

## RESPONSE TO GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW COMMENTS of 9 Feb 2005

**Country:** China

**Project Title:** Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China

**GEFSEC Project ID:** 623

**UNDP Project ID:** 520

**Operational Program:** 2

**Implementing Agenc(ies):** UNDP

The following are the main comments provided in the GEFSEC review of 9 February 2005, and UNDP's responses thereto:

GEFSEC CONCEPT AGREEMENT REVIEW COMMENTS	RESPONSES FROM UNDP
<p><b>Indicators:</b> As noted before, the indicators under outcome C (appendix B3) do not provide conservation impact indicators at each site. All of them are process or policy level indicators. Although we agree that adaptive management is a useful approach, it is important to identify indicative impact indicators at the outset.</p>	<p>Outcome C (“Government agencies at local levels routinely take into account wetland biodiversity conservation in decision making and action at four wetland sites”) will mainstream wetland biodiversity conservation priorities into local governance systems rather than focusing primarily on direct conservation activities at the wetland sites. This approach is in accordance with GEF Strategic Priority BD-2, and represents a systemic approach to biodiversity conservation rather than a symptomatic attempt to conserve individual sites.</p> <p>The anticipated end-of-project situation is an improvement in the governance system (for which indicators are provided), which will ultimately result in significant conservation impact <b>post-project</b>. However the outcome in question does not focus on direct, hands-on conservation work at the project sites, and therefore it would be inappropriate to design conservation impact indicators to measure the progress of this component during the lifetime of the project itself.</p>

<b>GEFSEC CONCEPT AGREEMENT REVIEW COMMENTS</b>	<b>RESPONSES FROM UNDP</b>
<p><b>Coordination with related GEF projects:</b> Coordination and communication initiatives taken by the CTA is acknowledged. However, we consider it important that the project to have a more structured and regular interaction, not only at a personal level, with the related GEF wetland projects to share lesson learned and coordinate initiatives.</p>	<p>UNDP’s response to the GEFSEC comments of 20 December summarised the institutional structures that have been created by the Government of China to coordinate GEF-funded activities in the country. With regard to GEF wetlands projects elsewhere in the region or globally, interaction has been achieved both on an on-going personal level, as well as through formal study tours, fellowships and participation in international workshops and seminars. Details of the study tours and fellowships undertaken and workshops and seminars attended are provided in the Summary of Project Activities, Achievements and Expenditures in Annex 1, specifically in sub-annexes 6, 7 and 8. Given the limited project duration remaining in the redesigned project and the need to focus on specific, measurable impact, the Project Team did not consider it necessary to undertake significant new exchanges or collaborations, beyond what is described in the revised project document.</p> <p>At the regional and global level, the dissemination of best practices and sharing of lessons learned amongst projects such as this is coordinated by UNDP/GEF, through its Headquarters and Regional Coordination Units.</p>
<p><b>M &amp; E:</b> The responses have provided useful information. Considering the long standing problems that this project have faced, it is very important that UNDP country office and UNDP/GEF continue to provide strong monitoring and technical support as well as auditing of this project. Special attention also needs to be paid during the PIR/APR process based on the TAG report, so that the project is well monitored and necessary adjustments</p>	<p>The PM’s recommendations regarding the need for UNDP CO and UNDP/GEF to provide strong monitoring and technical support are acknowledged and will be acted upon.</p> <p>Project activities and expenditures during the period the project was operational (prior to the MTR recommendation that project implementation be halted) are detailed in Annex 1, (a briefing document prepared for the MTR). Activities subsequent to the MTR- primarily the redesign process- are described in the 2004 PIR, which is appended as Annex 2.</p>

GEFSEC CONCEPT AGREEMENT REVIEW COMMENTS	RESPONSES FROM UNDP
<p>are made to the project. In addition, as noted, the GEF Secretariat would like to see a brief list of project output/outcome and expenditures to date for its record and review.</p>	
<p><b>Insitutional arrangement, staffing, and project timeframe:</b> The response is well taken and understood. However, we would like to note that the limited time frame would not hamper to ensure development of a strong national and local level implementation mechanisms as well as to select competent staff in an open competitive process.</p>	<p>The project implementation mechanisms and implementation teams for the redesigned project will be based upon the pre-existing structures already in place, and will therefore not require much time to reactivate. The time frame issue will be monitored closely, and if necessary a no-cost extension may be agreed at the end of the first year.</p>

## Annex 1:

# **Summary of Project Activities, Achievements and Expenditures up to Nov/Dec 2002 (pre-MTR)**

## **Summary**

“Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China” is the largest international cooperation project for wetland conservation in China so far. Its total input is US\$ 34,578,324, including a US\$ 11,689,000 GEF grant through the UNDP, a US\$ 2,592,000 donation from the Australian Government, and a US\$ 20,297,324 co-financing from the Government of China. The project life is six years from December 6, 1999 until the end of 2005. A GEF Wetland Project Office has been set up in the State Forestry Administration as the National Executing Agency. It is expected that the project will demonstrate how to remove barriers to effective conservation of wetland biodiversity at four sites and aims to secure the conservation of globally significant wetland biodiversity in China.

The project has progressed well on the whole with the joint efforts of all involved parties since it was incepted in July 2002. Project objectives of this stage have been properly achieved.

With regard to project management, project executing and implementing agencies have well been established and enhanced; a series of management rules have been worked out; a number of important meetings have been held in line with the schedule, such as the Project Inception Workshop, the first TPR Meeting, the Inception Workshop of Sub-contract 1, 2 and 3, and the Project Leading Group Meetings; the project’s monitoring & evaluation guidelines and index system have been developed; and the Six-Year, Annual and Quarterly Work Plans have been formulated to ensure successful implementation of project activities.

Respecting training component, total 41 in-country training workshops have been held and 1,356

person-times have participated in these workshops; 43 person-times have conducted or are conducting their in-country fellowships; 11 persons are learning for academic degrees; 5 national study tours with 44 participants have been organized. Expenditure of these four types of training activities accounts for 32.85% of the budget; 4 overseas study tours with 32 person-times have been organized and 85.33% of the budget has been spent; 3 persons have completed their overseas fellowships and 19.14% of the budget has been spent. 9 person-times have participated in different national and overseas workshops. The training activities have been conducted strictly in accordance with the Training Plan and have achieved good results.

Regarding the technical assistance, 24 person-times of international consultants and 121 person-times of national consultants have been recruited with 41 technical reports produced.

As for the equipment procurement, a total of 496 sets of office, communication and patrolling equipment have been procured. The equipment has cost \$1,190,300 which accounts for 65.13% of the budget for procurement.

With regard to sub-contracts, the whole bidding process has been completed. Sub-contract 1 and 3 are progressing well. Sub-contract 2 was suspended, because the original design could not ensure the achievement of project objectives. Sub-contract 4 is still in the contracting stage.

And regarding financial issues, all the financial management rules have been strictly followed. The implementation ratio was 88.87% in 2000 and 97.18% in 2002, which got a good appraisal from the State Auditing Administration. A total of \$4,881,111 of GEF/Third Party fund has been spent, accounting for 34.18% of the budget by the end of the third quarter of 2002. A total of \$6,279,6000 of national co-funding has been spent, accounting for 30.94% of the whole budget.

Some outputs have already been produced through the implementation of the project. For example, the management and technical capacity of the involved staff has been greatly improved through training activities; equipment procured by the project has been widely used for patrolling, biodiversity monitoring and scientific research; sub-contract 1 has completed the preparation of

base maps and has established a GIS Mapping Unit for CPMU and each of the PPMUs; sub-contract 3 has completed the evaluation of water resources needs in Honghe National Nature Reserves; regulations concerning wetland conservation have been formulated by the governments at different levels.

It can be concluded that all the activities except those of sub-contract 2 and 4 have been fulfilled in accordance with the work plans with good results achieved.

However, some problems have been identified during the project implementation process, which should be solved as early as possible. These problems include: roles of PPMUs and NRs for this project have not been fully brought into play; the original designs of sub-contract 2 are not reasonable; the current budget for project dissemination is not sufficient; and Activity 6.2.2 has a little to do with the project objective.

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# 1 Status of the Project

China has over 63 million hectares of wetlands, including some of global significance such as Sanjiang Plains in Heilongjiang and Dongting Lakes in Hunan. They support a rich and unique biological diversity, acting as the important sites for the stopover of the migratory waterfowl from East Asian-Australian and Central Asia flyways and breeding and staging sites for many rare and endangered birds.

The wetlands offer great social and economic benefits to the local communities, including food, medicine and clean water. In addition, wetlands play an important role in micro-climate stabilization, flood mitigation, securing ground water supply and in economically important activities such as water transport (shipping), and therefore facilitating the sustainable development of the local areas and the whole country.

Wetlands in China and the biodiversity they support are under constant threat of degradation. Between 1950-1980, the area of freshwater lakes in China decreased by 11%. In the last 40 years, about 75% of China's mangrove wetlands disappeared. Nearly 40% of international importance are under moderate or heavy treat. China has increasingly recognized the importance of conserving the wetland biodiversity and has taken significant steps to protect it. In 1992, China ratified the Ramsar Convention and since then, China has been fulfilling the obligations of the Convention. In 1995 China launched the National Wetland Conservation Action Plan. By 1996, a total of 152 wetland protected areas, covering over 1.13 million hectares and representing all known wetland ecosystems in China has been established and approved by appropriate central and provincial authorities. At key sites, and with international financial assistance, China has launched major environmental engineering works to restore the physical and ecological characteristics of these sites. Despite these measures adopted, the biodiversity of wetland sites in china remains under a complex and diverse array of threats.

This proposed project will demonstrate to remove the major threats to the wetland biodiversity at the four project sites ( Sanjiang Plains, Ruoergai Marshes, Dongting Lakes and Yancheng Coastal Marshes) and extend the lessons and experiences learned to the rest sites of the whole country. Upon completion of the project, the biodiversity and ecosystems in the four project sites will be secured. The authorities at national and provincial levels will be strengthened to ensure the sustainability of the project. New programs will be developed that will integrate the biodiversity conservation with socio-economic development. A provincial and national mechanism will be established to feed the results from grassroots into national policy and disseminate results nationally.

## 1.1 Identifiers

Official Project Title	Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China
UNDP project number	CPR/98/G32
Region	Asia and Pacific
Host Country	People's Republic of China
Focal Area	Wetland, nature reserve? biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; Protected Area System Management; environmental education, alternative livelihoods, policy formulation, legislation and enforcement, training and institutional strengthening
Operational Program: OP2?	Freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems
Date of entry in WP( MM/ DD/ YY):	01/01/99
ProDoc Signature Date? MM/ DD/ YY	12/06/99
Duration( months)	72

## 1.2 Brief Project Introduction

The four representative but different wetland sites of global significance in wetland biodiversity that have been selected are: Sanjiang Plains in Heilongjiang Province, a low-lying alluvial floodplain originally consisting of sedges and reed marshes, wet grass meadows, ox-bow lakes, riverine scrub and wooded hummocks of birch and poplar; Ruoergai Marshes transbounding Sichuan and Gansu Provinces, at an altitude of 3,400-3,900 m, comprising peat bogs, sedge marshes, lakes and wet and dry grasslands interspersed with low hills; Yancheng Coastal Marshes of inter-tidal mudflats, salt marsh reed beds and marshy grasslands in Jiangsu Province; Dongting Lake in Hunan Province, a vast complex of freshwater lakes, inter-connecting rivers and drainage channels. Eleven nature reserves are included in the sites.

The activities that have been undertaken by the Project are as follows:

At the project sites, biodiversity is being analyzed and described using GIS based biodiversity overlays; Boundaries of the nature reserves will be redefined to incorporate the new biodiversity hotspots; New PAS management plans that are based on ecological, social, economic considerations, and include participation of all stakeholders and communities involvement have been or are being prepared and will be implemented; integration of biodiversity conservation and

sustainable use will be demonstrated; biodiversity-friendly land-use planning and agricultural development outside the nature reserves will be demonstrated by using biodiversity overlays; alternative livelihoods aimed at poverty alleviation will be identified and developed for the local people by provision of micro-credit and training; public awareness of the wetland values and functions are being raised by means of environmental education; staff training programme is being implemented for capacity-building, including national and international study tours, workshops, fellowships and courses.

### *1.3 Executing Agency*

**Type:** government

**Name:** GEF Wetland Project Office of State Forestry Administration(SFA)

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### 1.5 Financial Data

Funding source	Institutional name	Acronym	Amount(US\$)
GEF funding	Global Environment Facility	GEF	11,689,000
Co-financing			
? UNDP			
? UN agencies			
? Multilateral donors			
? Third party	Australian Agency for International Development	AusAID	2,592,000
? Government	the Government of China	Govt.	20,297,324
Total co-financing			22,889,324
Total funding for Project			34,578,324

## 2 Objective and Role of the Mid-Term Review for the Project

As a major component of the project implementation, the Mid-Term Review(MTR) of projects funded by UNDP/GEF will be conducted in line with the requirement of UNDP/GEF. It is intended to identify the problems in the project design, assess progress towards the achievement of objectives, identify and document the experiences and lessons and provide recommendations to improve the project. The MTR covers all aspects of a project, including project management, training, technical assistance, subcontracts and financial management, etc.

The MTR of the Project was proposed by UNDP early September 2002 and after consultation with the executing and implementing agencies it was decided the MTR be conducted afterwards. CPMU recognizes the importance of the MTR. We would like to work closely with the review team, sharing with the evaluators outputs of the project achieved so far, the outstanding issues and proposals. We trust all these issues can be accommodated. All the comments and recommendations made by the evaluators will be carefully considered and implemented appropriately.

The project was initiated on 6 December 1999. Thanks to the joint efforts made by the relevant parties, the project progressed well and some outputs were achieved. The following is the details for the project implementation and progress of the project.

## 3 Project Implementation and Progress

### 3.1 *Project Management*

#### 3.1.1 Establishment and Enhancement of the Organizations

According to the Project Document, a GEF Wetland Project Office (GEFWPO) of the State Forestry Administration (SFA), executes the project through the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU). As stipulated in the National Executing Manual developed by UNDP and China International Center for Economic and Technological Exchanges (CICETE), CPMU is supervised by a National Project Director (NPD) and a National Project Manager (NPM) is responsible for the management of the daily operation of the Project. A Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) was internationally recruited to assist with the implementation of the project. Other staff of CPMU include a National Biodiversity Advisor, a Central Site Coordinator, Administrative Assistant, Training Manager, Translator, Accountant and Secretary.

At the provincial level, a Wetland Management Authority (WMA) and a Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) was established for each of the five provinces at the project sites. A Provincial Site Coordinator and a national United Nations Volunteer (UNV) were recruited for each PPMU to enhance the coordination and provide technical support. A wetland project office was set up in each nature reserve, headed by the Head of each reserve. Capable and responsible staff were recruited for all the agencies. Up until now, all the Project management units are running well.

The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and CICETE are the co-implementing agencies of the Project. UNOPS is responsible for the recruitment of international specialists and the related issues pursuant to a Letter of Agreement signed between GEFWPO and UNOPS on 1

February 2000. Implementation of subcontract 4 that concerns the development of alternative livelihoods is pursuant to the Letter of Agreement of October 2000 between GEFWPO and CICETE. Guidance of the Project implementation is also sought from the NEX manual.

For the organization chart of the project implementation, see Sub-Annex 1.

### 3.1.2 Project Inception Workshop

The GEFWPO, SFA organized the Project Inception Workshop in Beijing on 18-20 July 2000. At the workshop, the main topics covered were review and modification of the Five-Year and the Annual Workplan from July 2000 to June 2001 and relevant implementation methods. Over 70 delegates from Project Leading Group (PLG), Project provinces and the nature reserves attended the workshop. Mr Ma Fu, Head of the PLG delivered a keynote address and speeches were also made by the representatives from the Ministry of Finance (MOF), UNDP and project provinces respectively. Ten mainstream domestic news media, including CCTV reported on the meeting. The Inception Workshop marked the official launching of the Project.

### 3.1.3 The First Project Tri-Partite Review Meeting

The first Tri-Partite Review (TPR) Meeting was held in Ruoergai, Sichuan on 4 August 2001. Representatives from Australian Agency of International Development (AusAid), UNDP/GEF Asia-Pacific Office, UNDP-China Country Office, MOF, CICETE, SFA, UNOPS - Kuala Lumpur, GEFWPO, CPMU and local agencies of Sichuan province participated in the meeting.

The meeting was chaired by the National Executive Director Mr Lin Jin,. At the meeting, the NPD Mr Liu Guoqiang reported the progress of the project implementation over the previous year and Mr Yan Chenggao, NPM briefed the Annual Workplan from July 2001 to June 2002. It was agreed that despite some problems and difficulties in the initial stage of the project, the project was implemented basically in line with the overall plan and significant outputs were generated. The Annual Workplan was considered to be appropriate and practical. Recommendations were also proposed on how to improve the project management to achieve the objective of the Project. The first TPR meeting was highly successful.

### 3.1.4 Annual Working Meeting 2001 and Implementation of the Decisions and Recommendations of the First TPR Meeting

The Annual Working Meeting 2001 was held on 18-19 October, 2001 after the first TPR meeting. Representatives from the member agencies of the Project attended the meeting, which was chaired by Mr Lin Jin, Executive Director. Leaders from the Department of Wildlife Conservation and

Department of International Cooperation, SFA delivered keynote speeches.

At the meeting, Mr Liu Guoqiang, NPD briefed the decisions and recommendations made at the first TPR meeting. So far, decisions and recommendations put forward by the first TPR meeting have been implemented accordingly.

1) Implementation plan and financial budget were adjusted in response to the extension of the Project from 5 years to 6 years.

2) Functions of the implementing agencies and staff at all levels have been further clarified. The Terms of Reference (TORs) for Wetland Management Authorities (WMAs) have been prepared before submitting to NPD and UNDP for approval so as to strengthen their role in government's participation in wetland conservation, policy making and coordination in the project. Implementing offices at all levels have prepared TORs and defined the duties for their staff.

3) A WMA meeting was held at each project province to study the issues in project implementation and solutions were proposed.

4) The website for the Project at <http://www.wetland-gef-cpr98.org> in Chinese and English versions was launched on 1 January 2002 to disseminate the results and update the progress of the project.

5) People at the local levels, rather than the GEF CPMU alone, have been increasingly involved in the planning process. This ensures the project activities meet the actual needs of the local people and has, in effect, helped the implementation of the project.

6) A full-time translator and a training manager have been recruited for CPMU.

7) Dissemination of the Project has been strengthened by all means.

8) Greater steps have been taken to raise the co-financing funds and the management of co-financing funds has been enhanced, resulting in a higher rate of availability in 2002 than that of 2001.

### 3.1.5 Project Advisory Committee Meetings

GEFWPO organized four Project Advisory Committee (PAC) Meetings on 18 December 2000, 26 July 2001, 18 January 2002 and 30 August 2002 respectively. At these meetings, the progress of the project was reported and the workplans of the second halves of the years were reviewed by the representatives from member agencies of PAC.

### 3.1.6 Publicity and Dissemination of the Project

#### ? **Compilation of Project Newsletters**

Project newsletters were compiled and released to keep the member agencies of Project Leading Group informed of the updates and achievement of the project and enhance the coordination and communication among the relevant institutions.

#### **? Design and Launching of Website for the Project**

The GEF Wetland Project Office launched the website in November 2001 and opened it in both Chinese and English versions on 1 January, 2002 to strengthen the dissemination of the project and enable the relevant agencies to better access the project progress. The website was praised highly for its new design and substantial contents. Introduction about all the project sites, the progress of project implementation and management and outputs of the project have been frequently updating on the website.

#### **? Publicity and Dissemination of the Project through News Media**

When the project was officially launched at the Inception Workshop on 18-20 July, 2000, ten domestic media, including CCTV and China Daily reported the project on its objective, goal and significant role for the contribution of national wetland conservation. At the project sites, the local news media also reported the project activities, including training workshops and field visits by the specialists, etc.

#### **? Design and Distribution of Project Brochures**

To disseminate the project, the project brochures were produced in mid 2002 to give basic information about the project. The brochures for Sanjiang, East Dongting Lake, Ruergai and Dafeng Nature Reserves were also produced and distributed.

#### **? Raising Public Awareness through the Environmental Education Centers**

Such nature reserves as Sanjiang, Honghe, Dafeng, Yancheng and Dongting Lakes have been taking steps to raise public awareness through the environmental education centers and substantial results have been generated thereof.

### **3.1.7 Project Monitoring and Evaluation**

According to the Project Document, monitoring and evaluation of the progress of the project is crucial for the success of the project. Since the holding of the first TPR meeting priority was given to this issue and some outputs have been achieved as follows.

- Since November 2001, a professional and experienced national consultant was recruited by CPMU to be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of this project;
- The national consultant made some modifications on the evaluation indicators proposed by

the international consultant. New indicators were developed to monitor the progress of each output and activity and a clearly -defined table linking the outputs, activities and the progress and evaluation indicators was designed.

