



Strengthening Coordinated Approaches to Reduce Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Threats to Globally Significant Agrobiodiversity and Agroecosystems in China (R-IAST)

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development

GEF ID

9874

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Title

Strengthening Coordinated Approaches to Reduce Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Threats to Globally Significant Agrobiodiversity and Agroecosystems in China (R-IAST)

Countries

China

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Invasive Alien Species, Species, Biodiversity, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Beneficiaries, Stakeholders, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 2

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

251,092

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-2_P4	Improved management frameworks to prevent, control and manage invasive alien species (IAS)	GET	2,789,908	18,900,000
		Total Project Cost(\$)	2,789,908	18,900,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthen intersectoral coordination mechanisms, approaches and technical capacity for more effective prevention, control and management of IAS threats to agrobiodiversity in China.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1: Strengthened enabling environment.	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1: Strengthened policy, regulatory and strategic framework for IAS Management incorporated into inter-sectoral response mechanisms for the reduction of IAS threats to agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties and GRFA, indicated by:</p> <p>-1.1 Extent of strategies/regulations for comprehensive IAS prevention, control and management adoption which have addressed identified barriers and gaps.</p> <p>-1.2 Number of budget-supported local IAS coordination bodies or IAS offices that regularly coordinate local inter-sectoral IAS Management, including implementation of the developed strategic action plan.</p> <p>-1.3 Government financing for the prevention, control and management of IAS threats.</p>	<p>Output 1.1 Inter-agency coordination mechanisms are established to support IAS strategic plan implementation and improve the management of IAS threats to agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>Output 1.2 Regulations influencing management of IAS and their negative impacts on agrobiodiversity are reviewed and revised/ developed at the national level and in target provinces to provide protection of traditional varieties and GRFA in agroecosystems.</p> <p>Output 1.3 National and Provincial IAS Strategic Action Plans are developed, defining common targets and actions, and clarifying the responsibilities of agencies involved in IAS management, including roles related to agrobiodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Output 1.4 Sectoral strategies are revised to align with the</p>	GET	664,250	3,625,620

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2: Strengthened IAS Management frameworks and institutional capacity	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacities and interagency response mechanisms for IAS detection, quarantine disposal, monitoring, early warning and rapid response, indicated by:</p> <p>-2.1 Institutional capacities and interagency response mechanisms for IAS protection, control and management including detection, quarantine, disposal, monitoring early warning and rapid response.</p> <p>-2.2 Staff capacity at Yangpu port for inspection, detection and species identification, quarantine and destruction of IAS at demonstration port.</p> <p>-2.3 Number of government staff at national, provincial and county levels staff (gender and youth disaggregated) obtaining certificates for successful completion of comprehensive and specialized trainings on IAS prevention, control and management delivered by</p>	<p>Output 2.1 Methodologies for risk assessment, early warning and rapid response to IAS incursions in agroecosystems are developed and used.</p> <p>Output 2.2 Strengthened IAS inspection, detection, quarantine and disposal systems are developed for ports, and demonstrated at Yangpu ports, reducing the threat of entry of IAS through a high-risk invasion pathway.</p> <p>Output 2.3 Skills base of core IAS management agencies is strengthened through training and the integration of R&D supporting upscaling of IAS prevention, control and management systems.</p>	GET	576,295	4,314,592

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: Demonstration of IAS threat reduction in agroecosystems	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3: Strengthened IAS threat reduction through collaborative IAS Management by IAS Management agencies, agricultural enterprises and farming communities in Hainan and Chongqing agricultural landscapes, indicated by:</p> <p>-3.1 Reduction of identified IAS threats in the project's 35,000 ha large targeted agricultural landscapes.</p> <p>-3.2 Area coverage of traditional varieties and GRFA in the project targeted agricultural landscapes in Hainan and Chongqing.</p> <p>-3.3 No encroachment of key IAS* on areas where IAS Management interventions has been implemented to prevent or control mile a minute, golden apple snail or alligator weed.</p> <p>3.4 Established participatory approach for reporting and monitoring of IAS in target</p>	<p>Output 3.1 Farming communities, including cooperatives, agricultural enterprises and other relevant stakeholders are capacitated in IAS Management through training that builds the knowledge and skills base of all groups to work together to address IAS threats to agroecosystems.</p> <p>Output 3.2 Participatory approaches for IAS Management are demonstrated in 60 ha within two target agricultural landscapes, providing viable and cost-effective techniques to reduce IAS threats and impacts.</p> <p>Output 3.3 Improved understanding of IAS distribution and impacts on agrobiodiversity at two target landscapes through targeted and management-oriented surveys and assessments.</p> <p>Output 3.4 Operational IAS management plans are</p>	GET	560,450	4,529,761

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Awareness raising, knowledge management and coordination	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 4: Sustainability and impact of project/program results enhanced by effective KM, awareness, M&E and coordination, indicated by:</p> <p>-4.1 Level of knowledge, attitude and practice of public, government, farmers and other key stakeholder groups on the environmental and economic threats posed by IAS.</p> <p>-4.2 IAS Knowledge Management platform is actively used as measured by platform visits per year.</p>	<p>Output 4.1 Awareness-raising materials and educational curricula are developed and used by a range of national, provincial and local organizations.</p> <p>Output 4.2 A national web-based IAS information and communication platform is established providing a forum for information-sharing and communication on prevention, control and management of IAS in agroecosystems.</p> <p>Output 4.3 Strengthened engagement in international cooperation on the prevention, control and management of IAS impacts on agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>Output 4.4 A Program Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is developed, adopted and effectively implemented.</p>	GET	856,913	5,495,220

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	2,657,908	17,965,193
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	132,000	934,807
				Sub Total(\$)	132,000	934,807
				Total Project Cost(\$)	2,789,908	18,900,000

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)
Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	Grant	1,520,000
Government	Ministry of Ecology and Environment	Grant	4,400,000
Government	General Administration of Customs	Grant	3,820,000
Government	Department of Agricultural and Rural Affairs, Hainan Province	Grant	3,050,000
Government	Department of Agricultural and Rural Affairs Bishan District	Grant	3,150,000
Private Sector	Beijing Huaheng Rongtong Technology Co. Ltd	Grant	600,000
Private Sector	Wenchang Wenting Agritourism and Ecological Agriculture Co. Ltd	Grant	630,000
Private Sector	Chongqing Late Orange Planting Farmers' Cooperative	Grant	630,000
Government	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	In-kind	600,000
Government	Ministry of Ecology and Environment	In-kind	200,000
Government	General Administration of Customs	In-kind	200,000
Government	Department of Agricultural and Rural Affairs, Hainan Province	In-kind	100,000
Total Co-Financing(\$)			18,900,000

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	China	Biodiversity		No	2,789,908	251,092
Total Grant Resources(\$)						2,789,908	251,092

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

100,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

9,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	China	Biodiversity		No	100,000	9,000
Total Project Costs(\$)						100,000	9,000

Core Indicators

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	35000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	35,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		9,000		

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Male		9,000		
Total	0	18000	0	0

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

A.1. Project Description.

1) global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The root causes and barriers affecting Invasive Alien Species (IAS) prevention, control and management in China are generally consistent with those presented in the child project concept note and have been elaborated accordingly (See Project Document – Development challenge, Figure 1 – Conceptual model for the project and Figure 2 – Project Theory of Change).

2) baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Since the child project concept note was formulated as part of the Project Framework Document (PFD) there has been one main change to the baseline, which is the Government of China's ministerial restructuring process which was announced in March 2018. According to the institutional reform process, the Ministry of Agriculture has been renamed Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), with a subsequent reorganization of the ministry's underlying areas of responsibilities. The reorganization has generally not affected MARA's work on IAS and MARA is still the lead agency for the management of Alien Invasive Species, and the mandates and functions of the ministry's respective departments are in the process of being readjusted, including that of the Management Office of Invasive Alien Species. The work on the mandates and functions of the departments within MARA, and its structures, are expected to be fully clarified by mid-2019. The restructuring has in a similar manner influenced other ministries where for instance the inspection and quarantine functions of the former Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) have been transferred to the General Administration of Customs. The reform process was discussed during the PPG process. Here MARA, and its co-implementers Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) and General Administration of Customs in China (GACC), felt that the Government restructuring did not provide for any marked change in the overall work and engagement of the involved parties related to IAS prevention, control and management (hereinafter also referred to IAS Management). Thus, compared to the child project submission no additional actions, related to the ongoing government restructuring, has been undertaken.

3) proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[1] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The project's GEF alternative remains consistent with the child project concept, although the projects outcomes have been refined and streamlined compared to those listed in the concept note, to make them more targeted. In addition, compared to the child project concept, outputs under outcome 1 have been consolidated, to create a stronger project focus. Thus, while the number of outputs under outcome 1 decreased from seven to four, the component maintains the clear focus on the creation of the envisioned coordination mechanisms, strategic planning and changes to the regulatory framework, including work on relevant guidelines. The output related to international engagement and cooperation, previously under outcome 1, was moved down to outcome 4, as it provided for a more logical fit. Under outcome 2, the child project concept's focus on a national IAS monitoring and evaluation system has been omitted, to a larger extent. A key reason for this is that such an integrated system is not only very complex, but also very costly, and its development would be outside the scope of the current project. As an example, UNDP China helped China develop its Emission Trading System through a Norwegian funding contribution of little over 6 million USD. And while the ETS is an entirely different system it provides an indication as to the cost of large-scale systems which has national coverage. The project does, however, maintain a focus on the establishment of a national IAS monitoring and evaluation system, in that it is to be included in the national and provincial IAS Strategy and Action Plans, to be developed under the project. In this way the project seeks to ensure that a national IAS monitoring and evaluation system will become part of the future planning processes, including the 14 and 15 five-year plans. In addition, the project will further develop an existing IAS mobile phone application (APP) making it accessible to all government stakeholders, as well as the public, including local farmers. The APP, which will use the phones location functions, can identify and describe the IAS and provide relevant information for IAS Management, including information to relevant local government agencies dealing with IAS. The APP, which is to be extensively used in the project on-the-ground activities, will provide for a, so far, unprecedented amount of real time data on the location and spread of IAS in the project targeted agricultural landscapes. And it is expected that this handheld monitoring tool will become complimentary to the established, and in the future developed, network of monitoring stations.

The project objective will be achieved through the four Project Components, which aims at removing the barriers to achieve the long-term solution (see Project Document Figure 2 and Section II), namely: to strengthen the protection of agrobiodiversity, by reducing threats from IAS through improved management systems and strengthened coordination and cooperation for the on-the-ground prevention, control and management of priority IAS in the agroecosystems.

The proposed project components are described below.

Component 1: Strengthened the Enabling Environment. The component will strengthen the cross-sector coordination and collaboration for managing and implementing the prevention, control and management of IAS by establishing and running functional Coordinating Groups at national, provincial and county levels. The component will address the need for revising relevant IAS regulations and revisions of the IAS Rapid Response Guideline and IAS Early Warning Guideline will be undertaken. In addition, an IAS Biodiversity Risk Assessment Guideline will be developed. The IAS Biodiversity Risk Assessment Guideline will provide the, not currently available, input into the "First Priority" IAS species list and National Quarantine Pest list updating. The component will strengthen China's work in reducing threats from IAS to protected areas and other conservation areas by developing IAS buffer zones guidelines, providing additional safeguards against the encroachment of IAS, as well as develop protected area specific IAS Risk Assessment, IAS Early Warning and Rapid Response guidelines, **thereby increasing the efforts to safeguard national and globally important biodiversity.** National and provincial IAS Management will be strengthened through the development and implementation of IAS Management Strategy and Action Plans (IAS NSAP and IAS PSAPs). These plans are expected to, among other, focus on strengthened cross-sector collaboration, expansion/ improvement of the monitoring stations network and monitoring methodologies, improved capabilities for data analysis and data management, **which all will be aimed at reducing the threat from IAS to agrobiodiversity including traditional varieties and GRFA occurring within the broader agroecosystem.** The plans will also include sections on financing, south/south and north/south cooperation and expanded public engagement and citizens science. **The overall approach taken by the project, which is to be reflected in the IAS NSAP and IAS PSAPs, will provide for national and Global Environment Benefits (GEB) by targeting IAS Management in the broader production landscapes, which contains pockets of traditional varieties, endemic species and protected species within said landscapes, thereby providing**

IAS Management solutions from an integrated landscape perspective. The IAS NSAP and IAS PSAPs will be translated into sectoral/ministerial Implementation Plans, which combined will provide for an embedded holistic approach for IAS Management, and the individual implementation plans will form part of the ministerial 14th and 15th five-year planning process. Under component 1, the project supports the Chinese Government in establishing the underlying regulatory and strategic framework needed to enable China to, more holistically, address current and future threats posed by IAS and ensure that its IAS Management is optimized, providing for long-term national and global environmental benefits. The outputs under component 1 are:

- Output 1.1** Inter-agency coordination mechanisms are established to support IAS strategic plan implementation and improve the management of IAS threats to agrobiodiversity.
- Output 1.2** Regulatory framework to strengthened management of IAS and their negative impacts on agrobiodiversity are reviewed and revised/ developed at the national level and in target provinces to provide protection of agrobiodiversity.
- Output 1.3** Strategic plans for IAS are developed at national and provincial level defining common targets and actions and clarifying the responsibilities of agencies involved in IAS management, including roles related to agrobiodiversity conservation.
- Output 1.4** Sectoral plans are revised to align with the national IAS strategic plan and updated regulations, mainstreaming relevant actions, indicators and targets to address IAS threats to agroecosystems.

Component 2: Comprehensive IAS management frameworks and strengthened institutional capacity. Based on the project developed guidelines (component 1), practical and user-friendly Biodiversity IAS Risk Assessment, IAS Early Warning and IAS Rapid Response methodologies will be formulated and tested (in Hainan). These will be important practical tools to be used by relevant staff working on the prevention, control and management of IAS, and training will be provided to support this. Thus, capacity for an effective and up to date IAS Management will be directly enhanced. Further under this component consolidated training packages will be prepared and implemented to strengthen the capacity of government staff at national, but particularly at provincial and county level. The component will facilitate best practice sharing and specialized technical trainings on a number of priority subjects, including ecological and economic impact of IAS, IAS risk assessment and early detection and response. As a priority the trainings will be targeted to staff in relevant agencies and departments and will aim to capacitate them to carry out IAS Management related work. Thus, the outcome of these activities will result in a strengthened administrative and technical capacity in IAS management, which will focus on the productive sector, at large, and on localized areas, within the agricultural landscape, where traditional varieties and GRFA are grown, thereby providing GEBs. Finally, to increase the local capacity for on-the-ground identification and monitoring of IAS an IAS application (APP) will be developed and used by the public, including farmers and Government staff, alike. The outputs under component 2 are:

- Output 2.1** Methodologies for risk assessment, early warning and rapid response to IAS incursions in agroecosystems are developed and used.
- Output 2.2** Strengthened IAS inspection, detection, quarantine and disposal systems are developed for ports, and demonstrated at Yangpu port, reducing the threat of entry of IAS through a high-risk invasion pathway.
- Output 2.3** Skills base of core IAS management agencies is strengthened through training and the integration of R&D supporting upscaling of IAS prevention, control and management systems.

