Participatory in situ Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity in Hainan

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development

GEF ID

9875

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Title

Participatory in situ Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity in Hainan

Countries

China

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):
Hainan Department of agriculture and Rural Affairs

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Biodiversity

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Biodiversity, Species, Animal Genetic Resources, Plant Genetic Resources, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Biomes, Temperate Forests, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approache, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Gender Mainstreaming, Beneficiaries, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Innovation, Enabling Activities, Learning, Theory of change, Indicators to measure change, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 2

Duration
60In Months

Agency Fee($)
135,867

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-3_P7		GET	1,509,633	10,160,000
			Total Project Cost($) 1,509,633	**10,160,000**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthen the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of globally significant agrobiodiversity in Hainan through the development of incentive mechanisms for farmers to sustain populations of endemic crops and livestock, the establishment of a supportive enabling environment and strengthened institutional capacity.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Strengthened provincial framework	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 1**: Provincial policy, strategy and regulatory framework for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity enhanced, indicated by: - A provincial *Agrobiodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*, a complement to the provincial *Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*; (b) provincial GRFA implementation framework; and (c) GRFA implementation frameworks for Baisha County, Qiongzhong County and Qionghai City - One provincial and three county level GRFA coordination committees - CNY 1 million of eco-compensation funds allocated for agrobiodiversity conservation in final year of project implementation or earmarked in the year following closure.	**Output 1.1**: Inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms are established and being used to facilitate the planning and implementation of approaches for the sustainable use and conservation of varieties **Output 1.2**: Policies, strategies and regulations related to in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity are strengthened and developed **Output 1.3**: Eco-compensation appropriation policies are revised to support the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and an eco-compensation plan is developed for protection of agricultural varieties in the Central Highlands area	GET	142,990	992,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Demonstration of sustainable incentive mechanisms for in-situ conservation and use of agrobiodiversity	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 2**: Market- and non-market-based incentive mechanisms established and demonstrated for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, enabling long-term livelihood benefits for local farmers, as indicated by: - The number of farmer households engaged in GRFA varieties in demonstration landscapes increased from 36 to 56 for Wuzhishan pig, 5 to 10 for Shanlan rice and 5 to 10 for Jiaji duck - Enhanced access to improved genetic resources as indicated by one community seed bank for Shanlan rice and annual livestock competitions for Wuzhishan pig and Jiaji duck mainstreamed into local extension offerings - Strengthened GRFA markets and marketing capacities as indicated by 2 new product certifications for the target GRFA varieties and 2 new partnerships established.	**Output 2.1**: Participatory structures and planning and monitoring protocols put in place to improve conservation of traditional GRFA varieties in three demonstration landscapes **Output 2.2**: Market- and non-market-based incentive mechanisms are demonstrated three target agricultural landscapes, resulting in enhanced germplasm protection and securing sustained livelihood benefits for farmers and improved conservation of target varieties **Output 2.3**: Agrobiodiversity supply and value chains of the target GRFA varieties enhanced through strengthened marketing capacities and expanded application of marketing tools, including cultural value branding and product certification **Output 2.4**: Farmers, agriculture associations and enterprises capacitated and conservation and sustainable use of GRFA improved	GET	726,320	5,176,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3: Mainstreaming and capacity strengthening	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 3**: Demonstrated approaches mainstreamed and capacities strengthened to facilitate upscaling of incentivized conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by: - Institutional capacity of the provincial agricultural institutional sector for increased from 42% to 67%, as indicated in scores of the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard - Degree of upscaling, as indicated by 2 participatory landscape assessments, 2,200 ha of in situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, and 3 additional GRFA varieties having eco-certification beyond the demonstration landscapes - Participatory GRFA approaches mainstreamed the 14th 5-year plan for DARA	**Output 3.1**: Institutional capacities strengthened to facilitate and oversee incentive-based in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, through targeted trainings, learning by doing participation and knowledge transfer **Output 3.2**: Provincial and target county agricultural institutions have incorporated incentive mechanisms for in-situ agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use as part of agency workplans **Output 3.3**: Approaches developed under the project are extended to additional agricultural landscapes covering other varieties, generating expertise and support for scaling up across the province	GET	255,300	1,512,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 4: Knowledge management and monitoring & evaluation	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 4**: Knowledge, attitudes and practices, and knowledge management structures enhanced to broaden participation in the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by: - Improvement in knowledge, attitudes and practices among target stakeholders of the value of GRFA and importance of in situ conservation - Adaption of participatory knowledge management systems, as indicated by 6 GRFA varieties described on the provincial agrobiodiversity database, and 20 lessons learned, case studies and other posts submitted on the C-SAP program knowledge and communication platform	**Output 4.1**: Effective monitoring & evaluation supported by a representative steering committee and through cross-collaboration on the C-SAP program. **Output 4.2**: Knowledge, attitudes and practices among farmers, governmental agencies, enterprises and the public improved through implementation of a targeted knowledge management strategy and action plan **Output 4.3**: A provincial agrobiodiversity database is strengthened to support ongoing monitoring of agroecosystems health and to collate information on varieties, coverage, farming practices and the impact of incentive mechanisms	GET	253,023	1,488,000
			Sub Total ($)		**1,377,633**	**9,168,000**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

Project Management Cost (PMC)			
	GET	132,000	992,000
	Sub Total($)	**132,000**	**992,000**
	Total Project Cost($)	**1,509,633**	**10,160,000**

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($)
Government	Hainan Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	Grant	8,920,000
Private Sector	Hainan Tian Heng Agricultural Development Co. Ltd	Grant	60,000
Private Sector	Fomianshan Farmers Association of Cultivation and Animal Husbandry in Baisha	Grant	150,000
Private Sector	Hainan Chuanwei Muscovy Duck Breeding Co. Ltd.	Grant	30,000
Government	Hainan Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	In-kind	1,000,000
		Total Co-Financing($)	**10,160,000**

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	1,509,633	135,867
				Total Grant Resources($)		**1,509,633**	**135,867**

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 ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNDP	GET	China	Biodiversity		No	50,000	4,500
				Total Project Costs($)		**50,000**	**4,500**

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	13787.00	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)
	13,787.00		

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

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		2,739		

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Male		2,783		
Total	0	5522	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

Describe any changes in alignment with the Project design with the original PIF

1. Project Description

1) Global Environmental Problems, Root Causes and Barriers

1) Global Environmental Problems, Root Causes and Barriers

The root causes and barriers affecting implementing a landscape approach for the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in Hainan province are described in *Section II Development challenge* of the Project Document (pages 6-18) and are summarized in the following figures:

Figure 1 Problem tree analysis

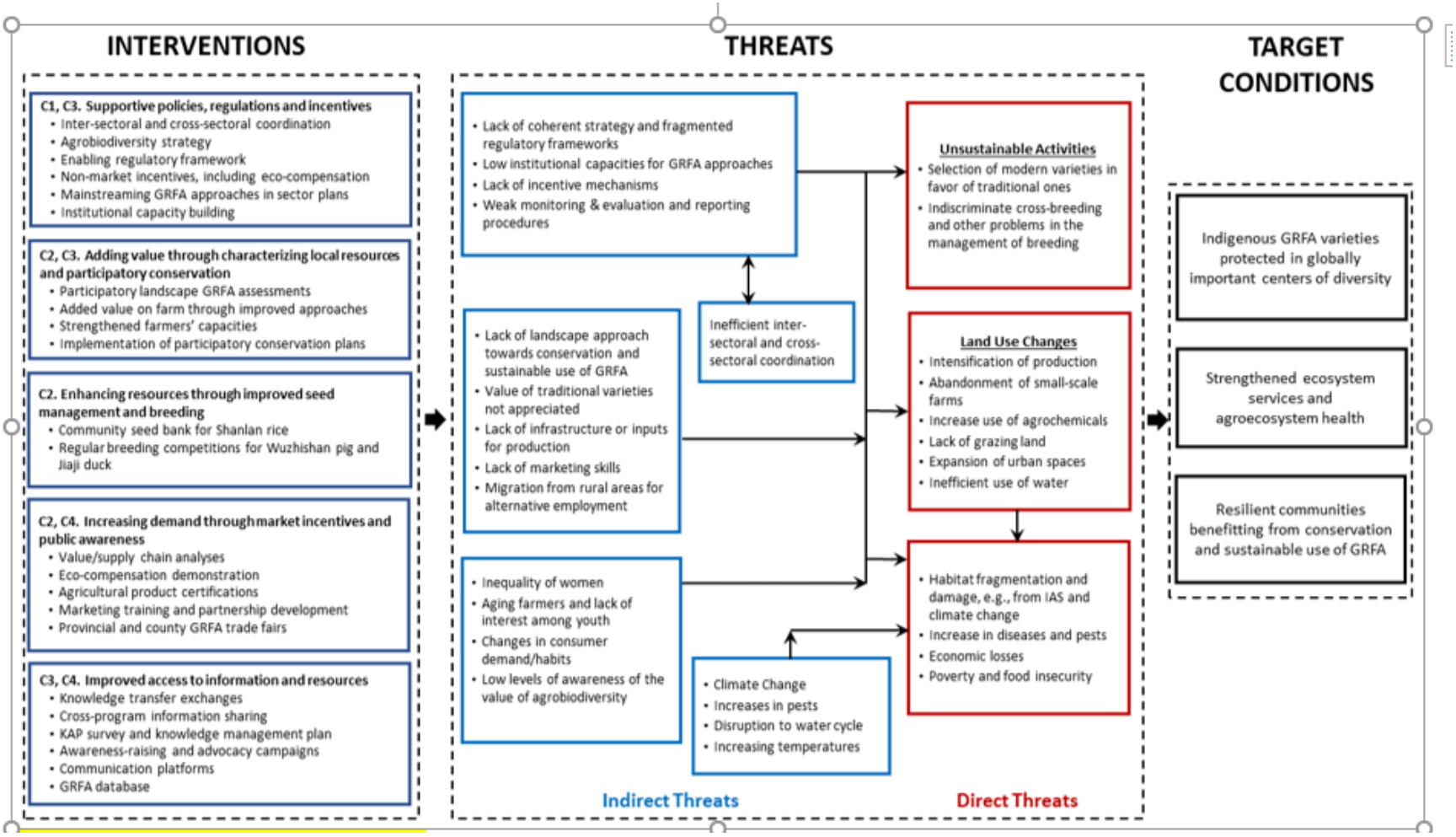
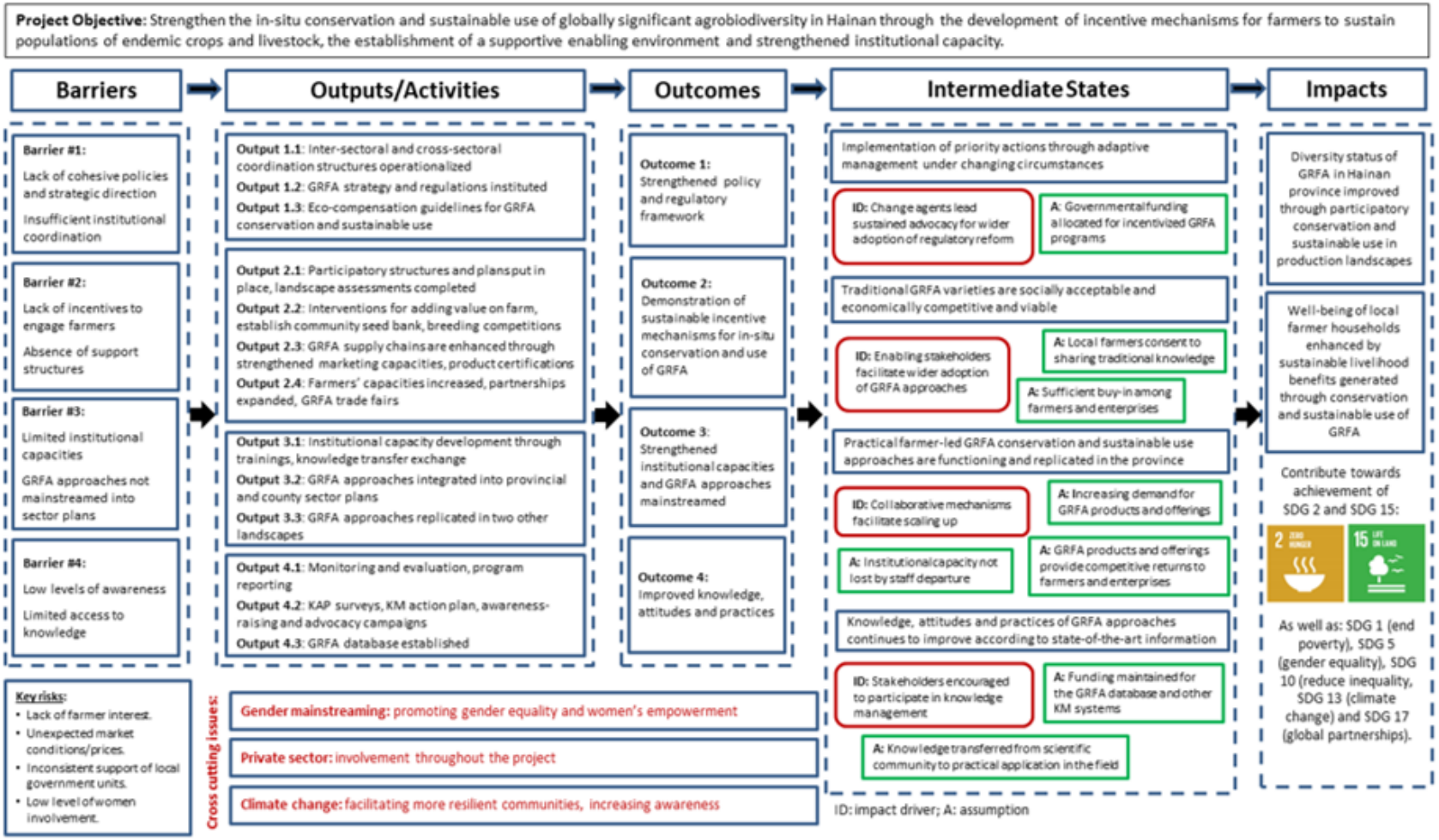