- After comments on the evaluation indicators by the Provincial Site Coordinators, the Directors of the PPMUs and nature reserves and Managers of the subcontracts, the national consultant made further revisions on the indicators.
- Monitoring and evaluating the progress of each component of the project has been undergoing as per the specified evaluation indicators. For details, see Sub-Annex 2.

## **3.2 Training**

As a major component of the project, training is considered to be crucial to the achievement of the overall objective and each activity of the project. By 30 September, 2002, 41 national training workshops were conducted with a total of 1356 person-times trained; 43 person-times and 11 persons were trained for in -country fellowships and academic degrees; 5 national study tours were organized with 44 person-times. Under these four items, 32.85% of the budget has been expended. So far, 32 person-times went for 4 international study tours and 3 staff for the international fellowships, the expenditures accounted for 54.0% and 19.14% of the budgets respectively. In addition, 9 persons attended the national and international workshops, seminars and symposiums. All these training activities were conducted strictly in accordance with the training plan and satisfactory results were achieved.

### **3.2.1 Training Needs Analyses**

During the early stage of the project, four international consultants and their national counterparts separately conducted Training Needs Analyses (TNA) at each of the four project sites and produced four TNA reports. These reports were combined into one by one of the four international consultants. But due to poor knowledge about the actual situation of China for the international consultants and also due to different approaches adopted and lack of communication among these consultants, this TNA by the international consultant was actually unworkable. CPMU had to invite a national consultant who is experienced in training ,nature conservation, wetland resource inventory and monitoring to produce a new one. On the basis of the TNA reports and the results of further review, a new, practical Training Program that met the actual needs of the project sites was prepared and training was conducted on the basis of this Program.

### 3.2.2 Project Training

Pursuant to the TNA and training program, implementing agencies at different levels organized and provided training to the staff of the implementing agencies and other stakeholders. By applying what they have learned at the training workshops, these trainees have been playing an important role in improving the wetland biodiversity conservation and administration. Generally speaking, remarkable achievements were made for the training. The following is the details of the training.

#### **? National Training Workshops** (see Sub-Annex3: List of the National Training Workshops)

Most of the staff from the implementing agencies of the project, particularly the staff of the nature reserve and local communities were provided with national training. International and national trainers were recruited to train these participants through a combined approach, such as classroom learning, multi-media presentation, case study, group discussion and field visit. At these training workshops, the actual situation of each project site was fully taken into account and the teaching materials that addressed this issue were produced and distributed. Satisfactory results were achieved.

In principle, the national training workshops were conducted in line with the Training Program and adjusted when necessary. To ensure the quality of the training workshop, qualified trainers were selected with clear TORs. Trainings were arranged well with a clear objective, good schedule and specifically-prepared training material. Trainers were requested to prepare and submit their final mission reports to CPMU after the workshop.

So far, a total of 1356 person-times were provided with national training, mainly on the basic knowledge for wetland conservation. Generally speaking, satisfactory results were achieved. For instance, through the training of computer basics and Internet application, most of the project staff can use the computer or send emails; After the training of formulation of protected area management plans, the participants acquired the related concept and approaches and assisted the international and national specialists in developing the management plans for some nature reserves; Such concepts as PRA and co-management were also introduced to the nature reserves; and after the training of patrolling, the administration of nature reserves established their rules and archives on patrolling; and through the training of basic knowledge of wetlands and eco-tourism, the local people raised their awareness of wetland conservation. All of these contributed to the project implementation.

#### **? In-country Fellowships** (See Sub-Annex4: List of In-country Fellowships)

National fellowships were provided in collaboration with the universities, research institutes and nature reserves to the staff responsible for research and monitoring. It lasted for 3 to 6 months.

From the second half year of 2001, 29 persons have completed their fellowships and 14 persons are currently learning. The majors included wildlife management, ecology, animal research, basic biology, wetland biodiversity, computer and GIS, meteorology, eco-tourism, bird breeding, foreign languages, etc. Good results were generated for most of the fellowships.

Take Mr Tian Xiangguo from Sanjiang National Nature Reserve for instance. After his 6-month fellowship of meteorology ended, he set up an observation station for the nature reserve and provided data for the scientific research;

Another example was Mr Yuan Guoqiang from Dafeng Milu National Nature Reserve. He dedicated himself to the protection and development of Pere David's Deer with the expertise learned in the fellowship. It should be mentioned that most of the trainees for the fellowship of English had bad English background, but they cherished the opportunity and studied very hard in the six months' fellowships. Most of them are able to speak and read English now.

#### **? National Training for Academic Degrees ( see**

Sub-Annex 5, List of the National Training for Academic Degrees )

Some staff at the key posts from the implementing agencies were provided with national training for academic degrees. They registered in the institutions of higher education on wetland research, attended the courses and were awarded academic degrees.

Up to now, 11 persons in the project have passed the national entrance examinations for bachelor, master or doctoral degrees. Their majors included biodiversity conservation, zoology and biology, etc.

#### **? International and National Study Tours(see Sub-Annex 6: List of International and National Study Tours)**

A national study tour is intended to learn the best practices and experiences of project management, wetland monitoring, land-use planning, infrastructure development, eco-tourism, public education, alternative livelihood and habitat restoration, etc. in the relevant institutions of research and other nature reserves. In this way it can promote the exchanges and cooperation between different institutions and nature reserves. During this reporting period, 44 persons participated in the national study tours.

An international study tour is organized for the decision-makers. They visited these countries which have made remarkable achievements in wetland conservation and management, particularly on the policies, the coordination mechanism, the public education training, information sharing, monitoring and research, etc. During this reporting period, 32 person-times joined the international

study tours.

? **International Fellowships** (see Sub-Annex 7: List of the International Fellowship)

International fellowships are provided to the staff of the implementing agencies who are proficient in English and experienced in wetland biodiversity conservation, sustainable development and project management. They are sent to the international organizations or research institutes for 3 to 6 months to expand foreign exchanges and cooperation.

Up to now, for most of the technical staff of the project, the levels of their English are not good enough for the international fellowship, so only three staff were sent for the international fellowships. They learned the wetland evaluation, socio-economic analysis, wetland restoration, biodiversity assessment, GIS, log-frame and project management, etc. Through the training, they have improved their expertise, project management skills and English, which is greatly helpful to the project implementation.

? **National and International Seminars** ( see Sub-Annex 8, List of National and International Seminars)

National seminars are provided to the management so that they can be kept informed of the expertise and latest development in some certain areas on wetland conservation and sustainable development.

International workshops, seminars and symposiums are intended to get the updated information, learn the best practices and experiences and expand communication and cooperation on wetland conservation and sustainable development.

Up to now, 9 persons attended the national and international seminars.

### **3.3 *Technical Assistance***

In accordance with the Project design and Annual Workplan, international and national specialists were required to provide technical assistance. Recruitment of competent specialists is of critical importance and great care was taken in the preparation of their TORs and in the selection of specialists. Following the Agreement between GEFWPO and UNOPS and the arrangement of UNDP, a CTA is internationally recruited. During the early phase of the project implementation, Mr Darell Sequeira was appointed as CTA and started his mission since 10 June, 2000. He resigned his post since December 2001. Mr Andrew Laurie replaced him afterwards and has been working for this project since May, 2002.

For each short-term international specialist, a TOR was prepared according to the Project Document by CPMU. UNOPS sent the CVs of the applicants of potential candidates for each post to CPMU and after analysis and discussion, the preferred candidates were recommended by CPMU to UNOPS and finally recruited by UNOPS. The detailed TOR was prepared according to the format provided by UNOPS, highlighting the scope and expertise for the mission. This provided a solid foundation for the recruitment of competent specialists.

Each international short-term specialist has at least one national counterpart recruited by the GEFWPO. The TORs for most of the national specialists were prepared by the project management in collaboration with the international specialists. In some cases the international and national specialists shared the TOR and jointly prepared and submitted their reports to CPMU.

Up to now, a total of 165 international and national specialists have been recruited and 41 reports have been prepared and submitted. These topics ranged from TNA, socio-economic assessment, environmental economic appraisal to biodiversity survey and assessment, protected area

management plan and bidding document for subcontracts awarding, etc. Most of the specialists worked very hard and their outputs were commended. However, some international specialists did not work according to their TORs and the quality of their reports was poor. For details about the schedule of the consultants and the list of their reports, see Sub-Annex 9.

### *3.4 Subcontracts*

Procurement of services for first three of the four sub-contracts listed below was started by advertisement in the China Daily on 7th December 2000 and the process of selection had completed by the end of 2001.

Sub-contract 1: Demonstrating Biodiversity Friendly Land Use Planning through Preparation of Biodiversity Overlays;

Sub-contract 2: Public Awareness, Environmental Education and Outreach in Wetland Areas;

Sub-contract 3: The Restoration and Management of Honghe N.N.R. Hydrology;

Sub-Contract 4: Developing Alternative Livelihood Schemes for Local Communities in and around Four Wetland Sites.

The bidding process started in mid November, 2000 as planned in the Project Work Plan. The GEF Wetland Project Office of SFA authorized the CPMU to be fully responsible for the organization of bidding of these sub-contracts except for sub-contract 4 which is implemented by CICETE in accordance with relevant documents and agreements. Two international bidding experts, their national counterpart specialists/advisers, other national specialists, under the supervision of the CPMU have collaborated in the implementation of the bidding process. In line with the bidding procedures in the NEX manual, the bidding process was composed of three phases - pre-qualification phase, bid preparation phase and final selection and contract-signing phase and has progressed in accordance with the principle of impartiality, fairness and openness. The GEF Wetland Project Office of the State Forestry Administration signed contracts with sub-contractor 1 the Changchun Institute of Geography of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, sub-contractors 2 Wetlands International-China Programme and Anzdec Ltd., and sub-contractor 3 the Heilongjiang Academy of Agricultural Reclamation and Planning in end of 2001.

An Inception Workshop of sub-contract 1, 2 and 3 was held in January 2002 and indicated the official launching of the first three sub-contracts. A total of 47 representatives from the Project Leading Group member agencies, some of the staff of Executing Agency and Implementing Agency, PPMU directors and Provincial Site Coordinators, Heads of Expert Groups of Sub-Contract 1, 2 and 3, responsible persons of Sub-Contractor 1, 2 and 3 participated in the workshop. The workshop discussed the Inception Reports of the three sub-contracts and stressed

that sub-contractors should actively involve PPMUs and NRs in the project implementation to ensure achieving project objectives. This workshop has enhanced the communication between sub-contractors and PPMUs and has laid a consolidated foundation for sub-contract implementation.

So far sub-contractor 1 the Changchun Institute of Geography conducted a survey of information already in existence at the sites in end of 2001 and completed its Inception Report in December 2001; completed the preparation of base maps and established a GIS data base and mapping unit in CPMU and each PPMUs; and completed their Training Needs Analysis in October 2002. Other activities are progressing well in line with their work plan.

The original TOR of sub-contract 2 put undue stress on report writing but gave insufficient attention to the practical activities in the site. This will inevitably harm the achievement of project objectives. In view of this situation, sub-contract 2 was suspended from 2 April, 2002. The CPMU discussed many times with two sub-contractors concerning revision of the TOR and strategies for future implementation in May 2002. The CPMU produced the revised TOR in early June and sent it to sub-contractors for their comments. Wetlands International-China Programme accepted the revised TOR in principle but the Anzdec Ltd. decided to withdraw from the contract in July 2002 because they thought it was difficult for them to make profit from the work. In accordance with the Contract, in this case the Project Management shall reimburse the Contractor for all reasonable costs incurred by the Contractor prior to the suspension of the contract. The CPMU has reached agreement with Anzdec Ltd. on the final financial settlement, however, consensus has not been reached with Wetlands International-China Programme (this issue will be discussed in details in Chapter 4).

Sub-contractor 3 the Heilongjiang Academy of Agricultural Reclamation and Planning produced their Inception Report in December 2002. They held a Training Workshop on Hydrological Monitoring in Honghe State Farm from 9-11 April, 2002. A detailed hydrological assessment of current water resource use and management in and around Honghe NNR was completed in June, 2002. A detailed water resources needs analysis for the Honghe area was completed in August 2002 to ensure the maintenance of wetland ecosystem viability and survival of important biodiversity. Hydrological monitoring sites have been identified for establishment of water monitoring stations in and around Honghe NNR and continuous monitoring regimes and guidelines of surface and ground water resources in Honghe NNR was developed in April, 2002. A Training Needs Analysis Report was produced in August 2002. Other activities are progressing well.

Sub-contract 4 is implemented by CICETE in accordance with relevant documents and

agreements. The bidding process has almost completed and currently CICETE is negotiating with the sub-contractor WWF on contracting issues and revision of TOR.

### *3.5 Provision of Equipment*

In line with the specifications and procedures in the National Executing Manual, the GEFW PO of SFA has procured 496 sets of equipment, including equipment for office, patrolling, communication, monitoring, and research and vehicles. (for the List of the Equipment, see Sub-Annex 10).

At the early stage of the project, CPMU developed the Regulation for the Administration of Project Funds according to the requirement of NEX and the actual situation of this project. Then a regulation on the management of equipment was prepared and distributed to meet the needs of the project implementation and the project sites. Provision and maintenance of the equipment was clearly defined in the regulation, the following is the details.

? The equipment procured under UNDP projects is mainly classified into two main groups: expendable and non-expendable. Expendable equipment denotes those items that have a short life span or routinely consumed and have low unit cost; Non-expendable equipment refer to the items that can be used at least for five years and normally costing more than US\$500.

? The equipment and facilities procured under the project can only be used for the project and cannot be resold or redistributed. According to the NEX, in the process of project implementation, all the equipment and facilities procured with the donation of GEF shall remain property of GEFWPO, SFA until formally transferred when the project ends. Other units or individuals rather than the project executing and implementing agencies are not allowed to occupy or use the equipment.

? The project implementing agencies at different levels are requested to arrange for receiving equipment in line with the requirement of GEF Wetland Project Office, SFA.

? The equipment procured under the project shall be managed by the implementing agencies at national, provincial and site levels.

? The implementing agencies at different levels should list the equipment supplied under the project into the fixed asset of the unit and be responsible for the care, proper use and maintenance of the equipment. A sound system for drawing and returning of equipment have been established

and such statements as inventory list and checking list have been prepared promptly.

? The implementing agencies at all levels shall make an inventory of the equipment listed in the fixed assets at least once each year, ensuring that the number, quality, use and value are clearly defined and that the accounting records are consistent with the inventory records.

? All the equipment shall be attached with the project logo, with logo painted for the expensive equipment. If there are losses incurred when using the equipment, any unit or individual who is responsible for the losses should report to the CPMU and make compensation according to the arranged cost.

Up until now, the PPMUs and nature reserves have been supplied with office equipment and other equipment used for biodiversity inventory, monitoring and evaluation, patrolling, public education, research, remote sensing and mapping and GIS, etc. This was conducive to the operation and administration of the nature reserves.

### *3.6 Infrastructure Development*

In accordance with the Project Document, the infrastructure development of the project sites shall be funded by national co-financing. Administrations of the nature reserves have taken great steps to raise co-financing in collaboration with the relevant agencies at central, provincial or prefectural and county levels to support the infrastructure development such as office building, education center, management station, monitoring station, watching tower, patrolling roads and the guest house, etc. Since not all the funds of co-financing required are made available for all the nature reserves, there exists some difference for the infrastructure development among the nature reserves. For details, see Sub-Annex 11.

### *3.7 Policy and Legislation*

One of the major objectives of the project is to demonstrate the wetland conservation at the four project sites, identify the lessons and experiences and propose recommendations to the appropriate governmental agencies on the formulation of national policies, laws and regulations on wetland conservation and management.

In this regard, great efforts and progress have been made by the Department of Wildlife Conservation, SFA. The Department is currently formulating and revising the National Regulation on Wetland Conservation. Some visions and outputs of the project, particularly the integration of

biodiversity conservation and local economic development will be incorporated into the regulation.

At the provincial level, some outputs have also been achieved by the five provinces at the project sites. Take Heilongjiang for instance. Since 2001, the provincial government has incorporated wetland conservation into the legislation process. It is expected that Heilongjiang Regulation on Wetland Conservation will be issued and implemented in 2003. In Gansu Province, draft Regulation on Wetland Conservation was completed for review and comments. A seminar is scheduled to be held in December, 2002 to revise and finalize the draft Regulation for approval.

### ***3.8 Availability of Co-financing and Their Expenditures***

According to the Project Document, the national co-financing funds are mainly spent to cover the expenditure of the project personnel and the costs for protected area system operation and management. Up to now, US\$6.2796 million of national co-financing funds has been expended, accounting for 30.94% of the total input. Co-financing funds were mostly used to improve the infrastructure in the nature reserves and increase the capacity-building. Details of the availability and expenditure of national co-financing funds is listed in Sub-Annex 12.

### ***3.9 Financial Management***

High priority was given to the compliance of financial management with the Project Document, the National Executing Manual and the relevant national financial regulations.

In order to strengthen the management of GEF grant and assure proper project implementation, four financial management methods were established by the Executing Agency that are compliant with the NEX Manual and the actual situation of the project. These are Fund Management Method in September 2000; Fund Drawing and Reimbursement Method in September 2000; GEF Grant Accounting Method in September 2000; and Co-financing Accounting Method in December 2000, which have specified the fund management, asset management, staff assignment, drawing and reimbursement, archive maintenance and financial settlement.

Pursuant to these methods, the Executing Agency and implementing units at different levels have established independent account books and assigned staff to manage funds. Labels have been fixed on project equipment, rules have been laid down on drawing and returning office supplies to ensure proper use of the project equipment and facilities. Original receipts are preserved and account books and accounting reports are kept up to date.

In order to improve the expertise of the project's staff in finance, enhance capability in financial management, improve the standard of management and provide better service to the project, a Project Financial Management Training Workshop was held in Beijing in December, 2000. Specialists from the State Auditing Administration, UNDP and CICETE were invited to give lessons to finance staff and responsible leaders of different project units in such topics as UNDP auditing and project financial management. Outstanding results were achieved.

In March 2001 and April 2002, the State Auditing Administration, entrusted by UNDP, conducted the annual auditing on project implementation for the year 2000 and 2001 respectively. The auditors visited Jiangsu and Hunan PPMUs, Yancheng and East Dongting Lake Nature Reserves, GEF Wetland Project Office of SFA and the CPMU to audit accountant records, internal management systems and the project implementation status of executing and implementing agencies. After the audit, the auditors confirmed that: the ratio of project implementation for the year 2000 was 88.87% and that figure rose to 97.18% in the year 2001; the project had progressed in line with the work plan; had abided by the Project Document, Government Laws and UNDP Regulations; had made appropriate payments and had adequate receipts; had impartially and exactly manifested the financial status in the end of the auditing period; managed equipment appropriately; and that the financial systems, internal management rules and accounting systems were appropriate. This conclusion fully demonstrated that the project had a strict financial management system.

This Project is the largest international cooperation project so far for wetland conservation in China. with a total input of US\$34,5783,240, including a US\$ 11,689,000 GEF grant through UNDP, a US\$ 2,592,000 donation from the AusAid and a US\$ 20,297,324 of co-financing funds from the Government of China. It is planned to last for six years, from the end of 1999 until the end of 2005.

During the period from 1 April 2000 to 30 September 2002, the actual expenditures of UNDP/GEF funds were US\$4,881,111, details of the expenditure are as follows.

(For more details, see Sub-Annex 13).

International and national specialists	US\$ 2,283,199.65	
Subcontracts		US\$ 274,144.49
Fellowships		US\$ 60,302.61
Training workshops, study tours	US\$	686,429.71
Provision of equipment	US\$	1,190,307.36
translation		US\$ 22,256.88
miscellaneous		US\$ 82,690.30

According to the Letter of Agreement between SFA and UNOPS, the responsibility of paying the international specialists and providing quarterly financial reports rests with UNOPS. But in the quarterly reports sent by UNOPS, only the expenditures of a group of specialists rather than the individual specialist were provided. Therefore, it is recommended that breakdown of each international specialist be provided to the Executing Agency (EA) each quarter to facilitate the financial management of the EA.

#### 4 Lessons and Experience Learned

- a) It is fundamental for the success of the project to maintain stability of implementing agencies and staffing at all levels;
- b) It is crucial to implement the project on the basis of close coordination and mutual support between different agencies;
- c) It is important to enhance communication and contact between the relevant parties for the success of the project.
- d) Training is the most efficient approach to build capacity for the project staff.
- e) The technical assistance of specialists is of great significance to the project implementation;
- f) A sound system of financial management ensures the wise use of the project funding;
- g) It is conducive to establish a standard monitoring and evaluation system to improve the quality of outputs and achieve the objectives;
- h) It is of critical importance to compare the goods and price quotation with different suppliers in procuring the equipment and facilities under the project.
- i) It is of necessity to establish a strict and standard management system to maximize the function of equipment.
- j) It is important for the extension of the outputs of the project to establish a sound data management system.

