



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report
2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Asia Pacific
Country (ies):	China
Project Title:	Securing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in Huangshan Municipality
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CPR/049/GFF
GEF ID:	4526
GEF Focal Area(s):	BD
Project Executing Partners:	Huangshan Administrative Committee (HSAC)
Initial project duration (years):	5 year
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.	<i>[Projects in a) and b) categories should indicate YES here and provide the geocoded data in Annex 2]</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	February 12, 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	September 17, 2014
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	September 16, 2019
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) ²	May 31 st , 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 2,607,273
Total Co-financing amount (USD)³:	USD 10,508,212
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	USD 2,601,339
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁴:	USD 2,592,844
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁵	USD 18,817,824

¹ As per FPMIS

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

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

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

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

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	April 27, 2023 (together with the Project Wrap-up meeting)
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	March 2019
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	July 12-August 11, 2022 (TE was completed)
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	<i>Yes. [It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex.]</i>

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	<i>Low</i>
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Status

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

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Guo Ke, HSAC	gkgray@163.com
Budget Holder (BH)	Carlos Watson, FAOR of China	carlos.watson@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Peng Xiang, MoF	zjc@mof.gov.cn
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Sheila Wertz,	sheila.wertz@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Yurie Naito, GTO in RAP	Yurie.naito@fao.org

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

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

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

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

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
Global Environmental Objective: The goal of the proposed project is to secure the effectiveness	Outcome 1.1 An integrated approach to the conservation and management of forest biodiversity supported by a coherent policy, planning and institutional framework in	<u>Outcome 1.1</u> : Number of large scale plans that incorporate biodiversity as a planning priority	<u>Component 1</u> : Biodiversity not described as a planning priority in Municipal 12th 5 Year Social and Economic Development Plan		<u>Component 1</u> : Biodiversity conservation identified as a priority in the Municipal 13th 5 Year Social and Economic Development Plan.	100% Achieved. Biodiversity as a priority in the 13th and 14th Five Year Social and Economic Development Plan of Huangshan Municipality. According to these plans, the ecological conservation space of Huangshan Municipality has been expanded, and the protective restricted development area has accounted for more than 90% of the city's area. In addition, the important government forums and norms of Huangshan Municipality, such as the Salon of "building a mountain of ecological civilization in a new era" for youth in Huangshan scenic area, and the implementation plan of the activity of "Creating a demonstration area for	S

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

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

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

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity in the mountainous forest ecosystems of Huangshan Municipality.	Huangshan Municipality.					ecological civilization construction" in Huangshan District, all cover the core theme of biodiversity.	
	Outcome 2.1 An increase in Average management efficiency in 6 project supported nature reserves included in the municipal network of protected areas improving the status of biodiversity.	Outcome 2.1a: BD TT score for management efficiency of NRs	Component 2: Average management efficiency in 12 project supported NRs included in the municipal network of protected areas (measured by using the BD O1 TT) is 50.		Component 2: Average management efficiency in 12 project supported nature reserves included in the municipal network of protected areas increased by 22% (measured by using the BD O1 TT) is 65.	100% achieved. Average management efficiency in 12 project supported nature reserves included in the municipal network of protected areas increased to 73 at the last year of this project.	HS Exceeded the original targets
		# of hectares of PA for which management efficiency is increased.	0		Increased management efficiency across 67,496 ha (direct impact – Tiers 1, 2, 3). Indirect: 35,504 ha Total: 103,000 ha.	100% achieved in 2021. Outside the reserve, the forest chief system and co-management have promoted an overall and long-term socialized participation management mechanism and effectively conserved the 6,800 ha biodiversity corridor area. In 2020, Huangshan Municipality completed the integration and optimization of natural reserves, which further defined the legal management and control areas of the ecological red line area. After the integration and optimization of NRs, 26 natural reserves, with a vector area of 117936.4 hectares, have been effectively protected by laws and regulations. 60 country reserves retaining a total of 35504 ha have been included in the	HS Exceeded the original targets

					strict management and control area of Huangshan ecological red line.	
	Number of hectares of productive landscape into which biodiversity conservation practices and objectives are mainstreamed	0		46,614 ha agriculture/forest land 3,800 ha forest land (corridor). Total: 50,414 ha.	100% achieved in 2022. Commercial logging of natural forests was stopped, and the management and conservation of 47,647.8 hectares of public welfare forests were strengthened; Co-management promotes both conservation awareness and protected area increase. Three community protected areas totaling 4,500 ha in Guocun village connecting Wuxishan (PNR) and Jiulongfeng (NNR) have been formed, Jiulongfeng NR developed another protected areas of 2700 ha.	HS Exceeded the original targets
	Number of sectors into which biodiversity conservation objectives are mainstreamed.	0		3 Direct (Forestry, Ecotourism, Agriculture) 3 Indirect (fisheries, water, transport)	100% achieved in 2021. Ecological protection and biodiversity conservation have become an important part of the 14 th Five Year Plan of Fishery, Forestry, Culture and Tourism, Agriculture and Rural Areas, Water Conservancy and Transportation departments, i.e. The 14th Five Year Forestry Plan of Huangsha Municipal, Planning for Aquaculture Shoals in Huangshan (2021-2030), The 14th Five Year Plan of Culture and Tourism of Huangshan Municipality, The 14th Five Year Plan of Rural Modernization in Huangshan Municipality, The 14th Five Year Plan for Transportation of Huangshan Municipality.	S
	Outcome 2.1b: Improvement in biodiversity species indicators: a) Population of Paa spinosa	Population numbers of Paa spinosa (amphibian) found in 1,000 meter transects in streams		Population numbers of Paa spinosa (amphibian) found in 1,000 meter transects in streams located in proximity to	100% achieved in 2021. Latest investigation in 2022 shows that population numbers of Paa spinosa found in 1,000 meter transects in the 5 project supported NRs are: Lingnan 40, Qingliangfeng 58.5, Tianhushan 72.5, Wuxishan 40, Jilongfeng 50. Only Huanshan NR is 20 less than 26.	HS Exceeded the original targets

			located in proximity to villages in 6 project supported reserves is 17.		villages in 6 project supported reserves is 26.		
		b) Number of bamboo species in Qingliangfeng NR.	22 bamboo species found in Qingliangfeng NR (http://kns.cnki.net/KCMS/detail/detail.aspx?dbcode=CJFD&filename=ZZYJ199103007)		No change. 22 species recorded at end of project.	100% achieved. The number of Bamboo species have not changed.	S
		c) Numbers of Chinese Yew (<i>Taxus</i> spp.) in 6 project supported NRs (tier 1 and tier 2 project supported NRs)			Population of Yew to be maintained over life of project.	100% achieved. The 22 Chinese Yew in 6 monitoring points were maintained.	S
		d) Populations of four plant indicator species (<i>Rhododendron maculiferum</i> , <i>Enkianthus chiensis</i> , <i>Baeothryon subcapitatum</i> and <i>Carex brevicuspis</i>) in			Populations of four species to be maintained over life of project.	100% achieved. In 2021, after the discussion between the project expert advisory committee and the project experts, except for the retention of <i>Rhododendron Huangshan</i> , the other three plants were replaced by <i>Quercus stewardii</i> Rehd, <i>Berberis anhweiensis</i> Ahrendt and <i>Cornus kousa</i> subsp. <i>chinensis</i> (Osborn) Q. Y. Xiang. The latest monitoring	S

