes or No [√]
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes [√] or No

Ratings

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

Status

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

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

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

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	3 rd PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

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

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s)1: Improvement of the policy, legal and regulatory framework for an SLWM model in productive landscapes, including capacity development						
Outcome 1.1: Adoption of integrated SLWM model including biodiversity conservation by local governments and drafting of corresponding policy implementation guidelines.						
Outcome 1.1.1:	Adoption of and clear political commitment to the integration of the SLWM model including biodiversity conservation by local governments and relevant line agencies at county level in primary and replicate areas	a) No local adoption of integrated SLWM Model in West Jilin		a) Model adopted by Da'an, Qianguo counties and Songyuan prefecture	Completed about 45%. Consulted related regulations, carried out relevant department investigation. The SLWM's	S

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

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

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

	(saline-alkaline landscapes with similar ecosystem throughout West Jilin)	b) Theoretical design of model exists based on limited empirical testing and hydrological and ecosystem modelling in Songyuan irrigation system		b) SLWM Model for Western Jilin piloted in primary project areas ¹² and adopted for implementation by Qian'an and Zhenlai county governments and Baicheng prefecture, especially in Da'an irrigation district and Qianguo irrigation district	concept has been incorporated into the investment project of "River and lake connected construction plan in western Jilin".	
Outcome 1.1.2:	a) Drafting and approval of county level policy implementation guidelines b) Outlining the details of the rollout of the SLWM model including specific responsibilities of stakeholders	No local implementation of integrated SLWM Model in West Jilin		SLWM Model for Western Jilin piloted in primary project areas and adopted for implementation by Qian'an and Zhenlai county governments and Baicheng prefecture	At the beginning stage and complete about 45%. Drafted the county level policy implementation guidelines	MS
Outcome 1.2: Adjustments of policy plans, legal provisions and regulations to mandate the SLWM model implementation and replication (including location-specific environmental standards for salinity and agrochemical levels)						
Outcome 1.2.1:	Wetlands biodiversity conservation and SLWM model incorporated into policies, plans, and regulations for the agriculture and water resource management sectors (including land and water use planning and management) in western Jilin province	a) Existing body of laws and regulations on water use efficiency, water quality in the agricultural sector without clear landscape perspective integrating questions of		At least a 40% increase in BD-2 TT score; 40-60% in LD PMAT score; incorporation of SLWM and BD conservation recommendations into five years development plans in 4 counties and at least one investment program for western Jilin province	Complete about 35%. Wetlands biodiversity investigation had been implemented during spring and summer. The SLWM model will be established.	MS

¹²Niuxintaobao, Dagangzipao and Xiaoximipao in Da'an County, Baicheng Prefecture; and Xinmiaopao in Qian'guo County, Songyuan Prefecture.

		biodiversity and land degradation in an integrated way b) Individual projects have addressed saline alkaline soil degradation, but no coordinated and sector integrated landscape approach for western Jilin province has been applied				
Outcome 1.2.2:	Wetlands biodiversity conservation and SLWM model replication in saline alkaline landscapes in western Jilin province	About 2,489,500 ha saline alkaline land under desertification and degradation process and wetlands drying up in western Jilin province		About 6,060 ha ¹³ of saline alkaline landscapes has managed under the application of wetlands biodiversity conservation and SLWM practices at the end of the project and 319,253 ha ¹⁴ years after the end of the project	Completed about 45%. Assist the relevant county government departments and projects to adopt the SLWM model	S
Outcome 1.3: Training of decision makers, government and technical staff as well as local communities, extension workers and individual farmers (training in SLWM agricultural practices)						
Outcome 1.3.1:	Decision makers and technicians from water resource, agriculture, forestry, environmental protection bureau at prefecture and county level	About 80 decision makers and technical staffs have participated in similar training;		a) 60 technicians and decision makers from relevant line agencies of Da'an, Qian Guo, Qian'an and Zhenlai Counties are trained in procedures and	Completed about 45%. The training about wetland management have been held in December, 2020. More than 100 decision makers in government	S

¹³3,060 ha in Xinmiaopao and 3,000 ha in Niuxintaobao.

¹⁴ Composed of 220,00 ha for Songyuan Irrigation Area and 99,253 ha for Zhenlai and Da'an (Tao'erhe) irrigation areas.

	and Chagan Lake Administration are trained	training needs to be complemented and extended		technologies included in SLWM and BDC models b) 80 decision makers from provincial, prefecture and county levels attended the SLWM and BDC related policy consultation workshop and built agreement on how to replicate the primary areas	participated in the training session.	
Outcome 1.3.2:	Extension workers and farmers trained in application of SLWM practices including green/ecological, conservation, water saving and grassland restoration practices	About 120 farmers have participated in similar training; training needs to be complemented and extended		a) 400 farmers and 70 extension workers trained	Completed about 45%. The training about ecological agriculture have been held in December, 2020. More than 100 farmers living in Shenjinzi and surrounding villages participated in the training session.	S
Objective(s)2: Design and piloting of sustainable land and water management and conservation agriculture practices in production landscapes around Chagan Lake						
Outcome 2.1: Water management guidelines for agricultural use (based on and adjustable to the information gathered by the comprehensive water monitoring system)						
Outcome 2.1.1:	Water management guidelines for agricultural water use as well as use of chemicals and pesticides formulated and implemented in all project sites	No water management guidelines		Water management guidelines for agricultural water use as well as use of chemicals and pesticides formulated and implemented in all project sites	Completed about 45%. Develop the relevant guide outline	S
Outcome 2.1.2:	Ground water levels stabilized in the project area and positive demonstration effects for the wider irrigation area	Current ground water 7~10m; Groundwater level declining		Groundwater level no lower than 7 meter in the project area, which is the minimum required eco-indicator for sustaining the underground water reserve	Completed about 45%. Groundwater monitoring shows that the ground water level is mainly affected by the water used in paddy fields and dry lands. The groundwater level	S