#### 5 Issues and Recommendations for Major Changes

It was a difficult job to design such a complicated project with a six-year duration. However, it is recognized by the Project Management that the Project Document has a good philosophy, reasonable framework and well-designed activities and good results have been achieved so far although it was produced five years ago. Nevertheless, it is impossible for us to get a perfect Project Document and some weaknesses of the Project Document have been identified during the first half of project implementation. The project objectives will be jeopardized if no actions are taken to change the weakness of Project Document as soon as possible.

**? Insufficient involvement of Provincial Project Management Units and Nature Reserves in project activities.**

Most of the project activities and objectives can not be conducted and achieved without active involvement of PPMUs and NRs because they are principal agencies responsible for wetland conservation. However, they have not been sufficiently involved in project activities and therefore they lack of enthusiasm for the project. This situation should be changed soon to ensure achievement of project objectives.

In accordance with the Project Document, PPMUs and NRs are not the major implementing agencies of project activities and most of the project activities (even those the PPMUs and NRs are capable to conduct) are implemented by outside parties. For most activities local agencies can do nothing except playing an assistant role. For example, preparation of Management Plan is the duty of international and national consultants, public awareness and education is the responsibility of sub-contractor 2, alternative livelihood will be carried out by sub-contractor 4. For this reason it is difficult for the PPMUs and NRs to think they are the owner of the project. This situation will also hinder improvement of management capacity of local wetland management agencies.

In addition, it is also a reason for this situation that the project management staff at different levels lacks of experiences in running so big a project and lacks of foresight ability on some issues. Such weaknesses of the project management staff resulted in some communication problems in the beginning of project implementation.

**Recommendations:**

1) Project Activities under the sub-contracts which the Project Management is able to implement, will not be contracted to sub-contractors. The Project Management will directly implement those activities. This idea has also been strongly suggested by PPMUs and NRs and will be discussed in more details below. 2) The Project Document doesn't give budget for implementing Protected Area Management Plans. Proper budget from the GEF fund should be allocated to implement selected activities in the Management Plans. 3) A practicable wetland monitoring system should be established for the nature reserves using the GEF fund. Local staff should be given more training courses in wetland monitoring techniques.

**? The original design of sub-contract 2 and 4 is poor.**

According to the Project Document, major technical outputs of the project will be produced by the four sub-contracts. Usually it is a good ideology to purchase special expertise of contractors for the project, but some severe problems have been recognized during the project implementation.

Firstly, the Project should procure those special technical services which the Project Management doesn't have. The local enthusiasms will be damaged if public awareness and education activities and alternative livelihood activities are conducted by sub-contracts. It is understood that the Project Management has strong technical capacity to do the work of sub-contract 2 and 4.

Secondly, the original TORs of sub-contract 2 and 4 required sub-contractors to develop an Inception Report, which will describe a detailed work plan, resource requirements, expected outputs, timetable and monitoring mechanisms of the project, and to prepare a Budget Report for all the activities listed in their Inception Report. This means the sub-contractors have a right to propose budget of sub-contracts. For making profit, sub-contractors usually have a tendency to allocate more money for themselves and insufficient money for actual activities in the site. This will not be accepted by Project Management and therefore the negotiation process will be too long and too difficult for the project.

Recommendations:

1) All the activities under sub-contract 2 will be implemented by the Project Management. This will be more cost-effective and also good for improving capacity of local staff. The CPMU will be the coordinating agency for the whole sub-contract 2. A more specific plan is: a) the PPMUs together with NRs prepare five Site Public Awareness and Education Plans; b) the National Executing Agency recruit an international Public Awareness and Education Specialist and his national counterpart, who will develop a whole Public Awareness and Education Plan for the four sites and provide training to local public awareness and education staff who will implement the Plan. c) the Project Management implement the Plan. d) the CPMU will recruit an international Public Awareness and Education Specialist who will work for the project for one month each year to provide technical support to the implementation. In addition, a full-time national Public Awareness and Education Specialist will be recruited to manage the daily work at the central level.

2) Divide sub-contract 4 into two separate components. Component 1 is for technical assistance, which will be contracted to the bid-winner WWF-China. Its major tasks are to develop an Alternative Livelihood Plan to mitigate the threats to the wetland and its biodiversity for the four sites, give training to local staff and provide technical support during the implementation of the Plan. Component 2 is for implementation of the Alternative Livelihood Plan, which will be responsible by the Project Management under technical support of WWF..

#### **? Insufficient budget for disseminating project outputs**

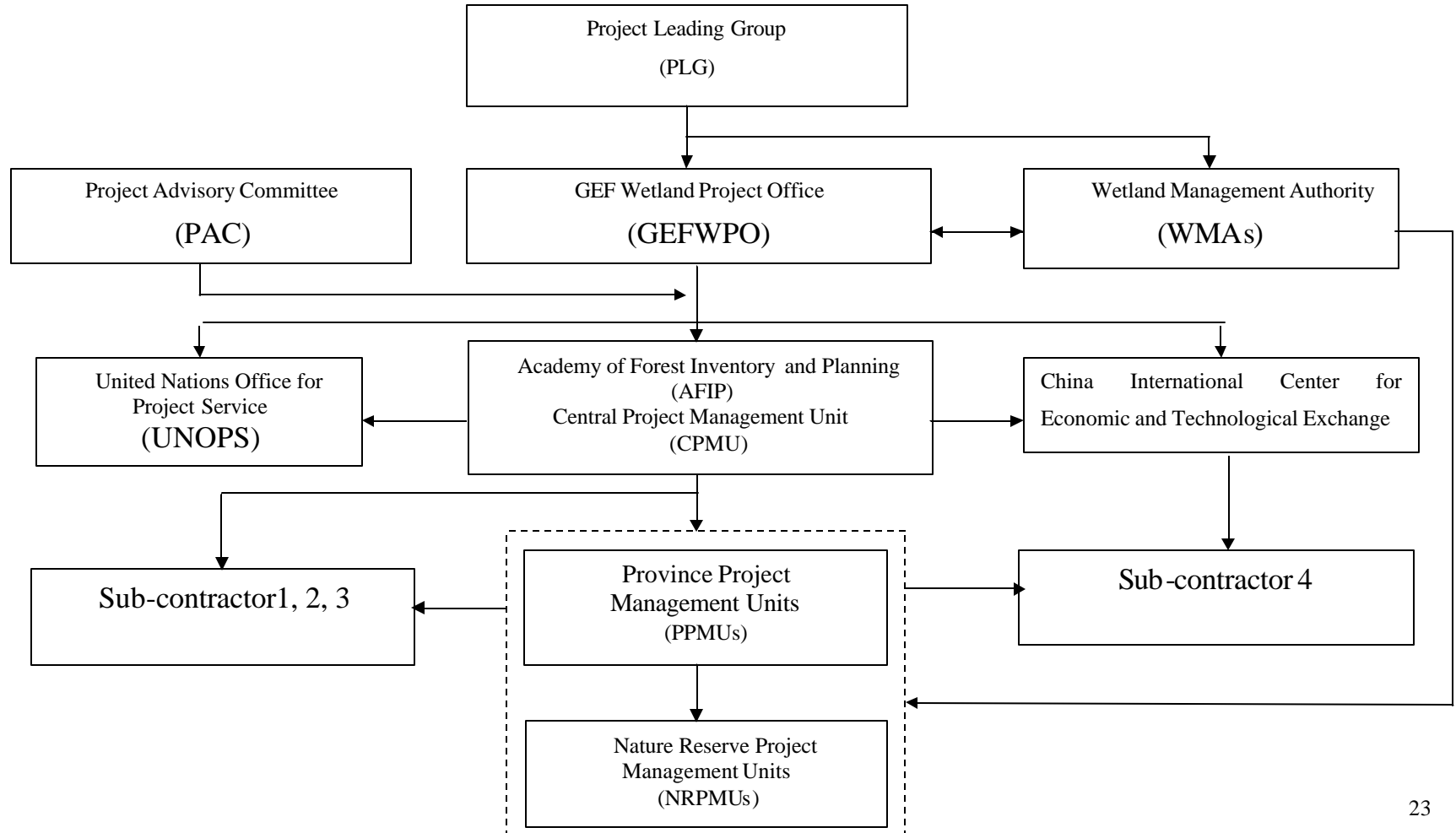
We are implementing a demonstration project. The experiences gained in this project should be extended to other wetland site (Output 6.2) to promote wetland conservation. The current budget

for extension is too low (\$40,000) to achieve project objectives. The recommendation is to greatly increase the budget from \$40,000 to \$280,000 for this output and other proper budget lines will be reduced, including:

National Extension Workshop	\$40,000	
Four Extension Workshops in four sites		\$120,000
Printing and dissemination of project outputs		
	\$120,000	
Total		\$280,000

**? Activity 6.2.2 has only a little to do with the Project Objectives and should be removed from the Project Document. In fact, many Chinese scientists have done a lot of work on this study.**

**Sub-Annex 1 Project Organization Chart**



## Sub-Annex 2: Monitoring of Project Activities

**Table1: Monitoring of Project Activities in Sanjiang Plain**

Activity	Progress
1.1.1	Complete. Detailed information can be found in the reports of the biodiversity specialists Dr. Axel Braunlich/Prof. Wang Xiaolong and Dr. Dayuan Xue/Prof. Zhao Kuiyi.
1.1.2	Complete. Detailed information can be found in the reports of the biodiversity specialists Dr. Axel Braunlich/Prof. Wang Xiaolong and Dr. Dayuan Xue/ Prof. Zhao Kuiyi.
1.1.3	Midway. A meeting was held in Jiansanjiang State Farm Bureau on 2 August, 2002. The participants including PAS Specialist Dr. Tom Dahmer/Prof. Sun Yujun, Biodiversity Specialists Dr. Axel Braunlich/Prof. Wang Xiaolong, Dr. Dayuan Xue/Prof. Zhao Kuiyi, the Director General of Jiansanjiang State Farm Bureau Mr. Wang Daoming, the Director of Honghe NNR Mr. Dong Shubing and other responsible staff of Jiansanjiang State Farm Bureau, reached a consensus on the expansion of Honghe Nature Reserve. Mr. Wang Daoming promised that area of Honghe NNR will be increased from the present 21,800 ha to 67,000 ha in five years.
1.1.4	Midway. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PAS Specialists Dr. Tom Dahmer/Prof. Sun Yujun have proposed a boundary for the expanded protected area.</li> <li>• The Honghe NNR will start the process to get an official permission from the State Council in early 2003.</li> </ul>
1.2.1	Midway. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WMA of Heilongjiang Province was established in January 2001. It is led by the Deputy Provincial Governor Mr. Shen Ligu and is composed of directors of departments of forestry, environmental protection, agriculture, water conservancy and state farm.</li> <li>• At least one WMA meeting was held each year to discuss and coordinate issues related to wetland conservation.</li> <li>• WMA has played an important role in raising project co-funding.</li> <li>• "Wetland Conservation Regulation of Heilongjiang Province" is under preparation. It will be formally issued in 2003 in view of the legislation process.</li> <li>• The local governments at different levels are well implementing a Decision of Provincial Government on Strengthening Wetland Conservation which was issued in early 1999. Wetland reclamation are prohibited according to this Regulation.</li> <li>• A Wetland Restoration Plan of Heilongjiang Province has been submitted to the State Forestry Administration for approval.</li> </ul>
1.2.2	Midway. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity experts have presented the proposal on revision of wetland reserve management strategy. The PASS has been putting the proposal into reserve management plan.</li> </ul>
1.2.3	Midway.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Protected Area Systems Specialists are preparing Honghe NNR Management Plan. The Draft plan will be presented at the end of October.</li> </ul>
1.2.4	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training class on wetland monitoring has been conducted.</li> <li>A hydrological monitoring stations has been set up in Honghe NNR with the support of sub-contract 3.</li> <li>A comprehensive biodiversity baseline survey will be conducted in the summer of 2003 by sub-contract 1, which will be a basis for establishing a wetland monitoring system.</li> </ul>
1.2.5	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training workshops on different topics with a total of 255 person-times such as nature reserve management planning , wetland survey, monitoring &amp; evaluation, reserve patrolling, co-management, PRA and wetland resource management have been held in Sanjiang Plain. These training classes have improved capacity of reserves and local agencies . More training on field practices will be conducted.</li> </ul>
1.2.6	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many infrastructures such as office buildings, visitor&amp; publish awareness centers, management stations, meteorological &amp; hydrological observation stations, and road have been built in Honghe NNR and Sanjiang NNR during the period of project implementation. These infrastructures have much improved the conservation capacity of reserves. At present no human disturbance is found in core zone of Honghe NNR and human disturbance has greatly decreased in the core zone of Sanjiang NNR.</li> </ul>
1.2.7	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31 sets of equipment have been supplied by GEF fund. Additional equipment has also been procured by co-funding of local governments.</li> </ul>
1.3.1	<p>Complete</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A detailed hydrological assessment of current water resource use and management in and around Honghe NNR was completed in June, 2002, through analysis of existing data and data which were collected in-field hydrological monitoring.</li> <li>A detailed water resources needs analysis for the Honghe area was completed in July 2002 to ensure the maintenance of wetland ecosystem viability and survival of important biodiversity.</li> </ul>
1.3.2	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most of the necessary data have been collected.</li> <li>GIS database is being developed jointly by sub-contractor 1 and sub-contractor 3 and will be completed in April 2003.</li> </ul>
1.3.3	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lot of hydrological surveying work has been conducted and a detailed report is under preparation.</li> </ul>
1.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will start from the second half of 2003.</li> </ul>
1.3.5	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrological monitoring sites have been identified.</li> <li>Basic hydrological monitoring has been carried out.</li> <li>Continuous monitoring regimes and guidelines of surface and ground water resources in Honghe NNR was developed in April, 2002.</li> </ul>
1.3.6	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Sub-Contractor 3 Heilongjiang Academy of Agricultural Reclamation and Planning organized a Training Workshop on Hydrological Monitoring in Honghe State Farm from 9-11 April, 2002. A total of 37 participants attended the workshop including representatives of the</li> </ul>

	<p>Central Project Management Unit, sub-contractor 3, Environmental Protection Bureau of Jiansanjiang State Farm Bureau, Honghe NNR and hydrological monitoring staff of the Honghe NNR, its surrounding state farms and Sanjiang NNR. The Workshop has achieved two objectives: 1) providing training to the hydrological monitoring staff of the sub-contractor 3 on hydrological monitoring techniques; 2) discussing with the hydrological staff of the surrounding state farms around Honghe Nature Reserve on the water compensation plans. The trainees will regularly monitor the surface and ground water in the Honghe NNR and its surrounding areas in the coming hydrological year. The monitoring data will provide strong basis for the research of sub-contract 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another two training workshops, one on GIS database operations and management for staff of PAS, WMAs and local institutes and another on water resource planning and management in the wider area for staff of Provincial Water Resources Department, Department of Agriculture and other relevant agencies, will be held in the first quarter of 2003.</li> </ul>
1.4.1	<p>Complete</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This activity is one of components in biodiversity expert's TOR. Biodiversity experts have given the evaluation on agriculture impact on biodiversity in their report.</li> </ul>
1.4.2	<p>Complete</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International expert and national expert conducted a training course on PRA with the total of 30 participants in Sanjiang in November 8-17 2001.</li> </ul>
1.4.3	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Honghe National Nature Reserve has negotiated with local farms for many times on conservation agreement.</li> </ul>
1.4.4	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
1.4.5	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
1.5.1	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Training Needs Analysis report was completed in October, 2002. It specifically identifies the needs of local staff to receive the training especially in computer operation skill; database, GIS and cartography; application software; biodiversity land/water use planning and operating and updating the established system.</li> <li>• Training will be conducted according to the TNA report.</li> </ul>
1.5.2	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sub-contractor 1 conducted a survey of information already in existence at the sites in November and December 2001, This included visiting each of the local Project Management Units and checking on the quality and quantity of information.</li> <li>• The sub-contractor 1 reviewed and obtained information to produce the base maps to be entered into the system in the first half of 2002. Base maps were developed and provided to CPMU and PPMUs in September 2002.</li> <li>• A GIS database and mapping unit was established for CPMU and each PPMU in September 2002.</li> <li>• In cooperation with local planning agencies, the sub-contractor 1 is reviewing existing map/remote sensing resources and their availability/applicability for digitisation. Appropriate remote sensing resources are to be digitized for use in biodiversity overlay development.</li> <li>• A review has been conducted at the sites on missing biodiversity information and a report on the scope cost and depth of infill surveys will be submitted to CPMU in early November.</li> </ul>
1.5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will start from end 2003.</li> </ul>

1.6.1	Not yet started by sub -contract 2.
1.6.2	Not yet started by sub -contract 2.
1.6.3	Not yet started by sub -contract 2.
1.6.4	Not yet started by sub -contract 2.
1.6.5	Not yet started by sub -contract 2.

**Table2: Monitoring of Project Activities in Ruoergai Marshes**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Progress</b>
2.1.1	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forestry Departments of Hongyuan County and A'ba Prefecture completed the review in early 2000.</li> </ul>
2.1.2	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Xiaman PNR was promoted as Sichuan Ruoergai National Nature Reserve on 18 August 1998. The reserve is 166,571 ha in size and contains wetland, lakes, and riverine ecosystems as well as extensive grasslands and mountains.</li> <li>Mu Chuo Lake, a seasonal lake on the main road between Ruoergai and Maqu and to the west of the western boundary of Ruoergai National Nature Reserve has identified as a "set-aside" area for biodiversity hotspot.</li> </ul>
2.1.3	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ri Ganqiao Prefectural Nature Reserve was established in Hongyuan County, Sichuan in June, 2000. The Reserve has a total of 19 staff organized into a management body consisting of a director and two vice-directors, a Conservation Station located in Wa Qie Township and headed by a director, and five reserve patrolling and monitoring units, each consisting of three staff. Six of the reserve patrolling and monitoring staff are under part-time contracts. In addition, the Reserve has signed two contracts with households to assist in patrolling and monitoring activities; these households report directly to the Conservation Station.</li> </ul>
2.2.1	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WMAs have been established in Sichuan and Gansu Province.</li> <li>The draft Wetland Conservation Regulation of Gansu Province was produced in March 2002. A workshop will be held in December 2002 to discuss this Regulation. The finalized Regulation will be adopted and issued by the Provincial People's Congress in 2003.</li> </ul>
2.2.2	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity experts have presented proposals on revision of wetland reserve management strategy. The PASS has been putting the proposal into reserve management plan to enable sustainable use of resources which meets biodiversity conservation and development needs.</li> </ul>
2.2.3	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft management plans for the Ri Ganqiao PNR, Ruoergai NNR, Huanghe Shouqu PNR and Gahai NNR were prepared by consultants in August 2002.</li> </ul>
2.2.4	Not yet started <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very limited reserve monitoring at the present time in Ruoergai Marsh.</li> <li>In addition, reserve staff have very limited knowledge of monitoring and have received very little training in monitoring procedures. The reserve has very little monitoring equipment except some GPS units and binoculars.</li> </ul>
2.2.5	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training courses on different topics with a total of 280 person-times such as reserve management planning, wetland survey, monitoring &amp; evaluation, reserve patrolling, co-management, PRA and wetland resource management have been held in Ruoergai Marshes. These training classes have improved capacity of reserves and local agencies. More training classes on field practice will be conducted.</li> </ul>

2.2.6	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruoergai NNR has constructed a guest house and an office building of Rerba Conservation Station. The State Forestry Administration approved a total of RMB 12.7 million in 2002 for Ruoergai NNR to improve their infrastructure.</li> <li>• Riganqiao NR has renovated its offices of the NR Bureau and Waqie Conservation Station.</li> <li>• Gahai Wetlands Conservation Station has been built up;</li> <li>• A dam has been constructed to restore the wetlands in Gahai;</li> <li>• Gahai/Zecha NNR has renovated its offices;</li> <li>• A total of RMB 3 million has been invested to construct the grassland enclosure for Shouqu NR.</li> </ul>
2.2.7	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 121 units (set) of equipment have been supplied by the project. The co-funding of local government has also been used to buy some equipment. The equipment greatly contributes to implementation of nature reserve management plan.</li> </ul>
2.3.1	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training courses on different topics such as wetland survey, eco-tourism, reserve patrolling, co-management, PRA and wetland resource management have been held in Ruoergai Marshes. Many of these training classes have involved local communities.</li> </ul>
2.3.2	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft management plans for the Ri Ganqiao PNR, Ruoergai NNR, Huanghe Shouqu PNR and Gahai NNR have been prepared in August 2002.</li> <li>• Consultations have been made between the NR Bureaus and local herder communities for their participation in nature reserve management.</li> </ul>
2.4.1	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sub-contractor 1 conducted a survey of information already in existence at the sites in November and December 2001, This included visiting each of the local Project Management Units and checking on the quality and quantity of information.</li> <li>• The sub-contractor 1 reviewed and obtained information to produce the base maps to be entered into the system in the first half of 2002. Base maps were developed and provided to CPMU and PPMUs in September 2002.</li> <li>• A GIS database and mapping unit was established for CPMU and each PPMU in September 2002.</li> <li>• In cooperation with local planning agencies, the sub-contractor 1 is reviewing existing map/remote sensing resources and their availability/applicability for digitisation. Appropriate remote sensing resources are to be digitized for use in biodiversity overlay development.</li> <li>• A review has been conducted at the sites on missing biodiversity information and a report on the scope cost and depth of infill surveys will be submitted to CPMU in early November.</li> </ul>
2.4.2	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Training Needs Analysis report was completed in October, 2002. It specifically identifies the needs of local staff to receive the training especially in computer operation skill; database, GIS and cartography; application software; biodiversity land/water use planning and operating and updating the established system.</li> <li>• Training will be conducted according to the TNA report.</li> </ul>
2.4.3	<p>All the work done under Activity 2.4.1 is relevant to this Activity.</p>

2.4.4	Will start from end 2003.
2.5.1.	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.
2.5.2	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.
2.5.3	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.
2.5.4	Not yet started by sub-contract 2
2.5.5	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.