		proximity to tourism visitation infrastructure in 4 project supported reserves (Huangshan NSR, Jiulongfeng PNR, Tianhushan PNR and Lingnan PNR)				report shows the 4 indicator plants distributed well and are in good condition. LTO has approved the three new plant species and corrected one of the names as <i>Enkianthus chinensis</i> , the other one with two different names (<i>Quercus stewardii</i> and <i>Quercus dentata subsp. Stewardii</i>) has been confirmed to be the same plant.	
	Outcome 3.1 Increased institutional capacity and public and political support for the conservation of biodiversity in China’s forest ecosystems.	<u>Outcome 3.1:</u> Number of schools that mainstream biodiversity modules into their curricula	<u>Component 3:</u> Baseline Value: Zero		<u>Component 3:</u> 1 primary and 1 secondary schools “mainstream” pilot supported biodiversity modules in their respective curricula.	100% achieved in 2022. Biodiversity related activities were organized for 3 primary schools and 2 secondary schools and 552 students (330 girls) attended the activities. HSAC and Green Anhui organized courses for primary schools and secondary schools by co-financing and covered more than 552 students (330 girls).	S
		Outcome 3.2: Number of economic sector development plans that mainstream biodiversity	Baseline value: Zero Mainline agency sector plans presently reflect biodiversity considerations.		2 economic sector development plans incorporate biodiversity considerations in their respective 13th 5 year plans	100% achieved in 2021. The following economic sector development plan have incorporated biodiversity conservation, they are: The 14th Five Year Forestry Plan of Huangsha municipal. Planning for Aquaculture Shoals in Huangshan (2021-2030). The 14th Five Year Plan of Culture and Tourism of Huangshan Municipality. The 14th Five Year Plan of Rural modernization in Huangshan Municipality.	S

		Outcome 3.3: Number of visits to Huangshan NRs	8,000 visits to 5 project supported Huangshan NRs		Visitation increases to 80,000 visits to 5 project supported Huangshan NRs	100% achieved. More than 110,000 visitors visited 5 project sites by the end of 2022.	S
	Outcome 4.1 Evidence that “lessons learned” from the project are being taken up and replicated elsewhere in the non-participating NRs.	Outcome 4.1: Number of Tier 3 and 4 NRs adopting new approaches generated by the project	Huangshan’s tier 3 and 4 NRs have no CCCs, co-management plans and/or participation in network		Five (5) Tier-3 and/or Tier-4 NRs adopt one or more of the new approaches generated by the project during life of project.	100% achieved in 2022. The knowledge management and lessons learned of the project can be easily and quickly shared through the public web page and special web page of GEF website. 1.Website address: http://www.ahhsgef.com/ 2.Data base address: http://119.3.202.16:8033/admin/index.aspx The tool kits of the community development in the NRs and the practices of community alternative livelihoods have been summarized and improved for sharing and using for NRs in Tier 3 and 4. At the same time, the web page also builds an effective way for the public to obtain the best practice achievements of the project.	S

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

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

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<u>Outcome 1.1</u>	Number of large scale economic development plans that identify biodiversity as a priority.			
<u>Output 1.1.1</u>	Policies adopted for: (i) the conservation of biodiversity, (ii) establishment of a municipal NR system and (iii) management of alien species in Huangshan Municipality.	Work completed	100% Completed.	
<u>Output 1.1.2</u>	Two draft policies addressing specific biodiversity conservation issues.	Work completed	In December 2022, the major tasks of animal and plant epidemic prevention and control in Huangshan Municipality were completed, including the control of pine nematode.	
<u>Output 1.1.3</u>	Three long-term plans to guide the implementation of the two project supported policies (i and ii of Output 1.1.1) and a municipal forest ecotourism master plan developed and under initial implementation.	Work completed	100% Completed in 2021.	

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.

Outcomes and Outputs¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<u>Output 1.1.4</u>	A permanent Biodiversity Conservation Committee (BCC-policy) functioning with regular meetings.	Work completed	100% Completed in 2022.	
<u>Output 1.1.5</u>	A permanent Biodiversity Advisory Committee (technical) functioning and providing technical support to the BCC.	Project implementation report is reviewed by the BCC.	100% Completed.	
<u>Outcome 2.1a</u>	BD TT score for management efficiency of NRs			
<u>Outcome 2.1b</u>	Improvement in biodiversity species indicators:			
<u>Output 2.1.1</u>	Sector plan promoting the integration of biodiversity conservation as management objective integrated into Huangshan NSR master management plan developed and under initial implementation.	Work completed	100% Completed. In August 2022, the Municipal Environmental Protection Commission Office printed and distributed the Task List of Huangshan Biodiversity Protection in 2022, focusing on 48 tasks in 13 aspects, including biodiversity survey and monitoring, in situ protection spatial pattern, and protection and restoration of important ecosystems	
<u>Output 2.1.2</u>	Management plans (2) and framework plans (3) for the remaining 5 project supported NRs developed and under initial implementation.	Work completed	100% Completed. Administrative Measures for 5 NRs and 5 NR management plans were completed in 2022.	
<u>Output 2.1.3a</u>	Six (Changed to 3 CCCs after MTR) local community co-management committees (CCCs) to assist NR	Work completed	100% Completed in 2022. 3 CCCs were established, in Jiulongfeng, Wuxishan, and Fuxi.	

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
	staff in conserving local biodiversity resources.			
<u>Output 2.1.3b</u>	Number of people benefitting from sustainable production activities in target villages.	Work completed	100% Completed in 2022. Over 4 years, 401 households in Jiulongfeng area, more than 5,000 residents have benefited from co-management. Community ranging teams were organized, and sustainable community employment was provided in PAs.	
<u>Output 2.1.4</u>	Computer-based NR Network for Huangshan NRs	Web-site and data base.	100% Completed in 2022. The Huangshan Biodiversity database and management system was set up and in use.	
<u>Output 2.1.5</u>	3,800 ha of landscape supporting Biodiversity Conservation by insuring forest ecosystem connectivity between three NRs.	Work completed.	100% Completed.	
<u>Output 2.1.6</u>	Competitive applied research grant program to support science-based management decision-making in project supported NRs	Creation of Huangshan Scenic Spot with Zero Carbon Emission project developed. The 2022 monitoring results report of the scenic area ecological environment ground monitoring station project	100% Completed. Until December 2022, the forest biodiversity survey and freshwater wetland biodiversity survey in 2022 were completed The first periodical results of “Zero Carbon Scenic Spot Creation” project were achieved, i.e. near zero emission implementation approach, characteristics and low-carbon development of Huangshan Municipality, basic path analysis of low-carbon development of the scenic spot, and near zero emission creation of Huangshan Scenic Spot.	