					was between 6-7m in September of 2020	
Outcome 2.2: Design, testing and adoption of sustainable agricultural practices for water and land use in coherence with the overarching SLWM model including the development of technical guidelines for implementation						
Outcome 2.2.1:	Degradation and desertification processes stopped and reversed in saline-alkaline land with improved vegetation cover resulting in increased productivity and reduced vulnerability to climate variability	a)101,360 ha saline alkaline land under desertification and degradation process in Songyuan irrigation area. b)69,420 ha low-yield farmland		Degradation and desertification processes reversed in 47,690 ha ¹⁵ rehabilitated saline-alkaline land by the end of the project, and 125,290 ha ¹⁶ will be improved by 2025 depending on the construction process of the relevant irrigation projects	Completed about 45%. Degradated grassland restoration monitoring carried out in Shenjingzili livestock farm area near Chaganlake. Reclamation of saline-sodic wasteland for rice production was conducted in Niuxintaobao National Wetland Park in Da'an city	S
Outcome 2.2.2:	SLWM agricultural practices adopted in Qian'an, Da'an and Qian'guo pilot sites and scaled to the total Songyuan irrigation area of integrated production landscape contributing to the conservation of wetlands biodiversity	Some experiments have been done with different SLWM practices in the Matsubara experimental station located in the Songyuan irrigation area, but no adoption by farmers irrigation		SLWM practices adopted in 47,690 ha ¹⁷ at end of the project, and scaled to 170,780 ha covering the total saline-alkaline land in the Songyuan especially in Da'an irrigation district and Qianguo irrigation district	Completed about 45%. The rice yield with the new compound amendment could reach about 3471kg/ha. It could be concluded that the combination of the modifier and water-saving irrigation was an effective way to improve saline alkali soil and increase crop yield.	S

¹⁵ Composed of 45,490 ha from existing Qian'guo irrigated area and 2,200 ha in Niuxintaobao.

¹⁶ Total of 170,780 ha of saline-alkaline land in the Songyuan irrigation area minus 45,490 ha from Qian'guo.

¹⁷ Composed of 45,490 ha from existing Qian'guo irrigated area and 2,200 ha in Niuxintaobao.

		area 5 years after the project				
Outcome 2.2.3:	Develop technical guidelines	No technical guidelines		Technical guidelines in i) salinity management for irrigated fields (including ‘green/ecological’ paddy production, irrigation area conservation agriculture and reducing agrochemicals, ii) reclaiming saline irrigation areas (reclaiming saline alkaline wastelands by washing out the salt), iii) rain-fed farmland (conservation agriculture), and iv) rehabilitation of native grassland (irrigation and enclosure)	The documents for technical guideline had been prepared about 50%.	S
Outcome 2.2.4:	Farmer’s households adopt SLWM practices and benefit from increased land productivity in the pilot sites and project landscape	No farmer’s households have adopted SLWM practices and land and other input productivity are: i) 4,590 kg/ha and 12,400 CNY/ha for paddy fields ii) 5,625 kg/ha and 11,000 CNY/ha for corn in rain-fed land iii) 1,500 kg/ha and 1,350 CNY/ha for grassland iv) 300kg/ha of fish		27,000 farmer’s households (4,000 in Da’an, Qian’an and 23,000 in Qian’guo) adopt SLWM practices and Land productivity increased to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9,750 kg/ha for ca. 200ha of paddy rice fields (scaled to 45,000ha¹⁸ in PY4 to PY4+5) • 10,500 kg/ha and 11760 CNY/ha for ca. 200ha of corn in rain-fed land (scaled to 	Completed about 45%. Cooperated with local farmer’s households. The farmers have adopted the techniques of conservative agriculture.	S

¹⁸45,000 ha is the existing Qian’guo irrigation area.

		and 75kg/ha of river crabs in Niuxintaobao		45,000ha ¹⁹ in PY4to PY4+5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13,500 kg/ha and 8505 CNY/ha for 2,000ha rehabilitated grassland • Fish: 350kg/ha and 800 Yuan/ha net income for 3,060 ha in Xinmiaopao,3,000 ha in Niuxintaobao and 2,668ha in Dagangzipao and Xiaoximipao 		
Outcome 2.3: Establish and gain local agreement on Integrated Land and Water Management Plans (ILWMP) for agricultural use in coherence with the overarching SLWM model						
Outcome 2.3.1:	Prepare comprehensive and dynamic ILWMP for the project area that integrate agriculture, pasture management, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service preservation with salinity and water management	No ILWMP		One Integrated land and water management plan (ILWMP) for Songyuan area covering 220,000 ha agreed with stakeholders	Completed about 30%.Literature review and model framework developed	MS
Outcome 2.3.2:	Integrated land and water management plan (ILWMP) for the entire Songyuan Area consulted, validated and agreed with relevant stakeholders			One Integrated land and water management plan (ILWMP) for Songyuan area covering 220,000 ha agreed with stakeholders	Completed about 20%. The draft frame of ILWMP will be prepared.	MS
Outcome 2.3.3:	Integration of the ILWMP guidelines and principles into the training programs of the WRB and CAD			Implementation of ILWMP in 167,000 ha ²⁰ by the end of the project and 220,000 ha 5 years after the end of the project	Completed about 35%. Develop training plan and training materials (content) for management training	MS

¹⁹45,000 ha is the existing Qian'guo irrigation area.

²⁰167,000 ha represents the Songyuan Irrigation Area minus the area of grassland.