**Table 3: Monitoring of Project Activities in Yancheng Coastal Marshes**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Progress</b>
3.1.1	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dafeng NNR has reviewed relevant proposals..</li> </ul>
3.1.2	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dafeng NR has made consultations with local stakeholders for many times.</li> </ul>
3.1.3	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Dafeng City Government has officially approved an expansion of Dafeng NNR from 2,668 ha to 78,000 ha.</li> </ul>
3.2.1	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WMA was established in December 1999.</li> <li>More than ten WMA meetings of different kinds have been held to coordinate issues concerning project implementation and wetland conservation.</li> <li>Total 18 issues of GEF Wetland Project Bulletin of Jiangsu Province have been published and sent to WMA members for their reference.</li> <li>WMA member agencies made an field trip to Yancheng in February 2002. The trip was organized by the provincial EPA and its objective were to find out the status of nature reserve management and future strategies.</li> </ul>
3.2.2	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Biodiversity Specialists and the Protected Area Systems Specialists made a technical review in 2001. Their reports have been translate into Chinese and sent back to staff of NRs.</li> </ul>
3.2.3	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity specialists have presented the proposal on revision of wetland reserve management strategy. The PASS has been putting the proposal into reserve management plan to enable use of resources which meets biodiversity conservation and development needs.</li> <li>The reserve management plan is under revision.</li> </ul>
3.2.4	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dafeng NNR Management Plan and Yancheng NNR Management Plan including conservation and management of endangered species around the reserve have been prepared by the Protected Area Systems Specialists in 2001.</li> </ul>
3.2.5	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yancheng NNR Management Plan has been prepared by the Protected Area Systems Specialists</li> </ul>
3.2.6	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training class on wetland monitoring has been conducted. Since the wetland monitoring system should be set up on the basis on a comprehensive baseline surveys, so this activity should be done after comprehensive surveys.</li> </ul>
3.2.7	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training courses on different topics with a total of 285 person-times such as reserve management planning, wetland survey, monitoring&amp; evaluation, reserve patrolling, co-management, PRA and wetland resource management have been held in Yancheng Site. These training classes have improved capacities of nature reserves and local agencies. The more training classes on field practice will be conducted.</li> </ul>
3.2.8	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yancheng NNR has built up a visitor center, a Marine Museum, a Specimen Exhibition Room and has set up boundary signposts for the</li> </ul>

	<p>core areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dafeng NNR has also built up a Marine Museum and a Specimen Exhibition Room. Its Public Awareness and Education Center has been well improved.</li> </ul>
3.2.9	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 74 units (set) of equipment have been supplied by the project. The co-funding by local government has also been used to buy some equipment.</li> </ul>
3.3.1	<p>Complete</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluations on resource use and management by local government, community and households were done by social and economic advisor and environmental economist and their reports have been presented.</li> </ul>
3.3.2	<p>Not yet started</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will be done by Sub-contract 4.</li> </ul>
3.3.3	<p>Not yet started</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will be done by Sub-contract 4.</li> </ul>
3.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International expert and national expert have held a training course on PRA with a total of 38 participants in Yancheng in June 2002.</li> </ul>
3.4.1	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sub-contractor 1 conducted a survey of information already in existence at the sites in November and December 2001, This included visiting each of the local Project Management Units and checking on the quality and quantity of information.</li> <li>• The sub-contractor 1 reviewed and obtained information to produce the base maps to be entered into the system in the first half of 2002. Base maps were developed and provided to CPMU and PPMUs in September 2002.</li> <li>• A GIS database and mapping unit was established for CPMU and each PPMU in September 2002.</li> <li>• In cooperation with local planning agencies, the sub-contractor 1 is reviewing existing map/remote sensing resources and their availability/applicability for digitisation. Appropriate remote sensing resources are to be digitized for use in biodiversity overlay development.</li> <li>• A review has been conducted at the sites on missing biodiversity information and a report on the scope cost and depth of infill surveys will be submitted to CPMU in early November.</li> </ul>
3.4.2	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Training Needs Analysis report was completed in October, 2002. It specifically identifies the needs of local staff to receive the training especially in computer operation skill; database, GIS and cartography; application software; biodiversity land/water use planning and operating and updating the established system.</li> <li>• Training will be conducted according to the TNA report.</li> </ul>
3.4.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the work done under Activity 3.4.1 is relevant to this Activity.</li> </ul>
3.4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will start from end 2003.</li> </ul>
3.5.1	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.
3.5.2	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.
3.5.3	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.

3.5.4	Not yet started by sub -contract 2.
3.5.5	Not yet started by sub -contract 2.

**Table4: Monitoring of Project Activities in Dongting Lake**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Progress</b>
4.1.1	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WMA has been established in Hunan Province and at least one meeting was held every year.</li> <li>• An Implementation Plan of Project 4350 for the Dongting Lake is under preparation under the supervision of WMA. The objective of this project is to restore the size of Dongting Lake to its original area 4,350 km<sup>2</sup> in 1950s.</li> <li>• WMA is assisting SFA with the development of the National Wetland Conservation Regulation.</li> <li>• A "Wetland Conservation Programme for Hunan Province in 2001-2010" is under preparation under the supervision of WMA.</li> </ul>
4.1.2	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The activity was completed by Biodiversity Specialists and Protected Area Systems Specialists in 2001 and their reports have been translated into Chinese.</li> </ul>
4.1.3	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity Specialists and Protected Area Systems Specialists have given technical evaluation on East Dongting Lake wetland ecosystem rehabilitation and their reports have been translated into Chinese.</li> </ul>
4.1.4	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As one of important component of reserve management plan, 723 ha habitat rehabilitation program in East Dongting Lake has been proposed by the Protected Area Systems Specialists in their management plan.</li> </ul>
4.1.5	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both Biodiversity Experts and Protected Area Systems Specialists have given proposal on rare and endangered species conservation .</li> <li>• Consultations are being made by NRs with local communities concerning proper management of these biodiversity hot-spots.</li> </ul>
4.1.6	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Fishing Ban from April 1 to July 1 every year was implemented this year to ensure the fish breeding. The Ban covers the whole Yangtze Baisn including the Dongting Lake.</li> <li>• Co-management Agreements have been signed between the East Dongting NNR and Da Xihu, Xiao Xihu and Cai Shanghu Villages. According to the agreements, a Co-management &amp; Conservation Committee has been set up.</li> </ul>
4.1.7	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity specialists have presented the proposal on revision of wetland reserve management strategy. The PASS has incorporated the proposal into reserve management plan to enable use of resources which meets biodiversity conservation and development needs.</li> <li>• These reports have been translated into Chinese.</li> </ul>
4.1.8	Midway

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>East Dongting Lake Management Plan (draft) has been prepared by international Protected Area Systems Specialist in 2001. Now experts and reserve are revising East Dongting Lake Management Plan (draft). After the revision done the management plan will be implemented.</li> </ul>
4.1.9	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the three nature reserves have developed their own enforcement protocols which have been well implemented;</li> <li>The East Dongting Lake NNR bought an office building for its Chunfeng Management Station in 2001. This Station did a lot of work in the winter of 2001 and 2002 to prevent illegal intrusion and hunting.</li> </ul>
4.1.10	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A training course on wetland monitoring has been conducted.</li> <li>A Dongting Lake Wetland Monitoring Station is under establishment with the financial support of the SFA. Its headquarters is based in the South Dongting Lake NR with seven monitoring sub-stations in representative areas of the lake. An office building of 200 m<sup>2</sup> has been constructed as its headquarters. The whole Station will have been established by 2005.</li> </ul>
4.1.11	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training courses with a total of 322 person-times on different topics such as reserve management planning, wetland survey, monitoring &amp; evaluation, reserve patrolling, co-management, PRA and wetland resource management have been held in Dongting Lake Area. These training classes have improved capacity of reserves and local agencies. The more training classes on field practice will be conducted.</li> </ul>
4.1.12	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The East Dongting Lake NNR bought an office building for its Chunfeng Management Station in 2001. This Station did a lot of work in the winter of 2001 and 2002 to prevent illegal intrusion and hunting.</li> <li>A Dongting Lake Wetland Monitoring Station is under establishment with the financial support of the SFA. Its headquarters is based in the South Dongting Lake NR with seven monitoring sub-stations in representative areas of the lake. An office building of 200 m<sup>2</sup> has been constructed as its headquarters. The whole Station will have been established by 2005.</li> <li>Public awareness center with area of 400 ? has been set up in West Dongting Lake Reserve and public awareness activities have been developed.</li> </ul>
4.2.1	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultants have identified the biodiversity hotspots and evaluated the impacts of local economic activities and fishing on biodiversity hotspots. Reports have been presented.</li> <li>Alternative livelihoods will be developed by sub-contract 4.</li> </ul>
4.2.2	Will be started once the PAS Management finalized.
4.2.3	<p>Complete</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International specialist and national expert have held a training course on PRA in Dongting Lake Area in April 2002.</li> </ul>
4.2.4	Not yet started
4.3.1	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sub-contractor 1 conducted a survey of information already in existence at the sites in November and December 2001, This included visiting each of the local Project Management Units and checking on the quality and quantity of information.</li> <li>The sub-contractor 1 reviewed and obtained information to produce the base maps to be entered into the system in the first half of 2002. Base maps were developed and provided to CPMU and PPMUs in September 2002.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A GIS database and mapping unit was established for CPMU and each PPMU in September 2002.</li> <li>• In cooperation with local planning agencies, the sub-contractor 1 is reviewing existing map/remote sensing resources and their availability/applicability for digitisation. Appropriate remote sensing resources are to be digitized for use in biodiversity overlay development.</li> <li>• A review has been conducted at the sites on missing biodiversity information and a report on the scope cost and depth of infill surveys will be submitted to CPMU in early November.</li> </ul>
4.3.2	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Training Needs Analysis report was completed in October, 2002. It specifically identifies the needs of local staff to receive the training especially in computer operation skill; database, GIS and cartography; application software; biodiversity land/water use planning and operating and updating the established system.</li> <li>• Training will be conducted according to the TNA report.</li> </ul>
4.3.3	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the work done under Activity 4.3.1 is relevant to this Activity.</li> </ul>
4.3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will start from end 2003.</li> </ul>
4.3.5	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.
4.4.1	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.
4.4.2	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.
4.4.3	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.
4.4.4	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.
4.4.5	Not yet started by sub-contract 2.

**Table5: Monitoring of Other Project Activities**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Progress</b>
5.1.1	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.1.2	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.1.3	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.2.1	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.2.2	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.2.3	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.3.1	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.3.2	<p>Midway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International specialist and national expert have held a training courses on PRA in Ruergai Marshes in July 2002.</li> </ul>
5.3.3	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.

5.3.4	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.3.5	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.3.6	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.4.1	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.4.2	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.4.3	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.5.1	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.5.2	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
5.5.3	Not yet started by sub-contract 4.
6.1.1	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the beginning of project implementation a central PMU, local PMUs and Provincial WMAs were established.</li> </ul>
6.1.2	Complete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first CTA started his work in June 2000 and the second CTA started his work in May 2002.</li> <li>An Inception Report was prepared and an Inception Workshop by which the work plan (July 2000 – June 2001) was discussed and approved was held in July 2000.</li> </ul>
6.1.3	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WMA activities can be found in the previous sections of this table;</li> <li>A project website has been established to facilitate communications among the four project sites.</li> </ul>
6.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project Advisory Committee held meeting twice a year to discuss the project progress and work plans.</li> <li>Two Project Leading Group Meetings were held in July 2000 and December 2001 respectively.</li> <li>Each WMA held at least one meeting every year.</li> </ul>
6.2.1	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Project Management Specialist Mr. John Morris gave a training class to staff of the National Project Executing and Implementing Agencies in July 2001.</li> </ul>
6.2.2	Not yet started by the Project Management. However, scientists of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have done a lot of studies.
6.2.3	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WMAs of Heilongjiang and Gansu Provinces are providing recommendations for the development of their Provincial Wetland Conservation Regulation.</li> <li>The CPMU has submitted the reports produced by the project-recruited consultants to the Division of Wetlands at the SFA. Some recommendations in these reports will be used for revising the draft National Wetland Conservation Regulation.</li> </ul>
6.2.4	Midway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project website was established in January 2002.</li> <li>A project leaflet was produced in August 2002 and then was widely disseminated.</li> </ul>
6.2.5	Will be started once sub-contract 2 produces some outputs.

**Sub-Annex 3: National Training Workshops**

**Table1: National Training Workshops( 2000)**

Training Courses/Workshops	Location	Participants	Number of Planned Participants	Number of Actual Participants	Starting Date		Ending Date	
					Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
<b>2000</b>								
Project Inception Workshop	Beijing	Leaders and members from each PMU and Implementing Agency	75	70	7.17	7.17	7.20	7.20
Basic knowledge of Computer & Internet	Beijing	Leaders and members from each PMU and Implementing Agency	35	32	9.12	9.13	9.20	9.19
Basic knowledge of computer & internet	Changsha	Hunan PPMU and reserve Staff	38	38	10.27	10.27	10.31	11.3
Basic knowledge of computer & internet	Harbin	Hei Longjiang PPMU and reserve Staff	38	38	11.15	11.21	11.15	11.19
Basic knowledge of computer & Internet	Nanjing	Jiangsu PPMU and reserve Staff	38	38	11.7	11.7	11.12	12.14
Basic knowledge of computer & internet	Lanzhou	Sichuan and Gansu PPMU and reserve Staff	45	47	10.26	10.26	11.2	11.2
Project financial management	Beijing	Leaders and accountant from each PMU	32	33	12.13	12.15	12.13	12.15
Reserve management planning	Beijing	PPMU? reserve leaders and technicians	40	33	12.18	12.22	12.18	12.22

**Table2: National Training Workshops( 2001)**

Training Courses/Workshops	Location	Participants	Number of Planned Participants	Number of Actual Participants	Starting Date		Ending Date	
					Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
<b>2001</b>								
Wetland Survey, Monitoring & Evaluation	Dafeng	PPMU? reserve leaders	39	39	6.15	6.15	6.22	6.22
Wetland Survey, Monitoring & Evaluation	Chengdu	PPMUs? reserve leaders	42	42	4.15	4.15	4.22	4.22
Wetland Survey, Monitoring & Evaluation	Yueyang	PPMU? reserve leaders	51	51	4.21	4.22	4.28	4.28
Wetland Survey, Monitoring & Evaluation	Sanjiang	PPMU? reserve leaders	38	40	6.28	6.28	7.4	7.4
Eco-tourism	Sanjiang	PPMU ? leaders from Tourism Bureau	35	34	7.30	7.29	8.4	8.5
Eco-tourism	Chengdu	PPMU ? leaders from Tourism Bureau	17	18	9.15	9.15	9.17	9.17
Eco-tourism	Yiyang	PPMU ? leaders from Tourism Bureau	57	57	9.16	9.16	9.21	9.21

### National Training Workshops( 2001) (continued)

Training Courses/Workshops	Location	Participants	Number of Planned Participants	Number of Actual Participants	Starting Date		Ending Date	
					Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
<b>2001</b>								
Eco-tourism	Yancheng	PPMU ? leaders from Tourism Bureau	30	32	8.26	8.26	8.30	8.30
Knowledge of patrolling	Luqu	Reserve staff, local people	32	32	10.26	10.26	11.1	11.2
Knowledge of patrolling	Dafeng	Reserve staff, local people	38	38	11.14	11.14	11.21	11.21
PRA	Sanjiang	PPMU ? Reserve staff, local people	30	30	11.8	11.8	11.17	11.17
PRA	Chengdu	PPMUs ? Reserve staff, local people	37	37	11.24	11.24	12.04	12.04
Wetland & wildlife management	Changsha	PPMU and reserve staff	36	39	12.10	12.17	12.16	12.23
Water resource management and wise use	Sanjiang	Reserve and Water Resource Bureau	30	35	12.12	12.14	12.21	12.23
PRA & socioeconomic monitoring	Beijing	PMUs and Implementing Agency	17	17	12.05	12.05	12.08	12.08

**Table3: National Training Workshops( 2002)**

Training Courses/Workshops	Location	Participants	Number of Planned Participants	Number of Actual Participants	Starting Date		Ending Date	
					Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
<b>2002</b>								
Knowledge of patrolling	Yueyang	Reserve staff, local people	40	42	1.07	1.07	1.12	1.12
Knowledge of patrolling	Sanjiang	Reserve staff, local people	24	25	1.15	1.15	1.21	1.21
Basic knowledge of biology	Dafeng	PPMU? Reserve staff	35	37	3.15	3.15	3.23	3.23
PRA	Yueyang	PPMUs? Reserve staff, local people	30	32	4.16	4.16	4.28	4.28
PRA	Dafeng	PPMUs? Reserve staff, local people	26	28	5.22	5.22	6.1	6.1
Co-management	Sanjiang	PPMUs? Reserve staff, local people	34	35	6.6	6.7	6.17	6.17
Co-management	Yiyang	PPMUs? Reserve staff, local people	28	32	6.28	6.28	7.05	7.05
Co-management	Dafeng	PPMUs? Reserve staff, local people	33	38	6.21	6.20	6.26	6.26

### National Training Workshops( 2002) (continued)

Training Courses/Workshops	Location	Participants	Number of Planned Participants	Number of Actual Participants	Starting Date		Ending Date	
					Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
<b>2002</b>								
Sub-contract1, 2, 3 Inception Workshop	Beijing	PO? CPMU? PPMUs? NRs ? Subcontractors	45	46	1.17	1.18	1.21	1.20
Co-management	Ruoergai	PPMUs, Reserve staff, local people	39	39	7.10	7.10	7.15	7.15
Wetland management & study methods	Sanjiang	PPMU, Reserve management & scientific research staff	35	35	8.2	8.2	8.9	8.9
Wetland management & study methods	Yancheng	PPMU, reserve management & scientific research staff	32	35	8.13	8.13	8.18	8.18
Wetland management & study methods	Changsha	PPMU, Reserve management & scientific research staff	31	31	8.21	8.21	8.26	8.26
Wetland management & study methods	Lanzhou	PPMU, Reserve management & scientific research staff	40	40	9.12	9.12	9.16	9.16

## Sub-Annex 4: National Fellowships

**Table 1: National Fellowships (September 2001 -January 2002)**

Name	Sex	Agency	Major	Date	University	Achievement test	Other Notes
Liu Zunxian	F	Sanjing	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.4	
Zhu Baoguang	M	Honghe	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.9	
Zhong Yuqian	M	Jiangsu PPMU	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.6	
Ren Yijun	M	Dafeng	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.3	
GaoZhidong	M	Yanheng	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.7	
Pen Yahui	M	Hunan PPMU	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University		Not take an examination
Liu Xiangkui	F	East Dongting Lake	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.4	
Yi Hechen	M	South Dongting Lake	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	3.9	
Ou Yanghongxing	M	West Dongting Lake	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	3.9	
Gu Xiaodong	M	Sichuan PPMU	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.5	
Xiang Zhirong	M	Ruoergai	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.2	
Bai Lu	F	Ri Ganqiao	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.2	
Ma Cheng	M	Gansu CPMU	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.5	
Luo Zhiying	F	Shouqu	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	3.5	
Zhang Jinhua	F	Gahai	English	2001.9-2002.1	Beijing Forestry University	4.0	
Zhang Zhiguo	M	Sanjiang	Wildlife management, Animal study methods Conservation laws and regulations Forestry Fire & Environment	2001.9-2002.1	Northeast Forestry University	86? 90? 87? 95? 88	
Wang Dechang	M	Honghe	Wildlife management, Animal study methods Conservation laws and regulations Forestry Fire & Environment	2001.9-2002.1	Northeast Forestry University	86? 90? 87? 95? 88	