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
			2022 monitoring results report of the scenic area ecological environment ground monitoring station project was completed. The monitoring results show that the comprehensive water quality indicators of Huangshan Scenic Area remained stable in 2022, and there was no significant changes in plant communities, and the habitat conditions and environmental quality improved.	
<u>Output 2.1.7</u>	Integrated monitoring program among project supported NRs operating and baseline established.	a. Conduct monitoring over the forest ecosystem and collect data; b. Submit annual work report and make assessment Make the final report to get audited and published Ancient and famous trees protection project	115% completed. The construction of long-term ecosystem monitoring system in Huangshan was completed, and well played its annual monitoring role during 2022 to 2023, continuously to provide basic monitoring data for biodiversity conservation in Huangshan. The final reports of Ancient and famous trees protection projects were completed. All the summary reports were collected.	
<u>Outcome 3.1</u>	Number of schools that mainstream biodiversity modules into their curricula			
<u>Outcome 3.2</u>	Number of economic sector development plans that mainstream biodiversity			
<u>Outcome 3.3</u>	Number of visits to Huangshan NRs.			
<u>Output 3.1.1</u>	Master training plan.	Work completed.	100% Completed.	

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
<u>Output 3.1.2</u>	600 NR staff, 280 government official and 120 community leaders trained.	No further targets from Annual Work Plan.	<p>100% Completed.</p> <p>In November 2022, the training workshop on prevention and control of pine wood nematode disease in Huangshan District has been held. A total of 82 technicians from all departments in Huangshan District, as well as forestry stations and state-owned forest farms in all villages and towns in Huangshan District attended the meeting.</p> <p>In July 2022, Huangshan Comprehensive Administrative Law Enforcement Detachment of Ecological Environment Protection organized 19 backbone of ecological environment law enforcement in the whole city and all districts and counties to participate in Unmanned Aerial Vehicle centralized learning and training.</p>	
<u>Output 3.2.1</u>	Project public education plan.	Work completed.	<p>100% Completed.</p> <p>According to the project indicators, the public education plan has been prepared by Forest Care, and the training work has been completed and will be continued as planned.</p>	
<u>Output 3.2.2</u>	Biodiversity-based curricula applied in pilot primary (1) and secondary (1) schools.	Work completed.	<p>100% Completed.</p> <p>On November 4, 2022, a lecture on biodiversity jointly held by the Municipal Bureau of Ecological Environment, the People's Democratic Progressive Committee of Huangshan Municipality, Anhui</p>	

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
			Huangshan Ecological Environment Monitoring Center, and the School of Biological Environment of Huangshan University was held in Tunxi Modern Experimental School, about 50 students participated lecture.	
<u>Output 3.2.3</u>	Annual primary and secondary school readers compiling biodiversity related material for Huangshan school system.	Work completed.	100% Completed. A series of six school readers, including hydrology, geography, meteorology, animals, plants and birds in Huangshan has been published by the Beijing Times Chinese Language Book Company, total copies printed 6*2000 volumes. The books are all distributed.	
<u>Output 3.3.1</u>	"World class" biodiversity interpretation center in Huangshan National Scenic Reserve.	2023 "Huangshan Nature Lecture" science popularization activity, Heritage Day publicity activities	100% Completed. On February 12 and March 1 to 2, 2023, the 48th, 49th and 50th "Huangshan Nature Lecture", the science popularization activity were organized at Sanjiang Wetland of Tunxi, Tongkou Primary School and Taiping Lake Wetland respectively. The volunteers from Huangshan University, Huangshan World Biosphere Reserve and Huangshan local NGOs set up a science popularization team. About 200 primary and middle school students took part in these activities. During the activities, more than 500 copies of "Man and Biosphere Huangshan Album"	

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
			and brochures of Huangshan World Biosphere Reserve were distributed to the students and general public.	
<u>Output 3.3.2</u>	80 km of trails in HNSR posted with biodiversity conservation interpretive materials.	Work completed.	100% Completed.	
<u>Outcome 4.1</u>	Number of Tier 3 and 4 NRs adopting new approaches generated by the project			
<u>Output 4.1.1</u>	Project webpage.	Operationalization of web page	100% Completed. 1. Website address: http://www.ahhsgef.com/ 2. Data base address: http://119.3.202.16:8033/admin/index.aspx	
<u>Output 4.1.2</u>	Publication of project-related "best-practices" in biodiversity conservation.	Selection and evaluation of "best-practices" a. Printing of the "best-practices" reports b. Dissemination of the "best-practices"	100% Completed.	
<u>Output 4.1.3</u>	Peer-to peer consultative workshops for NR staff.	Work completed.	100% Completed In December 2022, at the invitation of the Forestry Bureau of Guizhou Province, Huangshan World Heritage Management Department gave lectures to the 2022 Guizhou Provincial Online Training on the Protection and Management of World Natural Heritage and	

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
			National Parks, and shared Huangshan's history of applying for the World Heritage, conservation and management practices and specific cases. Nearly 50 management representatives from management organizations of world heritage sites and world geological parks in Guizhou Province attended the training.	
<u>Output 4.1.4</u>	Project monitoring system providing six-monthly reports on progress in achieving project outputs and outcomes	Prepare project progress report.	100% completed. PPRs and PIRs have been submitted on time.	
<u>Output 4.1.5</u>	Midterm and final evaluations carried out and reports disseminated.	Final evaluation Report dissemination FE completed.	100% completed. The Final Evaluation completed in September 2022 and the overall rating is S. The project final report was under revision.	

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.

Progress

By March 17, 2023, the project objectives and 13 outcomes have been achieved, and 25 outputs supporting the achievement of objectives and outcomes have been completed.

Outcome

Component 1: Policy, Planning & Institutional Arrangements

Enabling environment for biodiversity conservation in Huangshan has been strengthened:

Three important policies and guidelines such as the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in Huangshan Municipality (2020-2035), the Implementation Plan for Protection and Management of Huangshan Nature Reserve, and the Investigation and Risk Assessment of Alien Invasive Species in Huangshan Municipality have been formulated successively. These three important biodiversity policies and plans have been officially incorporated into the government's planning and management system in 2021.

Guided by the three policies and guidelines, Huangshan Municipality and Huangshan District has further issued the "One Forest and One Policy Forest Management Plan of Huangshan District (2018-2025)" and the "Work Plan of Huangshan Municipality for Comprehensively Establishing the Forest Chief system".

The One Forest One Policy forest management plan classifies all forest cover areas in Huangshan District into two categories: public welfare forests and commercial forests. It stipulates that commercial forest logging shall be completely stopped. Through artificial afforestation, mountain closure for afforestation, degraded forest restoration and forest tending, regional forest resources and their biodiversity are effectively protected and restored, and regional forest biodiversity is improved.

The Forest Chief system is a top-down government plus local community forest management system. The highest leader is the Chief Forest Management Officer, who is normally the Mayor of Huangshan Municipality. Under the Chief Forest Management Officer, hierarchical management is implemented, including district, county, township and village level forest management officers.

Forest management offices at all levels have a clear scope of forest management and protection responsibilities. There is no gap in the forest area of the city, a top-down and efficient management system has been formed.

In the same time, Huangshan Municipality issued five measures for twice during 2018-2021 to promote the development and management of the nature reserve system, promote the financing support of the reserve, and improve the infrastructure capacity of the reserve.

Biodiversity Conservation has been mainstreamed into most of the long term regional economic plans in Huangshan Municipality:

Subsequently, under the promotion of BCC and BAC expert groups, biodiversity conservation was integrated into long term and large-scale regional economic planning.