Figure 2 Project Theory of Change



2) Baseline Scenario and Associated Baseline Projects

The baseline scenario has been updated and elaborated during the PPG phase (see *Section II Development Challenge* of the Project Document).

3) Proposed Alternative Scenario

The project's GEF alternative remains consistent with the child project concept note. The project strategy is focused on improving strengthening long-term conservation of Hainan's globally significant agrobiodiversity, through enhanced provincial policy framework and institutional capacity, and the establishment of innovative incentive mechanisms and technical approaches to support in-situ conservation of GRFA varieties. Project outcomes and outputs have been articulated in accordance with the concept note, the evolved project baseline and more detailed stakeholder consultations during the PPG phase. For instance, development of a provincial Agrobiodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, approved by DARA, has been added to the project strategy, as a complement to the Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP). The project concept note included outputs focused on establishing and demonstrating Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanisms for in-situ conservation of agrobiodiversity. Through stakeholder consultations during the PPG phase and lessons learned on the ongoing ABS project in China (GEF ID 5533), the scope of inclusion of ABS in the project strategy was reconciled. A policy gap analysis under Output 1.2 will include a feasibility study for introducing ABS systems in the province for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. The recommendations of the gap analysis will help inform the preparation of an agrobiodiversity strategy and action plan that will provide a practical roadmap to provincial stakeholders on instituting regulatory reforms for incentivizing conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.

Another adjustment made at the PPG phase was in the number of GRFA varieties selected for demonstration activities under Component 2. Three GRFA varieties are selected for demonstration of participatory, landscape-scale in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. Deciding upon three varieties, compared to four indicated in the concept note, was largely based on the request of stakeholders to ensure sufficient resources are allocated for the demonstration activities.

The project Components included in the GEF project alternative are summarised as follows:

Component 1: Strengthened provincial framework. Component 1 is designed to strengthen governance arrangements and policy, strategy and regulatory frameworks for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA in Hainan Province. Facilitating inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination structures is an important aspect towards developing

an enabling environment. A provincial GRFA coordination committee will established, led by the Hainan DARA and having cross-sectoral representation by other provincial departments including Ecology and Environment, Natural Resources, Water Resources, Officer for Poverty Alleviation, Development and Reform Commission and All Women's Federation, as well as academic/research sector experts and representatives from relevant agricultural trade associations. The GRFA coordination committee will support the implementation of the project activities, provide advisory support to the project steering committee and guide the development of incentivized polices and regulations. The project will support an exchange of best practices with the national level GRFA coordination mechanisms led by MARA, and the provincial level GRFA coordination committee will provide inter-sectoral oversight to the three county level coordination committees in the counties where the demonstration landscapes under Component 2 are located. Informed by the results of a gap analysis, an agrobiodiversity strategy and action plan will be developed in Component 1 to provide stakeholders with a framework for systematically mainstreaming GRFA conservation priorities into provincial planning processes. The strategy and action plan will outline a framework on incentivizing agrobiodiversity conservation through both non-market-based and market-based incentive mechanisms and discontinuing possible negative incentives that are currently in place. Moreover, agrobiodiversity management implementation frameworks will be formulated and instituted at the provincial and local levels to better enable uptake of incentivized approaches. Guidelines for appropriating eco-compensation funds and other non-market incentive mechanisms for conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity will be developed and landscape level demonstrations implemented in Component 2. The outputs under Component 1 are:

Output 1.1: Inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms are established and being used to facilitate the planning and implementation of approaches for the sustainable use and conservation of varieties.

Output 1.2: Policies, strategies and regulations related to in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity are strengthened and developed.

Output 1.3: Eco-compensation appropriation policies are revised to support the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and an eco-compensation plan is developed for protection of agricultural varieties in the Central Highlands area.

Component 2: Demonstration of sustainable incentive mechanisms for in-situ conservation and use of agrobiodiversity. The funds allocated under Component 2 make up nearly 50% of the total GEF implementation grant. The component will add value through characterizing local GRFA resources in three demonstration landscapes; the three target GRFA varieties are Shanlan rice (*Oryza sative*), Wuzhishan pig (*Sus scrofa*) and Jiaji duck (*Anas domestica*). GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans will be developed based on the results of participatory GRFA landscape assessments and then implemented to demonstrate participatory approaches in improving local resources, e.g., through establishing a community seed bank for Shanlan rice, arranging regular livestock competitions for Wuzhishan pig and Jiaji duck, and strengthening marketing capacities and facilitating public-private and private-private partnerships among local stakeholders in establishing viable GRFA products and other offerings, such as agro-ecotourism initiatives, branding and eco-labelling, etc. According to the project theory of change, Outcome 2 will facilitate an intermediate state of traditional GRFA varieties continuing to gain popularity and GRFA products and offerings are competitive in price and viable under dynamic market conditions characterized by increasing consumer demand and efficient market incentives. This intermediate state will be achieved through wider adoption of the demonstrated GRFA approaches, facilitated through sustained advocacy by enabling

stakeholders (impact driver). Two important assumptions associated with achievement of the intermediate state is sufficient buy-in among farmers and agricultural enterprises, and content by local farmers to share traditional knowledge. The outputs under Component 2 are:

Output 2.1: Participatory structures and planning and monitoring protocols put in place to improve conservation of traditional GRFA varieties in three demonstration landscapes.