**Table 2: National Fellowships (March – July 2002)**

Name	Sex	Agency	Major	Date	University	Achievement test	Other Notes
Tian Xiangguo	M	Sanjiang	Aerography	2002.3-7	Northeast Forestry University	92	
Jin Baocheng	M	Honghe	Aerography	2002.3-7	Northeast Forestry University	85	
Zhou Jiwu	M	Sichuan PMU	English	2002.3-7	Beijing Forestry University	5.0	
Liu Yiling	F	Yancheng	English	2002.3-7	Beijing Forestry University	4.8	
Men Jie	F	Ruoergai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English</li> <li>• Wildlife</li> </ul>	2002.3-7	Sichuan University	L:70 G:82 R:78 W:B S:A	
Ze Ranggongbo	M	Ri Ganqiao	Computer Science	2002.3-7	Sichuan University	Excellent	
Luo Zhiying	F	Shouqu	Basic knowledge of biology	2002.3-7	Northwest Normal University	88	
Yanng Jinong	F	Gahai	Basic knowledge of biology	2002.3-7	Northwest Normal University	82	
Zhu Min	F	Gansu PMU	Wildlife	2002.3-7	Northwest Normal University	91	
Jiang Yong	F	East Dongting Lake	Eco-tourism	2002.3-7	Central South Forestry University	87	
Cheng Fengxiang	F	South Dongting Lake	Eco-tourism	2002.3-7	Central South Forestry University	93	
Yuan Guoqiang	F	Dafeng	Wildlife	2002.3-7	Jinlin Agriculture University	80.5, 85, 88, 83.5, 85	

**Table 3: National Fellowships (September 2002 -January 2003)**

Name	Sex	Agency	Major	Date	University	Achievement test	Other Notes
Xing Hailin	M	Sanjiang	Russian	2002.9-2003.1	Hei Longjiang University		
Zhu Baoguang	M	Honghe	Watebird breeding	2002.9-2002.12	Arbin Zoo		
Ren Yijun	M	Dafeng	English	2002.9-2003.1	Nanjing Normal University		
Zhang Qiang	M	Ruoergai	Biodiversity	2002.9-2003.1	Sichuan Normal University		
Men Jie	F	Ruoergai	English	2002.9-2003.1	Sichuan University		
Bai Lu	F	Ri Ganqiao	English	2002.9-2003.1	Sichuan University		
Liu Lianzhong	M	Ri Ganqiao	Biodiversity	2002.9-2003.1	Sichuan Normal University		
Tao Yan	M	Gansu PPMU	English	2002.9-2003.1	Sichuan University		
Gao Jun	M	Gansu PPMU	GIS	2002.9-2003.1	Lanzhou University		
Liu Yongping	M	Gansu PPMU	GIS	2002.9-2003.1	Lanzhou University		
Luo Zhiying	F	Shouqu	English	2002.9-2003.1	Sichuan University		
Zhang Jinhua	F	Gahai	English	2002.9-2003.1	Sichuan University		
Wan Hui	F	East Dongting Lake	Computer Science & GIS	2002.9-2003.1	Zhongnan University		
Liu Songlin	M	West Dongting Lake	Computer Science & GIS	2002.9-2003.1	Zhongnan University		

**Sub-Annex 5: National Fellowships for Academic Degree e**

Name	Sex	Agency	Fellowship	Date	University	Achievement test	Other Notes
Xing Hailin	M	Sanjiang	Master Degree: Agriculture & Forestry Development	2002.9-2005.7	Northeast Forestry University		
Shen Xiaomin	F	Hei Longjiang PPMU	Master Degree: Agriculture & Forestry Development	2002.9-2005.7	Northeast Forestry University		
Xu Huiqiang	M	JiangsuPPMU	Ph.D: Biodiversity Conservation	2002.9-2005.7	Nanjing Forestry University		
Xia Yong	M	Dafeng	Bachelor's Degree: Biology	2002.9-2005.7	Nanjing Forestry University		
Tao Yan	M	Gansu PPMU	Master Degree: Environmental Economics	2002.9-2005.7	Lanzhou Normal University		
Gu Xiaodong	M	Sichuan PPMU	Master Degree: Zoology	2002.9-2005.7	Northeast Forestry University		
Zhou Jiwu	M	Sichuan PPMU	Master Degree: Zoology	2002.9-2005.7	Northeast Forestry University		
Gui Xiaojie	M	Hunan PPMU	Ph.D: Biodiversity Conservation	2001.9-2004.7	Central South Forestry University		
Xu Yongxin	M	Hunan PPMU	Ph.D: Conservation Biology	2001.9-2004.7	Hunan Agriculture University		
Yan Chenggao	M	Beijing CPMU	Ph.D: Forestry Economics & Management	2002.9-2005.7	Beijing Forestry University		
Yuan Jun	M	Beijing CPMU	Ph.D: Environmental Economics	2000.9-2003.9	Northeast Institute of Geography and Agricultural Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences		



## Sub-Annex 6: National and International Study Tours

Type	Study Tours	Activities	Date	Location	Participants
Overseas	Asia study tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Participated Workshop on Asia Wetland held in Malaysia</li> <li>② Visited Asia and Pacific Ocean Office, Wetland International and discussed the cooperation on subcontract 2</li> <li>③ Visited UNOPS Office and negotiated issues on international consultants recruiting.</li> <li>④ Learned: lessons and experience on wetland ecosystem and nature resource wise use in reserve, nature resource and national park, especially wetland conservation and management</li> </ul>	2001.8.24-9.22	International important wetlands in Malaysia and Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation Dean: Mr. Lin Jin</li> <li>• Project Dean: Mr. Liu Guoqiang</li> <li>• Project Manager: Mr. Yan Chenggao,</li> <li>• Training Manager: Mr. Li Sheng</li> </ul>
Overseas	Australia study tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Visited Australia Environment Bureau, Learned laws &amp; regulation on wetland conservation</li> <li>② Policy on Land use in Australia and New Zealand</li> <li>③ Learned: project examination and approval process, public awareness system, especially public awareness to students</li> <li>④ Learned: Environment protection capital resource, reserve and forestry park management methods</li> <li>⑤ Methods of information share</li> <li>⑥ Experience on eco-tourism and Co-management</li> <li>⑦ Wetland survey method and monitoring system</li> <li>⑧ Wetland restoration</li> <li>⑨ Management on environment protection volunteer Management</li> <li>⑩ Infrastructure, etc.</li> </ul>	2001.12.6-24	International important wetlands in Australia and New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFA: Ms. Yiinhong</li> <li>• The National Biodiversity Advisor : Mr. Wang Longfu</li> <li>• Coordinator, MOA: Mr. Tao Huanying</li> <li>• PLG , Hei Longjiang: Mr. Liu Yawen</li> <li>• Jiangsu PPMU: Mr. Zheng Abao</li> <li>• Hunan PPMU: Mr. Wang Guoping</li> <li>• Deputy Dean, Sichuan PPMU: Mr. Li Jianguo</li> <li>• Deputy Dean, Gansu PPMU: Mr. Ma Chongyu</li> </ul>
Overseas	Europe study tour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Wetland wise use, polluted water process and waterbird conservation</li> <li>② Methods on land use planning and biodiversity conservation</li> <li>③ Environment Monitoring method</li> <li>④ Eco- tourism and wetland public awareness</li> <li>⑤ Reserve organization and personnel, volunteer use</li> <li>⑥ Inputs on environment improvement, regulations on land confiscation and compensation</li> <li>⑦ Laws, regulations and policies on wetland conservation; New conception on sustainable development</li> <li>⑧ Mechanism on co-management</li> </ul>	2002.8.3-23	International important wetlands in France, Holland, Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Dean: Mr. Liu Guoqiang</li> <li>• GEF Officer, SFA: Mr. Liu Hongcun</li> <li>• Vice leader Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, SFA: Mr. Liu Yongfan</li> <li>• Training Manager: Mr. Li Sheng</li> <li>• GEF Officer, MOF: Mr. Liu Hongqi</li> <li>• GEF Officer, SFA: Huang Yichuan</li> <li>• Dean, Gansu PPMU: Mr. Shi Bencheng</li> <li>• Leader, Dafeng NNR: Mr. Jing Yu</li> <li>• Dean, Hei Longjiang PPMU: Mr. Cui Guangfan</li> <li>• Leader, Sanjiang NNR: Mr. Zhang Xixiang</li> <li>• Leader, Ruoergai NNR: Mr. Zhang Min</li> <li>• Training Manager: Mr. Li Sheng</li> </ul>

## Study Tours

Type	Study Tours	Activities	Date	Location	Participants
Overseas	America study tour	①Communication with American wetland conservation staff on American wetland policies, laws and regulations, wetland management, public awareness and eco-tourism	2002.8.6-25	International important wetlands in America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executing Dean: Mr. Lin Jin</li> <li>• National Central Site Coordinator: Mr. Yuan Jun</li> <li>• Director, Honghe NNR: Mr. Dongshubin</li> <li>• Vice Director, Shhouqu PNR: Mr. Hua Ebao</li> <li>• Coordinator, CAS: Ms. Rui Haifeng</li> <li>• Jiangsu PPMU: Li Rongjing</li> <li>• Dean, East Dongting Lake PMU: Mr. Li Xincheng</li> <li>• Vice Dean, Sichuan PPMU: Mr. Zhang zeyou</li> </ul>
National	Southwest study tour	<p>①Study tour in Caohai reserve: Project management, planning, eco-tourism, waterbird breeding, habitat restoration</p> <p>② Study tour in reserves in Yunnan: Infrastructure, public awareness, eco-tourism, alternative livelihood PRA appliance in reserve management, co-management, drainage area treatment</p>	2001.5.19-6.6	Caohai, Lan Changjiang, Longxueshan, Erhai reserve	1 PPMU staff, 2 CPMU staff, 5 reserve staff
National	The south study tour	<p>①Study tour in Hainan: Resettlement technique, Environment protection by investment from enterprises, public awareness by eco-tourism, mangrove restoration</p> <p>② Study tour in Guangdong Infrastructure, ecosystem development mechanism, land use for better wetland conservation, capital resource for wetland conservation, city reserve conservation</p>	2001.6.6-21	Dong Zhaigang mangrove, Fu Tian and coral reef reserve	3 CPMU staff, 7 reserve staff
National	Sinkiangstudy tour	①eco-tourism, lake wetland conservation and wise use, Swan breeding technique, lake wetland restoration	2001.8.30-9.11	A Lasi Lake, Swan Lake reserve	2 CPMU staff, 4 reserve staff
National	Northeast study tour	<p>① Study tour in Hei Longjiang: wetland conservation policy, wetland restoration, reserve management, wetland monitoring, reserve patrolling regulations, public awareness center development, rasie capital for wetland conservation, lessons from wetland over-use in Zaling reserve</p> <p>② Study tour in Jilin: desertification wetland restoration</p> <p>③ Study tour in Liaolin: Wetland survey &amp; monitoring by GPS? GIS and RS, co-management, public awareness methods</p>	2001.8.16-29	Sanjiang, Honghe, Zalong, Xianghai, Shuang Taizi Hekou reserve	1 CPMU staff, 2 PPMU staff, 6 reserve staff
National	Northwest study tour	①Learned GEF project management, co-management, public awareness methods, alternative livelihood PRA appliance in reserve management, resettlement, habitat restoration	2002.5.13-28	6 GEF project reserves	1 CPMU staff, 1 PPMU staff, 9 reserve staff

### Sub-Annex 7: International Fellowships

Name	Sex	Agency	Major	Date	Location
Zhang Xiaoyun	F	CPMU	Project Management & Wetland Sustainable development	2002.3-9	UK ( NORWICH)
Gu Haijun	M	Sichuan PPMU	Project Management & Wetland Sustainable development	2002.3-9	UK ( NORWICH)
Yao Zhigang	M	Jiangsu PPMU	Project Management & Wetland Sustainable development	2002.3-9	UK ( NORWICH)

### Sub-Annex 8: International and National Seminars

Name	Sex	Agency	Date	Location	Workshops
Lin Jin	M	Implementing Agency	2001.8 2001.6	① Kuala Lumpur ② Kuerle, Sinkiang	① In International Workshop on Wetland in Asia ② International Workshop on Wetland Conservation and Wise Use, Kuerle, Sinkiang
Liu Guoqiang	M	CPMU	2001.8 2002.5	① Kuala Lumpur ② Shenyang	① In International Workshop on Wetland in Asia ② Workshop on Dissemination of Nature Reserve GEF Project Results
Yan Chenggao	M	CPMU	2001.8 2002.9	① Kuala Lumpur ② Nanjing	① In International Workshop on Wetland in Asia ② International Workshop on Wetland, Nanjing
Yuan Jun	M	CPMU	2001.8 2002.6	① Kuala Lumpur ② Changsha	① In International Workshop on Wetland in Asia ② International Workshop on Water Resource Management in Europe and Asia
Li Sheng	M	CPMU	2001.8 2002.4	① Kuala Lumpur ② Darwin	① In International Workshop on Wetland in Asia ② Training Workshop on Wetland Management in Asia and Pacific Ocean Area
Wang Longfu	M	CPMU	2002.5	① Shenyang	① Workshop on Dissemination of Nature Reserve GEF Project Results
Zhang Xiaoyun	F	CPMU	2002.9	① Holland ( Nijmegen)	① Workshop on River Restoration
Gu Haijun	M	Sichuan PPMU	2002.9	① Holland ( Nijmegen)	① Workshop on River Restoration
Yao Zhigang	M	Jiangsu PPMU	2002.9	① Holland ( Nijmegen)	① Workshop on River Restoration

**Sub-Annex 9: List of International and National Consultants**

**Table1: International Specialists**

International Consultants Name/Sex	Title	Reports	Date Coming China		Date returning back	
			Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Andrew Laurie/M	CTA	On the job				
Darrell Sequeira/M	CTA	Returned back				
Neela Mukherjee/F	Sanjiang Training specialists	Training Needs Analysis Report for Sanjiang Plain	8 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 00	15 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 00 6 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 01	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 00	29 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 00 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dec. 01
Keith Metzner/M	Ruoergai Training specialists	Training Needs Analysis Report for Ruoergai Wetland	8 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 00	28 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 00	1 <sup>st</sup> Nov. 00	19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 00
Victoc Cowling/M	Dongting Training specialists	Training Needs Analysis Report for Dongting Lake	8 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 00 3 <sup>rd</sup> Feb. 01 5 <sup>th</sup> Mar. 01	19 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 00 3 <sup>rd</sup> Feb. 01 5 <sup>th</sup> Mar. 01	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 00 22 <sup>nd</sup> Feb. 01 12 <sup>th</sup> Mar. 01	30 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 00 22 <sup>nd</sup> Feb. 01 12 <sup>th</sup> Mar. 01
Bernard O'Callaghan/M	Yancheng Training specialists	Training Needs Analysis Report for Yancheng Marshes	8 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 00 4 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 02	29 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 00 4 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 02	30 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 00 9 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 02	17 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 01 9 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 02
Nike Willoughby/M	Yancheng Wetland management & management planning specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assignment Report by Yancheng Coastal Marshes Team (Volume 1)(Report1-1)</li> <li>Draft Master Plan for the Management of the Yancheng Coastal Marshes (Report 2)</li> <li>Assessment of Habitat Restoration Schemes in Yancheng National Nature Reserve Core area(Report 3)</li> <li>Assessment and Recommendations for Artificial Wetlands Restoration Projects Conducted in the Core area of Yancheng NNR(Report 4)</li> </ul>	10 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 01 9 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01 21 <sup>st</sup> Jul. 01	10 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 01 9 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01 30 <sup>th</sup> Jul. 01	31 <sup>st</sup> May 01 19 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept. 01	31 <sup>st</sup> May 01 19 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01 22 <sup>nd</sup> Sep. 01
Xue Dayuan/M	Yancheng Biodiversity specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines for Biodiversity-friendly Sustainable Development in and around Yancheng Coastal Marshes(Report 5)</li> <li>Guidelines for Alternative Livelihoods in Relation to Biodiversity in Yancheng Coastal Marshes (Report 6)</li> <li>Demonstration Project Review and Design in Dongtai County(Report 7)</li> </ul>	10 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 01 9 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01 21 <sup>st</sup> Jul. 01	10 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 01 9 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01 30 <sup>th</sup> Jul. 01	31 <sup>st</sup> May 01 11 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept. 01	31 <sup>st</sup> May 01 11 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01 17 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 01
Stephan Fuller/M	Ruoergai Wetland management & management planning specialist	Return back due to the personal problem	20 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01	2 <sup>nd</sup> Jun. 01	20 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 01	20 <sup>th</sup> Jul. 01
Robert Paterson/M	Ruoergai Biodiversity specialist	Final Mission Report of Biodiversity Specialist, Ruoergai Marshes from July to August 2002	20 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01 Jul. 01	23 <sup>rd</sup> May 01 13 <sup>th</sup> Jul. 01	10 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 01 Sept. 01	14 <sup>th</sup> Jun. 01 25 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 01
John Davies/M	Dongting Lake Wetland management & management planning specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>East DT Lake NNR- Activities Relating to Assisting in Establishment of Agreements with Local Fishermen to stop Illegal Fishing in the Core Area</li> <li>East DT Lake NNR- Habitat Improvement Proposals Review</li> <li>East DT Lake NNR - Biological Resource Assessment</li> </ul>	21 <sup>st</sup> May 01 24 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01	1 <sup>st</sup> Apr. 01 24 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01	1 <sup>st</sup> Apr. 01 23 <sup>rd</sup> Jun. 01	11 <sup>th</sup> Apr. 01 23 <sup>rd</sup> Jun. 01

		• EDT -the Predicted Impacts of the Operation of Three Gorges Dam					
<b>International Consultants</b>		<b>Title</b>	<b>Reports</b>	<b>Arrival Date</b>		<b>Departure Date</b>	
<b>Name/Sex</b>				<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Planned</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Anthony Sebastian/M	Dongting Biodiversity specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>East DT Lake NNR -Biological Resource Assessment</li> <li>EDT -Protected Area System Audit</li> </ul>	16 Apr. 01	16 Apr. 01	23 Jun. 01	23 Jun. 01	
Ganesh Rauniyar/M	Social economic advisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socio-Economic Status and Issues Around Yancheng Coastal</li> <li>Socioeconomics Mission Report</li> </ul>	27 May 01 3 Feb. 02	27 May 01 7 Nov. 01 3 Feb. 02	27 Jul. 01 13 Feb. 02	8 Aug. 01 16 Dec. 01 13 Feb. 02	
David Williams/M	Environmental Economist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dafeng Milu NNR Environmental Economics Report</li> <li>East Dongting Lake NNR Environmental Economics Report</li> <li>Honghe NNR Environmental Economics Report</li> <li>Ruoergai NNR Environmental Economics Report</li> <li>Sanjiang NNR Environmental Economics Site Visit Report</li> </ul>	30 May 01	7 Jun. 01 5 Sep 01 19 Sep. 01	5 Sept. 01	11 Aug. 01 7 Sep 01 25 Oct 01	
John Morris/M	Monitoring & Evaluation specialist	Monitoring & Evaluation Guide	25 Apr. 01 28 Jun. 01	7 May 01 28 Jun. 01	25 Jun. 01 12 Jul. 01	12 Jun. 01 12 Jul. 01	
John Rawden/M	Bidding & contract Expert		8 Jul. 00	17 Nov. 00 2 Jan. 01	30 Oct. 00	7 <sup>th</sup> Dec.00 18 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 01	
Paul Beverstock/M	Bidding & contract Expert	Organized international competitive bidding for the 3 subcontracts	8 Jul. 00	9 Jan. 01 5 May 01 23 Apr. 01 9 Sep. 01 8 Oct. 01	30 Oct. 00	23 Jan. 01 15 Apr. 01 18 Jul. 01 18 Sep. 01 20 Oct. 01	
Peter McNamee/M	Ruoergai Wetland management & management planning specialist	4 reserve management plan	20 Apr. 01	16 Sep. 01 5 Nov. 01	20 Sept. 01	21 Oct. 01 15 Nov. 1	
Mark D. JohnstadM	Sanjiang Wetland management & management planning specialist	Site Visit Report	20 Apr. 01	17 Sep. 01	30 Sep. 01	3 Oct. 01	
Lal Samarakoon/M	GIS Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluation and Monitoring GIS work and analysis procedures of Subcontract 1</li> <li>Evaluation of Training Needs and Suggestions for appropriate training programs on GIS and its applications</li> </ul>	16 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 01	16 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 01	24 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 01	24 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 01	
Xue Dayuan/M	Sanjiang Biodiversity specialist	Final mission Report of Biodiversity Specialist in Sanjiang Plain(floral)	31 May. 02	31 May. 02	3 Aug. 02	3 Aug. 02	
Tom Dahmer/M	Sanjiang Wetland management & management planning specialist	Reserve Management Plan has been preparing	19 Jun. 02 28 Oct. 02	19 Jun. 02 28 Oct. 02	7 Sep. 02 28 Oct. 02	7 Sep. 02 28 Oct. 02	
Marlon ten Hoonte/F	PRA Training Expert	Yancheng & dongting PRA Training Report	7 April. 02	7 April. 02	20 Jun. 02	20 Jun. 02	
Lindsay Saunders/M	Co-management Expert	4 Co-managemnt Reports	1 June. 02	1 June. 02	24 July. 02	24 July. 02	
Axel Braunlich/M	Sanjiang Biodiversity specialist	Final mission report of Biodiversity Specialist in Sanjiang Plain (faunal)	6 May. 02	6 May. 02	13 July. 02	13 July. 02	