Following the 13th Five Year Plan Outline of Huangshan National Economic and Social Development, biodiversity conservation has become the main content of three series of long-term plans, including the 14th Five Year Plan of Huangshan National Economic and Social Development and the Long-term Goal Outline of 2035, Xin'anjiang River Ecological Economic Zone and the Establishment Plan of Huangshan Ecological Civilization Construction Demonstration Zone.

With the implementation of these long-term plans, the ecological conservation areas of Huangshan Municipality have been effectively expanded, and the protective restricted areas has accounted for more than 90% of the city's area.

Component 2: Improved Nature Reserve Management Effectiveness & Networks

The Nature Reserve management effectiveness has been greatly increased through Nature Reserve management policy and Nature Reserve networking:

Under the promotion of the project, HNSR (Huangshan National Scenic Reserve) has issued the Action for Biodiversity Protection of Huangshan National Scenic Area (2018-2030) and the Special Plan for Environmental Health of Huangshan Scenic Area. Huangshan Municipality and Huangshan District have respectively prepared the "14th Five Year Plan" for Ecological Environment Protection of Huangshan Municipality and the "14th Five Year Plan" for Ecological Environment Protection of Huangshan District. Special emphasis has been placed on carrying out regional biodiversity investigation and supervision, strengthening the prevention and control of alien invasive species, and effectively ensuring the process of biodiversity protection in Huangshan National Scenic Reserve.

Through expert technical support, the project assisted Wuxishan Provincial Nature Reserve, Tianhushan Provincial Nature Reserve, Jiulongfeng Provincial Nature Reserve, Lingnan Provincial Nature Reserve and Qingliangfeng National Nature Reserve to prepare and complete the management plan and management measures for the nature reserve. The important biodiversity conservation and management tasks, implementation plans and the way to obtain the required funds of each reserve in the next five years have been clarified, and the management capacity of the reserve has been comprehensively improved.

Under the unified specification and guidance of The Implementation Plan for The Protection and Management of Huangshan Nature Reserve, the legal status of the red line of reserve areas and biodiversity management has been clarified through the introduction of the reserve management measures.

According to the comparison of METT score, the management efficiency of six nature reserves increased from 50 in 2012 to 73 in 2022.

At the same time, according to the Guiding Opinions on Unified Planning and Implementation of Three Control Lines in Land Spatial Planning issued by the State in 2019, Huangshan Municipality has included all nature reserves into the strict management and strict control area of Huangshan Municipality's ecological red line.

According to the report on the summary of forestry work in Huangshan Municipality in 2020 and the Forest Work Plan for the 14th five-year plan, Huangshan Municipality has completed the integration and optimization of natural reserves in 2020. The integration and optimization of nature reserves further defined the legal management and control scope of the ecological red line area. After the integration and optimization, 26 natural reserves, with a vector area of 117936.4 hectares, have been fully protected by effective laws and regulations.

In 2017, Huangshan Municipality formulated the "One Forest and One Policy" Forest Management Planning Scheme of Huangshan District (2018-2025). After three years of implementation, by the end of 2020, according to the report on the summary of forestry work in Huangshan Municipality in 2020 and the work plan for the 14th five-year plan, Huangshan Municipality has completed the closing of 4,600 hectares of mountains for afforestation; 20,100 hectares of degraded forest restoration; 80,000 hectares of forests were cultivated. Among them, 20,100 hectares of degraded forest have been restored and 80,000 hectares of forest rehabilitated include all productive forest landscapes in Huangshan Municipality.

The standardized forest management has strictly defined the forest areas for sustainable development and stipulated the basic rules for biodiversity protection.

The community biodiversity protected areas have been effectively created and enlarged by working together with local communities:

During the implementation of co-management, the Green Anhui, Huangshan Qianniaogu Ecological Technology Co., Ltd., Jiulongfeng Nature Reserve and local communities have worked together to create the "Jiulongfeng model" of co-management, three community co-management committees were established, which was characterized by the establishment of a new mechanism for social welfare organizations to participate in the sustainable management and development of natural resources in the nature reserve.

The project has helped 410 households around Jiulongfeng Nature Reserve in total, and more than 5000 people have sold nearly 4.2 million Yuan of tea, local special products, shrimp and rice, with an additional annual income of 20000 yuan per household.

Driven by CCCs (Community Co-management Committees of Shangling, Tangliu and Datong villages), community protected areas have been established and 3 community patrol teams have been established to effectively conserve the biodiversity outside the Nature Reserves.

Through co-management, three community protected areas have been established, i.e. the Yanghucun community protected area of 1000 ha, the Shanglingcun community protected area of 2300 ha, and the Datongcun community protected area of 1200 ha. Together with Yanghu Nature Reserve of 2700 ha, the total protected area reaches 7200 ha, resulted in an effectively increasing the biodiversity corridor between Wuxishan and Jiulongfeng nature reserves.

The information exchange and capacity building effectiveness among Nature Reserves have been increased through Computer based natural reserve network:

The project web page has been in operation, including the public access web page and the internal access port for the exchange of Nature Reserve network members. The content covers project information, special research, conservation lessons learned, best practice of community co-management in the area, public and school education achievements, etc., and has become a two-way communication and exchange channel among the Nature Reserves (Website address: <http://www.ahhsgef.com/>; Data base address: <http://119.3.202.16:8033/admin/index.aspx>).

The Nature Reserve culture of science-based management has been improved through competitive research projects:

Through small research projects, the monitoring of key indicator species, biodiversity value assessment and ecosystem assessment in Huangshan Scenic Area were completed, providing support to the decision-making process for regional conservation and sustainable development and the management of Nature Reserves.

Furthermore, 2 new mammalian species in Huangshan were found in early 2020 and named as *Crocidura anhuiensis* and *Crocidura huangshanensis*. 3 new species of cave insects were found, named as *Shenoblemus minusculus*, *Wanoblemus huangshanicus* and *Jujiroa inexpectata*.

The Integrated Biodiversity Monitoring System has been developed for long term management of biodiversity in Huangshan:

The long-term ecosystem monitoring system in Huangshan is established, including three large, long-term plots of Forest Research in HNSR, 6 forest plant and biodiversity monitoring sites, 6 soil monitoring sites, 4 water quality monitoring sites, 5 hydro and meteorological monitoring sites, various ecosystem monitoring stations and other positioning monitoring systems, and has been used as the long-term ecosystem monitoring system in Huangshan.

The ground monitoring report of Huangshan forest ecological environment in 2021 shows that the regional ecosystem is stable and balanced, with extremely rich biodiversity resources and unique species diversity. It has a large number of rare and endangered species, including 4 species

of national level I protected wild plants, 35 species of national level II protected wild plants, 10 species of national level I protected animals and 55 species of national level II protected animals.

Component 3: Capacity Building, Environmental Education and Public Awareness

Biodiversity Conservation has been mainstreamed into major governmental sectors policies through diversified capacity building program:

In order to improve the awareness of Huangshan government departments, Nature Reserves and local communities on biodiversity and management of nature reserves, in 2017, the project management office entrusted Green Anhui to develop the master training plan for biodiversity protection capacity building, environmental education and public awareness in Huangshan Municipality.