Component 3: Demonstration of IAS threat reduction in agroecosystems. An integral part of the project is the application of measures and approaches in the targeted project agricultural landscapes, showcasing applicable measures for IAS prevention, control and management at community level in Hulu, Wenchang city, Hainan and Longfei, Bishan district, Chongqing. This will be achieved through the targeted capacity building of individual farmers, cooperatives, agricultural enterprises and other relevant stakeholders. Site specific applicable IAS Management techniques will be provided, hereby empowering stakeholders to apply effective techniques for reducing IAS encroachment within their fields and the surrounding public village areas. The expected overarching outcome will result in reduced IAS threats to agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties in the agricultural landscape around Hulu and Longfei. A key part of the component will be the formulation of comprehensive IAS management plans, undertaken with the active participation of local authorities, farmers and other relevant stakeholders. For that purpose, IAS distribution surveys and IAS impact assessment reports will be developed. To obtain up to date information and evaluate the impact on agrobiodiversity of the main IAS found in Wenchang city and Bishan district, the component will make use of readily available, user-friendly technologies and applications to collect information, including the project developed IAS APP (component2). These will be used in conjunction with a citizen's driven monitoring approach involving local farmers, CSOs and the public at large, to create a GIS based information layer, which can be overlaid with information collected from available sources such as the existing monitoring system. This public participation process will be documented. The project approach takes into account that productive landscapes in China are often a mosaic of small land plots on which different crops are grown, including traditional varieties, which makes interventions targeted on individual subsections of these small plots unfeasible as IAS reintroduction from the surrounding areas are unavoidable unless IAS is actively managed in these surrounding areas as well. Therefore, the plans developed by the project, will be holistic, treating the targeted agricultural landscape as a single combined unit, where, to reduce the risk of IAS re-establishment within the area, IAS control and management will be provided in equal measures to the productive areas and public/common areas alike. The outcome of the component will translate not only into comprehensive local IAS management action plans for Wenchang City and Bishan District, but IAS distribution surveys and IAS impact assessments will also ensure sustainable incorporation of enhanced IAS knowledge in the local planning and implementation of science-based technics for IAS Management. The outputs under component 3 are:

- Output 3.1** Farming communities, including cooperatives, agricultural enterprises and other relevant stakeholders are capacitated through training building the knowledge and skills base of all groups to work together to address IAS threats to agroecosystems.
- Output 3.2** Participatory approaches for preventing, controlling and managing IAS are demonstrated in 60 ha within two target agricultural landscapes, providing viable and cost-effective techniques to reduce IAS threats and impacts.
- Output 3.3** Improved understanding of IAS distribution and impacts on agrobiodiversity at two agriculture landscapes through targeted and management-oriented surveys and assessments.
- Output 3.4** Operational IAS management plans are developed for two target agricultural landscapes and implemented on 35,000 ha demonstrably reducing IAS threats on agrobiodiversity and traditional varieties.

Component 4: Awareness raising, knowledge management and coordination. The efforts under this component will focus on raising awareness of IAS, as a threat to agrobiodiversity and equally important, of the know-how to effectively manage them. IAS awareness will be raised through prepared materials and public events. IAS knowledge will also be shared through developed educational materials, school curriculums and Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC), which will be publicly accessible through the developed IAS Knowledge Management platform. Thus, creating a long-lasting contribution to the IAS prevention, control and management education and awareness in China. In addition to the outreach to the public at large, dissemination of knowledge materials and trainings to the other child-projects under the C-SAP Program is also envisaged. The development of the IAS Knowledge Management platform will act as a clearing-house mechanism for IAS related knowledge, and is expected, through the project's interventions, to provide for an accelerated knowledge uptake, and use, among practitioners, farmers and other stakeholder groups, providing for not only national, but also global, benefits. The project will facilitate

an agreement between main government institutions, academic institutions, public organizations and other stakeholders to contribute documents and information to the platform. The IAS Knowledge Management platform will be linked up to the C-SAP Knowledge Platform developed under the FAO implemented C-SAP 1 child project. Links will also be made to the C-PAR Program [1] Biodiversity Knowledge Platform. There is a pronounced international vector to this component. A synthesis of the project's achievements, particularly in the island of Hainan, could present a useful input to senior government officials from MARA, MEE and GACC for their use in international engagements related to IAS Management. This could further facilitate bringing IAS issues onto the international agenda. Hainan's lead could also be promoted as an island-based approach for IAS Management, which might be of interest to small island states. The component will also provide support to MARA, MEE and GACC in their efforts to establish, where possible, bilateral cooperation agreements related to the areas identified in the IAS NSAP 2021-2030 directions on improving South-South/North-South cooperation and coordination. Finally, the project will organize a full-day "IAS side event" in connection with the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) in 2020, hereby increasing the attention of IAS problematics in the international arena. The outputs under component 4 are:

Output 4.1 Awareness-raising materials and educational curricula are developed and used at national, provincial and local level.

Output 4.2 A national web-based IAS information and communication platform is established providing a forum for information-sharing and communication on prevention, control and management of IAS in agroecosystems.

Output 4.3 Strengthened engagement in international cooperation on the prevention, control and management of IAS impacts on agrobiodiversity.

Output 4.4 A Program Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is developed, adopted and effectively implemented.

Further information on Components, Outputs and indicative activities can be found in **Section IV Results and Partnership (i.e. Expected Results)** of the Project Document.

[1] China's Protected Area System Reform program GEF Project ID: 9403

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The baseline and incremental reasoning have been further elaborated and remains consistent with the summary provided in the child project concept in the PFD. The baseline and incremental reasoning for each Output of each component is described in **Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6** of **Section IV Results and Partnerships** of the project document. The co-financing contribution remains the same as the one outlined in the child project concept in the PFD (i.e. 18,900,000 USD)

5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The global environmental benefits foreseen in the child project concept remain fundamentally unchanged. China is one of 15 mega-diverse countries, as well as one of Vavilov's eight 'independent centers of crop origin' and is the place of origin of more than 130 of the world's crop species. The C-SAP IAS project will be supporting the GEF core indicator 4.3 in that it will ensure improved IAS prevention, control and management of mile-a-minute, alligator weed and golden apple snail in 35,000 ha of agrobiodiversity landscapes in Hainan and Chongqing. Within in the project areas traditional varieties, such as *Litchi chinensis* Sonn., *Areca catechu* L., *Oryza sativa* L can be found in Wenchang (Hainan) and *Zizania latifolia*, and *Panulirus stimpsoni* in Bishan (Chongqing), alongside Chinese herbs and medicinal plants. The C-SAP project will also support the GEF core indicator 11 by providing training to 6,000 female and 6,000 male government staff at national, provincial and local levels, as well as 6,000 farmers with an equal gender representation providing for 18,000 direct beneficiaries.

6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The project's innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up remains consistent with the summary provided in the child project concept note in the PFD but has been further elaborated in the **Part III Strategy** and **Part IV Result and Partnership** of the project document and reproduced here.

Innovation: The C-SAP 2 IAS project is part of an innovative program that addresses a broader subset of barriers to effective and comprehensive agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable agricultural development. The project promotes a paradigm shift towards mainstreaming IAS prevention, control and management into day-to-day farming and environment protection practices. By concentrating the IAS Management efforts in areas with agroecosystems with traditional varieties, including GRFA, the project creates important synergies with protecting traditional varieties, hereby highlighting additional benefits, which, not only can support the in-situ conservation efforts of the C-SAP Program's other child projects, but also provide important results and lessons for China overall. The project will work together with MARA, MEE and GAAC to establish an effective cooperation mechanism, which will ensure that national, provincial and local level IAS Management efforts will be coordinated between the responsible agencies working with IAS, thus, addressing the IAS problematic in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner. As part of this, synergy-based, multi-sectoral IAS Management approaches will be developed, including early detection and warning, and integrated rapid management responses to emerging IAS threats.

Sustainability and Scaling Up: This project is part of the GEF-6 China's Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development (C-SAP) for strengthening the implementation of the *Sustainable Development Goals* and China's *National Plan for Sustainable Development of Agriculture (2015-2030)* and has the full support of the Chinese Government. The project itself has the strong support of MARA, MEE and GACC that are the project's Implementing Partner and Co-Implementing Partners, respectively, and, which are, together with the respective provincial departments, providing co-financing to the project of a total of USD 18.9 million. The project will, with its support to the establishment of the National and Provincial IAS Management Coordinating Groups, create lasting institutions that will ensure an integrated cross-sector coordination of IAS Management long-term. Changes to regulations and internal ordinances will further institutionalize such cross-sector cooperation and facilitate a more holistic approach to IAS Management at all levels. The project will develop National and Provincial IAS Management Strategy and Action Plans, which will provide the guidance towards IAS Management implementation in key areas until 2030, including, but not limited to, expansion/improvement of the monitoring station network and monitoring methodologies, improved capabilities in data analysis and data management, expanded public engagement and citizens science, implementation of early response measures and expansion/improvement of early warning systems and methodologies and south/south and north/south cooperation. The NSAP and PSAPs will be used in the national and provincial 14th and 15th five-year planning processes.

The project will also develop guidelines and methodologies for IAS biodiversity risk assessment, buffer zone establishment and emergency response providing new and updated guidance for provincial and local implementers. Institutional capacities of the main governmental institutions, including extension workers and IAS inspection staff at the ports will be build. Furthermore, farmers, farmer cooperatives and businesses will be trained, through participatory partnership-based approaches, in on-the-ground techniques and management

responses to IAS encroachment hereby building their skills and capacities. Capacitated farmers and extension workers, as well as other stakeholders, will implement IAS management plans on 35,000 ha in Hainan and Chongqing, demonstrating the positive results of biological, vegetation replacement and low chemical techniques. This, both in terms of reducing the IAS threat to agrobiodiversity, as well as the economy. The project will also develop an IAS APP, which can be used by farmers and the public alike for on-farm reporting of IAS occurrences in their fields or in public areas such as parks and scenic spots. The IAS APP is expected to provide an important information layer to the local IAS monitoring efforts

The projects IAS Knowledge Management platform will provide for a clearing house type web-based system, which will house all of the project developed trainings, as well as knowledge management material, from the project partners and other interested parties, which are agreeing to make information available to the platform. The platform will be publicly accessible and will enable the provision of knowledge materials and trainings to an audience which vastly exceeds the project's direct beneficiaries. Also, the project will work closely together with the other C-SAP child projects, and to the extent it is practical and economically feasible, ensure that, for instance training of government staff, is undertaken in the counties or provinces where the other C-SAP Program child project operates. In addition, in Hainan synergies with the C-SAP 3 project will be ensured to heighten the outreach of the project. Furthermore, all developed training materials, videos etc. will be shared with the C-SAP Program's other child projects, as well as linked to the C-SAP 1 FAO projects Knowledge Platform and the C-PAR Biodiversity Knowledge Platform^[3]². In addition, good practices and lessons learned developed as part of this project will be fed into on-going work of MARA, MEE and GACC and disseminated through their internal systems.

[1] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

[2] China's Protected Area System Reform program GEF Project ID: 9403

[3] China's Protected Area System Reform program GEF Project ID: 9403

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

The project is one of five child projects under the government's PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development (C-SAP), which objective is to support the implementation of the *Sustainable Development Goals* and China's *National Plan for Sustainable Development of Agriculture (2015-2030)* by a) piloting and scaling up effective policy and investment measures to mainstream *in-situ* conservation and sustainable use of globally important genetic resources for food and agriculture, b) improving the prevention, control and management of IAS, c) conserving and enhancing carbon stock and promoting evidence-based and climate-smart conservation of grassland ecosystems, and d) collaborative innovation in climate change and biodiversity from the aspects of policy, mechanism, knowledge sharing and partnerships. As described in section **III Strategy** of the project document, this project will make a substantive contribution to help the C-SAP program address program barriers and will contribute results directly to the

C-SAP programmatic results framework (see **Table 2** copied below), as well as collaborating with the other four child projects to support coordinated knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned.

During project preparation, a coordinated approach was taken towards the development of individual child projects, which benefited the detailed design of this project. Coordination included two program-level coordination workshops, the deployment of a team of national specialists providing inputs across all UNDP projects under the coordination of a lead international consultants, coordinated design of child project results frameworks based on a harmonized program-level results framework, and development of linkages between common activities and knowledge sharing opportunities. During implementation, the project will benefit from the programmatic approach as monitoring and evaluation, including a harmonized project Results Framework, will be closely coordinated by the **Technical C-SAP Program Advisor** situated within the C-SAP 2 IAS Projects PMO. This will enable project performance to be reliably monitored using a shared and quantitative set of indicators. The Program Steering Committee and **Technical C-SAP Program Advisor** will liaise with the Project Steering Committee and National Project Advisor to ensure that a coordinated approach to knowledge management, sharing of lessons learned, monitoring and evaluation, gender mainstreaming and risk management takes place across the program. On knowledge management, the project will collaborate with the C-SAP 1 FAO project executed by MARA/REEA and ensure applicable linkages between the project’s IAS Knowledge Platform with the programs knowledge exchange platform enabling a needed nexus between IAS Management and the protection of traditional varieties. The project will aim to ensure that project news and results are shared with project stakeholders including the C-SAP Program; and technical reports, news articles and awareness materials arising from project activities will be shared with stakeholders at all levels through the C-SAP Program platform and other mechanisms. As part of this the project will work closely with the other child projects, and in particular the UNDP-supported C-SAP 3 project in Hainan, which is a shared province between the two projects.

Project document Table 2: Contribution of the C-SAP 2 IAS project to the C-SAP Program level results.

C-SAP Program Components and related C-SAP2 Components and Outcomes	C-SAP Program Outcomes/Indicators	C-SAP2 Project contributions to C-SAP program level results
<p>Objective: Support the implementation of the <i>Sustainable Development Goals</i> and China’s <i>National Plan for Sustainable Development of Agriculture (2015-2030)</i> by a) piloting and scaling up effective policy and investment measures to mainstream <i>in-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of globally important genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA), b) improving the prevention, control and management of invasive alien species (IAS), c) conserving and enhancing carbon stock and promoting evidence-based and climate-smart conservation of grassland ecosystems, and d) collaborative innovation in climate change and biodiversity from the aspects of policy, mechanism, knowledge sharing and partnerships</p>		
<p>C-SAP Component 1: Strengthened enabling environment C-SAP2 Component 1: Strengthened Enabling Environment C-SAP2 OUTCOME 1 Strengthened policy, regulatory and strategic framework for IAS Management incorporated into inter-sectoral response mechanisms for the</p>	<p>C-SAP Program Outcome 1.1: Strengthened policy, regulatory and strategic frameworks and cross-sectoral coordination at national and provincial levels</p>	<p>1 National IAS protection, control and management strategies adopted. 2 Provincial IAS protection, control and management strategies (including sectoral strategies) adopted. 3 new or updated Ministerial regulation proposals ready for inclusion in the legislative process cycle/pipeline. 6 new or updated Provincial Department regulation proposals ready for inclusion in the legislative process cycle/pipeline. <i>(indicator 3)</i></p>

C-SAP Program Components and related C-SAP2 Components and Outcomes	C-SAP Program Outcomes/Indicators	C-SAP2 Project contributions to C-SAP program level results
reduction of IAS threats to agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties and GRFA.	<p>1.2: Strengthened cross-sectoral coordination results in more effective approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA and grasslands, including for improved control and management of IAS threats</p>	<p>12 budget supported local IAS coordination bodies or IAS offices in Chongqing that regular coordinate local inter-sectoral IAS Management, including implementation of the developed strategic action plan.</p> <p>8 budget supported local IAS coordination bodies or IAS offices in Hainan that regular coordinate local inter-sectoral IAS Management, including implementation of the developed strategic action plan.</p> <p>(Indicator 4)</p>
	<p>1.3: Increased government financing for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA and grassland ecosystem, including for the prevention, control and management of IAS threats</p>	<p>An annual operating budget of 14,700,000 RMB provided for IAS prevention, control and management allocated via MARA's financial department.</p> <p>An annual operating budget of 9,000,000 RMB provided for IAS prevention, control and management allocated via MEE's financial department.</p> <p>An annual operating budget of 6,000,000 RMB provided for IAS prevention, control and management allocated via GACC's financial department.</p> <p>Total annual allocation from the three entities 29,700,000 RMB.</p> <p>(indicator 5)</p>
<p>C-SAP Component 2: Incentive mechanisms</p> <p>C SAP2 Component 3: Demonstration of IAS threat reduction in agroecosystems</p> <p>C SAP OUTCOME 3 Strengthened IAS threat reduction through collaborative IAS Management by IAS Management agencies, agricultural enterprises and farming communities in Hainan and Chongqing agricultural landscapes</p>	<p>2.1: Sustainable conservation and management approaches established which improve the in-situ sustainable use and conservation of GRFA and deliver social, financial and livelihood benefits to farmers in parallel</p> <p>2.2: Effective participatory approaches for the prevention, control and management of IAS impacts on GRFA developed and tested in target agricultural landscapes</p> <p>2.3: Community-based grassland management approach (including sound biodiversity and IAS management practices) and evidence-based payments for ecosystem services (PES) policy scheme with creditable monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system tested in selected provinces and ready for national scale up</p>	<p>No contributions from the C-SAP2 IAS project.</p> <p>APP widely used in and outside project landscapes and APP provide timely information to local governments IAS monitoring systems and is used for decision-making (Indicator 12)</p> <p>No contributions from the C-SAP2 IAS project.</p>