	(measured by the number of training packages updated)					
Objective(s)3: Restoration of wetlands and grasslands leading to improved biodiversity conservation in the productive landscapes around Chagan Lake						
Outcome 3.1: Rehabilitation of wetlands in project sites 1&2 and improved biodiversity conservation leveraging the baseline irrigation infrastructure; water flow management in-formed by monitoring system (see 3.2)						
Outcome 3.1.1:	Rehabilitation and conservation of wetlands managed as an integrated part of the freshwater fishery and irrigated crop and grassland production landscape providing important habitats for endangered migratory birds			Rehabilitation and conservation of 8,728 ha wetland (direct impact pilot area) and replication measures underway for entire 49,883 ha of wetlands in the project landscape	45% of the work completed. Before and after water supplement, the experiment had been completed and selected the species for wetland restoration.	S
Outcome 3.1.2:	Improved biodiversity indicators for: population and number of IUCN red listed Crane species (Siberian, Hooded, White-naped, and Red crowned)			Population and number of IUCN red listed Crane species (Siberian, Hooded, White-naped, and Red crowned), plus other migratory species mentioned in the baseline table4, maintained or increased in the project landscape by the end of the project (<5% variance)	45% of the work completed. Bird species in the project area were abundant with 93 species that belonged to 32 families and 16 orders. Among them, 22 species of Anseriformes birds accounted for 23.66%, and 20 species of Charadriiformes and Passerines accounted for 21.51%, respectively. Two national protected species of Class I were recorded. One was IUCN Red List Critically Endangered species, which was White crane (<i>Grus leucogeranus</i> ,) and another species was IUCN Red List Endangered species, which was Oriental White Stork(<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>).	S
Outcome 3.2: Design and establishment of a comprehensive monitoring system to monitor salinity as well as pollutant levels, water flow quantities, and biodiversity development (early warning system to inform adjustments of water management and farming practices throughout the project).						

Outcome 3.2.1:	Establish comprehensive monitoring system measuring pollutants and salinity across the project area	Theoretical model for water management exist for the Songyuan irrigation system. Equipment for the control and measurement system are partly purchased, but need to be installed. Guidelines need to be developed according to the analyzed data from the system		Water quality and quantity measurement system (including protocols, databases and reporting formats) installed in pilot areas of Xinmiaopao and Niuxintaobao, will be functioning by the end of PY1 and PY2 respectively and information will be incorporated into the ILWMP by the beginning of PY4	The total work just completed about 45%. Monitored the surface water quality indicators including pH, COD, BOD, DO, TP, TN, TK, total salt, typical pesticides, etc.	S
Outcome 3.2.2:	Agricultural non-point source pollution controlled and monitored within the project area			Measurements for agriculture non-point source below required values	Completed about 45%. Monitored the wetland capacity of agricultural non-point source pollution. in Niuxintaobao wetland, the capacity of wetland per unit area is being tested and calculated	S
Outcome 3.2.3:	Model for water quality requirements and ecological water demand for rehabilitation of wetlands developed based on the data collected from buffer zone inflow and outflow water quality and quantity measurement			One model developed and will be incorporated into the SLWM Model by the end of Y4	Completed about 50%. Water Monitoring carried out on four wetlands. It is necessary to carry out ecological water supplement for Dagangzipao and Xiaoximipao wetlands	S

Outcome 3.2.4:	Buffer zone inflow and outflow water quality and quantity systematically monitored and analyzed, and pollution risk early warning system and inflow and outflow management strategy implemented			Systematic monitoring, early warning system and inflow and outflow operation strategy in place by Y2 and providing monitoring information and data in Y2, Y4 and Y5	The total work completed about 45%. The draft of risk warning manual had been completed	S
Outcome 3.2.5:	Establish comprehensive monitoring system measuring biodiversity across the project area	Initial BD monitoring in Chagan Lake Nature Reserve, no monitoring in surrounding areas (i.e. project area)		Biodiversity monitoring system operating monitoring at least the species mentioned in outcome 3.1.2 and providing data on aquatic organism biodiversity changes in four wetland pilot areas (Xinmiao, Niuxintao, Dagangzi and Xiaoximi) and giving monitoring feedback information and suggestions to modifying the irrigation and water supply strategy	The total work completed about 45%. Investigated the biodiversity three times in different seasons.	S
Outcome 3.3: Long-term management system to protect rehabilitated wetlands and conserve wetland bio-diversity; includes a wetland co-management approach for local communities as well as awareness raising efforts wetland biodiversity conservation.						
Outcome 3.3.1:	Wetlands co-management committees with local communities and county reed administration and biodiversity co-management plan for the wetlands and buffer zone prepared and under implementation			a) 3 wetlands co-management committees established, 3 biodiversity co-management plans for the wetlands and buffer zone developed and under implementation	The total work completed about 45%. Two wetland co-management committees with local county were established in Dagangzi and Niuxintaobao wetland, respectively.	S
Outcome 3.3.2:	Awareness raising campaign on wetlands biodiversity conservation implemented in rehabilitated and existing wetlands in the area of			a) Campaign implemented reaching 6 communities and at least 40% of the families were aware of the wetlands biodiversity and habitat conservation needs (evaluated	The total work completed about 50%. Compiled two booklets on bird and wetland.	S

	influence of the Songyuan irrigation area			though campaign impact survey)		
Objective(s) 4: Monitoring and evaluation of project activities, dissemination of knowledge and information and public awareness raising.						
Outcome 4.1:	Project monitoring system is set up and operated for ensuring the effective implementation of the planned project activities and providing six-monthly reports on progress in achieving project outputs and outcomes	N/A		8 six-monthly progress reports and financial reports; regular monitoring missions conducted by PMO M&E staff(Project manager and CTA)	Formulated rules and regulations, six-monthly progress reports submitted; completed about 45%	S
Outcome 4.2:	Annual review and planning workshop carried out to ensure the achievements of the intended outputs and outcomes; Midterm and final evaluation reports	N/A		3 Evaluations conducted	The PSC meeting organized in March 2020. Annual review and planning workshop was carried out. completed about 45%	S
Outcome 4.3:	Project results and best practices disseminated	N/A		1 up-to-date project website and 8 six-monthly project newsletters	Project progress briefing was written and reported by Jilin Daily and Changchun Daily, completed about 30%	S