Output 2.2: Market- and non-market-based incentive mechanisms are demonstrated three target agricultural landscapes, resulting in enhanced germplasm protection and securing sustained livelihood benefits for farmers and improved conservation of target varieties.

Output 2.3: Agrobiodiversity supply and value chains of the target GRFA varieties enhanced through strengthened marketing capacities and expanded application of marketing tools, including cultural value branding and product certification.

Output 2.4: Farmers, agriculture associations and enterprises capacitated and conservation and sustainable use of GRFA improved through partnership development and organizational strengthening, with a focus on increasing participation by women and youth.

Component 3: Mainstreaming and institutional capacity strengthening. Component 3 includes strengthening institutional capacity, which is an important aspect of an enabling environment for mainstreaming and upscaling GRFA approaches in province. A total of 110 institutional staff members are targeted for capacity development, representing several provincial agencies, county and township offices and research/academic institutions. The project strategy includes a multifaceted approach to capacity building, including formal course-based training, learning-by-doing interventions and domestic and international knowledge transfer exchanges. Integrating incentivized GRFA approaches into provincial and county level work programs will help facilitate upscaling, and GEF resources will help initiate replication in at least two landscapes beyond the areas focused on in Component 2. The replication strategy and upscaling strategy instituted in Component 3 will lead to broader update across the province (intermediate state), according to the project theory of change. The main impact driver associated with the pathway leading to this intermediate state is effective operation of collaborative mechanisms, including landscape level partnerships involving farmers, local government units and agricultural enterprises, as well as governmental level coordination committees. Broader replication of the GRFA approaches depends on increasing demand for GRFA products and offerings, with competitive returns to farmers and enterprises (assumptions). Another important assumption is that the institutional capacity built is not lost due to staff departures. The outputs under Component 3 are:

Output 3.1: Institutional capacities strengthened to facilitate and oversee incentive-based in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, through targeted trainings, learning by doing participation and knowledge transfer.

Output 3.2: Provincial and target county agricultural institutions have incorporated incentive mechanisms for in-situ agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use as part of agency workplans.

Output 3.3: Approaches developed under the project are extended to additional agricultural landscapes covering other varieties, generating expertise and support for scaling up across the province.

Component 4: Knowledge management and monitoring & evaluation. Improving access to information and raising awareness are among the expected results under Component 4. The added value of a programmatic approach includes sharing best practices and lessons learned through collaborative monitoring & evaluation activities. A knowledge management strategy and action plan will be developed for the project based on the results of a baseline knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey carried out at project inception. Awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns will be carried out, with a particular emphasis on women and youth stakeholders. GEF funds are also allocated for strengthening a provincial GRFA database, expanding the functions of the system and broadening participation. Changing knowledge, attitudes and practices will require time. The actions completed under Component 4 will form a strong foundation that can be built upon after GEF funding ceases. Continued improvement of GRFA approaches will be promoted by newer knowledge acquired by the scientific community, farmers or enterprises (intermediate state). This intermediate state will be driven by active participation in knowledge-sharing (impact driver) and is based on the assumptions that funding for the GRFA database and other knowledge systems will be maintained and that the academic/research sector efficiently transfers theoretical knowledge into practical field applications. The outputs under Component 4 are:

Output 4.1: Effective monitoring & evaluation supported by a representative steering committee and through cross-collaboration on the C-SAP program.

Output 4.2: Knowledge, attitudes and practices among farmers, governmental agencies, enterprises and the public improved through implementation of a targeted knowledge management strategy and action plan.

Output 4.3: A provincial agrobiodiversity database is strengthened to support ongoing monitoring of agroecosystems health and to collate information on varieties, coverage, farming practices and the impact of incentive mechanisms.

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

4) Incremental Cost Reasoning and Expected Contributions from the Baseline

The baseline and incremental reasoning have been further elaborated and remain consistent with the summary provided in the child project concept note. The baseline and incremental reasoning for each of the four components are described in *Tables 7, 8, 9 and 11 of Section IV Results and Partnerships* of the Project Document. The confirmed project co-financing USD 10.16 million, an increase from the USD 10.2 million of indicative co-financing outlined in the concept note and includes contributions from three separate private sector agricultural enterprises.

5) Global Environmental Benefits

The project is expected to generate global environmental benefits of improved management of landscapes covering 13,787 ha. This contributes towards the 320 million ha target for the GEF-7 Core Indicator No. 4, "Area of landscapes under improved practices".[1][1] More specifically, the project is aligned with GEF-7 component sub-indicator No. 4.3, "Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems".

The project will generate socio-economic co-benefits for 5,522 direct beneficiaries, including 2,739 women, or 49% of the total; these co-benefits contribute towards GEF-7 Core Indicator No. 7, "Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender".

Consistent with GEF-6 biodiversity strategy, Program 7, "Securing Agriculture's Future: Sustainable Use of Plant and Animal Genetic Resources",[2][2] the project will increase the diversity status of Wuzhishan pig, Shanlan rice and Jiaji duck through implementation of participatory conservation and sustainable use approaches, and enhancement of germplasm resources through establishment of a community seed bank for Shanlan rice and arranging regular livestock competitions for Wuzhishan pig and Jiaji duck. Replication of approaches are anticipated to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity across a further 2,200 ha in Hainan, focusing on important indigenous GRFA varieties or those that have suffered significant genetic erosion as farmer interest in these varieties has declined. Through adoption of the provincial Agrobiodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and mainstreaming of participatory and integrated landscape-scale approaches in the 14th 5-year plan of DARA, the incremental support delivered through the GEF funds will provide a framework for expanding and sustaining global environmental benefits.

6) Innovativeness, Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project's innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up has been elaborated while remaining consistent with the summary provided in the child project concept note. These are given below from *Part III Strategy (Innovation) and Part V Feasibility (vii. Sustainability and scaling up)* of the Project Document.

Innovativeness: Innovativeness is integrated throughout this project. At the policy level, the project will facilitate a transformation of regulatory frameworks, providing a more incentivized enabling environment for participation in conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. The project will establish inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms within the government sector, and also develop multi-stakeholder alliances involving provincial and local governments, farmers, agricultural associations and enterprises and research and academic institutions. And substantial resources are allocated for strengthening institutional and farmers' capacities, leading to increased knowledge, awareness and practices associated with agrobiodiversity management.