C-SAP Program Components and related C-SAP2 Components and Outcomes	C-SAP Program Outcomes/Indicators	C-SAP2 Project contributions to C-SAP program level results
<p>C-SAP Component 3: Institutional capacity strengthening</p> <p>S-CAP2 Component 2: Strengthened IAS management frameworks and institutional capacity.</p> <p>C-SAP2 OUTCOME 2 Strengthened institutional capacities and interagency response mechanisms for IAS detection, quarantine, disposal, monitoring, early warning and rapid response.</p>	<p>3.1: Increased effectiveness of approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA</p>	<p>The coverage of mile-a-minute, alligator weed and golden apple snail within the Hainan project targeted agricultural landscape has been reduced by 60 %.</p> <p>The coverage of mile-a-minute, alligator weed and golden apple snail within the Hainan project targeted agricultural landscape has been reduced by 60 %.</p> <p>(Indicator 9)</p>
		<p>Area coverage of traditional varieties and GRFA (2,600 ha/Hainan & 1800 ha/Chongqing) is unaltered in the project's 35,000 ha large targeted agricultural landscapes in Hainan and Chongqing.</p> <p>(Indicator 10)</p>
		<p>No encroachment of key IAS* within the project targeted agricultural landscapes in Hainan and Chongqing where IAS Management interventions has been implemented to prevent or control mile a minute, golden apple snail or alligator weed.</p> <p>(Indicator 11)</p> <p><i>* Alligator weed, Golden apple snail, Mile-a-minute, Fragrant Eupatorium Herb, Common Parthenium, White horseweed and Crofton weed.</i></p>
		<p>The Institutional capacities and interagency response mechanisms for IAS protection, control and management including detection, quarantine, disposal, monitoring early warning and rapid response is increased with 33-45 %.</p> <p>(Indicator 6)</p>
	<p>3.2: Strengthened institutional capacity of relevant public sector agencies within target sites, and of lead national institutions, for the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, for the management of IAS impacts on agrobiodiversity, and for evidence-based and climate-smart grassland management practices</p>	<p>Staff capacity at Yangpu port for inspection, detection and species identification, quarantine and destruction of IAS at demonstration port is increased with 33%.</p> <p>(Indicator 7)</p>
		<p>1000 female and 8000 male Government staff have received comprehensive and specialized trainings on IAS prevention, control and management and of these 300 women and 200 men are below 35 years of age (youth) upon certification.</p> <p>(Indicator 8)</p>

C-SAP Program Components and related C-SAP2 Components and Outcomes	C-SAP Program Outcomes/Indicators	C-SAP2 Project contributions to C-SAP program level results
C-SAP Component 4: Program Coordination, Knowledge Management C-SAP2 Component 4: Awareness raising, knowledge management and coordination C-SAP2 OUTCOME 4 Improved IAS knowledge management systems and awareness heightened, as well as effective program coordination, monitoring and evaluation	4.1: Improved understanding among decision makers, the general public and key stakeholder groups on the value of GRFA and importance of in-situ conservation, and evidence-based policy making for climate-smart grassland management, and increased access by all groups to information, as indicated by Knowledge, Attitude and Practices surveys to be conducted at beginning, middle and end of projects	The level of knowledge, attitude and practice of public, government, farmers and other key stakeholder groups on the environmental and economic threats posed by IAS, to be determined. (The end-of-project gender disaggregated targets will be determined based on the baseline KAP survey results initiated upon project inception). (Indicator 13)
	4.2: Monitoring and evaluation demonstrates efficient use of program funds, rationalization of national, provincial and local level inputs, and sharing of information, resources and expertise between projects, along with on-going exchange of lessons and best practices	IAS Knowledge Management platform established in year 1 and has an annual visitation of at least 1000 platform visits per year by the end of the project. (Indicator 14)
	4.3: Effective coordination of program activities across national and provincial stakeholders and GEF agencies	The Program is effectively coordinated through efficient program steering function and annual program reports indicate clear progress towards outcomes and achievements beyond individual C-SAP child projects. (Indicator 15)

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

A.3. Stakeholders. Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment. Civil society will play a role in the project in the following manner:

X Consultations; X Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body and X Other – Civil society organizations, particularly local women groups will receive training in IAS management and will participate in the projects different planning processes, especially those focused on the land management within the project targeted agricultural landscapes.

Overall the project implementation will involve extensive engagement with stakeholders at all levels, and particularly in the demonstration landscape pilot sites. **Table 9** of the project document (copied below) summarizes the roles and responsibilities for key project stakeholders at all levels during project implementation. In addition to the general engagement in the project, **Annex E** of the project document outlines the various stakeholders’ planned engagement in the project’s trainings and **Annex V** of the project document provides a schematic outline of stakeholders’ involvement in the project activities. The overall participation and representation of stakeholders will be conducted through the governance structure put in place by the project as shown in the organogram in Section VIII Governance and Management Arrangements of the project document. MARA and its provincial and local administrations will coordinate closely with other governmental stakeholders, particularly through the provincial and county level project Management Units, the established IAS Coordination Groups, as well as, via the existing governance structures at national, provincial and county levels. The county level project Management Units in Wenchang city and Bishan district will collaborate with the village administrations, NGOs and the private sector with in the project areas. Stakeholders will in addition to their direct involvement in the project activities be consulted, engaged and informed throughout the project implementation phase to: (i) promote understanding of

the project's outcomes; (ii) promote stakeholder ownership of the project through engagement in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project interventions; (iii) build public awareness; and (iv) maximize linkage and synergy with other ongoing projects.

Project document table 9: Summary stakeholder analysis indicating main role and responsibilities

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Engagement in the project
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	MOF is the GEF Operational Focal point of China responsible for coordinating the programming of GEF resources and overseeing the China GEF portfolio with the GEF Agencies. As a ministry MOF is responsible for public finance, taxation etc. The ministry also provides loan guarantees for the governmental agencies, financial institutions, and state enterprises.	As the GEF Operational Focal Point MOF will receive the GEF grant for the current project on behalf of the Chinese Government. MOF will be a core member of the Project Steering Committee, as well as the overall Program Steering Committee. MOF will have a core role in providing guidance, coordination and supervision on the disbursement and expense of GEF grant, performance evaluation, summary and promotion of project results.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP is the assigned GEF Implementing Agency for the project and the UNDP-China office is a close development partner of MARA. UNDP China works in four main areas 1) poverty, equity and governance 2) south-south and global cooperation 3) environment and energy and 4) disaster management. Overall UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. UNDP helps countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.	As the GEF Agency for the project it is overall responsible for the project oversight and management. UNDP will ensure project quality control and support the project in its achievement of the set objective and planned outcomes. UNDP will also ensure that the project follows UNDP/GEF rules and regulations for project implementation. UNDP as the Implementing Agency will manage the project's GEF grant on behalf of the Chinese Government. UNDP will be a core member of the Project Steering Committee as well as the overall Program Steering Committee.
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is in charge of agriculture and rural economic development, research and development of strategies and long-term and mid-term policy and plans for agriculture and the rural economy. MARA is the lead ministry for the management of IAS in China and is responsible for risk assessment, monitoring and early warning, comprehensive management, and information release of agricultural IAS, drafting laws, rules, and regulations on IAS, formulating development strategies, plans and initiatives, and proposing relevant policies, and develop relevant technical specifications and organize implementation.	MARA is the project Implementing Partner and chairs the Project and Program Steering Committees. MARA, through REEA (please see below), will host the PMO and will coordinate the project and program and ensure the preparation of regular reporting of achievements in accordance with UNDP rules and Procedures. MARA, as the projects Implementing Partner will, not including the overall project management and oversight undertaken by REEA, be engaged in a larger subset of project activities in the projects four components and will play a specific role under outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.3, 3.1, 3.4 and 4.3.
Rural Energy & Environment Agency (REEA), MARA	REEA is a directly affiliated institution under Department of Science, Technology and Education (MARA). REEA is entrusted by the DSTE as the fund manager for international projects and are undertaking the day to day implementation and management of said projects including the C-SAP 2 IAS Project.	REEA will, as the day-to-day project implementer and fund manager of the Implementing partner MARA, establish a PMO which will provide the technical support and coordination for the project team (output 4.4). The PMO will also coordinate the C-SAP Program overall. REEA will be engaged in, and coordinating, the majority of activities under the project.

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Engagement in the project
Ministry Ecology and Environment (MEE)	Ministry Ecology and Environment is responsible for the overall coordination, supervision and administration of the environment and ecological and environment concerns. MEE is involved in IAS management within protected areas, including areas of special ecological significant and MEE is the lead ministry with regard to IAS in connection with the Convention on Biological Diversity.	MEE, through its implementing arm FECO (please see below), is a Co-Implementing Partner under the project and will be a core member of the projects steering committee, as well as the program steering committee. MEE as the Co-Implementing Partner will, not including the overall project management and oversight undertaken by FECO, be engaged in a larger subset of project activities in the projects four components, and will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.3, 3.3 and 4.3.
Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO), MEE	FECO is an institution affiliated to the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China, mainly responsible for Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) implementation, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, global environmental policy research. FECO implemented projects, including international projects under the supervision of MEE.	FECO will undertake the day-to day implementation of the project related activities related to MEE. FECO will in this regard work under the supervision of Department of Nature and Ecology Conservation of MEE. FECO will be engaged in the majority of activities under the project and will act as the activity coordinator for a smaller subset of activities.
General Administration of Customs (GACC)	Following the Government restructuring in 2018 the inspection and quarantine responsibilities of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine has been moved to the General Administration of Customs. GACC is therefore now in charge of the inspection and quarantine of imported animals and plants and their products, and is charged with undertaking inspection, quarantine, supervision and management of the entry and exit of animals, plants and their products, as well as undertaking risk analysis and emergency prevention measures related to IAS.	GACC through its implementing arm CAIQ (please see below), is a Co-Implementing Partner under the project and will be a core member of the projects steering committee, as well as the program steering committee. GACC, as the Co-Implementing Partner will, not including the overall project management and oversight undertaken by CAIQ, be engaged in a larger subset of project activities in the projects four component and will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2 and 4.3
Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine Research (CAIQ), GACC	Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine Research (CAIQ) is a Central Research Institute of public welfare inspection and quarantine established by the state. Its main task is to carry out research on the application of inspection and quarantine and related basic, high-tech and soft science. It focuses on solving the scientific and technological problems with overall, comprehensive, critical, sudden and basic characteristics in the work of inspection and quarantine, and to make decisions for the national inspection and quarantine. Provide technical support for inspection and Quarantine Law enforcement and provide social services for quality and safety education and social practice training.	CAIQ will be a supporting academic institution for the project, where they will provide input and guidance as well as expertise to a range of the project activities. CAIQ will be engaged in the majority of activities under the project and will act as the activity coordinator for a smaller subset of activities.
All-China Women's Federation (ACWF)	The All-China Women's Federation is a quasi-governmental institution which as its main duties are to represent and safeguard women's rights, promote gender equality, empower women to create opportunities for learning and education, and enhance women's awareness of social activities.	ACWF is a member of the project and program steering committees. ACWF and its local entities will, as part of the project's stakeholder engagement, be involved in output 1.3, 3.3 and 3.4. In addition, ACWF representatives will take part in project trainings output 2.3 and 3.1

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Engagement in the project
Hainan Provincial Department of Agriculture (HPDA)	The Hainan Provincial Department of Agriculture is the provincial equivalent to MARA and undertakes many of the same functions but at provincial level. The Department of Agriculture is the provincial lead with regard IAS prevention, control and management.	Hainan Provincial Department of Agriculture will be responsible for supervision and guidance of project implementation in Hainan. The Department of Agriculture will be engaged in most of the project activities at provincial and country level, but play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, and 2.1 and will partake in the project developed trainings output 2.3. and 3.1
Department of Ecology and Environment of Hainan (DEEH)	Department of Ecology and Environment of Hainan is the provincial equivalent to MEE and undertakes many of the same functions but at provincial level. The Bureau of Ecology and Environment is the provincial lead involved in IAS management within protected areas, including areas of special ecological significant with regard IAS prevention, control and management.	Department of Ecology and Environment of Hainan will be involved in the MEE related activities in Hainan. It will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3 and 2.1 and will take part in the MEE developed trainings output 2.3
Haikou Customs District (HCD)	The Haikou Customs District is the provincial equivalent to GACC and undertakes many of the same functions but at provincial level. Haikou Customs District is therefore charged with undertaking inspection, quarantine, supervision and management of the entry and exit of animals, plants and their products.	Haikou Customs District will oversee and implement specific tasks related to Hainan and Yangpu port in specific. It will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3 and will take part in the GACC developed trainings output 2.2
Chongqing Agriculture Committee (CAC)	The Chongqing Agriculture Committee is the municipality's equivalent to MARA and undertakes many of the same functions but at provincial level. The Agriculture Committee is the provincial lead with regard to IAS prevention, control and management.	Agriculture Committee will be responsible for supervision and guidance of project implementation in Chongqing, assisting the government at the county level in project coordination and resource integration. The Agriculture Committee will be engaged in most of the project activities at provincial and country level, but will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, and 2.1 and will partake in the project developed trainings output 2.3. and 3.1 and the development of local management plans output 3.4
Bureau of Ecology and Environment of Chongqing (BEEC)	Bureau of Ecology and Environment of Chongqing is the provincial equivalent to MEE and undertakes many of the same functions but at city level. The Bureau of Ecology and Environment is the city lead involved in IAS management within protected areas, including areas of special ecological significant with regard IAS prevention, control and management.	Bureau of Ecology and Environment of Chongqing will be involved in the MEE related activities in Chongqing. It will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3 and 2.1 and will take part in the MEE developed trainings output 2.3 and the development of local management plans output 3.4
The People's Government of Wenchang City (PGWC)	The People's Government of Wenchang City encompasses all of the local governmental departments and undertake the day to day governing of the city and the implementation of the city's projects and programs. People's Government of Wenchang City will be responsible for project organization, implementation and daily regulation at local area, and provides support to the IAS project.	People's Government of Wenchang City will be responsible for supervision and guidance of project implementation in Wenchang City. The Wenchang City Government will be engaged in most of the project activities at country level, but will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3, 3.2 and 3.4, including participating in the project trainings output 2.3. and 3.1

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Engagement in the project
Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences (CRAES)	The Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences is a national environmental non-profit multidisciplinary research institution, which is responsible for developing China's environmental science and technologies and solving major environmental problems. CRAES has a professional team engaged in IAS prevention, control and management research within protected areas and other conservation areas, providing theoretical and technical support for protected areas' work in this field.	The IAS team of CRAES will provide input and guidance as well as expertise to a range of the project activities. They will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, will partake in the project developed trainings output 2.3 and 3.1 and the provision of said trainings output 3.2 and 3.4
Wenchang Agricultural Technology Promotion Service Center (WATPSC)	As part of the People's Government of Wenchang City the Wenchang Agricultural Technology Promotion Service Center is in charge of providing agricultural production service and technical promotion of Wenchang City and is responsible for the implementation of IAS prevention, control and management at local level.	The Wenchang Agricultural Technology Promotion Service Center will be engaged in local activities within the project agricultural landscape in Hainan. They will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 and will partake in the project developed trainings output 2.3. and 3.1 (
Wenchang Forestry Bureau (WFB)	As part of the People's Government of Wenchang City the Wenchang Forestry Bureau is in charge of forestry management in Wenchang City including the implementation of IAS prevention, control and management at local level within the forested areas of Wenchang.	The Wenchang Forestry Bureau will be engaged in local activities within the project agricultural landscape in Hainan. They will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 and will partake in the project developed trainings output 2.3. and 3.1
Wenchang Eco-environmental Protection Bureau (WEPB)	As part of the People's Government of Wenchang City the Wenchang Eco-environmental Protection Bureau is in charge of ecological environment protection in Wenchang City and is responsible for the implementation of IAS prevention, control and management within protected areas and other conservation areas.	The Wenchang Eco-environmental Protection Bureau will be engaged in local activities within the project agricultural landscape in Hainan. They will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3, 2.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 and will partake in the project developed trainings output 2.3. and 3.1
Division of Quarantine Supervision of Yangpu Customs (DQSPYC)	Division of Quarantine Supervision of Yangpu Customs and the third-party operators undertaken (with different responsibilities) the inspection, quarantine and supervision of said entry-exit commodities, goods, animals and plants, as well as animal and plant products and organizing the implementation of risk assessment and emergency precaution measures	Division of Quarantine Supervision of Yangpu Customs and the third-party operators at Yangpu port and similar ports in China will be the direct beneficiaries of the GACC developed trainings output 2.2.
The People's Government of Chongqing, Bishan District (PGCBD)	The People's Government of Chongqing, Bishan District encompasses all of the local governmental departments and undertakes the day to day governing of the city and the implementation of the city's projects and programs. People's Government of Wenchang City will be responsible for project organization, implementation and daily regulation at local area, and will provide support to the IAS project.	The Bishan District Government will be responsible for supervision and guidance of project implementation in Wenchang City. The Wenchang City Government will be engaged in most of the project activities at country level, but will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3, 3.2 and 3.4, including participating in the project trainings output 2.3. and 3.1