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

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1.2: Drafting and approval of county level policy implementation guidelines outlining the details of the rollout of the SLWM model including specific responsibilities of stakeholders	Entry the model to policies and regulations, and strive to incorporate it into relevant policies as soon as possible	Policy and Regulatory Expert, PMO	3 st and 4 nd quarters of 2021 and 1 st and 2 nd quarters of 2022
Outcome 1.2.1: Wetlands biodiversity conservation and SLWM model incorporated into policies, plans, and regulations for the agriculture and water resource management sectors (including land and water use planning and management) in western Jilin province	Based on monitoring results, the SLWM will be established and incorporated with wetlands biodiversity conservation	Technical Cooperation Unit, Wetland Expert, Biodiversity Expert, PMO	3 st and 4 nd quarters of 2021 and 1 st and 2 nd quarters of 2022
Outcome 2.3.1: Prepare comprehensive and dynamic ILWMP for the project area that integrate agriculture, pasture management, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service preservation with salinity and water management	Develop an integrated land and water resources management plan	Technical Cooperation Unit, Wetland Expert, Biodiversity Expert, Ecological Agriculture Expert, Saline-alkali soil management expert, PMO	3 st and 4 nd quarters of 2021 and 1 st and 2 nd quarters of 2022
Outcome 2.3.2: Integrated land and water management plan (ILWMP) for the entire Songyuan Area consulted, validated and agreed with relevant stakeholders	Prepare an integrated land and water management plan	Technical Cooperation Unit, Wetland Expert, Biodiversity Expert, Ecological Agriculture Expert, Saline-alkali soil management expert, PMO	3 st and 4 nd quarters of 2021 and 1 st and 2 nd quarters of 2022
Outcome 2.3.3: Integration of the ILWMP guidelines and principles into the training programs of the WRB and CAD (measured by the number of training packages updated)	Develop training courses	Technical Cooperation Unit, Wetland Expert, Biodiversity Expert, Ecological Agriculture Expert, Saline-alkali soil management expert, PMO	3 st and 4 nd quarters of 2021

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

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

The project team also carried out the soil, vegetation and biodiversity conservation activities in wetlands, such as saline alkali land improvement, ecological agriculture and vegetation restoration. Through the field investigation, sampling test and field yield measurements, the relevant data about biodiversity, water quality, agriculture and chemicals were obtained by project office. The model frame of Sustainable Land and Water Management(SLWM)was built in Da'an irrigation district. Total progress reached 45%, increased 40% comparing with first reporting period in 2020.

The SLWM concept was incorporated into the investment project of "River and lake connected construction plan in western Jilin" about spatial design of irrigation canal. Several proposals on "Wetland Protection and Restoration in Jilin Province" that put forward by Zou Yuanchun, wetland ecological expert, had been approved by provincial leaders and would be included in the government-directed planning in the future.

On project management, work planning meetings were held between PMO and partners providing technical support, while outputs of the latter were reviewed by the Project experts. MWR PMO completed recruitments of different adviser and project management assistant. On communication, one English-language newsletters were shared with FAO. At the same time, the community co-management and other cooperation were also implemented during this period. The training on wetland management and ecological agriculture were held in October and December 2020, respectively.

Progress in Generating Project Outputs								
Outputs ²¹	Expected completion date ²²	Achievements at each PIR ²³					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ²⁴ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1 Adoption of and clear political commitment to the integration of the SLWM model including biodiversity conservation by local governments and relevant agencies at county level in primary and replicate areas (saline-alkaline landscapes with similar ecosystem throughout West Jilin).	Q1-Q4 Y1, Q1-Q2 Y2 Q1-Q4 Y3, Q1-Q4 Y4		Consulted correlation regulations and carried out relevant department investigation	Consulted related regulations, carried out relevant department investigation. The SLWM's concept has been incorporated into the investment project of "River and lake connected construction plan in western Jilin", "Chagan Lake			45%	

²¹ Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

²² As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

²³ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

²⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

				treatment and protection plan (2018-2030)".				
Output 1.1.2 Drafting and approval of county level policy implementation guidelines outlining the details of the roll-out of the SLWM model including specific responsibilities of stakeholders.	Q3-Q4 Y1, Q1-Q2 Y2		Drafted the county level policy implementation guidelines	Drafted the county level policy implementation guidelines			45%	Delayed due to the recruitment delaying of consultants
Output 1.2.1 Wetlands biodiversity conservation and SLWM model incorporated into policies, plans, and regulations for the agriculture and water resource management sectors (including land and water use planning and management) in western Jilin province	Q3-Q4 Y1, Q1-Q4 Y2, Q1-Q2 Y3		N/A	Wetlands biodiversity investigation had been implemented during spring and summer. The SLWM model will be established.			35%	Delayed due to the recruitment delaying of consultants
Output 1.2.2 Wetlands biodiversity conservation and SLWM model replicated in saline alkaline landscapes in western Jilin province	Q1-Q4 Y3, Q1-Q4 Y4		Monitored the wetland biodiversity and included into the investment project of "connecting rivers and lakes of Western Jilin ecosystem"	Assist the relevant county government departments and projects to adopt the SLWM model			35%	
Output 1.3.1 Decision makers and technicians from water resource, agriculture, forestry, environmental protection bureau at prefecture and county level and Chagan Lake Administration are trained	Q1-Q4 Y1, Q1-Q4 Y2, Q1-Q4 Y3		The drafts of handbook were prepared and the education will be held in next period	The training about ecological agriculture have been held in December 2020. More than 100 farmers living in Shenjinzi and surrounding			45%	Delayed due to the COVID-19 epidemic
Output 1.3.2 Extension workers and Farmers trained in application of SLWM	Q1-Q4 Y2,		The drafts of training	The training about ecological agriculture have			45%	

practices including green/ecological, conservation, water saving and grassland rehabilitation practices.	Q1-Q4 Y3, Q1-Q4 Y4		materials were prepared	been held in December 2020. More than 100 farmers living in Shenjinzi and surrounding villages participated in the training session.				
Output 2.1.1. Water management guidelines for agricultural water use as well as use of chemicals and pesticides formulated and implemented in all project sites	Q1-Q4 Y1, Q1-Q4 Y2		The surface water flow and water quality monitored according to the key points of paddy field water supply, paddy field recession, wetland water supplement and different wetland blocks. The main pollutants include pH, COD, DO, TP, TN, TK and salinity.	Develop the relevant guide outline			45%	
Output 2.1.2 Ground water levels stabilized in the project area and positive demonstration effects for the wider irrigation area	Q1- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3, Q1- Q4 Y4		Four phases of groundwater level monitoring have been carried out in NiuxinTaobao wetland (May 2,	Groundwater monitoring shows that the ground water level is mainly affected by the water used in paddy fields and dry lands. The groundwater level was			45%	