This project will demonstrate several innovative approaches, including promotion of a landscape approach towards agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Managing agro-ecological resources sustainably to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services requires an integrated, landscape approach that addresses topography, vegetation, land use, settlement patterns, etc. These objectives cannot be achieved at an individual farm or plot level, but rather at a landscape scale. The project will facilitate best management practices within three demonstration agricultural landscapes and the demonstrated approaches will be replicated across at least two other landscapes, according to a replication strategy and upscaling plan that will be initiated in Component 3 through cofinancing contributions and guidance by the lessons learned in the demonstrations implemented in Component 2. The replication strategy and upscaling plan will not be limited to the two replication landscapes, but also cover other potential areas in the province. Integrating GRFA approaches into work programs, included in the 14th 5-year plan for DARA the Baisha County, Qiongzhong County and Qionghai City agricultural bureaus will further enhance the likelihood for replication.

The project will establish innovative systems, tools and approaches for the protection of agricultural species varieties in Hainan, including the mainstreaming of participatory approaches for in-situ conservation and the establishment of incentive-based mechanisms for sustainable use and conservation. The close involvement of the enterprise sector is another aspect of project innovation. Cofinancing contributions have been confirmed from three enterprises and the project will facilitate participation of other agricultural enterprises as well as agricultural associations and cooperatives in the implementation of GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans and development and strengthening of GRFA markets. The innovative, market-based tools and approaches for the conservation of traditional GRFA varieties will supply chain development (e.g., collective marketing), developing niche markets, promoting agro-ecotourism, enhancing cultural preference branding, showcasing nutritional branding, recognizing traditional knowledge, enhancing e-commerce among rural communities, facilitating new partnerships, etc.

The project will also demonstrate the application of non-market-based measures to conservation such as eco-compensation schemes in the Central Highlands area. While these schemes are actively used in China to address other environmental challenges, they have not yet been applied to the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agricultural varieties.

Innovativeness is also featured through the C-SAP programmatic approach. The program will ensure linkages across the individual child projects and enabling cross fertilization between projects through sharing of best practices, lessons and technical expertise. Moreover, multiple activities recognize the importance of integrating international best practice into conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.

Sustainability: The sustainability of the project is ensured across several fronts. With respect to the financial dimension of sustainability, the project will help facilitate improved and broader uptake of incentive mechanisms, both market-based and non-market-based. Development of a guideline on appropriating eco-compensation funds for promoting conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and demonstrating allocation of such funds in the Central Highlands area will provide decision makers with a workable framework for upscaling in this region and in other parts of the province. Strengthening the capacities of local farmers, agricultural associations and enterprises will help build stronger markets for GRFA products and offerings and enable these stakeholders to expand their operations through implementing sound business and financial decisions.

In terms of institutional frameworks and governance, the agrobiodiversity strategy and action plan will provide the Hainan DARA with strategic guidance on prioritizing resources for expanding conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in the province. The provincial and county level agrobiodiversity management implementation frameworks will further help create an enabling environment that incentivizes participation in agrobiodiversity management. And integrating priority actions into the 14th 5-Year Plans of the Hainan Dara and the demonstration county agricultural bureaus, conservation and sustainable use of GRFA varieties will continue as a routine part of provincial and county government planning processes. Inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination will also be enhanced through the establishment and operationalization of provincial and county coordination committees.

Strengthened capacities of local farmers, agricultural associations and enterprises, increased awareness of the nutritional and traditional values of GRFA varieties, and implementation of participatory GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans will contribute towards ensuring project results are sustained after GEF funding ceases. The increased social capital and sustainable livelihood benefits generated through the project activities will provide demonstrable socio-economic incentives for new entrants and existing stakeholders to engage in conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity resources. Enabling facilities and activities, including a community seed bank for Shanlan rice and mainstreaming livestock competitions for Wuzhishan pig and Jiaji duck, also enhance the likelihood that project results will be sustained.

With respect to environmental sustainability, promoting and demonstrating an integrated landscape approach towards agrobiodiversity conservation will facilitate more effective protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and increase the resiliency of local communities to the potential impacts of climate change.

Scaling up: The project design focuses on building an incentivized enabling environment for agrobiodiversity conservation, including development of an agrobiodiversity strategy and action plan, preparation agrobiodiversity management implementation frameworks and eco-compensation guidelines, operationalization of inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms, and strengthened institutional and farmer's capacities. Moreover, the largest proportion of the GEF funds are allocated under Component 2 for demonstrating effective implementation of non-market-based and market-based incentive mechanisms. Mainstreaming is a core outcome of Component 3 so that the approaches and tools developed at demonstration landscapes are institutionalized for wider application and incorporated into agency work plans. The best management approaches and lessons learned will be integrated into the replication strategy and upscaling plan. And, project resources are earmarked to support governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to initiate the implementation of the upscaling plan in at least two agricultural landscapes beyond the demonstration ones.

The partnerships established between farmers, private sector enterprises, public sector and research institutions will build a secure base from which to expand incentive mechanisms across the province. Approaches, knowledge and results achieved will be shared with national partners under the C-SAP program to support exchange of knowledge and encourage scaling up of best practice initiatives beyond Hainan Province, including through possible South-South and Triangulation cooperation opportunities.

The niche aspects implemented on the project, an integrated landscape approach towards agrobiodiversity conservation, participatory GRFA landscape assessments and conservation plans, appropriating eco-compensation funds for agrobiodiversity conservation, cofinancing partnerships with the enterprise sector, etc., also provide scale-able models for replication across the landscape and elsewhere in the province and in China. The project will also provide best practice guidance on social inclusion, including strengthened community engagement, broader participation by women, involvement of youth, and increasing awareness on the value of the agrobiodiversity.

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[1] Updated Results Architecture for GEF-7. GEF/C.54/11/Rev.02, June 26, 2018.

[2] GEF-6 Programming Directions. Extract from GEF Assembly Document GEF/A.5/Rev.01, May 22, 2014.

2. Child Project?

If yes, identify key stakeholders and breifly describe how they will be engaged in Project design/preparation:

This project is one of five child projects under the GEF-financed PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development (C-SAP) (GEF Program ID 9768). This programmatic approach will support coordinated knowledge management and cross-fertilization between individual child projects, coordinated by the national child project on invasive alien species and the national C-SAP Program Steering Committee. 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 national and 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.

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. Joint-capacity building opportunities with the other child projects will be promoted throughout the program implementation phase, sharing experiences and lessons learned on a program level knowledge management platform, benefitting from common technical advisory services, as well as domestic and international partnerships.

During implementation, the project will benefit from the programmatic approach as monitoring and evaluation will be closely coordinated through the C-SAP program, namely the national IAS project (C-SAP2) which will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in coordinating program management, and the national agrobiodiversity project (C-SAP1) and climate-smart grasslands project (C-SAP5) which will jointly be coordinating program level knowledge management. The project components will contribute towards the C-SAP programmatic outcomes as shown in Project Document *Table 5*, copied below. Program coordination is further detailed in *Section V of the Project Document* for the C-SAP2 national IAS child project.