**Table 2: List of National Experts**

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>
National Biodiversity Advisor	Wang Longfu	Environmental Economist	Yuan Jun
Central Site Coordinator	Lei Kun	Environmental Economist	Lv Xianguo
Central Site Coordinator	Yuan Jun	Environmental Economist	Li Yuhui
Accountant	Wu Zhiping	Environmental Economist	Yao Zhigang
Administrative Assistant	Zhang Xiaoyun	Social economic advisor	Zhao Shidong
Secretary	Wu Qiong	Social economic advisor	Li Jiao
Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	Zhao Shidong	Social economic advisor	Zhang Ruli
Training Manager	Li Sheng	Social economic advisor	Zhu Baoguang
Translator	Lai Pengfei	Social economic advisor	Tu Ke
Jiangsu Site Coordinator	Xu Huiqiang	Social economic advisor	Li Yuhui
Hei Longjiang Site Coordinator	Lu Changhu	Social economic advisor	Cai Zhijian
Hei Longjiang Site Coordinator	Li Feng	Social economic advisor	Mao Xianqiang
Hei Longjiang Site Coordinator	Xu angyang	Bidding and contract Expert	Chen Zhengjie
Gnasu Site Coordinator	Ma cheng	Bidding and contract Expert	Ye Ronghua
Gnasu Site Coordinator	Zhong Jianmin	Bidding and contract Expert	Zhang Mingxiang
Hunan Site Coordinator	Xu Yongxin	Bidding and contract Expert	Lei Gang
Sichuan Site Coordinator	Gu Xiaodong	Bidding and contract Expert	Zhao Kuiyi
Sichuan Site Coordinator	Gu Haijun	Bidding and contract Expert	Wang Zhigang
Training Specialist	She Wen	Bidding and contract Expert	Zhao Zhidong
Training Specialist	Zhang Jianjun	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Chen Xiaoli
Training Specialist	Zhao Cheng	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Wen Yali
Training Specialist	Yang Xinmin	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Chen Weilie
Training Specialist	Bao Songlin	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Wang Haibin
Training Specialist	Wang Daosen	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Zhao Shidong
Training Specialist	Yi Fagui	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Xu Yanchun
Training Specialist	Wang Bin	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Li Yuhui
Training Specialist	Li Min	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Gu Haijun
Training Specialist	Liang Haitang	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Liu Ping
Training Specialist	Deng Weijie	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Xie Zhihong
Training Specialist	Zhao Zuocheng	Wetland management & management planning Specialist	Li Yun

Training Specialist	Yu Zhiwei	Biodiversity Specialist	Sun Yujun
Training Specialist	Li Min	Biodiversity Specialist	An Shuqing
Training Specialist	Zhu Meifang	Biodiversity Specialist	Li Zhenning
Training Specialist	Deng Xuejian	Biodiversity Specialist	Zhao Zuocheng
Training Specialist	Chang Qing	Biodiversity Specialist	Lei Gang
Training Specialist	Zhu Xiang	Biodiversity Specialist	Song Yuxiang
Training Specialist	Si KaiChuang	Biodiversity Specialist	Li Zhandong
Training Specialist	Liu Maosong	Training Specialist	Ao Rimin
Training Specialist	An Shuqing	Training Specialist	Li Wei
Training Specialist	Liang Qihui	Training Specialist	Xu Fuyuan
Training Specialist	Hu Chongde	Training Specialist	Lei Ligong
Training Specialist	Chen Ruixiang	Training Specialist	Yao Zhigang
Training Specialist	Ge Liwei	Training Specialist	Li Zhandong
Training Specialist	Liu Hongyu	Training Specialist	Zhang Minxiang
Training Specialist	Zhang Xiaohong	Training Specialist	Yu Hongxian
Training Specialist	Lei Ligong	Training Specialist	Nie Shaoquan
Training Specialist	Liu Zijian	Training Specialist	Zhang Xiaohong
Training Specialist	Li Xiaomin	Training Specialist	Lei Guangchun
Training Specialist	Lu Changhu	Training Specialist	Tang Xiaoping
Training Specialist	Fen Tao	Training Specialist	Li Yun
Training Specialist	Gong Dajie	Gender Specialist	Jiang Lichun
Training Specialist	Sun Kun	Gender Specialist	Wang Renqing
Sub-contract 1 Expert	Xu Zhehong	Sub-contract 2 Expert	Liu Shenyuan
Sub-contract 1 Expert	Ma Keping	Sub-contract 2 Expert	Hu Tao
Sub-contract 1 Expert	You Xianxiang	Sub-contract 2 Expert	Chen Zhenjie
Sub-contract 1 Expert	Ye Ronghua	Sub-contract 3 Expert	Jiang Wenlai
Sub-contract 1 Expert	Xie Junqi	Sub-contract 3 Expert	Gao Jixi
Sub-contract 2 Expert	Xu Jiali	Sub-contract 3 Expert	Sun Baoping
Sub-contract 2 Expert	Liu Guangping	Sub-contract 3 Expert	Ning Datong

### Sub-Annex 10: Equipment List

Number Equipment Name	CPMU	HLJ PPMU	JS PPMU	HN PPMU	SC PPMU	GS PPMU	SJ NNR	HH NNR	DF NNR	YC NNR	EDL NNR	SDL PNR	WDL NNR	RG NNR	RGQ PNR	HHSQ PNR	GH NNR	Total
Server	1	1	1	1	1	1												6
HUB	1	1	1	1	1	1												6
Notebook computer	6	1	1	1	1	1												11
Desk computer	14	4	4	4	4	5	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	50
Fascimile machine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	15
Photocopier	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	16
Printer	4	2	2	2	2	2							1					15
DVD	1		1		1	1	1	1	1		1			1	1	1	1	12
Multiplying lens			2	1	2				2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	21
Boat							2				1							3
TV set	1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	12
Furniture	1	1	1		1	1												6
Digital Camera	1	1	1		1			1			1							6
Mapping instrument	1	1	1	1	1	1												6
Graph plotter		1	1	1	1	1												5
Vehicle	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	22
Number meter		1	1	1	1	1												5
Scanner	1	1	1	1	1	1												6
Camera	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	21
GPS system	3						2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	25
Projector	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	15
CD writer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1											7
Mapping Equipment		1	1	1	1	1												5
Sound box	2															2	2	6
Pickup camera	1					1		1	1		1			1				6
Motorcycle							2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	3	25
Telescope	2						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Number Equipment Name	CPMU	HLJ PPMU	JS PPMU	HN PPMU	SC PPMU	GS PPMU	SJ NNR	HH NNR	DF NNR	YC NNR	EDL NNR	SDL PNR	WDL NNR	RG NNR	RGQ PNR	HHSQ PNR	GH NNR	Total

Binocular	10						6	10	10	6	10	6	6	10	6	10	10	110
Video cassette recorder						1		1	1		1			1				6
Tent	5						3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	35
Mobil phone	2	2	2	2	2	2												12

## Notes:

HLJ: Hei Longjiang

JS: Jiangsu

HN: Hunan

SC: Sichuan

GS: Gansu

SJ: Sanjiang

HH: Honghe

DF: Dafeng

YC: Yancheng

EDL: East Dongting Lake

SDL: South Dongting Lake

WDL: West Dongting Lake

RG: Ruoergai

RGQ: Ri Ganqiao

HHSQ: Huanghe Shouqu

GH: Gahai

## Sub-Annex 11 : Infrastructure for the Nature Reserves

Nature reserve	Infrastructure	Description	Inputs (RMB, 10000)	
Sanjiang NNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetland Conservation Station ( Number of4)</li> <li>• Observation Tower( No.2)?</li> <li>• Weather Observation Station (Number of1) Hydrological Station ((Number of1)</li> <li>• Zoology Observation Station (Number of1)</li> <li>• Wildlife Observation Station (Number of1)</li> </ul>	1007 ?	129	
		Office & Public Awareness Building	1878 ?	249
		Equipment purchase	71sets	84.8
Honghe NNR	Public Awareness & Research Building	860 ?	191	
Ruoergai NNR	Wetland Conservation Station ( No.1)	450 ?	45.5	
	Maintenance of Guest House	300 ?	45	
Hongyuan PNR	Management Station ( No.1)	400 ?	40.0	
Huanghe Shouqu PNR	Fence building	86200 mu	300	
	Rodent control	8000 mu	8	
	Grass Planting	8400 mu	42	
	Office equipment purchase: desk (No.12), chair (No.12), sofa & tea table(1 set), file cabinet((No.2), facsimile machine (No.1)		1.63	
Gahai NNR	Gahai Conservation Station ( No.1)	200 ?	81.65	
	Wetland Restore Dam( No.1)		38.2	
Yancheng NNR	Oceanarium	600 ?	45.0	
	Visitor & Public Awareness Center	200 ?	30.0	
	Patrolling road	11 km	85.0	
Dafeng NNR	Public Awareness Center	1700 ?	3100	
	Management Station ( Number of2)	300 ?	20.0	
	Training Center	3200 ?	1000	
	Patrolling road	40 km	200	
East Dongting Lake NNR	Management Station ( Number of1)	450 ?	20.0	
	Maintenance of Core Station		15.0	
South Dongting Lake PNR	Office & Public Awareness Building	850 ?	75.0	
	Center Station	180 ?	25.0	
West Dongting Lake Reserve	Public Awareness Center	450 ?	180	

## Sub-Annex 12: Co-financing

**Table 1: National Inputs – Co-financing( 2000)**

Section	2000( US\$:10,000)							
	Total	Executing Agency	Implementing Agency	Hei Longjiang	Gnsu	Jiangsu	Hunan	Sichuan
Co-financing obtained	226.054269	6.22	6.53	107.900000	32.784902	53.946757	2.395233	16.277377
Co-financing expense sub-total	219.711747	6.22	6.53	107.900000	34.338096	49.772767	0.584202	14.366682
1.Project personnel	36.674336	2.67	2.34	4.400000	13.117155	7.125575	0.276506	6.745100
2.Protected Area System Operation and Management	127.692489			78.800000	7.461807	33.897895	0.153160	7.379627
1.1 Staff training	7.925659			6.000000	0.671122	1.209775	0.044762	
1.2 New staffing	3.841955			3.600000		0.241955		
1.3 Provision and maintenance of new PAS infrastructure	115.924875			69.200000	6.790685	32.446165	0.108398	7.379627
Wetland monitoring station	8.908469			3.900000	1.379144	3.629325		
Ranger station/management offices	32.967097			20.800000	4.056593	2.419550	0.093809	4.597145
Environmental Education Centers	25.20692			19.400000	0.362933	5.443987		
Implementation of new management plans	7.616622			2.400000		2.419550	0.014590	2.782482
Water compensation engineering works	42.225768			22.700000	0.992015	18.533753		
3.Equipment and facilities	33.595854	3.55	4.19	16.900000	2.177595	6.450725	0.085579	0.241955
4.Transportation	10.932869			7.700000	0.908892	2.298572	0.025405	
5.Other expense	10.716199			0.000000	10.672647		0.043552	
Balance	6.342523	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-1.553194	4.173991	1.811031	1.910695

**Table2: National Inputs – Co-financing( 2001)**

Section	2001( US\$:10,000)							
	Total	Executing Agency	Implementing Agency	Hei Longjiang	Gansu	Jiangsu	Hunan	Sichuan
Co-financing obtained	256.003986	6.120000	6.630000	95.500000	61.263005	49.189450	4.661831	32.639700
Co-financing expense sub-total	268.612959	6.120000	6.630000	95.500000	74.680781	46.948509	4.195869	34.537800
1.Project personnel	86.621784	2.610000	2.400000	3.600000	63.186620	5.795427	0.330837	8.698900
2.Protected Area System Operation and Management	120.141296			70.100000	5.937438	28.835453	1.443305	13.825100
1.1 Staff training	10.970693			5.000000	1.640685	1.814662	0.822646	1.692700
1.2 New staffing	4.149286			3.000000		1.149286		
1.3 Provision and maintenance of new PAS infrastructure	104.300658			62.000000	4.296753	25.871505		12.132400
Wetland monitoring station	16.065623			3.200000		3.629325	0.544398	8.691900
Ranger station/management offices	27.071358			17.400000	3.716061	4.613714	0.054483	1.287100
Environmental Education Centers	24.606763			16.100000	0.580692	7.926071		
Implementation of new management plans	7.32059			2.000000		3.145415	0.021775	2.153400
Water compensation engineering works	29.85698			23.300000		6.556980		
3.Equipment and facilities	37.707518	3.510000	4.230000	14.100000	2.903460	6.488061	0.969997	5.506000
4.Transportation	18.846589			6.400000	1.665452	5.224681	0.502056	5.054400
5.Other expense	4.590884			1.200000	0.382924	0.604887	0.949673	1.453400
Balance	-12.608973	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	-13.417776	2.240941	0.465962	-1.898100

**Table3: National Inputs – Co-financing( January – June 2002)**

Section	2002( US\$:10,000)							
	Total	Executing Agency	Implementing Agency	Heilongjiang	Gansu	Jiangsu	Hunan	Sichuan
Co-financing obtained	120.0701	3.06	3.32	48	11.86	47.5052	5.1151	1.2098
Co-financing expense sub-total	139.6377	3.06	3.32	48	23.49	47.7319	5.1151	8.9207
1.Project personnel	24.0613	1.31	1.20	1.8	12.71	2.9941	0.8788	3.1684
2.Protected Area System Operation and Management	81.0025			35.2	8.35	32.8807	1.9734	2.5984
1.1 Staff training	5.2072			2.5	1.09	0.6048	0.0364	0.9760
1.2 New staffing	2.2259			1.5	0.00	0.6048	0.1211	0.00
1.3 Provision and maintenance of new PAS infrastructure	73.5693			31.2	7.26	31.6709	1.816	1.6224
Wetland monitoring station	8.6746			1.6	0.97	6.0488	0.0364	0.0194
Ranger station/management offices	17.3835			8.7	2.18	3.6293	1.2712	1.6030
Environmental Education Centers	27.9363			8.1	0.48	19.3563		
Implementation of new management plans	1.7864			1	0.00	0.6048	0.1816	
Water compensation engineering works	17.3614			11.7	3.63	2.0314		
3.Equipment and facilities	11.0627			7.1	0.00	3.66	0.3027	
4.Transportation	18.9278	1.75	2.12	3.2	1.21	7.5921	1.3439	1.7118
5.Other expense	4.4744			0.6	1.21	0.6048	0.6175	1.4421
Balance	-19.5576	0	0	0	-11.62	-0.2267	0	-7.7109

(I)	(II) CMBL	(III) Period Amounts				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	11.					
	11.01	121,168.00	172,881.00	127,391.00		
	11.51		36,452.00	92,554.00		
	11.52					
	11.53		366,165.00	54,850.00		
	11.54	78,186.00	19,041.00	56,925.00		
	11.55		42,686.00	1,420.00		
	11.56		35,303.00	34.00		
	11.57		69,013.00			
	11.58		64,427.00	6,048.00		
	11.59	17,328.00	120,577.00	17,865.00		
	11.99	216,682.00	926,545.00	354,247.00		
	13.					
	13.01	9,000.00	12,000.00	9,000.00		
	13.02	5,400.00	7,200.00	5,400.00		
	13.99	14,400.00	19,200.00	14,400.00		

(I)	(II)	(III)				
		Period Amounts				
	CMBL	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	14.					
	14.01					
	14.02					
	14.03					
	14.04					
	14.05					
	14.11					
	14.99					
	16.					
	16.01		12,516.96			
	16.02					
	16.99		12,516.96			
	17.					
	17.01	18,000.00	24,000.00	18,000.00		
	17.02	22,500.00	30,000.00	22,500.00		
	17.03	10,800.00	14,400.00	10,800.00		
	17.04	72,000.00	96,000.00	72,000.00		
	17.05		27,714.00	20,111.63		
	17.06		35,123.50	15,524.40		
	17.07		4,409.02			
	17.08	14,376.92	32,086.70	34,832.50		
	17.09		3,847.08			
	17.10		24,933.98			
	17.11		13,800.00	2,000.00		
	17.12	3,478.10	25,070.17			

(I)	(II)	(III)				
		Period Amounts				
		CMBL	2000	2001	2002	2003
	17.13				16,400.63	
	17.14				22,500.00	
	17.15				18,000.00	
	17.99	141,155.03		331,384.51	252,669.16	
	19.	372,237.02		1,289,646.47	621,316.16	
	21.					
	21.01			95,092.80	20,608.27	
	21.02			72,500.00	20,185.64	
	21.03			48,800.00	6,957.78	
	21.04			10,000.00		
	21.05					
	21.99			226,392.80	47,751.69	
	31.					
	31.01				60,302.61	
	31.99				60,302.61	
	32.					
	32.01			92,142.54	95,577.87	
	32.02	94,074.75		246,223.84	158,410.71	
	32.03					
	32.04					
	32.99	94,074.75		338,366.38	253,988.58	
	45.					
	45.01	183,575.81		839,200.82	167,530.73	

(I)	(II) CMBL	(III) Period Amounts				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	45.99	183,575.81	839,200.82	167,530.73		
	52.					
	52.01	1,177.84	7,225.07	5,500.23		
	52.02	943.62	1,403.34	532.30		
	52.03		4,115.47	1,359.01		
	52.99	2,121.46	12,743.88	7,391.54		
	53.					
	53.01	10,350.45	41,760.45	28,419.40		
	53.02		2,160.00			
	53.99	10,350.45	43,920.45	28,419.40		
	54.					
	54.01	233,780.00				
	54.02	48,000.00				
	54.99	281,780.00				
	99.	944,139.49	2,750,270.80	1,186,700.71		

**[ANNEX 2]**  
**ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT (APR)**  
**FOR UNDP/GEF PROJECTS**

**2004**

**OFFICIAL TITLE:** Wetland Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China

**COUNTRY:** PR China

**UNDP PROJECT NUMBER:**

CPR/98/G32

**GEF PROJECT NUMBER:**

520

**DATE OF REPORT:**

October 2004

**Date of Last APR:**

January 2003

**1. BASIC PROJECT IDENTIFIERS - Please enter all date (DD/MM/YEAR)**

FOCAL AREA	Biodiversity
OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME	2. Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems
DATE OF ENTRY IN WP	1/1/99
PRODOC SIGNATURE DATE	6/12/99
DURATION (MONTHS)	72
DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT	
CLOSING DATE	Original: 5/12/04 Revised 1: 5/12/05 Revised 2:

**1.1 BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION.**

*As it appears in PIMS. Please adjust if required.*

**Has it been adjusted? :**

**YES:**

**NO:**

**2: IMPACTS AND RESULTS RELATED TO THE NEW GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

Impacts on:	Has the project produced impacts? Yes / No / Not applicable / Planned	Quantitative Information of impact (what are these impacts and how much of them has been produced ?)	How was this measured / How was the information collected?	Other comments on impacts
Expanding protected areas	Yes  Planned	Establishment of the 122,400 ha Riganqiao Prefectural Nature Reserve in Sichuan Province in 1999.  Establishment of extension to Dafeng NNR in Jiangsu Province. 1668 ha of unfenced land linking the Pere David's Deer enclosure to the coast  Proposals for over 40,000 ha extension to the 21,800 Honghe National Nature Reserve	From maps – Figure quoted from Management Plan prepared under the project.  From maps - Details in the Management Plan prepared under the project  From maps - Details in the Management Plan prepared under the project	Numbers of hectares included in new protected areas or proposals for new ones do reflect an impact of the project, but problems with the existing protected area categories and zonation systems have to be solved before expansion of protected areas per se can be taken as an indicator of positive impact on wetland biodiversity  The Dafeng NNR extension is controversial because the whole of Dafeng NNR, including the recent extension, appears to be already included in the Yancheng NNR. Dafeng comes under the State Forestry Administration (SFA) and Yancheng under the State Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
Improving management effectiveness of protected areas	Yes	Hard to quantify straightness of thinking, but this is what the project has had impact on. There have been clear improvements in some of the protected areas in the extent to which ecological considerations are taken into account in by managers in their decision making on habitats and species	Assessment by experts of reports and presentations by project staff and counterparts	Fundamental problems remain, in that protected area managers are expected to raise funds for management programmes and often raise these funds through damaging the resources they are there to protect. Clear objectives including provision of ecological services would help to improve management effectiveness further, by focusing on high priority actions.
Improving practices of sustainable use of biodiversity resources.	Yes  No	There have been reductions in the damaging exploitation of natural resources inside some nature reserves, for example in Yancheng NNR.  Continued attempts to control overgrazing at the Ruergai site through settlement of herders has not led to proven improvements in the	Assessment by experts	The project has worked so far mainly with protected areas themselves and not to a great extent in the surrounding areas. Many of the protected areas consist largely of production landscapes with relatively few restrictions on activities imposed. There is an ongoing review of protected area categories and zoning that is expected to result in reclassification of existing protected areas according to management