			May 31, June 19, July 16)	between 6-7m in September of 2020				
Output 2.2.1 Degradation and desertification processes stopped and reversed in saline-alkaline land with improved vegetation cover resulting in increased productivity and reduced vulnerability to climate variability	Q1- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3, Q1- Q4 Y4		Degradated grassland restoration monitoring carried out in Shenjingzi livestock farm area near Chaganlake. Reclamation of saline-sodic wasteland for rice production was conducted in Niuxintaobao National Wetland Park in Da'an city	Degraded grassland restoration monitoring carried out in Shenjingzi livestock farm area near Chaganlake. Reclamation of saline-sodic wasteland for rice production was conducted in Niuxintaobao National Wetland Park in Da'an city			45%	
Output 2.2.2 SLWM agricultural practices adopted in Qian'an, Da'an and Qian'guo pilot sites and scaled to the total Songyuan irrigation area of integrated production landscape contributing to the conservation of wetlands biodiversity	Q1- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3, Q1- Q4 Y4		Alternative agriculture practices in dry farming land and alternative agriculture practices in paddy land and monitoring carried out in Beixian Rice production field.	The rice yield with the new compound amendment could be reached about 3471kg/ha. It could be concluded that the combination of the modifier and water-saving irrigation was an effective way to improve saline alkali soil and increase crop yield.			45%	

Output 2.2.3 Develop technical guidelines	Q1- Q4 Y1		Prepared the drafts of technical guidelines	The documents for technical guideline had been prepared about 50%.			50%	
Output 2.2.4 Farmer's households adopt SLWM practices and benefit from increased land productivity in the pilot sites and project landscape	Q1- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3, Q1- Q4 Y4		Preliminary cooperated with local farmers and agricultural company	Cooperated with local farmer's households. The farmers have adopted the techniques of agriculture.			45%	
Output 2.3.1 Prepare comprehensive and dynamic ILWMP for the project area that integrate agriculture, pasture management, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service preservation with salinity and water management.	Q1- Q4 Y1, Q1- Q4 Y2		Prepared the literatures	Prepared the model frame.			30%	
Output 2.3.2 Integrated land and water management plan (ILWMP) for the entire Songyuan Area consulted, validated and agreed with relevant stakeholders.	Q1- Q4 Y3, Q1- Q4 Y4		The draft of ILWMP will be prepared.	The draft frame of ILWMP has be prepared			20%	
Output 2.3.3 Integration of the ILWMP guidelines and principles into the training programs of the WRB and CAD (measured by the number of training packages updated).	Q1- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3		The draft of some training courses had been prepared.	Develop training plan and training materials (content) for management training			35%	
Output 3.1.1 Rehabilitation and conservation of wetlands managed as an integrated part of the freshwater fishery and irrigated crop and grassland production landscape providing important	Q1- Q4 Y1, Q1- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3, Q1- Q4 Y4		Before and after water supplement, the landscape of wetland has changed greatly,	The experiment had been completed and selected the species for wetland restoration.			45%	

<p>habitats for endangered migratory birds resting and feeding in these wetlands.</p>		<p>from dry and alkali spots to swamp habitat covered with water and grass. The population of emergent, floating and submerged plants is diverse, and the habitat conditions for fish and birds are provided, and the ecological function of the whole wetland is greatly improved.</p>					
<p>Output 3.1.2 Improved biodiversity indicators for: population and number of IUCN red listed Crane species (Siberian, Hooded, White-naped, and Red crowned)</p>	<p>Q1- Q4 Y1, Q1- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3, Q1- Q4 Y4</p>	<p>From April to July 2020, 16 orders and 74 species of bird were recorded in the project area, including 18 species which were Charadriiformes , accounting for 24.32%, and the number of Anseriformes and</p>	<p>Bird species in the project area were abundant with 93 species that belonged to 32 families and 16 orders. Among them, 22 species of Anseriformes birds accounted for 23.66%, and 20 species of Charadriiformes and Passerines accounted for 21.51%, respectively. Two national protected species of Class I were recorded. One was IUCN Red List Critically Endangered</p>			<p>45%</p>	

			Passeriformes was 17, accounting for 22.97%.	species, which was White crane (<i>Grus leucogeranus</i> ,) and another species was IUCN Red List Endangered species, which was Oriental White Stork (<i>Ciconiaboyciana</i>).				
Output 3.2.1 Establish comprehensive monitoring system measuring pollutants and salinity across the project area.	Q1- Q4 Y1, Q1- Q4 Y2		The surface water quality indicators included pH, COD, BOD, DO, TP, TN, TK, total salt, typical pesticides, etc. The water quality monitoring frequencies should also consider the hydrological dynamics of the wetlands and the surrounding agricultural activities.	Monitored the surface water quality indicators including pH, COD, BOD, DO, TP, TN, TK, total salt, typical pesticides, etc.			45%	
Output 3.2.2 Agricultural non-point source pollution controlled and monitored within the project area.	Q1- Q4 Y3, Q1- Q4 Y4		In order to estimate the drainage load, three stages of water withdrawal load	Monitored the wetland capacity of agricultural non-point source pollution.			45%	

			survey have been carried out, and the dynamic monitoring of water withdrawal of 10 treatment plots in saline alkali land improvement and green rice planting areas has been carried out.				
Output 3.2.3 Model for water quality requirements and ecological water demand for rehabilitation of wetlands developed based on the data collected from buffer zone inflow and outflow water quality and quantity measurement.	Q3- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3, Q3- Q4 Y4		Water Monitoring carried out on four wetlands. it is necessary to carry out ecological water supplement for dagangzipao and Xiaoximipao wetlands	Water Monitoring carried out on four wetlands. It is necessary to carry out ecological water supplement for Dagangzipao and Xiaoximipao wetlands		50 %	Agricultural no-tillage technology, agricultural irrigation water-saving technology, and organic agricultural technology
Output 3.2.4 Buffer zone inflow and outflow water quality and quantity systematically monitored and analyzed, and pollution risk early warning system and inflow and outflow management strategy implemented.	Q3- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3, Q1- Q2 Y4		Ecological water supplement for Niuxintaobao wetland	The draft of risk warning manual had been completed		45%	