Project Document Table 5: Project contributions towards C-SAP program results

C-SAP Program **Components / outcomes / indicators**	**C-SAP3 Project contributions to C-SAP program level results. Components / outcomes / indicators**
Program Objective: 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 (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	
C-SAP Component 1: Strengthened enabling environment	**C-SAP3 Component 1:** Strengthened provincial framework **C-SAP3 Outcome 1**: Provincial policy, strategy and regulatory framework for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity enhanced

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened policy, regulatory and strategic frameworks and cross-sectoral coordination at national and provincial levels support a) in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, and b) the control of threats posed by IAS to sustainable agricultural development, and c) evidence-based and climate-smart conservation and management of grassland ecosystems **Indicator 1.1:** Development of a comprehensive framework of policies, regulations and strategies across sectors which have addressed barriers and gaps identified in baseline assessments	**Indicator 1.1:** Strengthened policy, regulatory and strategic frameworks at provincial level support in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by (a) a provincial *Agrobiodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*, a complement to the provincial *Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*; (b) provincial GRFA implementation framework; and (c) county GRFA implementation frameworks for Baisha County, Qiongzhong County and Qionghai City **End target**: (a) Approved by DARA; (b) Approved by DARA and submitted to the Provincial Government for approval; (c) Approved by county agriculture bureaus
Outcome 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 **Indicator 1.2**: i) The establishment of a strategic plan and coordination mechanism for IAS prevention, control and management at national and provincial level, leading to improved response times and increased engagement in IAS management by relevant sectors. ii) The establishment of inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms for the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA in target provinces and their use by a range of sectoral agencies to support in-situ agrobiodiversity conservation. iii) The establishment of a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for the management and sustainable use of grassland ecosystems and its use by a range of sectoral agencies to improve management efficiency, increasing the resilience of grassland ecosystems to climate change	**Indicator 1.2**: Strengthened intersectoral and cross-sectoral cooperation leads to more effective approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, including improved control and management of IAS threats, as indicated by number of coordination mechanisms at (a) provincial level and (b) county level. - **End target**: (a) One provincial coordination committee, with charter approved by DARA (b) Three county coordination committees, with charters approved by county agriculture bureaus
Outcome 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 **Indicator 1.3**: National and provincial budget allocations	**Indicator 1.3:** Prioritized appropriation of government financing, as indicated by increased allocation of eco-compensation funds in the Central Highlands area for sustainable use and conservation of GRFA **End target**: CNY 1 million of eco-compensation funds allocated for agrobiodiversity conservation in the final year of project implementation or earmarked for the year following project closure
C-SAP Component 2: Incentive mechanisms	**C-SAP3 Component 2:** Demonstration of sustainable incentive mechanisms for in-situ conservation and use of agrobiodiversity **C-SAP3 Outcome 2:** Market- and non-market-based incentive mechanisms established and demonstrated for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, enabling long-term livelihood benefits for local farmers

Outcome 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 **Indicator 2.1**: i) 15% increase in income of farming and herder households in target agricultural and pastoral landscapes attributed to their engagement in conservation and use of GRFA and/or green livestock development and sustainable grassland management. ii) The establishment of at least three successful business partnerships between farmers and commercial marketing outlets in five target provinces which are based on the production, processing and sale of agrobiodiversity products. iii) Eco-compensation schemes established and providing financial and social recognition to farmers and herders of their contribution to the conservation of GRFA and the sustainable management of grassland ecosystems. iv) 40% increase in the coverage of traditional varieties (in hectares, or number per hectare) in target agricultural landscapes	**Indicator Obj-1**: Area of landscapes under participatory conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity *(GEF Core Sub-Indicator 4.3)* *(UNDP IRRF 1.4.1: Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: (g) other)* **End target**: 13,787 ha
	***Indicator 2.1**:* Sustainable livelihood benefits to farmers generated through incentivized in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by the number of farmer households engaged in GRFA varieties in the demonstration landscapes for (a) Wuzhishan pig, (b) Shanlan rice and (c) Jiaji duck **End target:** Additional 20 households engaged in Wuzhishan pig, 5 households engaged in Shanlan rice and 5 households engaged in Jiaji duck
	Indicator 2.2: Expanded non-market incentives through improved access to genetic resources, as indicated by (a) number of community seed banks established for Shanlan rice; (b) number of annual livestock competitions for Wuzhishan pig mainstreamed into local extension offerings; (c) number of annual livestock competitions for Jiaji duck mainstreamed into local extension offerings **End target**: (a) 1 (b) 1 (c) 1

	<u>Indicator 2.3</u>: Expanded GRFA market incentives and strengthened marketing capacities, as indicated by (a) number of new product certification marketing tools for the target GRFA varieties; and (b) number of new partnerships established **<u>End target</u>**: (a) 2 (b) 2
Outcome 2.2: Effective participatory approaches for the prevention, control and management of IAS impacts on GRFA developed and tested in target agricultural landscapes **Indicator 2.2**: i) The involvement of at least 40% of farmers and all relevant extension agencies in the identification, monitoring and removal of IAS and in habitat restoration at target landscapes. ii) No new IAS establishments, at least 60% reduction in the area affected by IAS and demonstrated IAS threat reduction to target GRFA in target agricultural landscapes *(indicators to be developed for impact of IAS threat reduction on target GRFA)*	No contributions by the C-SAP3 project.
Outcome 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	No contributions by the C-SAP3 project.
C-SAP Component 3: Institutional capacity strengthening	**C-SAP3 Component 3:** Mainstreaming and capacity strengthening **C-SAP3 Outcome 3:** Demonstrated approaches mainstreamed and capacities strengthened to facilitate upscaling of incentivized conservation and sustainable use of GRFA