According to the plan, the PMO, Huangshan Forestry Bureau, forestry bureaus of various counties and cities and Green Anhui have jointly carried out training activities. Training materials were developed on topics including: the significance and value of biodiversity in Huangshan Mountain, the management of Nature Reserve, the patrol system of the reserve, the use of the patrol information system of the reserve, field work methods and field survival skills, biodiversity monitoring, ecosystem investigation, ecosystem monitoring, community relations and social work, community-participated protection methods, nature education of the reserve, and ecotourism management of the reserve.

For different training target groups, e.g. government officials, nature reserve employees, community leaders and primary and secondary school students, relative training plans based on the above training topics have been prepared. Among all the plans, 10 special training plans for government officials and management personnel of the reserve were set up, and corresponding topics for each training event were selected; a selection of other set of training plans for employees of nature reserves and community members were prepared; more than eight special training plans and two outdoor activity plans were set up for primary and middle school students.

From 2014 to 2022, five training courses have been held for Huangshan Municipality government officials, and a total of 290 government officials have received the training. The training topics include: management capacity of nature reserves in Huangshan, online open course on capacity building of nature reserves, development of nature reserves, Huangshan GEF Project knowledge.

Fourteen training have been held for the Nature Reserve staffs, with a total of 660 participants. The training contents include: management capacity of nature reserves in Huangshan, the UAV application in forest fire prevention, the use of the intelligent forestry information platform for the capacity building of forestry invasive alien species control, demonstration and operation guidance on The "Forest Chief Comm" and "smart forest ranger" apps, application of Huangshan forest ranger system, field work safety, development of nature reserves, Nature Reserve staff practical skills, nature education, popular knowledge of common animals and plants in Jiulongfeng of Huangshan, popular science knowledge of biodiversity, first aid on snake injury treatment.

Twenty-two training sessions have been held for local communities, and 1100 community leaders and villagers participated in the training. The training contents mainly include: the use of biological pesticide, first aid on snake injury treatment, popular science on biodiversity, popular knowledge of common animals and plants in Huangshan, public bird-watching, animal rescue cases of front-line patrol guards, practical technology of forest management, the project knowledge and information.

With the support of national regulations on wildlife protection, through GEF project training, communication and education, and in accordance with the off-office and in-service audit system of natural assets of government leaders, the biodiversity and wildlife protection system has gone deep into all departments and all areas of Huangshan Government and society. Ecological protection and biodiversity conservation have become an important part of the 14th Five Year Plan of Fishery, Forestry, Culture and Tourism, Agriculture and Rural Areas, Water Conservancy and Transportation departments, i.e. The 14th Five Year Forestry Plan of Huangshan Municipal, Planning for Aquaculture Shoals in Huangshan (2021-2030), The 14th Five Year Plan of Culture and Tourism of Huangshan Municipality, The 14th Five Year Plan of Rural Modernization in Huangshan Municipality, The 14th Five Year Plan for Transportation of Huangshan Municipality.

Biodiversity Curriculum has been developed for both secondary and primary schools:

A public education plan was developed, and Huangshan GEF project assigned 3 sub-projects to Forest Care and Green Anhui with major activity to set up the environmental education base for primary and secondary schools. Additional experimental teaching material based on the National Compulsory Education Curriculum Standard for Primary School and Secondary School have been developed in consideration of special biodiversity cases in Huangshan. Biodiversity Courses have been organized based on the additional curriculum developed. Biodiversity related regular education activities have been organized for 3 primary schools and 2 secondary schools. 552 students (330 girls) attended the activities. A series of six school readers, including hydrology, geography, meteorology, animals, plants and birds has been published by the Beijing Times Chinese Language Book Company, total copies printed 6*2000 volumes and have been distributed to schools.

World class biodiversity interpretation center has been established for a possible visit of 100 thousands tourists both from China and abroad:

The biodiversity conservation media activities and educational materials displayed in the exhibition hall of Huangshan Geo-park Museum have been in function, including an artificial intelligence robot and display boards in English and Chinese to promote the value of biodiversity in Huangshan. The 80 km of trails in HNSR posted with biodiversity conservation information was built by co-financing during 2016-2017, and has been visited by more than 1.5 million domestic tourists and 200,000 foreign tourists from 2018 to 2020. More than 110,000 additional visitors came to other Nature Reserves supported by the project during 2018-2022.

Component 4: Information Dissemination and Project M&E

More than five best practices of the project have been summarized and published:

During the implementation, the project has summarized and published a number of best practices of successful experiences, cases and demonstrations. Topics include the improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem protection capacity of local governments, the socialized

participation and management of nature reserves and community co-management, the development of networked management capacity of nature reserves, and the development of biodiversity monitoring and decision-making system. The project achievements and practices have been recognized by many national institutions. A Win-Win Solution of Natural Resources Conservation and Community Economic Development in Anhui Jiulongfeng Provincial PA Adopting “the Three-in-Hand” Protection Mode has been the Winners of Excellent Cases in Biodiversity Conservation Programs of Ministry of Ecology and Environment in 2022. The Rotation Closure of Most Visited Spots in Huangshan Scenic Area has been included in the Fifth National Report on China's Implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity. The Research on Biodiversity and Behavioral Ecology of Macaca Mulatta in Huangshan has been selected as a typical case of Journey of International Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Anhui Province (2013-2022). Among all the best practices, five have been published, shared and disseminated through computer-based network within the Nature Reserves in Huangshan and elsewhere in China.

Among all successful experiences, the most recommended best practices are:

1. The establishment of authoritative Biodiversity Conservation Committee and Biodiversity Advisory Committee to comprehensively support the rapid implementation of regional biodiversity policies.
2. The socialized participation management of nature reserves in Jiulongfeng Nature Reserve.
3. Promoting the development of community protected areas with community participation.
4. A computer network-based and efficient capacity-building and information sharing mode for the nature reserve capacity building.

Series of peer-to-peer consultation workshops among Nature Reserves have been organized:

In order to enhance the communication, experience exchange and mutual learning of the local nature reserves in Huangshan Municipality, and improve the management, planning and scientific research, monitoring capacity of the nature reserves, the project carried out 7 times of exchange activities among Nature Reserves in Huangshan Municipality. The major management personnel of the nature reserves in Huangshan Municipality have visited other provinces to learn and disseminate the management and operation experience of the Nature Reserves.

Huangshan NSR, Jiulongfeng Nature Reserve, Guniujiang Nature Reserve, Qingliangfeng Nature Reserve, Wuxishan Nature Reserve and other tier 1, tier 2 and Tier 3 reserves have carried out exchanges within Huangshan Municipality. The exchange subjects include: the experience of community co-management, development of the nature reserve management plan, natural resource management, biodiversity conservation, scientific research and monitoring, publicity and education programme development, infrastructure construction and eco-tourism development.

The Final Evaluation completed in September 2022 and the overall rating is S.

Challenges

1. The Biodiversity Conservation Committee (BCC) needs to closely coordinate with the municipal and district forest chief system to form a joint decision-making and multi sectoral management mechanism.