Output 3.2.5 Establish comprehensive monitoring system measuring biodiversity across the project area.	Q1- Q4 Y1, Q1- Q4 Y2		Surface water level monitoring points and groundwater level monitoring points have been set up in wetlands respectively	Investigated the biodiversity three times in different season.			45%	
Output 3.3.1 Wetlands co-management committees with local communities and county reed administration and biodiversity co-management plan for the wetlands and buffer zone prepared and under implementation.	Q1- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3, Q1- Q4 Y4		One wetland co-management committees and local county will be established	Two wetland co-management committees with local county were established in Dagangzi and Niuxintaobao wetland, respectively.			45%	
Output 3.3.2 Awareness raising campaign on wetlands biodiversity conservation implemented in rehabilitated and existing wetlands in the area of influence of the Songyuan irrigation area	Q1- Q4 Y1, Q1- Q4 Y2, Q1- Q4 Y3		The courses had been prepared and education will be held in next year	Completed two booklets of bird and wetland.			50%	
Output 4.1 Project monitoring system is set up and operational for ensuring the effective implementation of the planned project activities and providing six-monthly reports on progress in achieving project outputs and outcomes	Q1- Q2 Y1,		Established the management system for experts and monitoring sheet	Formulated rules and regulations			45%	N/A
Output 4.2 Annual review and planning workshop carried out to ensure the achievements of the intended outputs and outcomes; Midterm and final evaluation reports	Q1-Q2 Y1, Q4 Y2, Q1 Y3, Q3-Q4 Y4		Annual review and planning workshop was carried out	The PSC meeting organized in March 2020. Annual review and planning workshop was carried out			45%	

Output 4.3 Project results and best practices disseminated	Q1- Q4 Y4		Project briefing was written	1 six-monthly project newsletters. Project progress briefing was written and reported by Jilin Daily and Changchun Daily,			30%	

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

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

	FY2021 Development Objective rating²⁵	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating²⁶	Comments/reasons²⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>In the past year, substantial progress has been made in ecological agriculture, saline-alkali land management, grassland restoration, wetland rehabilitation and biodiversity conservation. Three training activities have been conducted and nine technological guidelines have been developed. And the project outputs had been publicized through the media, network and TV. In the remaining time, the project model construction, regulation, and promotion need to be further strengthened.</i>

²⁵**Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** –Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

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

²⁶**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

²⁷Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Budget Holder	MS	MS	<i>This project has been implemented only around two years since it resumed implementation in the second half of 2019 due to the change of the project sites. More training has been conducted for the new PMO that is picking up the speed even in the context of the pandemic. However, more efforts have to be done to accelerate the implementation if the project is expected to be completed by October next year. This project will have the MTR during July to September in 2021.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point	MS	MS	<i>This project has made good progress, but more efforts is required to speed up the project implementation.</i>
Lead Technical Officer²⁸	MS	MS	<i>With the service providers on board and the support from the related government agencies, the project is on track. The implementation needs to be sped up.</i>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MS	<i>The project is picking up the implementation speed, however, it is difficult to catch up the initial lost time. However, I am hopeful that the project will achieve its objectives and deliver quality outputs potentially beyond the original plan based on the committed and capable PMO team and the support of the local government.</i>

²⁸ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

3. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
<p>Impacts of climate change: The area of western Jilin is located in a semi-arid region with a low precipitation and a high evaporation. Therefore, the water replenishment mechanism shortage and climate drought could undermine the biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management</p> <p>Risk rating: H</p>	<p>The project will introduce water saving irrigation technologies and facilities in rain-fed farmlands; Under the coordination of the PMO and the DWRJP, the project transfers the water resources through Chaersen Reservoir into the project area to replenish the ecological water and mitigate the climate change risk. The project will adopt straw mulching technology to stop the degradation and desertification processes</p>	<p>The project will introduce water saving irrigation technologies and facilities in rain-fed farmlands; Under the coordination of the PMO and the DWRJP, the project transfers the water resources through Chaersen Reservoir into the project area to replenish the ecological water and mitigate the climate change risk.</p>	None	<p>PMO, CTA, DWRJP, Water environment and wetland ecological experts, field stations for piloting and monitoring activities</p>

	<p>and improve the vegetation cover in saline-alkaline land</p> <p>These activities could increase productivity and reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>			
<p>Salt moving to the upper layers of the soil.</p> <p>Risk rating: M</p>	<p>The project will introduce integrated saline soil improvement technologies to mitigate the risk, such as physical engineering, chemical absorption, plant salt resistant crops, etc.</p> <p>The technologies include: i) salinity management for irrigated fields (including ‘green/ecological’ paddy production, irrigation area conservation agriculture and reducing agrochemicals, ii) reclaiming saline irrigation areas (reclaiming saline alkaline wastelands by washing out the salt), iii) rain-fed farmland (conservation agriculture), and iv) rehabilitation of native grassland (irrigation and enclosure)</p>	<p>The project introduced integrated saline soil improvement technologies to mitigate the risk, such as physical engineering, chemical absorption, plant salt resistant crops, etc.</p>	<p>The technologies include: i) salinity management for irrigated fields (including water quality monitoring ‘green/ecological’ paddy production, irrigation area conservation agriculture and reducing agrochemicals, ii) reclaiming saline irrigation areas (reclaiming saline alkaline wastelands by washing out the salt), iii) rain-fed farmland (conservation agriculture), and iv) rehabilitation of native grassland (irrigation and</p>	<p>PMO, CTA, Agricultural saline-alkali soil control and good agricultural experts,</p>

			enclosure). SLWM agricultural practices adopted in Qian'an, Da'an and Qian'guo pilot sites and scaled to the total Songyuan irrigation area	
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				