Outcome 3.1: : Increased effectiveness of participatory approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA and sustainable management of grassland ecosystems **Indicator 3.1**: i) At least 40% of households led by women and 20% of teenagers actively engaged in the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA in target agricultural landscapes, and at least 50% of households led by women actively engaged in climate-smart grassland management in target pastoral landscapes. ii) Increase in the management and technical capacity of stakeholders related to conservation and sustainable use of GRFA and sustainable management of grassland ecosystems. iii) Effective prevention, early detection, rapid response and management of IAS in agroecosystems *(measured by relevant items of the GEF IAS Tracking Tool)*	**Indicator Obj-2:** Number of direct project beneficiaries, measured based on: (a) Cumulative total of the following: (b) Number of people living in the communities within the demonstration landscapes (50% women) (c) Number of institutional staff members having strengthened capacities with regard to in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (30% women) *(GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment)* **End target:** (a) 5,522 **(2,739 women; 2,783 men)** (b) 5,412 (2,706 women; 2,706 men) (c) 110 (33 women; 77 men)
	Indicator 3.3: Level of mainstreaming incentive-based approaches of in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by having incentivized approaches for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA included in the work program for DARA **End target:** Approved work program included in the 14th 5-year plan for DARA
Outcome 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 **Indicator 3.2**: i) Capacity assessments at the beginning, middle and end of the program; ii)	**Indicator 3.1**: Strengthened institutional capacity of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DARA) for in the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by capacity development scorecard **End Target**: 67%

Counties within target agricultural landscapes have established IAS management institutions	**Indicator 3.2**: Degree of upscaling of participatory approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by (a) number of participatory landscape assessments completed beyond the demonstration landscapes using the best practice guideline developed in Component 2; (b) hectares under in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA replicated beyond the demonstration landscapes (excluding protected areas); (c) number of additional GRFA varieties having eco-certification in the province **End target**: (a) 2 (b) 2,200 ha (c) 3
C-SAP Component 4: Program Coordination, Knowledge Management	**C-SAP3 Component 4:** Knowledge management and monitoring & evaluation **C-SAP3 Outcome 4:** Knowledge, attitudes and practices, and knowledge management structures enhanced to broaden participation in the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA
Outcome 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 **Indicator 4.1**: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices surveys to be conducted at beginning, middle and end of projects	**Indicator 4.1**: Improved understanding among key stakeholder groups on the value of GRFA and the importance of in-situ conservation, as indicated by results of knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) surveys (disaggregated by women and youth), among the following stakeholder groups: (a) Provincial governmental stakeholders; (b) Local governmental stakeholders; (c) Farmers; (d) Agricultural associations and enterprises **End target (provisional)**: (a) Increase of at least 20% percentage points; (b) Increase of at least 30% percentage points; (c) Increase of at least 50% percentage points; (d) Increase of at least 20% percentage points
Outcome 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	**Indicator 4.2**: Adoption of participatory knowledge management systems, as indicated by (a) the number of GRFA varieties described on the provincial agrobiodiversity database, and (b) number of lessons learned, case studies and other posts submitted on the C-SAP program knowledge and communication platform **End target**: (a) 6 (b) 20

Outcome 4.3: Effective coordination of program activities across national and provincial stakeholders and GEF agencies	Same as for Indicator 4.2.

3. Stakeholders

Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation on the Project.

Do they include civil society organizations

And indigenous people?

A stakeholder analysis was undertaken during project preparation to identify key stakeholders, consult with them regarding their interests in the project and define their roles and responsibilities during project implementation. Based upon this analysis, summarized below, a stakeholder engagement plan has been developed to guide the implementation team (see *Annex E* to the project document). 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.

Project Document Table 14: Stakeholder summary indicating mandates and roles in project

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
Implementing Partner:		
Hainan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DARA), including: · International Cooperation Division; · Animal Husbandry Division; · Science, Technology and Education Division; · Crop plantation Division · Horticulture Division · Station of Agricultural Ecology and Environmental Protection	The Hainan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is mandated to implement State principles, policies, laws and rules concerning agricultural production, animal husbandry and conservation of agrobiodiversity in Hainan Province. The DARA drafts regulations and is responsible for enforcement, is responsible for issuing product certifications for agricultural products and is mandated to lead efforts to expand agro-tourism in the province.	The DARA is the implementing partner for the project and will designate a National Project Director (NPD), who will be responsible for overall implementation of the project. The DARA will also set up a Project Management Office (PMO) and recruit PMO staff. Chair of the Project Steering Committee. Chair of the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee. Involved on all outputs.

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
GEF Agency:		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	The UNDP has had a resident office in China for many years, providing a broad spectrum of development assistance, including sustainable management of natural resources, governance, gender equality, and the rule of law.	The UNDP is the GEF Agency for the project and the C-SAP Program Coordination Agency. UNDP will be responsible to help steer and ensure quality control throughout implementation, to meet UNDP, Government of China and GEF standards and strategic objectives. UNDP will be the Senior Supplier on the Project Steering Committee. The UNDP Country Office will provide administrative and strategic guidance to the project, and support procurement processes, including for international sourced goods and services. The UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor based at the Regional Hub for Asia and the Pacific will provide strategic technical assistance and project assurance. All outputs.
Key National Agencies and Central Governmental Stakeholders:		
Ministry of Finance	The Ministry of Finance is responsible for allocating government funding and coordinating extra budgetary donor financing. The GEF Operational Focal Point is also based in the Ministry of Finance.	The Ministry of Finance will be a key member of the C-PAR Program Steering Committee and will be provide high-level guidance to the project implementation. Output 4.1.

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)	The Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Affairs (MARA) is in charge of agriculture and rural economic development. MARA works out development strategies and long-term and medium-term development plans for agriculture and rural economy. The ministry directs research and formulates guidelines and policies regarding agricultural production, including control of invasive alien species. And, the ministry establishes and implements technical standards for certification of various agricultural products, protection of nationally important varieties, monitoring and quality control of agricultural inputs, and supervision of domestic animal and plant disease prevention.	MARA is the lead implementing partner for the C-SAP program and will chair the program steering committee. A program coordination team will be based at MARA in Beijing, providing guidance to all child projects, including coordinating monitoring & evaluation efforts, developing a program knowledge management strategy and facilitating cross-learning exchanges. All outputs
Key Provincial Agencies and Governmental Stakeholders:		
Hainan Provincial Department of Finance	The Hainan Provincial Department of Finance is responsible for allocation and control of provincial finances for the province.	The Hainan Provincial Department of Finance is the main governmental cofinancing partner on the project and will provide an oversight function for financial management and control of GEF funds dispersed. The Department of Finance will also be involved in an advisory role in the project activities associated with incentive mechanisms and eco-compensation schemes. Member of the Project Steering Committee. Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 4.1

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
Hainan Department of Ecology and Environment	The Hainan Department of Ecology and Environment is responsible for legislating and enforcing environmental protection issues in the province and is the provincial focal point for biodiversity conservation.	The Department of Ecology and Environment is one the key provincial government stakeholders, providing advisory support to policy reform, synergizing the proposed agrobiodiversity strategy and action plan to the provincial biodiversity strategy and action plan, and delivering key inputs on a wide range of project activities, including monitoring of agroecological health, eco-compensation, database development, etc. Member of the Project Steering Committee. Member of the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee. All outputs under Component 1, Output 3.2, Output 4.2.
Hainan Department of Natural Resources, including the Forestry Bureau and Land and Resources Bureau	The Department of Natural Resources is a newly formed department, as part of the ministry level restructuring that occurred in 2018, with the establishment of the Ministry of Natural Resources. At the provincial level, several sectors have been merged into the Department of Natural Resources, including the Forestry Bureau and the Land and Resources Bureau.	The Department of Natural Resources is one the key provincial government stakeholders, providing advisory support to policy reform, delivering key inputs on a wide range of project activities, eco-compensation, access to forest resources, database development, etc. Member of the Project Steering Committee. Member of the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee. All outputs under Component 1, Output 3.2, Output 4.2.