	Yes	<p>health of the grasslands</p> <p>Reported agreement by officials on the Sichuan side of the Ruoergai Marshes that poisoning of rodents and pikas is damaging to rangeland health</p>		<p>objectives. The project has been involved in this review through the Protected Area Task Force of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development</p>
<p>Changes in sectoral policies, laws and regulations to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p>	Yes	<p>Provincial Regulations on Wetland Conservation passed by governments of Heilongjiang (2003) and Gansu (2004) provinces</p> <p>The project has, through a number of seminars and workshops connected with the redesign process following the MTE, and through a series of draft project revision documents that have all been translated into Chinese, has an impact on approaches to wetland management by government. Although the project has not been actively involved yet in preparation of policy, laws and regulations, there have been definite change in this field that are widely held to be attributable to the project through communication to higher levels by those attending the workshops and reading the drafts. There has been such influence, for example, on the National Wetland Conservation Regulations under preparation in Beijing (due for completion by end of 2005), and on the recent Circular [No 50 (2004)] of the State Council General Office, to the People's Governments of the Provinces, Autonomous Regions and Municipalities, and the Ministries, Commissions and Departments</p>	Documents available	<p>Impacts have often been subtle: repeated statements of position on wetlands and their importance have been translated slowly into words (and intentions) in policy, directives and legislation. The enforcement of policy is improving but there is still some way to go here. The regulations produced and in preparation require basic improvements to match GEF criteria, but their production does represent progress.</p>

		directly under the State Council, which emphasizes the importance of wetland conservation and lays out various actions and approaches to be taken to strengthen wetland management, including changes in legislation, policy and funding mechanisms, and establishment of a wetland conservation management system that is implemented by different agencies in an integrated and coordinated manner.		
Sharing of benefits between and/or in countries, arising from the use of genetic resources	N/A	N/A		
Other impacts <sup>1</sup>	Cross-sectoral involvement	Over the last two years the project has seen a great increase in the involvement of government agencies outside the implementing agency (State Forestry Administration). Project meetings now routinely include representatives from the Water, Agriculture, Marine sectors and the National People's Congress. The Steering Committee has been enlarged accordingly and a commitment has been made by all member agencies of the Steering Committee to appoint focal people inside their agencies with whom the project can interact and work on a day to day basis	Evidence available in minutes of meetings	Until now whenever the project wanted to arrange a multi-sectoral meeting, there was not enough continuity because different people might be sent on each occasion. With a specified contact person in each of the major relevant agencies the project will forthwith be able to deal with one specific person and set up project working groups within other agencies. This is a first step but it is strong progress towards the objective.

<sup>1</sup> Other impacts may be environmental, social, institutional, economic, etc. Many should have already have been identified as indicators in the objectives and outcomes section of the logical framework matrix. Note that you should NOT include discussion of results related to outputs, inputs or activities such as reporting on the number of workshops held, people trained, etc. The focus is on actual measurable changes in condition.

3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE
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<b>SRF Goal (*):</b>	<b>Environmentally sustainable development to reduce human poverty</b>
<b>SRF Sub Goal (*):</b>	<b>Regional and Global instruments for environmentally sustainable development that benefit the poor</b>
<b>Strategic Area of Support (*):</b>	<b>National capacity for participation in global conventions, regulatory regimes and funding mechanisms for environmentally sustainable development</b>

(\* The UNDP Country Office will fill out these fields)

<b>3.1 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE</b> To secure the conservation of globally significant wetland biodiversity in China.
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Indicator 1	Value in year 0 (1999)	Mid-term Target (2002)	End Target (2005)	2003 Measure	2004 Measure	Last year Rating	This year Rating <sup>2</sup>
*Populations of key species present	*No Target Value & Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			Indications of reductions in populations sizes, ranges and/or breeding sites for certain species, and increases for other species	As for 2003	(PS) 2003 form requested ratings for objectives not for individual indicators	PS

Indicator 2	Value in year 0	Mid-term Target	End Target	2003 Measure	2004 Measure	Last year Rating	This year Rating
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<sup>2</sup> Ratings. HS: Highly Satisfactory / S: Satisfactory / MS: marginally Satisfactory (? + PS Partially Satisfactory?? / U: Unsatisfactory. Please refer to Instruction Sheet for definition of each rating.

	(1999)	Target (2002)	(2005)			Rating	Rating
*Ecological environmental benefits and wetland benefits achieved without loss of original wetland character	*No Target Value & Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			Project advocating recognition and appreciation of the values of wetland ecosystem services and the need for a landscape approach to planning	Ecological benefits are achieved at each of the sites. Assessment, with project staff and counterparts, of whether this is without loss of original wetland character has revealed some interesting conceptions about what conservation is about, and what exactly is meant by wetland character. It is now more widely understood that the aim of wetland conservation is not to preserve a “snapshot” of a stage in ecological succession but to maintain ecological processes, and that wetland ecosystems are particularly dynamic, or subject to change, and may form and disappear, together with the biodiversity that they support. Protected area staff are beginning to question the management policy of building expensive infrastructure when the resources their reserves are designed to protect may be far away within a few years.	(PS) 2003 form requested ratings for objectives not for individual indicators	PS

Indicator 3	Value in year 0 (1999)	Mid-term Target (2002)	End Target (2005)	2003 Measure	2004 Measure	Last year Rating	This year Rating

*Wetland Management Authorities are operational and have wide representation	*No <i>Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign	No planning or policy functions, but assist with project liaison and cofunding negotiations	Heilongjiang Provincial Wetland Management Liason Group the most advanced – worked on preparation of provincial Wetland Conservation Regulations published in August 2003. The Heilongjiang group includes representatives from the provincial departments of Forestry, Communication, Agriculture, Environment Protection, Water Resources, Finance, Land Use, State Farms and Planning, and is chaired by a Vice Governor of the Province	(PS) 2003 form requested ratings for objectives not for individual indicators	U
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Indicator 4	Value in year 0 (1999)	Mid-term Target (2002)	End Target (2005)	2003 Measure	2004 Measure	Last year Rating	This year Rating
*Further loss of wetlands associated with project areas halted	*No <i>Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			Wetlands still being lost but sound data lacking, and plans are not made to balance development needs on the one hand with acceptable impacts on biodiversity and ecological processes on the other hand	As before. Development activities do have an influence on wetlands: mechanisms and criteria are required for assessment of the likely effects of development on wetlands and biodiversity at the strategic level, and invoke mitigating measures when effects are deemed unacceptable. At Yancheng sea walls continue to be built to enclose tidal mudflats thus changing the nature of the wetlands: the tidal mudflats are key habitats for many species of migratory birds. Many species also make use of enclosed	(PS) 2003 form requested ratings for objectives not for individual indicators	S

			<p><b>aquaculture ponds and salt pans, but these provide quite different resources. Increasing switches from irrigated rice to unirrigated cotton cultivation is reducing wetland resources and food sources for overwintering cranes.</b></p> <p><b>At Ruorgai there have been increased attempts to halt drainage for agriculture by damming ditches with straw bales and other materials, but the effectiveness of such interventions requires evaluation</b></p> <p><b>At Sanjiang illegal drainage for agriculture continues, and the Honghe NNR continues to be drained to irrigate surrounding farms</b></p> <p><b>At Dongting there are shifts, as usual, in the distribution of different types of wetlands, and there is a continuing policy of returning farmland to lake. The whole lake area is a mosaic of different wetland types, to a greater or lesser extent influenced by man. Siltation and management of the water flow by dams upstream on the Yangtze may be leading to reduction in</b></p>		
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				marsh and shallow wetlands valued by many species in the winter. There are large annual differences in the distribution of different habitat types due to differences in water level, and changes in cropping patterns from paddies to lotus ponds and sugar cane for example, which lead to local changes in the numbers of overwintering birds.		
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Indicator5	Value in year 0 (1999)	Mid-term Target (2002)	End Target (2005)	2003 Measure	2004 Measure	Last year Rating	This year Rating
*Advanced Wetland Reserve Management implemented and communities involved	*No Target Value & Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			Advanced Protected Area Management plans prepared for five protected areas with involvement of local people	Clear positive influence of training carried out under project, but Protected Area Management Plans not adopted officially. Some agencies with influence over the Nature Reserves have not signed off on the plans. Funding is not available to cover the full costs of implementation. The project would have done better to wait until the demand for and capacity to develop management plans was there, rather than drive the process forward with foreign consultants on relatively short missions.	(PS) 2003 form requested ratings for objectives not for individual indicators	S

Indicator 6	Value in year 0	Mid-term Target	End Target	2003 Measure	2004 Measure	Last year Rating	This year
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	(1999)	(2002)	(2005)				Rating
*Provincial authorities endorse and use biodiversity overlays for local development plans	*No <i>Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			No overlays available.	As before	(PS) 2003 form requested ratings for objectives not for individual indicators	PS

Indicator 7	Value in year 0 (1999)	Mid-term Target (2002)	End Target (2005)	2003 Measure	2004 Measure	Last year Rating	This year Rating
*Greater awareness of the need for global biodiversity protection	*No <i>Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			Definite progress in increasing awareness of this need. Largely one way process of distributing leaflets and showing films.	As before. Project supported the December 2003 Dongting “Bird Race” in which 17 teams of four birdwatchers competed to see which team could collectively identify the most species within a 24 hour period from 1700 to 1700. The event was sponsored by Swarovski the telescope and binocular company, among others. It provided awareness through television coverage but perhaps largely for the already aware. Nonetheless worthwhile, and some impressive performances and genuine interest by self-funded enthusiasts from around China.	(PS) 2003 form requested ratings for objectives not for individual indicators	PS

Indicator 8	Value in year 0 (1999)	Mid-term Target (2002)	End Target (2005)	2003 Measure	2004 Measure	Last year Rating	This year Rating
*Integrated and sustainable resource management plans developed and adopted	*No Target Value & Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			None yet. Limited to protected area management plans and the extent to which those can influence surrounding areas	As before	(PS) 2003 form requested ratings for objectives not for individual indicators	PS

Overall rating	<b>PS</b>
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<b><i>Project Comment on rating</i></b>	These ratings indicate the expectation of achieving results under a redesigned project, assuming that the redesign is approved by GEFSEC. For provincial level activities the project will focus mainly on one province in future, so some of the “partially” reflects this reduction in scope. The proposed higher level structure of the project is a change from the original – from DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE and six IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES to GOAL, OBJECTIVE and three OUTCOMES
<b><i>CO Comment</i></b>	The project has been under a redesign process for the past year and substantive activities have limited to those of critical importance. We are working with the key partners develop a project that is sound and effective – responding to the recommendations raised by the mid-term review in early 2003. The redesign has taken longer than originally anticipated, but has generated better mutual understanding on how to address the threats to the wetlands in China. We have been able to expand the discussions among the stakeholders beyond the original core group and there has been gradual shift in the thinking among the government agencies responsible for wetlands protection. Meanwhile, the importance of wetlands protection has become higher on the government agenda and there is a real momentum for this project to contribute to the policy-making in this area. Despite the slow progress in terms of project activities, the discussions have contributed to acknowledging the urgency of wetlands protection. The request for project change which will be submitted to GEF and the revised ProDoc are under preparation.
<b><i>RC Comment</i></b>	
<b><i>PTA Comment</i></b>	

3.2 Immediate Objectives.<sup>3-</sup>

Immediate Objective 1: To ensure conservation of globally significant wetland biodiversity at Honghe NNR and the surrounding area							
	Value in year 0 (1999)	Mid-term Target (2002)	End Target (2005)	2003 Measure	2004 Measure	Last year Rating	This year Rating <sup>4</sup>
Indicator 1 Maintained or improved habitats for migratory waterbirds, including gazetting the expanded Honghe NNR and river corridor with Sanjiang	*No Target Value & Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			Good waterbird habitat remains both within and outside current protected areas.  No action on proposed extensions but they are detailed in the November 2002 management plan for Honghe NNR, which is not yet officially adopted.	As before	PS	U

<sup>3</sup> Please use the same format to report on additional outcomes in case the project has more than three.

<sup>4</sup> Ratings. HS: Highly Satisfactory / S: Satisfactory / MS: marginally Satisfactory / U: Unsatisfactory. Please refer to Instruction Sheet for definition of each rating

PNR.					
<b>Indicator 2</b> Greatly reduced or eliminated human disturbances to area of biodiversity	<i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign	<b>Farming within nature reserves provides revenue for nature reserve management. Effects of farming not evaluated. Ditches still draining water out of Honghe NNR and leading to changes in wetland structure and biodiversity. Burning and afforestation practices and proposals require environmental assessment.</b>	<b>As before</b>		
<b>Indicator 3</b> Maintenance of natural water regime at Honghe NNR	<i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign	<b>Changes necessary in order to rehydrate parts of Honghe NNR, but proposals made by project subcontractor not convincing</b>	<b>As before</b>		
<b>Indicator 4</b> Incorporation of biodiversity overlays into development plans of local governments	<i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign	<b>Not done yet</b>	<b>As before</b>		

**Immediate Objective 2:** To ensure conservation of globally significant wetland biodiversity at Xiaman PNR, Gahai NNR, Shouqu PNR, Riqanou PNR and intervening areas in Ruoergai Marshes

	Value in year 0 (1999)	Mid-term Target (2002)	End Target (2005)	2003 Measure	2004 Measure	Last year Rating	This year Rating
<b>Indicator 1</b> Maintained or improved habitats for of Black-necked Cranes and other migratory water-birds and stable or increased numbers	<b>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</b>			Data insufficient, but observations indicate that numbers of Black-necked Cranes breeding are maintained.  Concern about continued drainage of wetlands	As before. Increased numbers of Black-necked Cranes reported at Gahai.	PS	U
<b>Indicator 2</b> Greatly reduced or eliminated human disturbances to area of biodiversity	<b>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</b>			Restrictions on grazing in the core zones of protected areas. Schemes to settle herders and fence pasture may lead to reduced rangeland health through local overgrazing. Maintenance of ecosystem	As before  Dam/weir built at Gahai Lake requires careful environmental assessment (EA) (see 2002 PIR)		

		depends on some grazing – grazing per se is not bad for wetlands and biodiversity.	Road building projects also require careful EA  Increased attempts to stop drainage of water by blocking ditches with straw bales, but this intervention should be evaluated carefully for its environmental effects in the long term		
<b>Indicator 3</b> Incorporation of biodiversity overlays into development plans of local governments	<b>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</b>	<b>Not done yet</b>	<b>As before</b>		

<b>Immediate Objective 3:</b> To ensure conservation of globally significant wetland biodiversity at Dafeng NNR, Yancheng Biosphere Reserve and surrounding areas in Yancheng Coastal Marshes.							
	<b>Value in year 0 (1999)</b>	<b>Mid-term Target (2002)</b>	<b>End Target (2005)</b>	<b>2003 Measure</b>	<b>2004 Measure</b>	<b>Last year Rating</b>	<b>This year Rating</b>

<p><b>Indicator 1</b></p> <p>Maintained or improved habitats for Red-crowned Cranes and other migratory waterbirds and Pere David's Deer are stable or numbers increased</p>	<p><i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</p>	<p><b>Maintained for Red-crowned Cranes, but Saunders' Gulls reported greatly reduced with breeding restricted to one small site.</b></p> <p><b>Pere David's Deer increasing but this is largely a captive population</b></p> <p><b>Reports of high numbers of birds killed by hunters</b></p>	<p><b>As before</b></p> <p><b>Further release of small number of Pere David's Deer</b></p>	<p><b>U</b></p>	<p><b>U</b></p>
<p><b>Indicator 2</b></p> <p>Greatly reduced or eliminated human disturbances to area of biodiversity</p>	<p><i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</p>	<p><b>Important to distinguish between deleterious and non-deleterious human "disturbance". Much of the cultivated areas and salt pans and some of the aquaculture ponds provide good habitat for some species of birds. Other species require undisturbed reedbeds and mudflats.</b></p>	<p><b>As before.</b></p> <p><b>Some progress in reduction of damaging revenue raising activities by protected area staff within Yancheng NNR core zone.</b></p> <p><b>Concern over changes from rice to cotton cultivation and how that will affect wintering habitat for cranes.</b></p>		
<p><b>Indicator 3</b></p> <p>Incorporation of biodiversity overlays into development plans of local governments</p>	<p><i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</p>	<p><b>Not yet</b></p>	<p><b>As before</b></p>		

<b>Immediate Objective 4:</b> To ensure conservation of globally significant wetland biodiversity at East Dongting NNR and surrounding areas in the Dongting Lakes Basin							
	<b>Value in year 0 (1999)</b>	<b>Mid-term Target (2002)</b>	<b>End Target (2005)</b>	<b>2003 Measure</b>	<b>2004 Measure</b>	<b>Last year Rating</b>	<b>This year Rating</b>
<b>Indicator 1</b> Maintained or improved habitats for migratory waterbirds and fishes and stable or increased numbers of fish	<i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			<b>Data inadequate. Attributability to project tenuous. Concern about falls in numbers of egret and coot and possible link with pollution levels.</b>	<b>As before</b>  <b>Fishermen report declining range of species caught in marketable quantities</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>U</b>
<b>Indicator 2</b> Greatly reduced or eliminated human disturbances to area of biodiversity	<i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			<b>Some progress, but pollution, siltation, reed cultivation, fishing, remain threats to biodiversity</b>	<b>As before.</b>  <b>Efforts to reduce fishing, but no clear evidence of impact</b>		
<b>Indicator 3</b> Incorporation of biodiversity overlays into development plans of local governments	<i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames</i> officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign			<b>Not yet</b>	<b>As before</b>		

<b>Immediate Objective 5</b> To develop sustainable, alternative livelihoods with local communities in and around the four wetland sites in order to decrease pressures on globally significant biodiversity							
	<b>Value in year 0 (1999)</b>	<b>Mid-term Target (2002)</b>	<b>End Target (2005)</b>	<b>2003 Measure</b>	<b>2004 Measure</b>	<b>Last year Rating</b>	<b>This year Rating</b>
<b>Indicator 1</b> Developed sustainable, alternative, "community-acceptable" and biodiversity friendly livelihoods in the four sites;	<i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</i>			No progress  Deliberate suspension of alternative livelihood component following recommendations of the mid term evaluation	As before  Decision to cut out the original component from the project but to integrate livelihood considerations throughout the revised project	PS	PS
<b>Indicator 2</b> Greatly decreased human pressures on globally significant biodiversity.	<i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</i>			<b>As above</b>	<b>As above</b>		

<b>Immediate Objective 6:</b> To incorporate wetland biodiversity conservation into national conservation plans, legislation and processes.							
	<b>Value in year 0 (1999)</b>	<b>Mid-term Target (2002)</b>	<b>End Target (2005)</b>	<b>2003 Measure</b>	<b>2004 Measure</b>	<b>Last year Rating</b>	<b>This year Rating</b>
<b>Indicator 1</b> National conservation	<i>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable.</i>			<b>All conservation plans incorporate biodiversity conservation, including the</b>	<b>Indicators being strengthened</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>

plans incorporate biodiversity conservation	<b>New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</b>	<b>National Wetland Conservation Action Plan.</b>			
<b>Indicator 2</b> National legislation incorporate biodiversity conservation	<b>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</b>	<b>Much legislation incorporates biodiversity conservation</b>	<p>The project will work directly with the line agencies that have major influences on wetlands on a policy framework for wetlands and to prepare recommendations for revisions to laws that are at present focused on resource management (eg Agriculture Law, Soil and Water Conservation Law, Fisheries Law) and are silent on environmental impacts on wetlands, or produce conflicts with the enforcement of environmental legislation such as the Environmental Impact Assessment Law or the Environmental Protection Law.</p> <p>There have already been influences on policy and legislation through the project redesign process (see above), and through representation of the project on Task Forces of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development</p>		
<b>Indicator 3</b> Government processes incorporate biodiversity conservation	<b>*No Target Value &amp; Time Frames officially established – the indicators are not sufficiently quantifiable. New indicators have been developed for proposed project revision following mid-term evaluation and redesign</b>	<b>Biodiversity conservation of high priority in some sectors but not generally in all production sectors</b>			