<p>Farmers lack of capacity to adopt water saving agriculture practice and technologies</p> <p>Risk rating: M</p>	<p>The risk can be mitigated through farmer’s training and field demonstration</p> <p>Conservation tillage and ecological agriculture models can be demonstrated in the pilot areas</p>	<p>The training and field demonstration had been held in 2020. the awareness of farmers had been adopt the technology.</p>	<p>The training and field demonstration will be held in 2021-2022</p>	<p>PMO, CTA, Agricultural saline-alkali soil control and good agricultural experts, Capacity building and socio-economic experts</p>
<p>Market risks for green food products</p> <p>Risk rating: M</p>	<p>Support to farmer’s cooperatives</p> <p>Promote the agro-company plus households marketing modality</p>	<p>The marked of green food products had been accepted by people through the report of media.</p>		<p>PMO, CTA, Socio-economic expert</p>
<p>Interests conflicts between different sectors and line agencies</p> <p>Risk rating: M</p>	<p>Set up multi-institutional consultation mechanism at prefecture and county levels during planning and implementation</p> <p>Incorporate the SLWM and biodiversity conservation models into local government development planning by different sector</p> <p>Hold multi-stakeholder policy consultation conference at Y3-Y4</p> <p>Local project office will make good communication with the local government</p>	<p>Set up multi-institutional consultation mechanism at prefecture and county levels during planning and implementation</p>	<p>Incorporate the SLWM and biodiversity conservation models into local government development planning by different sector</p> <p>Hold multi-stakeholder policy consultation conference at Y3-Y4</p> <p>Local project office will make good communication</p>	<p>PMO, CTA, DWRJP, Water environment and wetland ecological experts</p>

			with the local government	
Local government is not able to pay the eco-service compensation to farmers Risk rating: M	Consult with and formulate recommendations to local government Ecological water shortage of Dagangzi and Niuxintaobao will be solved through the water diversion from Chaersen Reservoir	Ecological water shortage of Dagangzi and Niuxintaobao had been solved through the water diversion from Chaersen Reservoir	Consult with and formulate recommendations to local government	PMO, CTA, DWRJP, Water environment expert, Wetland ecological expert, Capacity building expert
Lack of water in Dagangzipao and Xiaoximipao Pilot Area Risk rating: M	Jilin Department of Water Resources, PMO will coordinate with the SIA Project implementation unit to give priority to the Dagangzipao	Ecological water shortage of Dagangzi had been solved through the water diversion from Chaersen Reservoir	Continue the ecological water supplies to Dagangzi	PMO, CTA, DWRJP, Water environment expert, Wetland ecological expert, Capacity building expert
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

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

Overall classification (at submission)	Project (at project)	Risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
M	L	

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.

4. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE

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

RISK TABLE

²⁹**Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

*The following table summarizes risks identified in the **Project Document** and reflects also any **new risks** identified in the course of project implementation. The Notes column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, **as relevant**.*

	Risk	Risk rating³⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions³¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Ecological risks				

³⁰GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

³¹If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period”.

<p>1.1</p>	<p>Impacts of climate change: The area of western Jilin is located in a semi-arid region with a low precipitation and a high evaporation. Therefore, the water replenishment mechanism shortage and climate drought could undermine the biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management</p>	<p>M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The project will introduce water saving irrigation technologies and facilities in rain-fed farmlands ● Under the coordination of the PMO and the DWRJP, the project transfer the water resources through Chaersen Reservoir into the project area to replenish the ecological water and mitigate the climate change risk ● The project will adopt straw mulching technology to stop the degradation and desertification processes and improve the vegetation cover in saline-alkaline land ● These activities could increase productivity and reduce vulnerability to climate change 	<p>Water diversion through Chaersen Reservoir to replenish the ecological water into the project area</p>	
<p>1.2</p>	<p>Salt moving to the upper layers of the soil</p>	<p>L</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduce integrated saline soil improvement technologies, such as physical engineering, chemical absorption, plant salt resistant crops, etc. 	<p>Mitigate soil salinization degree by conservation tillage technique</p>	
<p>2</p>	<p>Social economic risks</p>				

2.1	Farmers lack of capacity to adopt water saving agriculture practice and technologies	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The risk can be mitigated through farmer's training and field demonstration ● Conservation tillage and ecological agriculture models can be demonstrated in the pilot areas 	Conservation tillage and ecological agriculture models demonstrated in pilot area	
2.2	Market risks for green food products	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support to farmer's cooperatives ● Promote the agro-company plus households marketing modality 	Cooperated with agricultural companies and good results achieved	
3	Institutional risks				
3.1	Interests conflicts between different sectors and line agencies	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Set up multi-institutional consultation mechanism at prefecture and county levels during planning and implementation ● Incorporate the SLWM and biodiversity conservation models into local government development planning by different sector ● Hold multi-stakeholder policy consultation conference at Y4 	Local project office had made good communication with the local government	

3.3	Local government is not able to pay the eco-service compensation to farmers	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consult with and formulate recommendations to local government 	Ecological water shortage of Dagangzi and Niuxintaobao was solved through the water diversion from Chaersen Reservoir	
3.4	Lack of water in Dagangzipao and Xiaoximipao Pilot Area	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jilin Department of Water Resources, PMO will coordinate with the SIA Project implementation unit to give priority to the Dagangzipao 		

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

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
L	L	In 2020, ecological water shortage of Dagangzi and Niuxintaobao had been solved through the water diversion from Chaersen Reservoir. With the storm in autumn of 2020, the water is enough for wetland restoration and biodiversity conservation. There are 122 species of birds in 36 families and 17 orders in the project area, among which 28 species of plumbola and 28 species of passeriforme, accounting for 22.95% of the total. There are 25 species of birds in the order anserina, accounting for 20.29%. The water supplement funds were approved by Jilin province government to ensure the accomplishment of the project.