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Engagement in the project
Bishan Agricultural Technology Extension Center (BATEC)	The Bishan Agricultural Technology Extension Center is in charge of providing agricultural production service and technical promotion of Bishan District and is responsible for the implementation of IAS prevention, control and management at local level.	The Bishan Agricultural Technology Extension Center will be engaged in local activities within the project agricultural landscape in Hainan. They will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 and will partake in the project developed trainings output 2.3. and 3.1
Bishan District Forestry Bureau (BDFB)	As part of the Bishan District Government the Bishan Forestry Bureau is in charge of forestry management in Bishan District including the implementation of IAS prevention, control and management at local level within the forested areas of Bishan.	The Bishan Forestry Bureau will be engaged in local activities within the project agricultural landscape in Hainan. They will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 and will partake in the project developed trainings output 2.3. and 3.1
Bishan District Environmental Protection Bureau (BDEPB)	As part of the Bishan District Government the Bishan Environmental Protection Bureau is in charge of ecological environment protection in Bishan District and is responsible for the implementation of IAS prevention, control and management within protected areas and other conservation areas.	The Bishan Environmental Protection Bureau will be engaged in local activities within the project agricultural landscape in Hainan. They will play a specific role under output 1.1, 1.3, 2.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 and will partake in the project developed trainings output 2.3. and 3.1
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)	The Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences is a national agricultural scientific research institution, which is responsible for the basic, applied and high-tech research of agricultural and its applications in China. CAAS has a dedicated professional team working on agrobiodiversity utilization and IAS Management, it provides important theoretical and technical support for the country's work in the field of IAS prevention, control and management.	CAAS will be a supporting academic institution for the project, where they will provide input and guidance as well as expertise to a range of the project activities. This will include support to the development of the IAS guidelines under output 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. CAAS will also be involved in the development and provision of the project developed trainings (Output 2.3, 3.2 and 3.4).
Provincial universities and research institutions (PURI)	This group of stakeholders are local scientific research institutions, which as non-profit scientific research institutions are responsible for scientific research and personnel training. They have professional teams engaged in IAS prevention, control and management research, providing theoretical and technical support to local, provincial and central actors in this field.	The local scientific research institutions will provide input and guidance as well as expertise to, among other output 1.3, 1.4 and 2.1. The research institutions will also be involved in the development and provision of the project developed trainings (Output 2.3, 3.2 and 3.4).
Local agro-businesses, farmers cooperatives and other enterprises (LBFCOE)	Local agrobusinesses, farmers cooperatives and other enterprises will be a key stakeholder group for the project as they are part of the agricultural producers which are affected by IAS and thus are part of the main stakeholders which will be actively engaged in applying IAS Management techniques on their lands in order to reduce the threat from IAS on their crop.	Local agrobusinesses, farmers cooperatives and other enterprises will be part of the projects direct beneficiaries as they will be the main target for the on-the-ground training on and implementation of the project promoted IAS Management techniques which is undertaken under component 3
Civil society groups and NGOs (CSO/NGO)	While the PPG phase did not identify any specific NGO/CSOs being active in the area of IAS Management the project will during its implementation be on an active look out for organizations which could/would play a part in the project. One organization already mentioned earlier is the ACWF and in particular its local chapters will be an important stakeholder for the project as they are active even at village level and through them the project would be able to reach local women.	Where identified the local NGO/CSOs will be engaged to the extent possible and in particularly collaboration with local NGO/CSO would be sought to have them directly involved in the project's social public awareness raising. The local NGO/CSO including the ACWF will receive IAS related training to enable them to better engage and interact with the communities they serve.

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities	Engagement in the project
Farming communities (FC)	Local farmers will be the main key stakeholder group for the project, as they, as the local agrobusinesses and farmers cooperatives are affected by IAS and thus will be actively engaged in applying IAS Management techniques on their lands in order to reduce the threat from IAS on their crop.	Local farmers will be part of the projects direct beneficiaries as they will be the main target for the on-the-ground training on and implementation of the project promoted IAS Management techniques which is undertaken under component 3

During the PPG process, a stakeholder analysis was undertaken to identify key stakeholders, assess their interests in the project and define their roles and responsibilities in its implementation. Involvement and active participation of different stakeholders in project implementation will be facilitated through a number of different mechanisms including: i) a project inception workshop, ii) constitution of the Project Steering Committee (Board), iii) establishment of the Project Management Office, iv) establishment of national, provincial and local IAS Coordination Groups and various working groups, v) project communications, and vi) implementation arrangements (particularly demonstration activities in Component 3 are to directly involve local stakeholders during implementation).

The roles of key stakeholders in project management and implementation are also provided in the **Governance and Management Arrangements** section of the project document (i.e. Project Steering Committee members, Project Management Office), and are not repeated here. In addition, **Annex U** and **the Section IV Results and Partnerships of the project document** lists the Responsible Parties for all proposed activities.

Documents

Title

Submitted

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

***A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.* Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment. Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (yes). If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality: closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes).**

During the PPG phase, socio-economic (**Annex K** in the project document) and gender assessments (**Annex F** in the project document) reviewed the role of females and males related to the focus of project and its implementation and potential impacts of the project on each gender group. In addition, a gender action plan for the project was developed (**Annex F** in the project document). This aimed to ensure an inclusive approach through which women and men are able to participate actively and benefit equitably, have equitable access to the project resources and receive fair social and economic benefits. The assessments identify that through-out society there is a gender imbalance where women are more disadvantaged than men. Something which is being reflected in the men/female ratio among government staff. While for low level positions this is less explicit, it becomes more pronounced moving up through middle and upper management. Differentiation in job types also occurs, for instance in lower education groups where women tend to hold jobs, such as education, hospitality and child/healthcare, which could be seen as an extension of inherited gender roles. The assessment also identified that 70 percent of inhabitants in villages are women. This was verified to be true in Wenchang and Bishan during the project's field missions. It was also noted that women seem to fall victim to traditional gender bias perceptions, where the husband or oldest male family member is the household's spokes-person, and for instance during field visits, if not otherwise directed, women would keep in the background and say little. At the same time, as females account for the majority of the population, many of whom are "left behind women" are sole responsible for caring for the household's farm land and livestock and with that are also a key stakeholder group with regard to IAS Management.

The Gender mainstreaming approach to be taken by the project is detailed in the Gender Assessment and Action Plan in **Annex F** in the project document, which describes specific actions to mainstream gender into project output implementation including gender indicators. The key strategies to be followed to achieve this include but are not limited to: a) Mobilize support from gender specialists; b) Ensure women's genuine and equal representation (i.e. in task forces, committees, training, sustainable livelihoods etc.); c) Ensure women's equal access to project information; d) Project specific actions to empower women, including providing capacity support for women's groups in sustainable IAS

Management. According to UNDP gender marker standards, the project has a UNDP GEN2 gender marker. Key gender-disaggregated indicators and targets in the project results framework and monitoring plan will be tracked throughout project implementation.

The proposed tasks and timing of the Gender Action Plan (taken from the project document Annex F) are copied below:

Project document Annex F Table 1: Project Gender Action Plan

	Task	Timing
Component 1		
Output 1.		
1.1.1 Establish and operationalize a National IAS Coordination Group	PMO informs relevant parties that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages the selection of women to the National IAS Coordination Group.	Prior to establishment of the National IAS Coordination Group.
	PMO collects gender disaggregated data on National IAS Coordination Group members	Following the establishment of the National IAS Coordination Group and annually afterwards
1.1.2. Create and run Provincial IAS Management Coordinating groups in Hainan and Chongqing	PMO informs relevant parties that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages the selection of women to the Provincial IAS Coordination Group.	Prior to establishment of the Provincial IAS Coordination Group.
	PMO collects gender disaggregated data on Provincial IAS Coordination Group members.	Following the establishment of the Provincial IAS Coordination Group and annually afterwards.
1.1.3. Create and run County IAS Management Coordinating Groups in Wenchang and Bishan	PMO informs relevant parties that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages the selection of women to the County IAS Coordination Group.	Prior to establishment of the County IAS Coordination Group.
	PMO collects gender disaggregated data on County IAS Coordination Group members.	Following the establishment of the County IAS Coordination Group and annually afterwards.

	Task	Timing
1.1.4. Hold annual multi-sector coordination seminars	PMO informs relevant parties that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages and collects gender disaggregated participants lists.	Annually in connection with the multi-sector knowledge sharing seminars.
Output 1.2		
	No specific actions intended for activity 1.2.1-1.2.9	
Output 1.3		
1.3.1 Develop the strategic vision and content of the National IAS Management Strategy and Action Plan (IAS NSAP 2021-2030)	No specific actions intended	
1.3.2. Prepare the National IAS Management strategy and action plan (IAS NSAP 2020-2030)	PMO informs relevant parties that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages the selection of women to participate in the IAS NSAP working and stakeholder groups.	Prior to establishment of the IAS NSAP working and stakeholder groups.
	PMO collects gender disaggregated data on IAS NSAP working and stakeholder groups.	In connection with the meetings of the IAS NSAP working and stakeholder groups.
1.3.3. Prepare Provincial IAS Management strategy and action plan (IAS PSAP 2021-2030) for Hainan and Chongqing.	PMO informs relevant parties that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages the selection of women to participate in the IAS PSAPs working and stakeholder groups.	Prior to establishment of the IAS PSAPs working and stakeholder groups.
	PMO collects gender disaggregated data on IAS PSAPs working and stakeholder groups.	In connection with the meetings of the IAS PSAPs working and stakeholder groups.
Output 1.4		
	No specific actions intended for activity 1.4.1-1.4.3	
Component 2		
Output 2.1		

	Task	Timing
	No specific actions intended for activity 2.1.1-2.1.4	
Output 2.2		
	No specific actions intended for activity 2.2.1-2.2.3	
2.2.4. Develop and organize training.	PMO and training organizers ensure- that at least 50% of invitees to the project trainings are women and that at least 20% are below 35 years of age.	For all training invitations sent out through out the project period.
	Training organizers collect gender and age disaggregated data for the individual trainings provided.	For all trainings undertaken during the project period.
	Gender and age data and findings are outlined in specific sections of the prepared reports from the project's trainings.	Training organizers submit reports to the PMO in connection with the PMOs preparation of the annual report and the GEF PIR
Output 2.3		
2.3.1. Develop and organize R&D supported technical training courses,	No specific actions intended	
2.3.2 Organize selected trainings for managers and staff working at protected areas, reserves or other ecological sensitive areas	PMO and training organizers ensure that at least 50% of invitees to the project trainings are women and that at least 20% are below 35 years of age.	For all training invitations sent out throughout the project period.
	Training organizers collect gender and age disaggregated data for the individual trainings provided.	For all trainings undertaken during the project period.
	Gender and age data and findings are outlined in specific sections of the prepared reports from the project's trainings.	Training organizers submit- reports to the PMO in connection with the PMOs preparation of the annual report and the GEF PIR.
2.3.3. Develop an IAS application (APP)	No specific actions intended	

	Task	Timing
Component 3		
Output 3.1		
3.1.1. Adapt trainings on key subjects, based on the develop training courses to address farmers and other stakeholders training needs	Gender Specialist works with training developers and organizers to ensure that the local community trainings are gender sensitive, including the provision of all women trainings.	During the adaptation process planned for the initial part of the project's second year.
3.1.2. Organize adapted trainings for different stakeholder groups including farmers, cooperatives, enterprises and other stakeholder	PMO and training organizers ensure that at least 50% of invitees to the project trainings are women and that at least 20% are below 35 years of age.	For all training invitations sent out throughout the project period.
	Training organizers collect gender and age disaggregated data for the individual trainings provided.	For all trainings undertaken during the project period.
	Gender and age data and findings are outlined in specific sections of the prepared reports from the project's trainings.	Training organizers submit reports to the PMO in connection with the PMOs preparation of the annual report and the GEF PIR.
Output 3.2		
3.2.1. Demonstrate verified and applicable participatory IAS Management approaches in Wenchang and Bishan	PMO and training organizers ensure that at least 50% of invitees to the project trainings are women and that at least 20% are below 35 years of age.	For the local trainings held during the mid of the second year.
	Training organizers collect gender and age disaggregated data for the individual trainings provided.	For the local trainings held during the mid of the second year
	Gender and age data and findings are outlined in specific sections of the prepared reports from the project's trainings.	Training organizers submit reports to the PMO in connection with the PMOs preparation of the second year annual report and the second GEF PIR.
	No specific actions intended for activity 3.2.2 and 3.2.3	
Output 3.3		
	No specific actions intended for activity 3.3.1 and 3.3.2	

	Task	Timing
3.3.3. Undertake the IAS distribution survey and IAS impact assessment in Wenchang, Bishan and a representative protected area,	The PMO and the local project authorities, as part of the public campaign for engaging farmers, NGO/CSO and the public in using the IAS APP for IAS identification and monitoring, will pay particular attention to contact women's groups such as the local ACWF.	End of year one.
3.3.4. Formulate the IAS distribution survey and IAS impact assessment reports for Wenchang, Bishan	No specific actions intended	
Output 3.4		
3.4.1 Formulate IAS Management plans for Wenchang city and Bishan district	PMO informs relevant parties that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages the selection of women to participate in the IAS Management plans working and stakeholder groups.	Prior to establishment of the IAS Management plans working and stakeholder groups.
	PMO collects gender disaggregated data on IAS Management plans working and stakeholder groups.	In connection with the meetings of the IAS Management plans working and stakeholder groups.
3.4.2 Implement the IAS Management plans for the two project-targeted agricultural landscapes in Wenchang city and Bishan district	The main implementers of the IAS Management plans will be the local farming communities, which have received training under the project, and it is expected that the male/female engagement will mirror that of the trainings.	
	Local project authorities will report to the PMO on the approximate level of engagement in the projects target areas.	Starting from year two Local project authorities submit reports to the PMO in connection with the PMOs preparation of the annual report and the GEF PIR.
Component 3		
Output 4.1		
4.1.1. Undertake the knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP survey)	The KAP survey team ensures that there is equal gender representation among the respondents, as well as having gender balanced focus groups (which could include all women and/or all men groups).	KAP survey undertaken within the first six months of the project and the KAP survey at the end of the project.
4.1.2. Develop the projects knowledge management action plan,	Based on the KAP survey etc. PMO will determine if specific gender related knowledge activities are needed	During year one.

	Task	Timing
4.1.3. Develop IAS education and awareness-raising materials	PMO will together with the developers of the awareness raising materials, and based on the findings under 4.1.2 determine if specific gender related awareness raising is needed	Throughout the project duration.
4.1.4 Develop and publicize Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC).	Same as above	Same as above
4.1.5. Organize publicity and awareness events at national, provincial and local levels,	Same as above	Same as above
4.1.6. Organize a full day IAS side event in connection with the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15)	PMO informs relevant parties that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages that specific emphasis on women's role in IAS Management, particularly through the implementation of on-the-ground activities is demonstrated at the side event and in the publications and other materials provided to the public at the side event etc.	Up to six months before the side event to enable entities and stakeholders to prepare for the side event as well as prepare for relevant awareness raising materials, including visual material
4.1.7 Best practice learning and knowledge sharing exchange missions.	No specific actions intended	
Output 4.2		
	No specific actions intended for activity 4.2.1-4.2.3	
Output 4.3		
	No specific actions intended for activity 4.3.1-4.3.2	
Output 4.4		
4.4.1. Hold program inception workshops,	PMO will notify stakeholders and project partners that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages the selection of women to participate in the program inception workshops.	Within three months of project start.
	PMO collects gender disaggregated data on the program inception workshops.	In connection with the program inception workshops.