Through the combination of BCC, BAC and forest chief system, establish a long-term cooperation mechanism, take advantage of BCC and BAC expert think tanks, and provide more scientific and systematic decision-making basis for the forest chief system. Forest Chief, by using its systematic advantages from top to bottom, from the high level government to the village level, will fully implement the biodiversity conservation strategic plan in the area.

2. The community co-management project is combined with the village planning of Huangshan District and integrated into the government working system.

In November 2021, Huangshan District launched the detailed rules for the implementation of three-year village planning in Huangshan District. In terms of planning principles, it stipulated that conservation should be the priority.

The departments involved in the planning include: Natural Resources and Planning Bureau, Development and Reform Commission, Finance Bureau, Agriculture and Rural Water Conservancy Bureau, Culture, Tourism and Sports Bureau, Rural Revitalization Bureau, township governments at all levels.

The project summarized the key experience of co-management, sustainable development and joint patrol on conservation, seek opportunities, and fully integrate the good experience and achievements of the project into the village planning of Huangshan District.

3. Promote WCBIC ("World Class" Biodiversity Interpretation Centre) to play a greater role.

In terms of value the biodiversity in Huangshan, except that Huangshan Pine and other important species in Huangshan have a wide national and global popularity, the biodiversity value of Huangshan has not been fully recognized. The value should be calculated with the effort in considering to keep biodiversity intact as fulfilling the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

In view of the important value and significance of biodiversity in Huangshan, it is necessary to connect with the media, culture and tourism departments, develop high-quality tourism products such as biodiversity appreciation, research and nature education, plan and produce attractive videos with knowledge and information, and show the unique diversity of Huangshan, rare and endangered species and the origin of rich biodiversity brought by the special geographical environment. Gradually, it will play its valuable role in the process of social and economic development.

4. Assess the future needs in Huangshan Municipality for expert advice on biodiversity-related matters

Through the Project Leading Group, Biodiversity Conservation Committee, and Biodiversity Advisory Committee that the project developed, the municipal departments and experts have built a relatively close partnership on cooperation and executing BD conservation actions in Huangshan. There should be a new mechanism in promoting the relationship in continuing working together on biodiversity conservation after the project.

5. Continue supporting Tier 3 and 4 Nature Reserves to improve management, sustaining and scaling up community co-management and alternative livelihoods activities

Based on the optimized Nature Reserve system in Huangshan in 2021 by the municipal government, the responsible department of Huangshan Municipality should continue to support and improve the management capacity of the remaining 21 Nature Reserves, which were restructured from all the Tier 1 to 4 Nature Reserves. A regular public budget is needed to support the experience sharing activities within the remaining Nature Reserves.

6. Explore opportunities to further disseminate the achievements, best practices and innovations of this project internationally

The achievements, best practices and innovations of this project should be disseminate via FAO web site and other international events. More materials such as BD protection stories, Huangshan wildlife videos, and Huangshan BD value brochures should be developed and produced to promote Huangshan's rich BD resources.

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

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

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>The project has completed all outputs and outcomes and received S in the Terminal Evaluation.</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>The project has completed all outputs and outcomes and received S in the Terminal Evaluation.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	S	S	<i>The project has completed all outputs and outcomes and received S in the Terminal Evaluation.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<i>This project was rated satisfactory in the terminal evaluation and during the reporting period, project achievements and lessons were duly consolidated and disseminated.</i>
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	S	S	<i>The PMU consolidated the overall project's achievements and lessons learned during the reporting period. Some of the outputs have exceeded targets and despite substantial extension, the project was rated satisfactory by the terminal 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)

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

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

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

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:

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

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

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

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified 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	<u>Inter-institutional Coordination</u> . Poor coordination among protected areas administered by different line agencies could undermine the achievement of conservation objectives by limiting the effectiveness of human and financial resources in improving management of individual NRs and their networks.	Low	Y	Project design has provided for adequate resources, both in terms of time and financing, to support the needed consultation and participation to reach an agreed vision, strategy (the master plan) and priority actions to be supported by the project. During project preparation, initial consultative efforts laid the basis for the development of the necessary institutional arrangements to support project objectives. These resulted in the establishment of the Biodiversity Consultative Committee (BCC) led by the municipal government leaders with representatives from all participating sectors. Over the longer term, the sustainability of the approach will be supported through the project's policy, institutional arrangements and strengthening and public awareness activities. During implementation, it will be the primary task of the PMO to ensure that the necessary institutional arrangements and consultation continue and to identify and resolve any potential issues early before they begin to affect implementation.	After over 8 years of implementation, each reserve has improved its understanding and demand for the enhancement of biodiversity conservation capacity. In addition, Huangshan Municipality has completed the integration and optimization of natural reserves system in 2020. It further defined the legal management and control scope of the ecological red line area. 26 natural reserves, with a vector area of 117936.4 hectares, have been fully protected by effective laws and regulations. In terms of national conservation policies, each reserve has strictly defined its own conservation responsibilities, and has common goals in biodiversity conservation. It is necessary to strengthen its own capacity-building in order to meet the national requirements.	

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
guidance 2	<u>Policy Formulation.</u> Slow uptake of policy recommendations stemming from project supported policy studies could prolong the current situation characterized by growing threats to forest biodiversity, low management effectiveness and limited inter-institutional collaboration in response to existing threats and constraints.	Low	Y	As a risk, this was addressed in project design through promoting a number of capacity building and public awareness raising activities in support of relevant policy reforms directed at both key decision makers as well as the public at large and includes site visits to areas where policy related studies and related activities are being supported. Working directly with the Municipal mayor's office through the BCC will facilitate policy reform. To monitor performance, the project has integrated tracking tools (in its M&E system). During the project inception workshop a proposal to integrate these with well-defined triggers to ensure a timely integration of policy reforms into municipal policy frameworks will be introduced and discussed.	Biodiversity was mainstreamed in 13th and 14th FYP, which has provided the macro environment and framework for the guidance of biodiversity conservation in the next five years.	
3	Insufficient and timely provision of co-financing	Low	Y	Environmental protection is becoming a high priority issue at all political levels in China including the conservation of biodiversity. The availability of co-financing is not judged to be a significant issue, particularly in the relatively well-developed municipality such as Huangshan. This assessment is further supported by the high priority that the government is placing on ecotourism for the municipality's future development and economic well-being.	The partner has always provide co-financing timely. The total project co-financing has exceeded the targets.	

	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	<u>Climate Change.</u> Climate change as manifested through increased drought and heightened risk of forest fire could undermine the achievement of biodiversity conservation objectives	Low	Y	The project will integrate <i>inter-alia</i> climate risks and climate proofing measures into the NR management plan preparation process as well as the planning process of specific NRs to promote the integration of adaptation measures. Similarly, climate change variation will be taken into account in the monitoring programme and working with local communities in identification and piloting of alternative / sustainable livelihoods to account for climatic variability. The project will also forge linkages and synergies with on-going projects and efforts to mainstream adaptation and to contribute to the knowledge base through its information dissemination and public awareness activities.	Climate change has been considered during project implementation. At the government level, forest fire prevention, flood control and drought emergency action have always been the major tasks of the government.	