5. Adjustments to Project Strategy –

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

Adjustments to the project strategy.

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

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

Project Indicators/Targets	Yes	<p>(1) Corn yield of 10500kg/ha in 200 ha is a little bit higher with the alternative agricultural management practices. The yield of corn is expected to reach 8500kg/ha.</p> <p>(2)The baseline hay yield of 1,500 kg/ha is too high for the depredated grassland. For the baseline, the hay yield of 800kg/ha and 640 yuan/ha are reasonable. The aim of hay is 1500kg/ha in 2000ha and benefit of 1200yuan/ha are expected.</p> <p>(3)Through field investigation and consult literature, the IUCN red-listed Eurasian otter is not exist in pilot sites, so it should be deleted.</p> <p>(4)Only a few rare birds distributed in the project area, the habitat of water birds in the project area had been seriously damaged, so the wetland restoration is necessary.</p>
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Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change	
Project extension	Original NTE: November 2020	Revised NTE: October, 2022 Justification: Due to the discovery of historical sites in the original project area, the demonstration area was adjusted and the implementation time of the project was delayed

6. Stakeholders Engagement

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

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

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

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project
- please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

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

(1) Identified stakeholders:

- a) The Jilin Department of Water Resources,
- b) Songyuan Municipal Government,
- c) Qian'guo county government
- d) Jilin Provincial Agricultural Committee, agricultural and livestock bureau, relevant agricultural extension services at provincial, prefecture and county levels
- e) The Provincial Environmental Protection Department and local environmental protection bureaus
- f) Hadashan Hydro Program Administration (HHPA)
- g) Chagan Lake Natural Reserve Administration (CLNRA)
- h) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs): Community-based organizations, such as farmers' cooperatives, producers' associations, professional associations, such as Environmental Protection Association at county and city levels, Water Conservation Association, etc.

(2) Stakeholders' Engagement Events

- a) In 2020 to 2021, the Jilin Department of Water Resources coordinated the overall progress of the project
- b) In 2020, the local project office in Songyuan Municipal Government assist the project to carry out work smoothly.
- c) In 2020, Qian'guo county government actively participated in ecological agriculture, publicity and promotion.
- d) In 2020, the Provincial Environmental Protection Department and local environmental protection bureaus provided technical support for water quality and quantity monitoring for the smooth implementation of the project.
- e) In April 2020, Provincial Science and Technology Department actively participated in the model construction.
- f) Hadashan Hydro Program Administration (HHPA) provided ecological water from April to May of 2020 and 2021.

In March 2021, the stakeholders attended the PSC meeting in Changchun. The members of the project steering committee had an in-depth discussion on the project running status report and the project implementation report, and unanimously agreed to adopt the two reports. Li Jidong, deputy secretary-general of Jilin Provincial People's Government, spoke highly of the reports. Mr. Li fully affirmed the achievements already made in the reports, the execution ability in the process of project implementation, the plan arrangement, the progress and the assessment indicators for 2021. Mr. Li required the local people's governments of Songyuan, Baicheng and Da'an to give full support in the project's mid-term evaluation, final evaluation, implementation process and the sustainable land and water resources management (SLWM) model promotion in irrigated areas.

7. Gender Mainstreaming

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

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

Yes the GEF project ensured that women had equal opportunity to participate in the project activities and was equal benefit from the project.

The project ensured certain percentage of female trainees be selected to participate in relevant technical training as well as wetland management training and policy consultation workshops. The percentage of female participants were set up based on the results of institutional capacity and training need assessment and were included into the training plans. The female staff participation in the training and capacity building activities occupied about 15% percent.

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

The gender mainstreaming process, the results and impacts of Gender Mainstreaming also documented in the training and pilot activity reports produced by the consultants and PMO.

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

Yes the project staff have gender expertise.

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

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women
- Guide women to develop ecological industries, such as reed-fish-crab model and edible fungi

The above all three areas the project has contributed to gender equality. In the project pilot area, women are the main labour forces in the production activities. Through the promotion and implementation of the model, the amount of labour effectively reduced in the production process, which resulted in the reduction of the labour of women, improved their living quality, and enriched their amateur cultural life.

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

- Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.
- Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.
- Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.
- Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.
- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses

We have engaged Dr Ren, who worked in Northeast institute of geography and agroecology, Chinese Academy of Science to design the project logo and display board in project area. Publicize the content of the project through TV and Internet about Niuxintaobao eco-agricultural and reed-fish-crab model. Completed the newsletter one time.

9. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

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

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

This project is not involved with indigenous people.

10. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative³² approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands

out as an innovation.

The innovative approaches in the project as follows:

- a) In the aspect of project management, this project has combined the domestic advanced management method to divide the project content into two bidding sections and has adopted a public opening bid. In the aspect of technology, this project has integrated modern agriculture, water quality monitoring, wetland restoration and other technologies into an expert team, which will be more efficient to promote the project output.
- b) During the epidemic, the Internet will be used to hold video work meetings many times to orderly promote the progress of the project and solve the problems in the progress
- c) Establish local project office for building a good project management system

³²Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

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

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

- Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.
- Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?
- What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.
- Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

The outcomes of the project will be accomplished within the project period. But the COVID-19 had led to the delay in wetland restoration, the overall expenditure of the project (including the equipment purchase, experiment arrangement, field investigation, training and meeting) and the economy of local government. In order to solve this problem, we organized network meetings, fixed-point training, and cooperated with local farmers/company to carry out the content of project in green agricultural production, conservation tillage and wetland monitoring.

12.Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ³³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Hadashan water conservancy project	Jilin Provincial Department of water resources	Material	14800000	11398650		14,800,000
Sustainable soil and water practice	Jilin Provincial Department of water resources	Material	300000	0		300,000
Water quality and quantity analysis and monitoring	Jilin Provincial Department of water resources	Material	1500000	5252843		5,300,000
FAO	FAO	In-kind	200,000	150,000		200,000
		TOTAL	16,800,000	16,801,493		20,600,000

³³ 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.

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

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