	Task	Timing
4.4.2. Hold project inception workshops,	PMO will notify stakeholders and project partners that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages the selection of women to participate in the project inception workshops.	Within three months of project start.
	PMO collects gender disaggregated data on the project inception workshops.	In connection with the project inception workshops.
4.4.3. Prepare C-SAP Program annual reports and other relevant project/program reporting,	PMO and the Gender Specialist prepare specific subsections on the projects results in mainstreaming women into the project activities as part of the PIR and Annual reporting etc.	Annually
4.4.4 Prepare C-SAP 2 IAS project annual reports, PIR and other relevant project/program reporting,	No specific actions intended	
4.4.5. Procure and support an independent midterm review of the project and program,	For the selection of consultants to the mid-term review and terminal evaluation a gender-neutral hiring process will be ensured and in the job postings it will be specified that women are encouraged to apply.	During the project third and fifth year
4.4.6. Procure and support an independent terminal evaluation of the project and program,	For the selection of consultants to the mid-term review and terminal evaluation a gender-neutral hiring process will be ensured and in the job postings it will be specified that women are encouraged to apply.	During the project third and fifth year
4.4.7. Monitor and report on the implementation of the C-SAP 2 IAS project's gender mainstreaming action plan	The PMO and the project's Gender Specialist will collect, review and prepare a separate report on the project's engagement in mainstreaming women into the project activities.	Starting from year one, in connection with the PMOs preparation of the annual report and the GEF PIR.
4.4.8. Hold C-SAP 2 IAS project Steering Committee meetings annually	PMO will notify stakeholders and project partners that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages the selection of women to participate in the project Steering Committee meetings.	Annually
	PMO collects gender disaggregated data on the project Steering Committee meetings.	In connection with the project Steering Committee meetings.
4.4.9. Organize annual C-SAP program steering committee meetings and host one of them	PMO will notify stakeholders and project partners that the project promotes gender equality and the mainstreaming of women and encourages the selection of women to participate in the program Steering Committee meetings.	Annually

	Task	Timing
	PMO collects gender disaggregated data on the program Steering Committee meetings.	In connection with the program Steering Committee meetings.

Documents

Title

Submitted

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

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

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

A.5 Risk. Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation. (table format acceptable):

Table 8 in the project document (copied below) lists the identified project risks, their overall rating and the mitigation actions required during project implementation. The assumptions on which these project risks depend are listed in the project's Theory of Change (**Figure 2** in the project document), with assumptions applied to the project indicators also described in the project Results Framework (Section VI). Risks are only shown if their rating is considered to be Moderate or High, with the exception of risks identified in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which are all described (**Annex D** in the project document). As per standard UNDP requirements, the **Project Coordinator** will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high. Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

The SESP was finalized during project preparation, as required by UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES). The SESP identified seven risks for this project that could have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards, two of these risks were rated as low and five rated as moderate. Therefore, the overall SESP risk categorization for the project is Moderate. The following safeguards are triggered: Human Rights; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; Indigenous Peoples and Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency.

Overall, the project is expected to result in major long-term positive impacts for the protection of agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties, as well as having socio-economic benefits to China. It will do this through a more effective Government IAS Management coordination and cooperation and via the participatory engagement of rural communities in implementation of IAS control and management, hereby improving benefits from a reduced threat from IAS to the local ecology and economy. Through the close monitoring of the identified SESP risks the project aims to closely manage, avoid or mitigate all the indicated social and environmental risks.

In addition, a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established upon project inception and managed by the PMO. The GRM will provide for a "first line" of response to stakeholder concerns that have not been prevented by proactive stakeholder engagement.

Project document Table 8: Description of project risks, impact and probability and mitigation measures

(NB. Only risks with a rating of moderate or above are listed. In addition, all risks identified from the SESP are included.)

Description of Risk	Type	Impact and Probability[1]	Mitigation Measures	Owner
Brief description of the risk	Category of risk	Potential effect on the project	What actions have been/will be taken to counter this risk	Person appointed to monitor this risk
<p>Risk 1: The National Government has a limited interest in maintaining the financial support for IAS protection, control and management into the short-term and long-term budget planning.</p>	<p><i>Institutional</i></p>	<p>P=2, I=3 MODERATE</p>	<p>The Government of China is recognizing the vast impact of IAS and it is actively seeking to address the direct impacts of IAS as well as the underlying barriers hindering an optimized IAS Management within China. IAS Management has been included as a priority area under several key strategic document including the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the National Agricultural Sustainable Development Plan as well as the 13th five-year plans of both environment and agriculture.</p> <p>The project will address a subset of nationally recognized barriers, which currently are hindering an effective response to the threats posed by IAS. As part of this, the Project Coordinator will follow the project implementation including the progress towards the results framework, where government financial support is one of the project indicators. Should government interest in maintaining financial support towards IAS or the commitments to the project, the Project Coordinator and the National Project Director will engage as relevant, and where needed through the Project Steering Committee.</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p>

<p>Risk 2: Provincial and county level governments do not see the relevance of establishing IAS offices and/or coordination bodies within their jurisdiction.</p>	<p><i>Institutional</i></p>	<p>P=2, I=3 MODERATE</p>	<p>As noted above the prevention control and management is a concern for China at both national and perhaps more so at provincial and county levels. IAS Management are, as also noted, part of key strategic document and plans where particularly increasing the provincial capacity for monitoring and early warning and rapid response capabilities are ranked high. As part of this is the need for effective implementation of management responses to IAS encroachment, which by and large is relying upon cross sectoral cooperation.</p> <p>As cross sectoral collaboration through the IAS Management Coordinating groups are a central part of the project implementation their establishment and effective running is of the outmost importance for the project's success. The Project Coordinator will therefore follow the engagement of these groups very closely and engage with the relevant counterparts in the cases where progress is not as expected. In this regard the Project Coordinator will, where needed, seek interventions from the National Project Director and/or the project Steering Committee.</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p>
<p>Risk 3: The review and approval processes for changes in the regulatory framework is prolonged due to internal and other bureaucratic processes.</p>	<p><i>Operational</i></p>	<p>P=3, I=2 MODERATE</p>	<p>The progress on obtaining the approvals (and the underlying work of document preparation) will be reviewed as part of the regular projects monitoring and reporting. The Project Coordinator will where appropriate engage with relevant senior government officials engaged with approval processes ensure that the approvals needed are timely provided. Where needed the Project Coordinator will engage the National Project Director and/or the project Steering Committee.</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p>

<p>Risks 4: Project activities are not deemed interesting/relevant by direct beneficiaries who will refrain from participating</p>	<p><i>Operational</i></p>	<p>P=2, I=3 MODERATE</p>	<p>While the project will be providing training, which are highly relevant for local direct beneficiaries, including local farmers, farming cooperatives and agrobusinesses, local stakeholders might not engage. The main reason for this would be that the trainings are not organized in a way which are accommodating to farmers etc. Because of this the project will place trainings outside, for instance, planting and harvesting times and other “busy” seasons within the agricultural year. Also, trainings would be provided, where possible, in such a way that they impact the least on day to day activities. For instance, by having half day trainings to accommodate young women with school children. In addition, the types of trainings and the expected benefits of the trainings to the local stakeholders will be publicized, during the build up to the trainings. Furthermore, highlighting trainings in local media (and through social media) will be used to heighten interests in the trainings.</p>	<p><i>Project Coordinator</i></p>
<p><i>Risks from Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (Annex D C-SAP 2)</i></p>				
<p>SESP Risk 1: People do not have opportunity to have their grievance heard.</p>	<p>Human Rights</p>	<p>P = 1, I = 3 LOW</p>	<p>The project will set up its own grievance mechanism and the projects PMO will act as a “door way” for any potential grievance raised by any of the project stakeholders or direct or indirect beneficiaries.</p> <p>Equally important is it that there is already a grievance system within China, where for instance village issues/grievances can/are brought up at the village committee meetings or are brought up at county meetings etc.</p> <p>In addition, UNDP-China has since 2015 had its grievance mechanism in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures, where people can bring their complaints if they feel that national grievance system has not adequately addressed the raised concern.</p>	<p><i>Project Coordinator</i></p>

<p>SESP Risk 2: <i>Efforts to halt/minimize the threats of IAS to agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties and GRFA, do not materialize or are insufficient, leading to reduced productivity of land impacting on local farmers livelihoods.</i></p>	<p>Human Rights/ Displacement and Resettlement/ Ethnic Minorities</p>	<p>P = 1, I = 4 MODERATE</p>	<p>As noted in the project documentation, the Government of China is recognizing the vast impact of IAS and it has among other requested GEF for support to expedite its process in this area. The current project will address a subset of nationally recognized barriers, which currently are hindering an effective response to the threats posed by IAS.</p> <p>Part of the current project interventions are the training of 6,000 farmers in IAS Management, including vegetation replacement techniques, biological control and low volume pesticides management, all aimed at reducing the immediate impact on farmers' fields and crops. The trainings and other project interventions also focus on combatting IAS in the broader environment so as to reduce the overall re-colonization pressures on villager's fields and pasture lands.</p> <p>Also, the project has in its approach a clear gender focus aimed at ensuring gender equality and the mainstreaming of women, as mentioned in the SESP section on how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment. In this regard the projects Gender Mainstreaming Plan will be a main instrument and guide.</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p>
<p>SESP Risk 3: <i>Gender based discrimination related to access to opportunities and benefits remains unaltered.</i></p>	<p>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p>	<p>P = 2, I = 3 MODERATE</p>	<p>While China is on a path towards gender equality and women's empowerment, China is still struggling with gender imbalance.</p> <p>To ensure that the project adequately addresses this, it has during the PPG phase undertaken a gender analysis and developed a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (Annex F) which will be a guiding document in the project implementation. As mentioned in the above section on how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment the project's Gender Mainstreaming Plan will ensure that project related application processes are without gender bias, and engage with women in its local level activities including farmers trainings with the aim of having 50% or more of the project beneficiaries being women. The project's gender equality and women's empowerment monitoring will follow the project's performance in this regard.</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p>

SESP Risk 4: IAS prevention, control and management efforts will have a negative impact on endangered species, critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas

The project will conduct targeted IAS eradication, control and management activities at IAS degraded agricultural landscapes and the removal or reduction of these IAS (and the methods used) could result in that ecological function/structure/processes change locally in the project targeted agricultural landscapes, affect endangered species house within these areas or facilitate an unintentional spread of IAS.

P = 1, I = 4 MODERATE

With the project's aim to minimize the threat from Alligator weed, Golden apple snail and Mile-a-minute to agrobiodiversity. It will do this by providing expert led trainings in tested IAS Management techniques, which are to be implemented in the project targeted agricultural landscapes. Local and county level management plans will be developed through a participatory process, relying on latest research and expert input. The projects guidelines and methodologies will also provide guidance to the on-the-ground implementation. All aimed at ensuring an IAS reduction with no or limited impact to the agrobiodiversity the project is seeking to protect.

While, instance with the removal of the IAS, has the potential of causing loss in vegetation cover, disturbing the topsoil, change local habitat and the ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, as well as leave the area prone for a reintroduction of new or existing IAS, the project will engage in appropriate counter measure to minimize these effects.

For instance, the use of vegetation replacement techniques using cash crops or livelihoods facilitating vegetation such as hybrid elephant grass *Pennisetum sinense* and nectar producing plant *Sophora davidii*, which are suited to local conditions, can be used as countermeasures, particularly on abandoned/fallow lands.

On productive agricultural lands the eradication of the IAS will be followed up by the planting of cash crops, often in a rotational production system, limiting the period with bare top soil and minimizing the time for a potential reinvasion of IAS. The use of IAS specific biological agents will also be used to combat IAS infestation within the productive landscape. A key concern with regard to the productive land is to control the IAS in the areas bordering the fields etc. as IAS in these areas is a constant source for re-entry into the fields by the IAS. Addressing this issue, is one of the main components of the local management planning processes. Here vegetation replacement techniques can be used, using local plants, which are found to be able to out-compete the IAS by hindering germination and vegetative spread. In this regard, vegetative replacement could be used together with biological control agents and/or a chemical defense. With regard to the use of chemicals the project will be promoting a "low-chemical" techniques, as part of its overall strategic approach benefitting not only the environment, but which will have positive health implications as well.

Project Coordinator

SESP Risk 5: *Local communities are negatively impacted through the use of pesticides to eradicate IAS invasions.*

Community
Health, Safety and
Working
Conditions/
Pollution
Prevention and
Resource
Efficiency

P = 1, I = 4 MODERATE

The project is to address this in various ways, using best national and international practices. Part of the project's demonstrations is to introduce together with local farmers new practices in IAS Management. These include the use of biological agents, and equally important the use of specific and optimized dosages of pesticides aimed at a more target specific delivery as well as minimizing the amount of pesticides used. Furthermore, safety measures in connection with handling and use, such as storage and waste disposal, use of protective gear and weather conditions suitable for spraying etc., will be a key part of the provided farmers training. A step, which will have much broader impact, as much of the pesticides used in IAS Management are also used for other types of pest and weed control.

In addition, techniques such as vegetation replacement will suppress IAS and hinder IAS recolonization in the localized areas where these practices are being implemented, providing for a pesticide free alternative. Also, the project will demonstrate and use biological agents in controlling, for instance Alligator weed.

The overall project aim is to prevent, control and manage IAS thereby reducing the threat of IAS on traditional varieties, and agrobiodiversity in general. Meaning that fewer new areas will be invaded by IAS in the future and areas currently affected by IAS will experience a decreased impact from IAS. A key project component in this regard is the establishment of the IAS knowledge platform, which among other things identify and collect best international practices for the prevention, control and management of IAS, hereby broadening the potential non-pesticide options available to China, as well as options for effective low-level usage of chemicals where other options are not available and or feasible.

Finally, in line with UNDP guidance the project will not use products that fall in Classes Ia (extremely hazardous) and Ib (highly hazardous) of the World Health Organization Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard WHO Class II (moderately hazardous) chemicals will not be used. Chemicals will also be handled, stored, applied and disposed of in accordance with international good practice such as the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides

Project
Coordinator

<p>SESP Risk 6: <i>Local communities and minority communities are negatively impacted by strengthened IAS prevention, control and management efforts.</i></p>	<p>Ethnic Minorities</p>	<p>P = 1, I = 2 LOW</p>	<p>The project will work with local farmers, including those from minority communities on safe product handling. Also, the project's activities to be implemented with or by local communities will be developed in a participatory manner, taking local concerns (and conditions) into account in the design and implementation of identified IAS Management actions. The engagement of local farmers, including ethnic minorities representatives, will provide for an important feedback loop to ensure that the on the ground intervention within the project targeted agricultural landscapes a as optimal as possible in design and execution.</p> <p>In addition, the overall project aim is to prevent, control and manage IAS hereby reducing the threat of IAS on traditional varieties and GRFA, as well as agrobiodiversity. Meaning that fewer new areas will be invaded by IAS in the future and in areas currently affected by IAS will experience a decrease in their impact areas. Compared to the business as usual scenario the project intervention will overall bring about an improvement in local livelihoods within local communities, including those of ethnic origin.</p>	<p>Project Coordinator</p>
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<p>SESP Risk 7: <i>Climate change will lessen impact of project's IAS prevention, control and management intervention.</i></p>	<p>Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</p>	<p>P = 2, I = 2 LOW</p>	<p>Scientific research and data from China show a correlation between the range boundaries of IAS and temperature, and with the general and localized changes in climate (including temperature) there is an apparent likelihood that areas optimal for the invading IAS will increase in size in the coming years as temperature increases.</p> <p>However, this is a comparatively slow change and while the effects of climate change, in all likelihood, will not show any marked changes during the project duration, it will have impact long-term.</p> <p>This fact is well recognized, and the project is to address this issue through an optimization in the information exchange between monitoring and data management systems, which among other will be used for risk assessments and model analysis. These will assist the national, provincial and local governments in their IAS Management planning, as well as their targeting of IAS Management interventions aimed at halting IAS advances into new areas opening up due to the changes in climate.</p>	<p><i>Project Coordinator</i></p>
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[1] Source: GEF/C.52/Inf.06, April 2017, Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy - Potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur: Probability P: 1 (low) to 5 (high); Impact I: 1 (low) to 5 (high)