Overall rating	<b>U</b>
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<b>3.3 WORK PLAN</b>	<b>TIMING</b>
<b>For Immediate Objectives rated MS (PS) or U please describe priority Actions planned for the following</b>	

<b>reporting period to overcome constrains</b>		
<b>ISSUE/CONSTRAINT:</b> Withdrawal of US\$2.5 million cofunding by Australian Agency for International Development <b>PRIORITY ACTION:</b> Complete project redesign and submit to GEFSEC for approval of Project Change <b>BY WHOM</b> Project Management Office, UNDP Country Office, UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit		<b>Date Entered:</b> 6 October 2004  <b>Expected Completion:</b> 30/10
<b>ISSUE/CONSTRAINT:</b> Require approval of Project Change <b>PRIORITY ACTION:</b> Either approve, reject or refer (to GEF Council) the Request for Project Change <b>BY WHOM:</b> GEFSEC		<b>Date Entered:</b> 6 October 2004  <b>Expected Completion:</b> 19/11
<b>ISSUE/CONSTRAINT:</b> <b>PRIORITY ACTION:</b> <b>BY WHOM</b>		<b>Date Entered:</b>  <b>Expected Completion:</b>

**3.4 RISKS.**

	<b>Risk Description</b>	<b>Describe Status of Risk at start of project (1999)</b>	<b>Describe Status Last Year</b>	<b>Describe Status this Year</b>	<b>Rating*</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Integration of wetland and management</b>	<b>Identified as a risk in the project document due to</b>	<b>S.</b>	<b>Progress in that an expanded group of agencies has agreed to designate</b>	<b>S</b>

	<b>biodiversity conservation into development planning across all relevant agencies is not achieved within the project's duration</b>	<b>lack of mechanisms “to clarify inter-agency responsibilities for shared natural resources or to resolve complex issues relating to wide-area wetland management and sustainable resource use”</b>	<b>Progress in joint preparation of plans with number of different agencies</b>	<b>points of contact within their agencies for wetland work under the project</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>Changes in livelihoods will not take pressure off biodiversity to extent necessary to ensure that global values maintained</b>	<b>Scale of activities planned under the project not great enough at the particular sites selected</b>	<b>S.</b> <b>The planned subcontract did not target activities at the people who exploit wetland resources: rather it took an equitable approach that would not have resulted in taking pressure off the resources.</b>	<b>As before.</b>	<b>S</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Insufficient effort is put into cross-sectoral coordination at the central government level and local government level</b>	<b>As stated in the project document: “While the State Council has appointed the State Forestry Administration as the lead agency on wetland issues, there remains a large degree of autonomy at the provincial level and a lack of cooperation at national level”</b>	<b>M</b> <b>Project related Wetland Management Authorities largely ineffective</b>	<b>Project has agreement from Project Steering Committee members to establish contact points for coordination of project activities in each member agency (see above)</b>  <b>Project Revision Document has site management offices places under local (county and municipal) governments for effective coordination across agencies.</b>	<b>M</b>

				<p>The above agreements are on paper but not yet proved in practice.</p> <p>State Council Circular on “Strengthening the Management of Wetland Conservation” is an important risk reducer: it gives official direction from high level for all relevant agencies to collaborate on wetland management.</p>	
<b>D</b>	Changes are not made to the project planning process to allow planning from the bottom-up - from the sites to the provincial offices to the central office	The risk was not this one: the prodoc specified UN Volunteers and National Site Coordinators full time at each site. However, during implementation this simply did not happen - project staff (site coordinators and UN volunteers) to be based at the sites were put in the provincial capitals	<b>M</b> The risk at this stage was that the project would be unable to revert to the original project document’s approach of presence on the ground at each site	Reinstatement of site based project personnel in project implementation now accepted in the project revision document, along with adherence to NEX procedures and reporting commitments with a focus on results	<b>M</b>
<b>E</b>	Local authorities do not review and amend development plans in ways that ensure biodiversity conservation		<b>M</b>	There are examples of postponement or canceling of development plans such as high profile dam projects, but there are also many cases of failure of the safeguards that do exist in the legal and regulatory framework	<b>M</b>
<b>F</b>	Protected Area Plans developed under the		<b>M</b>	Will not be implemented as they are - require revision to bring up	<b>H</b>

	project are not implemented		Recently prepared	to date funding and signing off on by all agencies with control over resources. Revision Document includes protected area management plan completion only after the demand and capacity have been developed.	
<b>G</b>	There is no awareness of the need to improve current water and nature reserve management practices		<b>L</b> Awareness is not the limiting factor	An area in which progress has been made: but awareness does not lead per se to changes in management practices because of the institutional and jurisdictional constraints under which the managers operate.	<b>L</b>
<b>H</b>	New project design based upon MTR recommendations on both programming and management is not agreed upon at TPR		<b>L</b> Once completed TPR was expected to approve it because jointly prepared with all parties	Long drawn out process. Agreement possible: it is sticking to the design that is the risk	<b>M</b>
<b><i>Additional Risks or unexpected problems encountered during the last year of implementation</i></b>					
<b>I</b>	AusAID withdrew their funding, essentially because of the delays in the implementation and the shift in AusAID's priorities in regards to their China programme during this time. As a result UNDP now have to go back to GEFSEC with a request for project change in order to be able to continue with the project. The risk is that the request will be rejected				

(\*) H= High ; S= Substantial ; M=Modest ; L= Low. Please refer to Instruction sheet for definition of ratings for risks

Please describe actions taken or planned to manage High and Substantial risks

**Many of the above risks were raised by the mid-term review (see section 4) and special attention is being paid to them in the redesign of the project. The redesigned project document will bring about following changes:**

- a reduction in emphasis on nature reserves and increased attention to integrated wetland management at the landscape level
- more learning by doing as opposed to formal training
- site specific approaches as opposed to generic approaches
- switching style from “supply driven” to “demand driven” so that inputs are targeted more effectively
- using existing planning processes to influence decision making
- reduction in management complexity
- decentralization of management
- linking cofinancing and GEF funding tightly through joint work planning
- strengthening project management capacity – supervision, strategic direction, financial and quality control, links between administrative and technical work, office systems and procedures, links with SFA policy development and provincial and nature reserve personnel, links with agencies outside SFA
- concentration on results rather than inputs, and strengthened monitoring and supervision by UNDP CO
- keeping project planning adaptive, so that activities are defined precisely only at the work planning stage, not in the project document
- formation of strong partnerships outside SFA and with other units within SFA
- use of short term international TA to provide ecological thinking and wide experience , in support of longer term national TA
- keen attention to quality of national TA

**Time to be allowed for establishment of strong and effective cross-sectoral partnerships for project implementation at all levels – this to be included as part of the project outputs**

**Technical Advisory Group provides feedback and sets benchmarks under new project design**

**Expanded Steering Committee established, and agreement with all members to nominate contact persons within their agencies for coordination of activities of agency and inter-agency working groups on wetlands under the project**

**Time to be allowed so that the vision of the redesigned project is seen and shared by all partners**

**Use of the State Council Circular on Wetlands and the National Wetland Conservation Action Programme as foci for collaboration**

**Project Management and UNDP to follow NEX procedures: in particular both parties should begin immediately to follow standard recruitment steps for all appointments of support staff and consultants, even during this transition period**

4. ADJUSTMENTS TO ORIGINAL PROJECT STRATEGY

**Indication of any major adjustments in strategies, targets and Immediate Objectives.**

a. Have the project's expected Immediate Objectives changed in the course of implementation?

Yes, see below under (b)

b. Explain how and when changes were made.

As reported in the 2003 PIR the mid-term evaluation was conducted in November-December 2002 and the evaluation team concluded that the project should be stopped “unless significant changes [are] made to both the design of the project and how it is implemented” and went on to set preconditions for redesign. The team proposed detailed changes in the work programme but insisted that first the “partners must change their commitment and mindset towards the project” and second, there must be commitment from all parties to fundamental strengthening of project management so that it is "professional", "flexible" and “linked effectively with government programmes.”

A concept paper for redesign was approved at the Tripartite Review (TPR) in March 2003. The proposed work programme consisted of seven outputs under the two original immediate objectives:

- one output on strengthening of protected area management at nature reserves at the four sites,
- four outputs to demonstrate specific aspects of wetland management at each wetland site,
- a provincial level output to strengthen policy making and institutional capacities to reconcile development with wetland conservation,
- and a national level output to make recommendations for changes in policy and legislation with respect to wetland biodiversity and nature reserves.

Since then there has been a long process of redesign including stakeholder meetings at site, provincial and national level led to the acceptance, subject to specified changes, of a project document at the UNDP CO Local Project Appraisal Committee meeting on 27 April 2004. Almost immediately after the meeting AusAID announced that they would withdraw from the project completely (they had already partially withdrawn in 2003). The withdrawal of the AusAID cofunding required UNDP-GEF to go back to GEF with a request for project change and a project redesign that conformed with the latest guidelines from UNDP-GEF on biodiversity and wetland interventions. With the assistance of an international consultant a fifth version of the project redesign document was prepared for submission to GEFSEC. This version (#5) of the Project Revision Document follows the GEF Strategic Priority for Biodiversity BD2 on mainstreaming biodiversity in production landscapes and sectors so the objective has been changed to

**“To integrate wetlands and wetland biodiversity conservation into agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other production systems and sectors to secure local, national and global environmental benefits”**

The project team and UNDP CO are at present responding to comments from UNDP-GEF on this fifth version of the redesign document.

c. Was the logical framework matrix of the project updated to reflect changes in activities/outputs/objectives?  
03/07/05 90

Yes, a new logical framework has been prepared.

<b>5. LESSONS</b>
<b><i>5.1 Are there lessons that could benefit the design or the implementation of other GEF-funded projects? Please list up to three and indicate which one/s could be worth of developing case studies</i></b>
<b>a. From the beginning of project development should stress the underlying causes of the threats identified, and resist any pressure to water down the project with activities not focused on these underlying causes</b>  <b>b. UNDP Country Offices should be scrutinizing project implementation and progress towards objectives diligently from the beginning of the project, and should raise any concerns promptly with project management</b>  <b>c. Alternative livelihood interventions are not a panacea for reducing threats to biodiversity conservation: such interventions require careful conception and targeting, and adequate scale.</b>
<b><i>5.2 Have these lessons been exchanged with other GEF or NON-GEF-funded projects? If so, please list the projects and describe the process.</i></b>

**Yes.**

**Discussions with project staff of following ongoing projects in China – discussions with last three in the list facilitated by CTA meetings arranged in 2003 by the UNDP CO Energy and Environment Cluster:**

- The Inner Mongolia Grassland Conservation Project (funded with AusAID)
- Biodiversity Protection And Community Development In Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (funded with Canadian Aid).
- Natural Forest Management Project (funded with the European Union). Overlap on training needs and policy
- Sustainable Forestry Development Project: Protected Area Component (funded with World Bank/GEF).
- Yunnan Community Forestry Project (funded with Netherlands Aid)
- EU- China Training Programme in Village Governance
- Qinghai Forestry Resources Management Project (AusAID funded)
  
- China Clean Energy Action
- China Green Lights Project (UNDP/GEF)
- Rapid Commercialization of Renewable Energy in China (UNDP/GEF)

and in other countries:

- Mongolia: UNDP/GEF/GOM Eastern Steppe Biodiversity Project
- Malaysia: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Tropical Peat Swamp Forests and Associated Wetland Ecosystems

Formal presentations at Steering Committee Meetings or Workshops of the following projects in China:

- Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change: the Potential of Managing Peatlands for Carbon Accumulation while protecting Biodiversity (UNEP/GEF Regional Project)
- UNEP/GEF regional project on Conservation of the Globally Significant Wetlands and Migration Corridors required by Siberian Cranes and Other Globally Significant Migratory Waterbirds in Asia

Discussions with project development teams of the following projects, with formal presentation in the case of the first:

- Sanjiang Wetlands Protection Project (loan funding from ADB, and proposal for ADB/GEF grant component).
- Dongting Lake Environmental Policy Coordination Project (funded with Norway).
- Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China's South Sea (UNDP/GEF/NOAA)
- Partnership for Conserving and Sustainably Using Biodiversity in China
- Natural Forest Management Project (EU/GOC)
- Programme development round table discussions for Integrated River Basin Management (CIDA)
- GEF Amur/Heilong Ecoregion project

## 6. PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIES

*This section refers to collaboration among institutions to achieve mutually shared or agreed upon objectives*

<i>and goals that draws on individual strengths and maximizes synergies. For the purpose of this report partners are understood as those that either: i) cooperate with the project (through in kind, or financial collaboration); or ii) are subcontracted providers of project services.</i>				
6.1 Please provide the following information				
Partner Full Name (Do not give acronym only!)	Type (*)	Role (*)	\$ Value	
			Contributed (leveraged)	Contracted
The Nature Conservancy	NGO	In kind cooperation (Provision of training workshop facilitator, and attendance at other workshops)	ca 1,800	
World Wide Fund for Nature	NGO	In kind cooperation (policy and advisory role – attendance at meetings)  In kind cooperation (training for project nominees in Hongkong and Jiangsu)  Subcontracted provider (Lecturers and workshop presenter services)	ca 600  ca 2,000	ca 800
Wetlands International	NGO	In kind cooperation (policy and advisory role – attendance at meetings)  Subcontracted provider (Public awareness about wetlands conservation)	ca 600	ca 40,000
Fauna and Flora International	NGO	In kind cooperation (policy and advisory role – attendance at meetings)	ca 500	
Conservation International	NGO	In kind cooperation (policy and advisory role – attendance at meetings)	ca 500	
China Council for International Cooperation in Environment and Development Task Forces	GOV/ ACAD	In kind cooperation (funds for attendance at Task Force Meeting)	ca 500	
Changchun Institute of Geography and Agricultural Ecology	ACAD	Subcontracted provider (GIS Data base development)		ca 756,000
Heilongjiang Agricultural Reclamation Survey, Design and Research Institute	ACAD	Subcontracted provider (Honghe Water Management Proposals)		ca 270,000
Project Steering Committee Members	GOV	In kind cooperation	n/a	

		(attendance at meetings)		
CIDA/GOC funded Biodiversity Protection And Community Development In Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Project	BILAT	In kind cooperation (two places on training course)	ca 4,000	
The Broads Authority, UK	BILAT	In kind cooperation (6 month internship in Norfolk, UK)	??	
North East Asia Crane Site Network	NGO	In kind cooperation (partial support of project nominees on training course in Eastern Mongolia)	ca 1,000	
(*) Please refer to Instruction sheet for guidelines on how to fill out this section.				
<b>6.2 Please describe any changes on partnership strategy (if any) from previous year</b>				
Reduction in large subcontracts under the proposed project revision				
<b>6.3 Additional information on Private Sector Involvement.</b>				
<b><i>This refers to companies that contribute to a project as opposed to receiving financing from it as subcontractors.</i></b>				
<p>1. What <b>economic sector</b> does the company work in (e.g. tourism, fisheries, forestry, agriculture)? Telescopes and Binoculars (for birdwatchers in this case)</p> <p>2. How <b>is the company contributing to project objectives?</b>    <b>Funding of bird spotting competition (see above) and donation of prizes</b></p> <p>3. How is the company being involved in project implementation? Peripheral as partners on a single activity</p> <p>4. What benefit is the company deriving from contributing to the project? Marketing its products. Publicity and advertising.</p> <p>5. If the project has not involved companies but could benefit from their resources please explain, given sufficient resources, what could be done within the project to develop such involvement?</p> <p>In addition to the link described above, the project could develop links with ecotourism companies to demonstrate actual sustainable and ecologically sound tourism that is also financially profitable. Water treatment and aquaculture companies, and organic farmers are other possibilities for involvement in the project</p>				
<b>7. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY</b>				

7.1

a) What are the key changes brought about (or that will be brought about) by the project which must be maintained into the future.?

- 1) Routine exchange of information between agencies with influences on wetlands
- 2) Formalized consultations between these agencies for decision making that affects wetlands
- 3) Strengthened legislation and policy that includes incentives to protect ecosystem services provided by wetlands
- 4) Strengthened safeguards against development activities that threaten wetland biodiversity and wetland ecosystem services
- 5) Wetland management demonstrated to be taking into account ecological principles and ecological accounting

7.2 What are the critical conditions that must be maintained in order for these changes to be sustained?

*Please refer to instructions for additional guidance.*

Condition Required	Indications that it will be maintained
1) Redesigned project must work closely with all relevant agencies at national level	The formal commitment has been made by the partners
2) Redesigned project must work with planning departments at provincial and local (county or prefectural) level	The arrangements have to be developed as part of project implementation

7.3

a. Does the project make use of a micro-finance facility? **NO**

b. If so, was such a facility developed specifically for the project, or was an existing one used? How effective is it?

**Was proposed and later dropped on the advice of the mid term evaluation team and the insistence of the cofunder (AusAID)**

**8. NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY CO AND UNDP/GEF IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROJECT**

***This section aims to identify activities carried out by UNDP (either the country office or the GEF unit) that were not a part of the project, or which resulted from an unanticipated problem, but that have directly contributed towards the achievement of project objectives. It encompasses activities such as advocacy, policy dialogue, and knowledge management efforts. If soft assistance is not an issue for the project or too sensitive to address, this section can be left empty.***

**9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

**Comments**

<b>9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>			<b>Comments</b>
<b>CO Field Visit</b>	LAST: Dec 2003	NEXT:	
<b>UNDP GEF Field Visit</b>	LAST: Aug 2001	NEXT:	
<b>Tripartite Review</b>	LAST: Mar 2003	NEXT:	
<b>Mid-Term Evaluation</b>	PLANNED:	DONE: Feb 2003	
<b>Final Evaluation</b>	PLANNED:	DONE:	
<b>Other (*)</b>	Included in UNDP Country Programme's Energy and Environment Outcome Evaluation , May 2003		

**(\*) Please explain whether the project has been subject to any additional review e.g. Country Evaluations, GEF Specially Managed Project Review (SMPR), GEF Thematic Reviews.**

**10. FINANCIAL INFORMATION –**

***Please present all financial values in US\$ millions (e.g. 3,502,000 = 3.502)***

**10.1 PROJECT FUNDING. Please present all financial values in US\$ millions (e.g. 3,502,000 = 3.502)**

		Grant	Loans (*)	Credits	Equity invest.	In -kind	<b>Total</b>
A. GEF Funding	P	11.689					<b>11.689</b>
	A	11.689					<b>11.689</b>
B. Co-Financing:							
UNDP (TRAC)	P						
	A						
UN AGENCY	P						
	A						
GOVERNMENT	P	20.297					<b>20.297</b>
	A	20.297					<b>20.297</b>
BILATERAL DONORS	P	2.592					<b>2.592</b>
	A	0.124					<b>0.124</b>
MULTILATERAL DONORS	P						
	A						
REGIONAL BANKS	P						
	A						
NON-GOVERN. ORG.	P						
	A						
PRIVATE SECTOR	P						
	A						
OTHER	P						
	A						
<b>Total</b>	P	20.421					<b>20.421</b>
	A	22.889					<b>22.889</b>
<b>Co-Financing</b>							
<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>					<b>Proposed</b>		<b>32.110</b>
					<b>ACTUAL</b>		<b>34.578</b>

P=Proposed ; A=Actual

(\*) Concessional or market rate

10.2 PROJECT DISBURSEMENTS. FROM PROJECT START UP TO DATE OF THIS REPORT (GEF +BILATERAL)	
<i>Cumulative actual disbursement (\$millions)</i>	<b>6.219</b>
<i>Cumulative planned disbursement (\$millions)(*)</i>	<b>10.118</b>
<i>Disbursements ratio (actual as % of planned expenditures)</i>	<b>61.5%</b>

(\*) As stated in original budget in PRODOC

**11. PROCUREMENT DATA****Note : For projects or project components executed by UNOPS this section must not be filled in -**

**data will be provided by UNOPS headquarters. (rows with xxx in total column below have personnel data to be provided by UNOPS headquarters)**

Please report the **US\$ value (in Thousands)** of UNDP/GEF Payments to Supplying Countries for Procurement in GEF Donor Countries. Please enter Project **expenditure** from project start up to the date of this report into the matrix against the donor country **supplying** the personnel, sub-contract, equipment and training to the project. Please report only on contracts over US\$ 2000.

<b>Supplying Country (only donor countries)</b>	<b>Personnel (in US\$)</b>	<b>Sub-contracts (in US\$)</b>	<b>Equipment (in US\$)</b>	<b>Training (in US\$)</b>	<b>Total (in US\$)</b>
Japan			559		559
New Zealand	21	38		23	xxx
Canada	35			18	xxx
South Africa				3	xxx
UK				66	xxx
USA				57	xxx
Germany				15	xxx
France				15	15
Holland				15	xxx