	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
5	<u>Invasive Species.</u> Forest pests (and other invasive species possibly associated with climate change) could affect the ecological “health” of the forest ecosystems targeted by the project.	Low	Y	The project will support a science based monitoring program to provide advance warning of possible outbreaks of pests and/or evidence of invasive species. Protocols will be established among NRs participating in the network for facilitate a coherent and cost-effective response to this risk.	The invasive species of the forest is under control. According to the ground monitoring report on the forest ecological environment in Huangshan in 2021, the areas where alien species frequently occur are mainly around the residential areas and the surrounding farmland, so it is necessary to strengthen the prevention of proliferation. In 2021 and 2022, Huangshan Municipality government set up mailboxes for publics to report on alien species. The agricultural department carried out regional prevention and control training, and carried out public alien species removal on the World Environment Day every year.	
6	<u>Currency Risk.</u> Significant fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may pose a risk to the achievement of all project outputs and outcomes.	Low	Y	This has been addressed through incorporating appropriate price contingencies in the project budget.	The national partner has provided sufficient co-financing to mitigate the risk.	

	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
7	<u>Capacity Risk.</u> The PMO does not have sufficient capacity or human resources to keep up the implementation speed.	M	N	FAO has recruited a national technical advisor to support the project management and implementation.	The project is successfully completed.	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	L	The project was completed on March 17, 2023.

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
<p>Recommendation 1:</p> <p>A. With regards to the co-management pilot projects, these should be reduced to three based on justification given and vetted in the meeting with the stakeholder and the visit to the pilots. The viability of the co-management sites are critical to showcase success and biodiversity-friendly practices. The scope of this endeavour was overambitious and the learning and adaptive management have determined that the three which have already started are the ones that should go forward. Focus should be on three pilot results, and on documenting and sharing for scaling good biodiversity management and other practices.</p> <p>B. Because the project is running out of time and needs to be accelerated, it will be important to consolidate all the IT, learning and monitoring, knowledge sharing and networking activities as one work area such that there are results contributing to the expected results on sustained learning. The MTE suggests the PMO immediately design and scale up the work on the knowledge NR networking, training and learning strategy—include a strategy for indirect strengthening of capacities of tiers three and four per the information management portal, schools and teacher training, the documenting and sharing of good practices and finally the development of web interface for data collection and a knowledge portal.</p>	<p>A.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2:</p> <p>A. Based on the delays in project implementation, the GEF/FAO/GOC in consultation with the Steering Committee should grant the project a no-cost extension for minimum of two years.</p> <p>B. As the Steering Committee and technical committees are not fully functioning to enable substantive FAO oversight and communications and there has been no effective formal way for FAO to guide or provide technical support, a critical priority is to establish a functioning project Steering Committee to oversee and guide implementation including to ensure the project has full staffing and fully negotiated adapted work plans linked to the log frame. The PMO can also amalgamate the two</p>	<p>A. The new National Technical Advisor was recruited by FAO in 2022 and supported the project implementation.</p>

<p>biodiversity technical groups. Only one is needed and they serve a similar function.</p> <p>C. In response to the issues flagged throughout this report concerning the lack of FAO technical oversight, the project must include a competent CTA to technically vet and accelerate the project implementation with an eye on the end results in two years. The CTA would: 1) conceptualize the work programme into the key areas discussed and consider larger strategic institutional contracts for implementation and 2) prioritize a review of technical implementation for good and negative practices i.e. invasive species, exclusion of marginalized groups and communities. The CTA position might be cost shared by FAO and Government of China. This position should remain until the end of the project and be jointly monitored by and GOC and the FAO Representation in China. The position profile is a proven advisor with knowledge of the interlinkages to forestry, communities fisheries and agriculture and the ability to put forth the GEF and FAO value added and support and institutionalize the cross sectoral approaches. If this is not agreed to, then as a fundamental MTE condition for success this project should be stopped.</p>	
<p>Recommendation 3:</p> <p>A. As flagged throughout the report, the project IT, monitoring system, network learning and sharing aspects are weak, and so a priority for technical assistance is: to scope an integrated monitoring system, undertake a knowledge and capacity needs assessment including the most relevant way to set up a NR network to meet project goals. The MTE discussed options for institutionalizing the network portal with the PM and implementing experts team and endorsed the option: to integrate three IT-based portals across components, namely, a computer-based NR network, an integrated monitoring system for Huangshan This would entail web monitoring for the species and knowledge learning platform into the currently government public promotion project “Digital Huangshan” as a cost-effective measure to sustain GEF/ FAO program results.</p> <p>B. Also, key would be the scoping of knowledge and learning needs of tiers three and four in consideration of the web design with functionality linked to the monitoring of fragile species work area. In relation to this problem, the PMO—with support of FAO—should take measures to network all NRs through the training plan. Additionally, the inclusive development of the learning network (knowledge needs and baseline study) should contribute to, and benefit from, the holistic Huangshan NR network planning and management in order not to scatter project work across components. In relation to the “learning” results, the PMO, supported by the LTO and CTA (TBH), should undertake a scoping of all biodiversity-friendly practices across the project area tiers one to four. They could review all management work and policies developed to ensure integration of key linkages and</p>	<p>A. Anhui Meitu Information Technology Co., Ltd. Completed its contract on biodiversity database and management system construction. At this moment the system running well and nature reserve network benefit from it.</p> <p>B. The Web-based activities was developed on the computer system, both the tiers three and four NRs were benefit from the online training and knowledge sharing.</p> <p>C. There is no more updates.</p> <p>D. The PMO, NTA and service providers such as Green Anhui jointly worked on knowledge management and communication.</p>