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

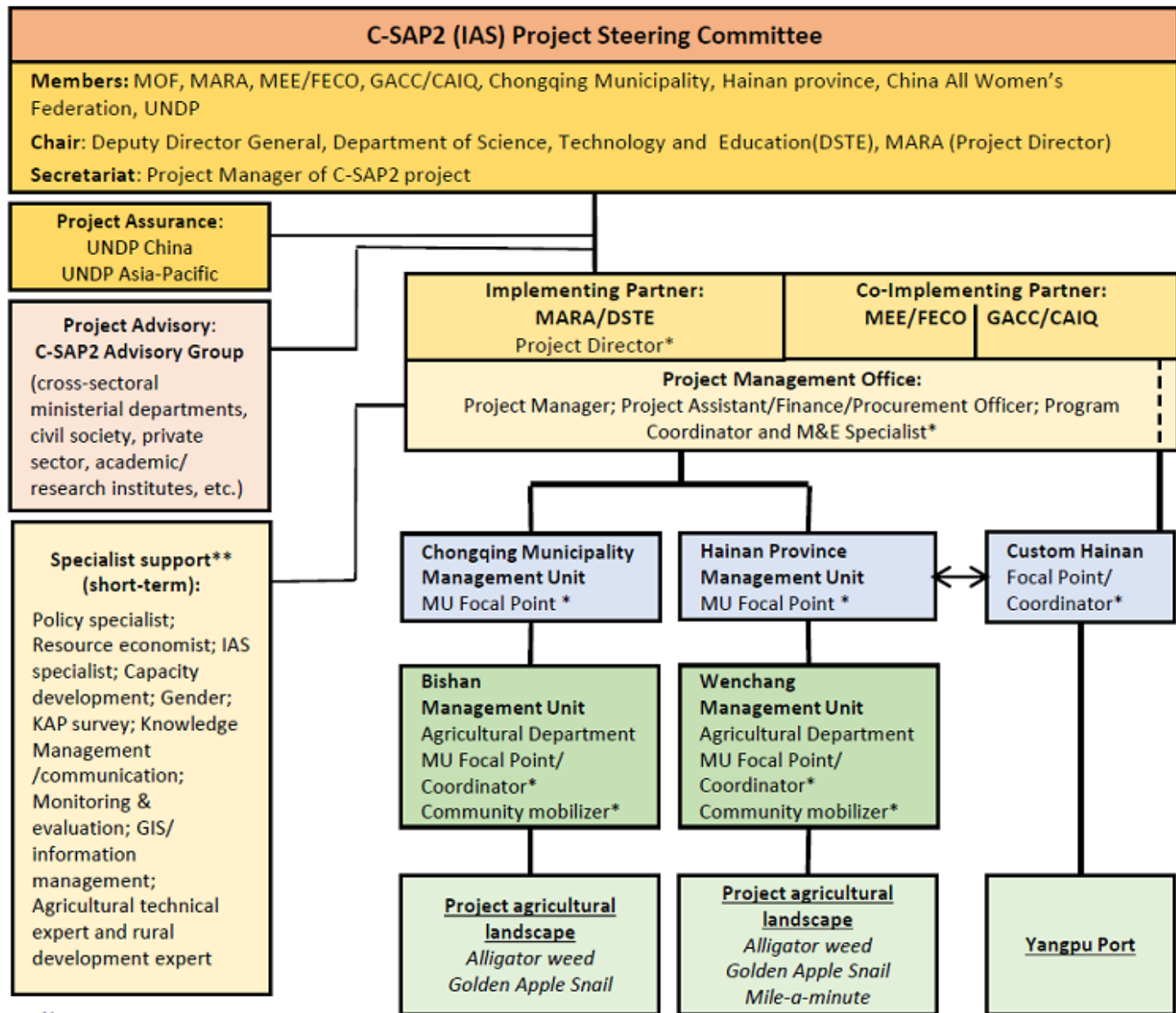
Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination. Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Implementation and management arrangements are detailed in **Section VIII Governance and Management Arrangements** of the Project Document. The project will be implemented over five years. The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between

UNDP and the Government of the People's Republic of China, and the Country Programme. The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and it is supported by two Co-Implementing Partners (Ministry of Ecology and Environment/Foreign Economic Cooperation Office and General Administration of Customs in China/Chinese Academy of Inspection and Quarantine (i.e. MEE/FECO & GACC/CAIQ) respectively. The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

The project organization structure is as follows:



Notes:

*These positions will be supported by governmental cofinancing contributions; existing department staff sharing their time.

**Specialist support will be provided on an as-needed basis, through short-term contractual arrangements.

Project Steering Committee: The Project Steering Committee is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Steering Committee decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Steering Committee, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed. The terms of reference for the PSC are given in *Annex C* of the Project Document. These will be reviewed and finalized at the Project Inception Workshop.

Project Coordinator: The Project Coordinator has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Steering Committee within the constraints laid down by the Committee. The Project Coordinator is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Coordinator's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Coordinator, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Steering Committee.

Project Management Office (PMO): The PMO is located at the Department of Science, Technology and Education, within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. It will be led by the Project Coordinator who coordinates the overall project as well as undertaking the administrative work of the Project Management Office (PMO) while also being responsible for financial accounting and reporting, and procurement of goods and services for the implementation of the C-SAP 2 IAS project. The PMO's M&E Specialist is responsible for the C-SAP IAS 2 project's and C-SAP Program's monitoring and evaluation, including managing the project's Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation, as well as the Program Synthesis. The M&E Specialist will also act as the PMO's gender and safeguard focal point and will as such be the focal point for the projects Grievance Redress Mechanism. Finally, a Technical C-SAP Program Advisor who will work on program related matters, will ensure harmonization of approaches and coherence in implementation processes across the overall program. The Project Coordinator is budgeted as full-time position, fully charged against the GEF implementation grant for the project through a long-term contractual arrangement with the Implementing Partner, whereas the M&E Specialist is a co-financed position. See **Annex C** of the project document for Terms of Reference.

Co-Implementing Partners: By request of the IP, MEE/FECO and GACC/CAIQ will be Co-Implementing Partner under the project. The Co-implementing Partners will be responsible for the financial management, and implementation, of the activities, under the various components, designated to them. The specific activities are outlined in the project document (**Section IV Results and Partnerships, Section IX Financial Planning and Management, Annex I and Annex U**). The Co-Implementing partners will ensure that the assigned tasks and outputs are met, in accordance with the agreed budget and work-plans stated in the Letters of Agreement (LOA) signed, individually, between UNDP China and MEE/FECO and GACC/CAIQ respectively (**Annex I** of the project document).

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Coordinator. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

Governance role for project target groups:

The Project Steering Committee will be the main governance organ of the project providing oversight and guidance. During the implementation central governance mechanisms will be established in form of National and Provincial IAS Coordination Groups which are to provide strategic oversight and direction of the implementation of IAS prevention, control and management at national and provincial levels.

In addition, participatory processes involving experts and interested parties will be created in form of: 1) non-permanent stakeholder groups for the preparations of the national and provincial IAS Strategy and Action Plans.; 2) non-permanent expert groups formed in connection with the management plan processes in Hainan and Chongqing. Farmer communities and other stakeholders involved in the project 1) will provide for a forum for collection of feedback and suggestions and 2) be engaged through the, before mentioned, non-permanent stakeholder groups in the development of IAS management plans for the project targeted agricultural landscapes in Wenchang and Bishan. Furthermore, stakeholders, direct and indirect beneficiaries can engage with the project through one or more of its communication channels and can, if needed, make use of the established grievance mechanisms.

Program Coordination: The three GEF Agencies (FAO, UNDP and World Bank) supporting the C-SAP program will exchange annual reports on project implementation as well as synchronize as much as possible the timing and modality of project inception workshops, mid-term reviews and terminal evaluations, and coordinate program and project communication activities. Each project will have its own internal monitoring and evaluation process including regular reporting. In addition, the C-SAP 2 IAS project will assume program coordination functions through a **Technical C-SAP Program Advisor**, who will monitor and evaluate the progress and effectiveness of the five child projects. The **Technical C-SAP Program Advisor** will help ensure efficient program implementation, ensuring the program remains consistent with the overall Program objectives and outcomes, by monitoring activities by other initiatives and liaising with government line ministries, the institutional sector delivering technical support to the governmental partners, with civil society organizations, and with the private sector.

Program Steering Committee: The Program Steering Committee will provide strategic oversight to ensure the desired results at the program level. The Program Steering Committee will hold program reviews to assess the performance of the program, as indicated by achievement of program outcomes. In the project's final year, the Program Steering Committee will hold an end-of-program review meeting to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the program project terminal evaluation report and the management response. The Program Steering Committee will be organized annually on a rotational basis among each of the C-SAP child projects.

The partnerships and collaboration of the project with baseline initiatives has been elaborated in **Section IV Results and Partnerships** of the Project Document with key information copied below.

The project in its implementation will rely on the strong partnership between the project Implementing Agency MARA and the two Co-Implementing Partners MEE/FECO and GACC/CAIQ. In a coordinated effort the partners will implement specific but interrelated parts of the project, which will promote a more integrated and cross-sectoral approach to IAS Management in China. Collaboration within and between different entities in government will be enhanced through the national, provincial and county IAS Management

Coordinating Groups, which will bring together lead government managers and experts. Partnerships and collaboration, particularly with other stakeholder groups outside government, will be strengthened through consultations, networking, inter-sectoral platforms, training, technical advice, information sharing and joint strategic planning and implementation to ensure the delivery and achievement of project goals and objectives. **Annex E** and **Annex V** of the project document provides information on project stakeholders' engagement under the different project components.

The established national, provincial and county IAS Management Coordinating Groups, under component 1, will play a central role in the projects implementation and coordination through their engagement and oversight (technically) of many of the project's activities. Key government agencies will, under output 1.2, be engaged in developing the IAS Management regulatory framework and a wider range of stakeholders will be taking part in the projects strategic planning work (output 1.3). Part of this stakeholder group will be the public, including local farmer and women groups which will be engaging in the process directly but also through various social media engagements. Lead experts will, overseen by the Hainan Provincial IAS Coordination Group, develop methodologies for biodiversity risk assessment, early warning and rapid response for Hainan. Experts will also under component 2 develop training materials based on latest research, best national and international practices and standards. Particularly the training development under output 2.3 will involve consultations and feedback from training target groups. Social media will in this regard be used to solicit feedback and input from a broader audience. For activities (particularly in regard to the provision of training) will to the extent possible include representatives from the other C-SAP Program child projects to foster synergies and cross fertilization, with a particular reference to the C-SAP 3 Hainan project.

Under Component 3's output 3.3 a broad range of local stakeholder groups will be involved in the development of management plans for the project targeted agricultural landscapes and local stakeholders will also play a central role in collection data on the distribution of key IAS from the "First Priority" IAS species list, to be used in the landscape planning and the underlying surveys and impact assessments. In Component 4 the project will setup an IAS Knowledge Management platform, which is to be linked to the C-SAP Program Knowledge Management platform developed under the C-SAP 1 FAO project. The IAS platform will act as a clearing house where training materials, videos, publications and other knowledge management materials will be collected through input from a group of collaborating government and academic institutions. Under this component the project will hold various project meetings for presenting project results and updating stakeholders (UNDP, governments, NGOs, scientists etc.) and exchange experience among child projects and participants.

The project will contribute towards the UNDP Country Programme Outcome 2. *"More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth"*. The project will build on UNDP's long-term partnership with MARA which has included a number of successful related projects, including the GEF funded projects on *"Market transformation of energy-efficient bricks and rural buildings"*, *"Conservation and sustainable utilization of wild relatives of crops"* and *"Energy conservation and pollution control in township and village enterprises"*, as well as other non-GEF UNDP projects. It also builds of the long term partnership UNDP has with MEE/FECO which include the long running GEF project *China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (CBPF)* and the recently GEF approved *China's Protected Area System Reform (C-PAR)* program, as well as with GACC with which UNDP has implemented a sub-set of initiatives among other related to the phaseout of Ozone Depleting Substances under the Montreal Protocol.

Table 7 of the project document copied below lists the main ongoing strategies and plans that offer strong linkage with the project and shows their connections with the project components and outputs. The project will through its activities and its establish structures ensure coordination with these.

Project document Table 7: Intersection of related initiatives with project outputs.

Related Initiatives	Intersections with Project Outputs			
	Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Comp. 4
National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2011-2030)	Output 1.2; Output 1.3;	Output 2.1; Output 2.3	Output 3.1	Output 4.1

National Agricultural Sustainable Development Plan (2015-2030)	Output 1.2;	Output 2.1; Output 2.3	Output 3.1	Output 4.1
Environment 13 th five-year plan	Output 1.2;	Output 2.1;		
Agriculture 13 th five-year plan	Output 1.2;	Output 2.1;		
Hainan Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2030)	Output 1.2;	Output 2.1; Output 2.3	Output 3.1	Output 4.1
Chongqing Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Output 1.2;	Output 2.1; Output 2.3	Output 3.1	Output 4.1

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

A.7 Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

Improved protection of the agroecosystem in Hainan and Chongqing will be achieved through the combined effect of project components, which will facilitate a reduction in the IAS threat to agrobiodiversity found in the project targeted agricultural landscapes and beyond. Reducing the negative impact of IAS will have positive ecological and economic consequences, where the latter will have impact on the local farmer communities' livelihoods, as well as financial implications. While 35,000 ha of farm land will benefit from direct project interventions, areas benefitting from voluntary replication of similar type of IAS Management, facilitated by the project, is expected to be much larger. The project's work on cross-sector coordination and cooperation, as well as its work on relevant regulations and guidelines, will provide for a more holistic and integrated approach to IAS Management. This will benefit, not only, the sites subject to direct project interventions, but also Hainan and Chongqing more broadly, as well as, through the national engagement of other provinces in China.

The direct project beneficiaries include national provincial and local government agency staff who improved their knowledge and skills on IAS Management due to the project – at least 12,000 (50% female) will be trained under the project. 6,000 local community members including farmers, farmers cooperatives and agrobusinesses etc. will be capacitated in the use of IAS Management technologies reducing the threat of IAS to agrobiodiversity and traditional varieties. These activities will mainly be located in the targeted project areas, but where possible trainings will also be conducted in counties participating in the other C-SAP Program child projects. Also, the training materials, training videos and MOOCs will be made available for all interested parties through the publicized project IAS Knowledge Management platform. Indirect beneficiaries will include the wider farming communities of

the areas within and adjacent to the project targeted agricultural landscapes, although it is difficult to quantify the nature of the benefits, both ecologically and economically, the impact of the project is expected to be substantial.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The project will, immediately following the signing of the project document, determine the baseline awareness levels for targeted audiences using the KAP methodology outlined in **Annex M** of the project document. Building upon the KAP survey, a knowledge management plan will be designed, following the overall C-SAP program Knowledge Management strategy developed under the auspices of the C-SAP 1 FAO project. An integral part of the knowledge management plan will be the development of school curriculums and other educational and awareness raising materials, based on the project developed training materials. The awareness raising materials will among other be used in public events and at the Public Science Popularization Bases in Wenchang and Bishan, and dissemination to the other child-projects under the C-SAP Program is envisaged. The prepared training materials will also be used for the design of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC), which will be made widely available on internet via the project developed IAS Knowledge Management platform. The IAS Knowledge Management platform will act as a clearing-house mechanism for IAS related knowledge. The project will facilitate an agreement between main government institutions, academic institutions, public organizations and other stakeholders to contribute documents and information to the platform. It will be linked up to the C-SAP Knowledge platform developed under the FAO implemented C-SAP child project, as well as the Biodiversity Knowledge Platform developed under the C-PAR program[1].

The documenting of the project achievements, particularly from the island of Hainan, and the provision of this information and materials, to senior government officials from MARA, MEE and GACC, for their use in international engagements on the topics of IAS prevention, control and management, will not only facilitate bringing IAS issues on the agenda, or make them part of the discussions, it would also promote an island based approach for IAS Management, which might be of interest to small island states. The project will also provide support to MARA, MEE and GACC in their efforts to establish, where possible, bilateral cooperation agreements related to, for instance, capacity building in China, of people from partner countries or other areas identified in the IAS NSAP directions on improving South-South/North-South cooperation and coordination. The project will also seek to heighten the attention to the IAS problematics in the international arena by organizing an IAS day in connection with the Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) in 2020. The event will not only highlight the C-SAP 2 IAS project, but will ensure a full day's discussions on the topic. The side events will be accompanied by a stall area presenting Chinese and international innovations in IAS Management.

Finally, best practice learning and knowledge sharing exchange missions will be undertaken to gain first-hand knowledge of how other countries ensures strong coordination in their IAS Management.

[1] China's Protected Area System Reform program GEF Project ID: 9403

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project will assist the Government of China in implementing its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular Aichi Targets 7 and 9 (see below). In 2020, China will host the 15th Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity, providing an important opportunity for the Government to showcase progress towards its advancements in its protection of globally important biodiversity, including traditional varieties and GRFA, as well as to contribute to the development and launch of the next Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The project will contribute to this by hosting a full-day IAS Management side event.

The Objective and Outcomes of the project are fully in line with national priorities and plans for biodiversity conservation and IAS Management in China. The project will address key priorities under the National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP 2011-2030) by supporting the implementation of its priority area 7 (to strengthen biosafety management of IAS and genetically modified organisms) by 1) strengthen government cross-sector coordination and collaboration in IAS Management; 2) improve related regulations, guidelines and methodologies enhancing the management of IAS and reducing the threats from these to agrobiodiversity; 3) building the capacity for IAS Management of relevant Government staff at national, provincial and county levels, as well as local stakeholders including farmers; 4) improve IAS related knowledge management 5) raise public awareness and strengthen international cooperation and exchange and 6) development and demonstration of IAS integrated prevention, control and management technologies.

The project will address key priorities under the National Agricultural Sustainable Development Plan (2015-2030) by supporting the implementation focusing on restoring agricultural ecology and its improving ecological functions. In this regard, the project will support the plan calls for strengthening the protection of agricultural wild plant resources and strictly prevent invasion of alien species through the utilization of demonstration bases, risk analysis, and IAS Management planning.

The project is also in line with the Chongqing Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP), which was developed under the UNDP implemented EU China Biodiversity Program (ECBP). The Chongqing BSAP (2010), includes IAS in the plan's fifth objective which is supported by a specific action program (number 5) aimed at prevention and management of IAS. The Hainan Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2030), with initial support from ECBP, has also an IAS focus via its Priority Area 4. As with the Chongqing BSAP the BSAP in Hainan seek to improve its regulatory framework and expand its capacity for prevention and management of IAS.

Furthermore, the 13th five- year plans for agriculture and environment has a focus on IAS Management and both have specific priority projects related to prevention, control and management of IAS. Similar focuses can for instance also be found in the provincial 13th agricultural plans.

This project will primarily contribute towards the 15th Sustainable Development Goal (Life on land): Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss, supporting activities that address multiple targets. Most notably it supports target 15.8 to reduce the impacts of IAS on land and water ecosystems and target 15.5 to stem the rate of biodiversity loss, but also target 2.4 to ensure sustainable and resilient food production systems and target 2.5 to maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species. The project will contribute towards Strategic Goal B and C of the Aichi Targets (to Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use and to improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity respectively), primarily target 7, to managed sustainably and conserve biodiversity in agriculture, aquaculture and forestry; target 9 to control IAS and their pathways and target 13 to maintain genetic diversity of cultivated plants, domesticated animals and wild relatives.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

Detail of the project’s monitoring and evaluation is provided in *Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* of the Project Document, summarized below:

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget [1] (USD)		Time frame
		GEF	Co-financing	
Project level monitoring & evaluation:				
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator , MARA	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	Within three months of project document signature
Inception Workshop Report	Project Coordinator	None	None	Within one month after inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP CO	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Coordinator , UNDP CO	None	USD 10,000	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Coordinator , M&E/Safeguards Officer,	None	USD 20,000	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Project Coordinator , UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF team	None	USD 5,000	Annually

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget [1] (USD)		Time frame
		GEF	Co-financing	
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies (tendered to auditing company)	UNDP CO	Per year: USD 5,000 (Total: USD 25,000)	None	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Coordinator	Per year: USD 3,000 (Total: USD 15,000)	USD 20,000	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, M&E/Safeguards Officer,	Per year: USD 1,000 (Total: USD 5,000)	USD 15,000	On-going
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO	None	USD 15,000	On-going
Gender Action Plan	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, M&E/Safeguards Officer.	Per year: USD 1,000 (Total: USD 5,000)	USD 5,000	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO	None	USD 3,000	On-going
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings (annual, convened on rotational basis among pilot sites)	Project Coordinator, PSC, UNDP CO	Per year: 5,000 (Total: USD 25,000)	USD 10,000	Annually, organized on a rotational basis among the project provinces
Supervision missions	UNDP CO	None	None	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None [2]	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP CO, Project Coordinator and UNDP-GEF team	None [2]	None	To be determined.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget [1] (USD)		Time frame
		GEF	Co-financing	
Mid-term assessment of Capacity Development Scorecard	Project Coordinator	None	None	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response (same team and timing for program MTR, separate reports)	UNDP CO, PMO and UNDP-GEF team	USD 45,000	USD 15,000	Between 2 nd and 3 rd PIR.
Terminal assessment of Capacity Development Scorecard	Project Coordinator	None	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response (same team and timing for program TE, separate reports)	UNDP CO, PMO and UNDP-GEF team	USD 45,000	USD 10,000	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of key sections of MTR and TE reports	PMO	None	None	As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.
Final Report (includes final PIR, TE report and TE management response)	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO	None	None	At least one month prior to final PSC meeting
Sub-total, Indicative Project level M&E COST:		USD 175,000	USD 138,000	
Program level monitoring & evaluation:				
Program Inception Workshop	UNDP CO, Technical C-SAP Program Advisor	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	Coincident with Project Inception Workshop
Program Inception Report	UNDP CO, Technical C-SAP Program Advisor	None	None	Within one month after inception workshop

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget [1] (USD)		Time frame
		GEF	Co-financing	
Measurement of Means of Verification for Program Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Technical C-SAP Program Advisor	None	None	Annually
Consolidation and evaluation of environmental and social monitoring reports from child projects	Technical C-SAP Program Advisor, with support from M&E/Safeguards Officers for individual child projects	Per year: USD 1,000 (Total: USD 5,000)	USD 5,000	Annually
C-SAP annual program report	Technical C-SAP Program Advisor, UNDP, FAO, World Bank	None	USD 5,000	Annually
Program Steering Committee meetings (annual meetings, held on a rotational basis at child project sites)	Technical C-SAP Program Advisor, Program Steering Committee, UNDP CO	Per year: USD 5,000 (Total: USD 15,000) [3]	USD 15,000	Annually, organized on a rotational basis among the child projects
Mid-Term Review (same MTR team as recruited for project MTR, separate report for program MTR)	UNDP CO, Technical C-SAP Program Advisor, PMO and UNDP-GEF team	USD 15,000	USD 5,000	Between 2 nd and 3 rd PIR.
Terminal Evaluation (same TE team as recruited for project TE, separate report for program TE)	UNDP CO, Technical C-SAP Program Advisor, PMO and UNDP-GEF team	USD 10,000	USD 5,000	At least three months before operational closure
Final Report (includes final annual C-SAP program report, program TE report and TE management response)	UNDP CO and Technical C-SAP Program Advisor	None	None	At least one month prior to final Program Steering Committee meeting
Sub-total, Indicative Program Level M&E COST:		USD 55,000	USD 45,000	
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD 230,000	USD 183,000	

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget [1] (USD)		Time frame
		GEF	Co-financing	

[1] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses

[2] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee

[3] The C-SAP 2 IAS project will cover the cost of one Program Steering Committee meeting. The cost of the remaining four meetings will be covered by the remaining four C-SAP child projects

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator & Director	4/9/2019	Gabriel Jaramillo, Regional Technical Advisor, Ecosystems & Biodiversity	+662304910	gabriel.jaramillo@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 2: Indicator 2.5 and Indicator 2.4. Goal 15: Indicator 15.1 and Indicator 15.8. Secondary contribution towards SDG Goals 1 (end poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG10 (reduce Inequality), SDG 13 (climate change) and SDG 17 (global partnership for sustainable development)</p>					
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: UNDAF 2016-2020: Priority Area No 2: Improved and Sustainable Environment; Outcome 2: More people enjoy a cleaner, healthier and safer environment as a result of improved environmental protection and sustainable green growth</p>					
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains</p>					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
	<p>Project Objective: To strengthen intersectoral coordination mechanisms, approaches and technical capacity for more effective prevention, control and management of IAS threats to agrobiodiversity in China.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>15,000 ha & management plan for project target agricultural landscapes developed</p>	<p>35,000 ha</p>	<p>Data source and Measurements: Project targeted agricultural landscapes will be plotted by stakeholders, in terms of IAS spread and location of traditional varieties, through GPS and reported to the project focal point at the local government. Known replication and up-scaling sites will likewise be reported. Visual site recordings documenting change will also be used. <i>MoV:</i> Project’s annual reporting and the annual PIR.</p>

					<p>Risks: Local farmers show little or no interest in project IAS protection, control and management activities and are therefore not interested in undertaking an up-scaling of project developed initiatives on their own accord.</p> <p>Assumptions: Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups (including farmers) and the local benefits of the project interventions (including livelihood improvements) are well demonstrated and documented, providing for sufficient interest by stakeholders</p>
	<p><i>Indicator 2:</i> Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment</p> <p>(GEF Core Indicator 11)</p>	0	<p>Women 3,000 Men 3,000 Total 6,000</p>	<p>Women 9,000 Men 9,000 Total 18,000</p>	<p>Data source and Measurements: Participation lists from project trainings, people receiving training certificates, farmers receiving/testing specific project interventions etc. as reported via project reporting or through reporting to the project PMO. <i>MoV:</i> Project's annual reporting and the annual PIR.</p> <p>Risks: Project activities are not deemed interesting/relevant by direct beneficiaries who will refrain from participating</p> <p>Assumptions: Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups who have an interest in improving their skill set and livelihood options</p>
	<p>Component 1: Strengthened Enabling Environment</p> <p>OUTCOME 1 Strengthened policy, regulatory</p>	<p><i>Indicator 3:</i> Extent of strategies/regulations for comprehensive IAS prevention, control and management adoption which have addressed</p>	ia) N/A	ia.) IAS NSAP ready for inclusion in the legislative process cycle/pipeline	ia.) IAS NSAP adopted

and strategic framework for IAS Management incorporated into inter-sectoral response mechanisms for the reduction of IAS threats to agrobiodiversity, including traditional varieties and GRFA.	identified barriers and gaps, as measured by: ia) The National IAS Strategic Action Plan adopted. ib) The Provincial IAS Strategy and Action Plans in Hainan and Chongqing) adopted. iia) Number of new or updated Ministerial IAS prevention, control and management regulations adopted. iib) Number of new or updated Provincial Department IAS prevention, control and management regulations approved	ib) N/A iia) N/A iib) N/A	ib) Hainan and Chongqing IAS PSAPs being drafted for inclusion in the legislative process cycle/pipeline iia) at least 3 Ministerial IAS regulations being drafted for inclusion in the legislative process cycle/pipeline 0 iib) at least 6 Provincial department IAS regulations being drafted for inclusion in the legislative process cycle/pipeline	ib) Hainan and Chongqing IAS PSAPs adopted iia) at least 3 Ministerial IAS regulations adopted by the respective Ministry iib) at least 6 Provincial department IAS regulations adopted by the respective provincial department	<i>MoV</i> : Public announcement of new and/or updated documents/regulations on Government web-sites Risks: The review and approval processes for changes in the policy and regulatory framework is prolonged due to internal and other bureaucratic processes. Assumptions: There is a keen interest amongst line ministries and at provincial level for improving the policy and regulatory framework for IAS protection, control and management to ensure a more effective and comprehensive intervention against IAS establishment and introduction in China.
	<i>Indicator 4:</i> Number of budget-supported local IAS coordination bodies or IAS offices that regular coordinate local inter-sectoral IAS	i) 6 ii) 3	i) 9 ii) 5	i) 12 ii) 8	Data source and Measurements: Provincial focal points report annually to the project PMO, which includes the data in the annual report and annual PIR. <i>MoV</i> : Provincial registration/notification.

	Management, including implementation of the developed strategic action plan: i) Chongqing ii) Hainan.				<p>Risks: County level governments do not see the relevance of establishing IAS offices and/or coordination bodies within their jurisdiction.</p> <p>Assumptions: The current nascent process in China for cross-sectoral cooperation and engagement in IAS protection, control and management is amplified through the project activities and engagement at provincial and local levels</p>
	<p><i>Indicator 5:</i> Government financing for the prevention, control and management of IAS threats, as measured by annual operating budget provided by the financial department of: i) MARA. ii) MEE. iii) GACC.</p>	<p>2018 (RMB)</p> <p>MARA: 14,000,000 MEE: 6,000,000 GACC: 5,000,000</p>	<p>2021 (RMB)</p> <p>MARA: 14,280,000 MEE: 6,500,000 GACC: 5,500,000</p>	<p>2023 (RMB)</p> <p>MARA: 14,700,000 MEE: 7,000,000 GACC: 6,000,000</p>	<p>Data source and Measurements: MARA, MEE and GACC project focal points report annually to the project PMO. <i>MoV:</i> Projects annual reporting and the annual PIR.</p> <p>Risks: The National Government has a limited interest in maintaining the financial support for IAS protection, control and management into the short-term and long-term budget planning.</p> <p>Assumptions: The current focus on IAS is maintained and is expected to increase due to project activities particularly regarding awareness raising amongst government officials. Also, the project activities focusing on the international cooperation on IAS protection, control and management are expected to heighten the national interest.</p>

<p>Component 2: Strengthened IAS management frameworks and institutional capacity.</p> <p>OUTCOME 2 Strengthened institutional capacities and interagency response mechanisms for IAS detection, quarantine, disposal, monitoring, early warning and rapid response.</p>	<p><i>Indicator 6:</i> Institutional capacities and interagency response mechanisms for IAS protection, control and management including detection, quarantine, disposal, monitoring early warning and rapid response, as indicated by the UNDP capacity scorecard: i) National ii) Chongqing iii) Hainan iv) Bishan v) Wenchang</p>	<p>i). National: 14% ii) Chongqing: 16% iii) Hainan: 20% iv) Bishan: 22% v) Wenchang: 22%</p>	<p>i) National: 23% ii) Chongqing: 27% iii) Hainan: 31% iv) Bishan: 33% v) Wenchang: 33%</p>	<p>i) National: 47% ii) Chongqing: 49% iii) Hainan: 53% iv) Bishan: 67% v) Wenchang: 58%</p>	<p>Data source and Measurements: The Capacity Development Scorecard survey was undertaken among stakeholders using the UNDP Scorecard during the PPG phase. For the mid-term and terminal scorecards surveys these are undertaken prior to the project's mid-term and final evaluations. <i>MoV:</i> Capacity Development Scorecard survey during formulation, at mid-term and at project completion. (Annex N)</p>
	<p><i>Indicator 7:</i> Staff capacity at Yangpu port for inspection, detection and species identification, quarantine and destruction of IAS at demonstration port, as measured by PPG developed port capacity scorecard.</p>	41%	59%	74%	<p>Data source and Measurements: The port capacity Scorecard survey was undertaken among stakeholders using the UNDP Scorecard during the PPG phase. For the mid-term and terminal scorecards surveys these are undertaken prior to the project's mid-term and final evaluations. <i>MoV:</i> Capacity Development Scorecard survey during formulation, at mid-term and at project completion. (Annex O)</p>

					<p>Risks: Lack of interest within GACC and port authorities in the project's capacity building activities. In addition, high staff turnover can reduce the long-term institutional knowledge built through project activities.</p> <p>Assumptions: GACC and port authorities, as project stakeholders and partners have an interest in building their internal capacity for IAS protection, control and management, as well as retaining their staff.</p>
	<p><i>Indicator 8:</i> Number of government staff at national, provincial and county levels staff (gender and youth disaggregated) obtaining certificates for successful completion of comprehensive and specialized trainings on IAS prevention, control and management delivered by certified training entities</p>	0	<p>Total 450 Women 350 Men</p> <p>Youth 120 Women 80 Men</p>	<p>Total 1000 Women 800 Men</p> <p>Youth 300 Women 200 Men</p>	<p>Data source and Measurements: Participation lists from project trainings, people receiving training certificates for specialized certification trainings, as reported via project reporting or through reporting to the project. <i>MoV:</i> Project's annual reporting and the annual PIR.</p>
					<p>Risks: Lack of interest within government institutions for engaging their staff in the project's capacity building activities. In addition, high staff turnover can reduce the long-term institutional knowledge built through project activities</p> <p>Assumptions: Government institutions, as project stakeholders and partners have an interest in building their internal capacity for IAS protection, control and management, as well as retaining their staff.</p>