<p>learning from cases. A technical workshop can be held. This needs some thinking around the linkages to FAOs value added including peoples (focus on women’s) livelihoods, fisheries and forestry, and resilience approaches.</p> <p>C. To ensure that the expected results on gender are properly captured and reported, it is recommended that the PMO (with support of FAO) undertake gender assessment. A gender specialist can be integrated to develop a plan for priority gender mainstreaming across the co management pilots, and other activities: by linking work to national priorities, including Eco-Compensation and Ecological Poverty Reduction with gender considerations that fit with local</p> <p>D. In relation to the cross-cutting implementation gaps including capacity development, monitoring and communications, the PMO should hire a KM, communication and monitoring officer for the project. The PMO (supported by the FAO Representation in Beijing) should focus implementation and activities on visibility, documenting, sharing results-knowledge management and communicating. Since this project is even more relevant to the national priorities on biodiversity mainstreaming, the result can be shared to contribute to national policies on resilience and park priorities. The PMO can develop a communication and partnership strategy for scaling up learning including work with GEO Park and developing and targeting a bimonthly newsletter for sharing at the national and provincial levels. This work also includes the need to document and share the research and biodiversity-friendly practices and co-management cases: research can be shared broadly in journals. Through a project information network, a public awareness and education strategy can be devolved with schools economized by using a training of trainers approach with teachers. More public information can be disseminated by making concrete partnership and linkages in the geo-centre and by partnering with other NR media and learning activities, i.e. communicating project messages on billboards and creating new exhibits in the 12 NRs. Project results could be prepared to be showcased at COP 22 in two years’ time.</p> <p>E. In response to the need for better project reporting that imparts a better understanding of the project expected results to PMO staff, FAO Beijing host a results-based project management (RBM) training. It will be critical to ensure the RBM training is speaking to this project’s key messages, good practices and interlinkages, amplifying the GEF and FAO value added in biodiversity work- resilience strategies, digital finance, and innovation in technology, such as Alibaba partnership, fisheries, forestry, sustainability, women, livelihoods, and education and farmers schools on conservation agriculture.</p>	<p>E. There is no more updates.</p>
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<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>The following lists the criteria and indicators developed and revised for the project sustainability during July 2022-March 2023:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Institutional coordination mechanisms for conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity in the mountainous forest ecosystems of Huangshan Municipality promoted and established by the project will be further strengthened; 2. Huangshan Biodiversity Advisory Committee (BAC) established by the Project will continue to work together with the Huangshan National Park Development Task Force of Huangshan Administrative Committee. 3. The biodiversity conservation will be kept as the priority in the Huangshan Municipality Social and Economic Development Plan; 4. The NR Management Networks developed by the project will be further strengthened to improve the New NRs' management effectiveness in Huangshan Municipality after the optimization and integration of NRs in 2021.; 5. The computer based NR network will be further played as the major knowledge exchange platform and Integrated Information Management System in Huangshan Municipality; 6. The systematic scientific research monitoring system in Huangshan established by the project will be scaled up. 7. The demonstration results of NR co-management of the project will be further summarized and scaled up. 8. The model of biodiversity environmental education and public awareness raising carried out by the project will be largely expanded. 9. Based on the project achievements, the biodiversity value will be recognized by various departments, and will become an important value indicator for social and economic sustainable development together with the world-class natural landscape of Huangshan. 10. Project managers and other technical people at all levels who have participated in project training and capacity building activities will continue to play the key role in biodiversity.
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy 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		
Components and cost	N/A		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	N/A		
Financial management	N/A		
Implementation schedule	N/A		
Executing Entity	N/A		
Executing Entity Category	N/A		
Minor project objective change	N/A		
Safeguards	N/A		
Risk analysis	N/A		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	N/A		
Co-financing	N/A		
Location of project activity	N/A		
Other minor project amendment (define)	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	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
FAO	GEF Agency	Support and supervise project implementation	
Government institutions			
HSAC	Follow the Execution Agreement to manage and support the project; coordinate other stakeholders.	Coordinate and promote conservation policies, coordinate NR in cooperation and capacity building.	Coordinate the combination of BCC and forest chief system to achieve the coordination of conservation policy and management system
Bureau of Garden and Forests (BGF)	Chairing the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and daily project management	Complete the development of the annual regional scientific research monitoring system and the capacity building of the NRs.	
12 NRs	Developing and implementing co-management project	Completed the implementation of three co-management demonstration projects with Green Anhui and the Paradise International, and completed the network improvement and capacity building of the NRs	
NGOs²³			
Green Anhui	Provided training for NRs and supported co-management	Completed the preparation of the operation guide for co-management of nature reserves. The project, in collaboration with The Paradise International, Shenzhen, Green Anhui and other NGOs, implemented and completed the co-management of Datongcun and Shanglingcun community protected areas and co-management.	
Private sector entities			

²³ Non-government organizations

The Paradise International	Developed a new agriculture social enterprise to support local residents to develop alternative livelihood and increased the income around Jiulongfeng NR	Through alternative livelihood development, the income of communities around the NR has increased, benefiting nearly 5000 people.	
Others²⁴			
<i>New stakeholders identified</i>			

²⁴ 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.		No more updates for this reporting year.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women’s empowerment?		No more updates for this reporting year.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources		
b) improving women’s participation and decision making	Yes	Women participated in all kinds of project activities and decision making processes.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Women group has benefited from the project.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	No	The project collected data on female involvement in project activities.
Staff with gender expertise		
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>Knowledge management strategy was not required at the project design stage. PMO and service providers summarized and documented the major good practices during annual monitoring both in the field sites and online interviews. ;.</p> <p>The Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project was carried out during July 12 to August 11, 2022. Through the findings of the TE, the Lessons learned from the project were very well summarized, and reasonable conclusions and recommendations were described. The final TE report was disseminated to all stakeholders.</p> <p>The project Wrap-up meeting and the last PSC meeting was organized on April 27-28, 2023. More than 50 representatives from 38 governmental departments, organizations, research institutes, universities, nature reserves, local communities participated the meeting. The project promotional video, overall project execution status, project experience and lessons learnt, as well as the implementation experience in protected areas were communicated and exchanged at the meeting.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Knowledge management strategy was not required at the project design stage. PMO followed the project communication outputs to allocate project resources and developed partnership with NGOs, companies and governmental sectors.</p> <p>The communication events and facilities developed this year:</p> <p>In December 2022, invited by the Forestry Bureau of Guizhou Province, Huangshan World Heritage Management Department gave lectures in the 2022 Guizhou Provincial Online Training Course on the Protection and Management of World Natural Heritage and National Parks, and shared Huangshan's experience on biodiversity conservation and management practices and specific cases. Nearly 50 (14 women) management representatives from management organizations of world heritage sites and world geological parks in Guizhou Province attended the training.</p> <p>On February 12 and March 1 to 2, 2023, the 48th, 49th and 50th "Huangshan Nature Lecture", the science popularization activity were organized at Sanjiang Wetland of Tunxi, Tongkou Primary School and Taiping Lake Wetland respectively. The volunteers from Huangshan University, Huangshan World Biosphere Reserve and Huangshan local NGOs formed a science popularization team. About 200 primary and middle school students (about 84 girls) took part in these activities. During the activities, more than 500 copies of "Man and Biosphere Huangshan Album" and brochures of Huangshan World Biosphere Reserve were distributed to the students and general public.</p>

<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>		
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>web page: http://www.ahsgef.com Date base: http://119.3.202.16:8033/admin/index.aspx</p>	
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>		
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point’s name and contact details</p>	<p>Guo Ke tel: +86-15655972085, email: gkray@163.com</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.

There are no indigenous people in the project site.

13. Co-Financing Table

(Co-financing data)

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ²⁶	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Municipal Government	Huangshan Administrative Committee (HSAC)	Cash/in-kind	5,473,612	7,937,960	7,937,960	7,937,960
Municipal Government	Huangshan Municipality Bureau of Finance	Cash	3,900,000	8,080,123	8,080,123	8,080,123
County Government	Yixian County Bureau of Forestry	In-kind	88,200	98,700	98,700	98,700
Tourism Company	Huangshan Tourism Development Company	Cash	372,000	301,994		301,994

²⁵Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁶Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions)

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

Village Producer's Councils	Shanchacun Village of Tangkou Town, Fucun Village of Gengcheng Town, Chengcun Village of Jiaocun Town, Shanglingcun Village of Jiaocun Town, Lianguangcun Village of Hongxing Town,	In-kind	436,500	124,546	124,546	124,546
NGO	The Paradise	In-kind	0	1,725,981	1,725,981	1,725,981
other	Jiulongfeng Provincial PA	Cash/in-kind	0	548,520		548,520
GEF Agency	FAO	in kind	237,900	326,787	326,787	326,787
		TOTAL	10,508,212	18,817,824	18,294,097	18,817,824

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

The co-financing is much more than committed in the ProDoc.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

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

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

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