<p>Component 3: Demonstration of IAS threat reduction in agroecosystems</p> <p>OUTCOME 3 Strengthened IAS threat reduction through collaborative IAS Management by IAS Management agencies, agricultural enterprises and farming communities in Hainan and Chongqing agricultural landscapes</p>	<p><i>Indicator 9:</i> Reduction of identified IAS threats in the project's 35,000 ha large targeted agricultural landscapes, as measured by:</p> <p>Hainan i) ha covered by mile-a-minute. ii) ha covered by alligator weed. iii) ha covered by golden apple snail.</p> <p>Chongqing j) ha covered by alligator weed. jj) ha covered by golden apple snail.</p>	<p>Hainan i) 13,000 ha ii) 3,500 ha iii) 7,500 ha</p> <p>Chongqing j) 5,000 ha jj) 1,000 ha</p>	<p>Hainan i). 10,400 ha ii) 2,800 ha iii) 6,000 ha</p> <p>Chongqing j) 4,000 ha jj) 800 ha</p>	<p>Hainan i). 5,2000 ha ii) 1,400 ha iii) 3,000 ha</p> <p>Chongqing j) 2,000 ha jj) 400 ha</p>	<p>Data source and Measurements: Project targeted agricultural landscapes will be plotted by stakeholders through GPS, in terms of IAS spread and location of traditional varieties and reported to the project focal point at the local government. Visual site recordings documenting change will also be used. <i>MoV:</i> Project's annual reporting and the annual PIR. (Annex N)</p> <p>Risks: Local farmers show little or no interest in project IAS protection, control and management activities and are therefore not interested in undertaking an up-scaling of project developed initiatives on their own accord. Assumptions: Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups (including farmers) and the local benefits of the project interventions (including livelihood improvements) are well demonstrated and documented, providing for sufficient interest by stakeholders</p>
	<p><i>Indicator 10:</i> Area coverage of traditional varieties and GRFA in the project targeted agricultural landscapes:</p> <p>i) Hainan ii) Chongqing.</p>	<p>i) 2,600 ha ii) 1,800 ha</p>	<p>i) Remain the same ii) Remain the same</p>	<p>i) Remain the same ii) Remain the same</p>	<p>Data source and Measurements: Project targeted agricultural landscapes will be plotted by stakeholders through GPS, in terms of IAS spread and location of traditional varieties and reported to the project focal point at the local government. Visual site recordings documenting change will also be used. <i>MoV:</i> Project's annual reporting and the annual PIR. (Annex N)</p>

					<p>Risks: Local farmers show little or no interest in project IAS protection, control and management activities and are therefore not interested in undertaking an up-scaling of project developed initiatives on their own accord.</p> <p>Assumptions: Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups (including farmers) and the local benefits of the project interventions (including livelihood improvements) are well demonstrated and documented, providing for sufficient interest by stakeholders</p>
	<p><i>Indicator 11</i> No encroachment of key IAS* on areas where IAS Management interventions has been implemented to prevent or control mile a minute, golden apple snail or alligator weed</p> <p>i) Hainan ii) Chongqing</p> <p>* <i>Alligator weed, Golden apple snail, Mile-a-minute, Fragrant Eupatorium Herb, Common Parthenium, White horseweed and Crofton weed</i></p>	N/A;	<p>i) No encroachment of key IAS</p> <p>ii) No encroachment of key IAS</p>	<p>i) No encroachment of key IAS</p> <p>ii) No encroachment of key IAS</p>	<p>Data source and measurements: Project targeted agricultural landscapes will be monitored by local farmers and staff from the local agricultural bureau through GPS and reported to the project focal point at the local government.</p> <p><i>MoV:</i> Project's annual reporting and the annual PIR.</p> <p>Risks: Local farmers show little or no interest in project IAS protection, control and management activities and are therefore not interested in monitor and report on IAS in the projects agricultural landscapes on their own accord.</p> <p>Assumptions: Project activities are well designed and relevant to target groups (including farmers) and the local benefits of the project interventions (including livelihood improvements) are well demonstrated and documented, providing for sufficient interest by stakeholders</p>

	<p><i>Indicator 12:</i> Established participatory approach for reporting and monitoring of IAS in target agricultural landscapes, as measured by adoption of IAS app.</p>	<p>Non-technology supported surveys every 3 years</p>	<p>IAS APP developed and being piloted in the core areas</p>	<p>APP widely used in and outside project landscapes and APP provide timely information to local governments IAS monitoring systems and is used for decision-making.</p>	<p>Data source and measurements The web-based applications to be used in the public participation will be accessed and engagement and results will be assessed and reported on. As part of this the project will track how many people have been participating in the approaches and will disaggregate the data in terms of gender and youth. MoV: Reports from websites and apps used in public participation initiatives.</p> <hr/> <p>Risks: The popularization of the developed initiatives for public participation piloted by the by the project are not effective and people are not interested in engaging in the initiatives Assumptions: The dissemination of the developed initiatives for public participation piloted by the by the project through social media, to schools and within the farming communities reach critical mass to make “word of mouth” effective. Also the game like aspects of the initiatives and their easy use should facilitate broad based engagement.</p>
<p>Component 4: Awareness raising, knowledge</p>	<p><i>Indicator 13:</i> Level of knowledge, attitude and practice</p>	<p>Baseline KAP surveys will be</p>	<p>No midterm target</p>	<p>End-of-project targets, gender</p>	<p>Data source and Measurements: See Annex M for KAP methodology</p>

management and coordination OUTCOME 4 Improved IAS knowledge management systems and awareness heightened, as well as effective program coordination, monitoring and evaluation	of public, government, farmers and other key stakeholder groups on the environmental and economic threats posed by IAS, as indicated by results of the KAP surveys	made during project inception phase.		disaggregated, to be set in the analyses of the baseline KAP survey results.	Risks: The project’s awareness and knowledge management activities do not reach beneficiaries, stakeholders and the general public in a sufficient way to effectively build awareness in a measurable way. Assumptions: The project’s awareness and knowledge management activities will make use of current day communication channels etc. to facilitate broad scale communication and dissemination.
	<i>Indicator 14:</i> IAS Knowledge Management platform is actively used as measured by platform visits per year.	N/A	Platform established with 350 annual visits.	1000 annual visits.	Data source and Measurements: The establishment of the IAS Knowledge Management platform will be reported in the project annual reporting, and platform visits and use will be recorded through the website and reported on an annual basis. Risks: Government staff working on IAS and other relevant stakeholders including farmers and research institutions are not interested in using the platform - or do not know about it, resulting in low platform visits. Assumptions: The IAS Management platform is extensively promoted, and stakeholders have an interest in obtaining IAS Management related information.
	<i>Indicator 15:</i> Effectiveness of program coordination, as measured by i) Program management team and governance ii) Program level reporting	i) Terms of reference for PMO positions and PSC developed with clearly identified program-level responsibilities	i) PMO fully staffed; project and program level steering committees providing timely guidance ii) Aggregated	i) Program effectively coordinated through efficient program steering function ii) Annual program	Data source and Measurements: Under the project/program the PMO will ensure appropriate project management and keep complete project records. <i>MoV:</i> PMO staff contracts, independent evaluations, project risk log records, steering committee meeting minutes, etc.

		ii) Budget allocated for Coordination Officer to oversee program level coordination	reporting mechanism implemented, and results across the program are tracked and reported through knowledge platform	reports indicate clear progress towards outcomes and achievements beyond individual child projects	<p>Risks: Delays associated with recruitment of qualified PMO staff and consultants and child projects operate in isolation, not capitalizing upon program approach.</p> <p>Assumptions: Recruitment for PMO staff and consultants is successful and not delayed and aggregated reporting mechanism is user friendly and effectively tracks key program wide results.</p>
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ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
GEF Secretariat Comments (17 July 2017)		
All comments raised during review of the program framework document (PFD) were addressed at that time.		
Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) comments (8 November 2017)		

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
<p>The proposal should more explicitly pick up lessons from previous programs in China</p>	<p>The design of the C-SAP 2 IAS project, as well as the other child projects considered the lessons learned and the best practices implemented on other GEF-financed programs in China, including the GEF-5 wetlands program (GEF Program ID 4646) and the approved GEF-6 protected area reform program (GEF Program ID 9403). Development of the project also took into consideration lessons from completed GEF programs in China, including the <i>PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems Program</i>, as indicated below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The integrated approaches for, and cross-sectoral collaboration of, IAS Management will be mainstreamed into national and provincial strategic action plans, as well as local management plans at county level linking field level best practice with policy frameworks. · The national, provincial and county level coordination structures will be established under the project providing for increased cooperation among key government actors. · Application of the integrated ecosystem management approach is further built into the project design through the planned participatory IAS impact and spread assessments and the IAS Management plans for the project targeted agricultural landscapes. These processes will facilitate mutually beneficial outcomes of reducing threats to agrobiodiversity and strengthening sustainable livelihoods for the communities. · Substantial resources are allocated for institutional capacity building for establishing the requisite enabling environment for upscaling the demonstrated integrated approaches. · A baseline knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey will inform the development of a project knowledge management strategy and action plan, enabling a more targeted awareness building approach. · The knowledge management component of the project also includes strengthening information-sharing mechanisms and systems and promoting broader and more timely access to knowledge generated. <p>The PPG teams of the child projects collaborated throughout the project/program development phase, sharing ideas, adopting similar approaches and agreeing to how each project would contribute to the overall program. A program results framework was developed and the contributions of each of the child projects towards the envisaged program level results are outlined in separate tables in the individual project documents.</p> <p>A program level PPG inception workshop preceded the project level PPG inception workshops, and a PPG validation workshop was held in November 2018 in Beijing, the same week when the validation workshops were held for the three UNDP-supported child projects and the FAO-supported child project. Representatives of the PPG team for the climate smart grasslands project, led by the World Bank, participated in the November 2018 PPG validation workshop.</p> <p>Based on successful implementation practice on other GEF-financed programs, a program level steering committee will be constituted, chaired by the National Program Director, a senior official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA). The members of the program steering committee will include the national project directors of the child</p>	<p>Section III: Strategy (project contributions towards C-SAP program results); Output 4.1 and 4.2 (knowledge management); Section VIII: Governance and Management Arrangements.</p>

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
<p>STAP would like to see the program proposal framed much more in terms of the benefits of a program approach.</p> <p>-Drivers to generate a catalytic effect – the program specification needs to address how a catalytic effect will be generated through the cooperation and working partnerships of the stakeholders at all levels.</p> <p>-Choice of activities to contribute to GEBs. The current proposal appears not to have a strong core theme to which activities may contribute and from which GEBs can be generated and measured.</p>	<p>C-SAP Program Outcome 1.2 calls for “strengthened cross-sectoral coordination results in more effective approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA and grasslands, including for improved control and management of IAS threats”. The design of the C-SAP 2 IAS Project is contributing towards this outcome through establishment of national, provincial and county levels IAS Coordination Groups aimed at ensuring a broad cross-sectoral collaboration and IAS Management implementation. While the National Coordination Group will focus more on policy and regulatory issues, including coordination of ministerial plans, the county level Coordination Groups will have a main focus on collaboration related to the on-the-ground IAS Management implementation within their jurisdiction. Moreover, for the project’s activities related to the local management planning broad stakeholder involvement will be ensured creating stakeholder partnership in the two, project targeted, agricultural landscapes. Broad stakeholder involvement will also be ensured in the development of the national and provincial IAS Strategic Action Plans, which will ensure that project best practice arrangements demonstrated under the project will be mainstreamed and upscaled after GEF funding ceases.</p> <p>The underlying core theme across the child projects in the C-SAP program is integrated and participatory management of agroecological ecosystems. The program and project designs are predicated on demonstrating integrated and participatory approaches and strengthening the enabling environments for upscaling and sustaining these approaches. Expected global environmental benefits include increased protection of genetic resources for food and agriculture, strengthened resilience of agroecological ecosystems, including grasslands, to disruptions associated with climate change and threats from IAS and improved well-being of the beneficiaries who depend on the ecosystem goods and services these landscapes provide.</p>	<p>Section IV: Results and Partnerships: Output 1.1 (cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms); Output 1.3 (national and provincial IAS Strategic action plans); Output 3.4 (landscape management plans) Stakeholder engagement plan; Annex E (Stakeholder engagement plan)</p> <p>Section III: Project Strategy, theory of change, program contributions</p>

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
-Tracking of programs towards targeted outcomes; and tools and indicators. Indicators and monitoring tools should be streamlined and standardized across all child projects to demonstrate more effectively the benefits from the overall partnership approach.	<p>The PPG teams of the child projects coordinated project development throughout the preparation phase. This process was supported by development of a program level results framework that each of the child projects could refer to and indicate specific project level contributions.</p> <p>Common approaches were adopted by the child projects for certain indicators and monitoring tools, including the adapted UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard and knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) surveys. A program level knowledge management strategy will be developed under the C-SAP1 project (national agrobiodiversity), and each child project, including the IAS Project, will use this strategy in formulating project specific knowledge management strategies and action plans.</p> <p>The program steering committee is another important aspect of the programmatic approach, providing a platform for information sharing and facilitating program level results. Annual program progress reports will document the consolidated results achieved year on year, and also reflect achievements that extend beyond the individual project level.</p>	<p>Section III: Project Strategy (program contributions); Section IV: Results and Partnerships (Outputs 4.1, 4.2), Partnerships, Stakeholder engagement plan. Annex E: Stakeholder engagement plan. Section VIII: Governance and Management Arrangements.</p>

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	50,000	24,265	25,735
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP GEF Prodoc, CEO ER, and Mandatory Annexes	25,000	12,132	12,868
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report	25,000	12,132	12,868
Total	100,000	48,529	51,471

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Annex T: GEF Core Indicators at [PIF / CEO ER / MTR / TE] [PIMS 5821] [China] [date]

Contents

Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)
35,000	35,000		

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all figures reported under the four sub-indicators (4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4) for that stage.

4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, noncertified)

Ha (expected at PIF)	Qualitative description at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Qualitative description at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Qualitative description at MTR	Ha (achieved at TE)	Qualitative description at TE

Add rows as needed.

4.2 Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification and that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Ha (expected at PIF)	Type of Certification at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Type of Certification at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Type of Certification at MTR	Ha (achieved at TE)	Type of Certification at TE

Add rows as needed.

4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (expected at PIF)	Description of Management Practices at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Description of Management Practices at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Description of Management Practices at MTR	Ha (achieved at TE)	Description of Management Practices at TE
35,000	For the prevention, control and management of IAS in the two project targeted agricultural landscapes four main management practices will be used: 1) use of biological agents in combatting IAS; 2) use of vegetation replacement options to outcompete encroaching IAS; use low chemical usage approaches to locally eradicate IAS and 4) manual/mechanical removal of IAS with encroachment areas.	35,000	For the prevention, control and management of IAS in the two project targeted agricultural landscapes four main management practices will be used: 1) use of biological agents in combatting IAS; 2) use of vegetation replacement options to outcompete encroaching IAS; use low chemical usage approaches to locally eradicate IAS and 4) manual/mechanical removal of IAS with encroachment areas.				

Add rows as needed.

4.4 Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided

Total Ha (expected at PIF)	Total Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Total Ha (achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (achieved at TE)

Figure at a given stage must be the sum of all individual PAs reported in the next table, for that stage. Prepare and upload file that justifies the HCVF.

Name of HCVF	Ha (expected at PIF)	Counterfactual at PIF	Ha (expected at CEO ER)	Counterfactual at CEO ER	Ha (achieved at MTR)	Ha (achieved at TE)

Add rows as needed.

*****Evidence required in Portal: "Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF"*****

Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Total number (expected at PIF)	Total number (expected at CEO ER)	Total number (achieved at MTR)	Total number (achieved at TE)
Women	9,000	9,000		
Men	9,000	9,000		
Total	18,000	18,000		

This indicator is mandatory for all UNDP-GEF projects.

ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

GEF 7 TAXONOMY

Annex C

Please identify the taxonomic information required in Part I, Item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe the project.

GEF 7 TAXONOMY

Annex C

Please identify the taxonomic information required in Part I, Item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe the project.



Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		

		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing

		<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
		<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
		<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
		<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
		<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
		<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (including HCVF and REDD+)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
		<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
		<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species	<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
		<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
		<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
		<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
		<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services

		<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
		<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
		<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
	<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forests	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
		<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
		<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
		<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
		<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
	<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
		<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
	<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
		<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
	<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from

		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme

		<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
		<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
		<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
		<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
	<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
	<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2

□



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