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
Hainan Development and Reform Commission	Among its wide-ranging mandate, the Hainan Development and Reform Commission is in charge of the management of agricultural natural resources by law and provides guidance in the zoning of agricultural resources and development planning of the agricultural sector.	The Development and Reform Commission will be a member of the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee, providing advisory support to the proposed policy reforms and development of GRFA work programs. All outputs under Component 1, Output 3.2, Output 4.2.
Hainan Office of Poverty Alleviation	The Office of Poverty Alleviation is responsible for implementing the provincial poverty alleviation strategy and provides cross-cutting support to provincial and local governmental agencies.	The Office of Poverty Alleviation will be a member of the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee, providing advisory support to the proposed policy reforms, community level activities designed to deliver sustainable livelihood benefits, awareness raising and knowledge management. All outputs under Components 1 and 2, Output 3.2, Output 4.2.
Hainan Department of Education	The Department of Education is responsible for implementing national education polices across the province and setting provincial and local level policies and standards.	The Department of Education will be a member of the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee, providing advisory support to capacity development, awareness raising and knowledge management activities. All outputs under Component 1, Output 2.4, Output 3.2, Output 4.2.

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
Hainan Department of Water Resources	The Department of Water Resources is responsible for management of water resources in the province, including agricultural water, and disaster prevention and mitigation, including flood control.	The Department of Water Resources will be a member of the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee, providing advisory support to policy reforms, e.g., development of an agrobiodiversity strategy and action plan, to the development of local GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans, e.g., regarding agricultural water supply, and to awareness raising and knowledge management. All outputs under Component 1, Output 3.2, Output 4.2.
Local Governmental Stakeholders:		
Prefecture and County Agriculture Bureaus; Township Service Centers for Agricultural Techniques Baisha Li Autonomous County, Da'an Township: Wuzhishan pig Qiongzhong Li and Miao Autonomous County, Shang'an Township: Shanlan rice landscape Qionghai County, Shibi Township: Jiaji duck	County agricultural bureaus issue local regulations and provide support to farmers and agricultural associations. Township agriculture stations provides local level support to farmers and deliver extension related services.	County and township local government units are key stakeholders on the project, providing direct support to the project activities through governmental cofinancing contributions. The three County Departments of Agriculture and Rural Affairs will be members of the Project Steering Committee and will each designate one official as the focal point for the project, facilitating inputs from both county and township units and reporting to the DARA. The three Township Agricultural Stations will also designate one official as project focal point, who will help coordinate and facilitate the community level activities. Representatives of the Township Agricultural Stations will be included in the planned Landscape partnership working groups in the three demonstration landscapes. All outputs.
Social organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)		

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
All-China Women's Federation	The All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) is a women's rights organization, responsible for promoting government policies on women and protecting women's rights within the government. The ACWF is run from the national level, with support delivered to local government units at the provincial, municipal, county, township and village levels.	Considering that gender mainstreaming is an integral part of the project design, the provincial office of the ACWF will be represented on the Project Steering Committee and also the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee, providing advisory support on implementation, monitoring and evaluation of women empowerment targets. ACWF representatives at the county, township and/or village level will be members of the landscape demonstration committees, providing support to the gender mainstreaming activities at the community level. All outputs.
Communist Youth League of China	The Communist Youth League of China (CYLC) is run by the Communist Party of China and is tasked with mobilizing various youth organizations to participate in social activities and organizing training programs to enhance leadership, knowledge and skills of youth. The leading organization of the CYLC is the National Congress and the Central Committee, and General Affairs Committees oversee the affairs of the League and lead organizations in 31 provincial level administrative areas in the country.	The provincial organization of the CYLC will be represented on the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee, providing advisory support on ensuring youth participation in project implementation. Output 1.3, all outputs under Component 2, Output 3.2, Output 4.2.
Hainan Provincial Commission for Ethnic and Religious Affairs, and county level commissions in the three demonstration counties	There are commissions for ethnic and religious affairs at both provincial and county levels to coordinate ethnic affairs, policy making, governing of public activities, education, official training, etc.	The commissions will be invited to participate in the community consultations with ethnic minorities in the demonstration landscapes.
Other social organizations	Based on stakeholder consultations made during the PPG phase, there is limited involvement of NGOs and other social organizations in agrobiodiversity management in the province. During project implementation phase, the project team will further advocate for involvement of social organizations.	Other social organizations will be invited to participate on the project, providing technical advisory support and advocacy on issues they are focusing on. Outputs1.1, Output 1.2, all outputs under Component 2, Output 3.3, Output 4.2
Local communities where project interventions are planned:		

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
Local communities, farmers	Local communities where project interventions are planned are among the key beneficiaries of the project. The farmer households engaged in GRFA varieties and the other residents of the villages where project demonstration activities are planned are counted as direct beneficiaries.	Local communities will be engaged on a number of project activities, including involvement in carrying out participatory landscape assessments, development of GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans, representation on the local Landscape partnership working groups, trainings, microgrant opportunities for implementing improved farming practices and developing market niches, participating in workshops and trade fairs, etc. All outputs under Component 2, Output 3.3, Output 4.2.
Agricultural Associations, including Cooperatives		
Agricultural associations, including cooperatives, engaged in the GRFA varieties in the demonstration landscapes and in broader areas the province.	Many farmers in the demonstration landscape are members of agricultural associations, including cooperatives. These associations contribute towards strengthening social capital within local communities and provide farmers with broadened market access and improved access to credit and knowledge.	Agricultural associations, including cooperatives, will be involved on a number of project activities, and be represented on the local Landscape partnership working groups. The project will facilitate strengthening of agricultural associations, through increasing membership, training, development of markets, building partnerships with enterprises, etc. Outputs 1.2, all outputs under Component 2, Output 3.3, Output 4.2.
Enterprises		

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
Enterprises engaged in the GRFA varieties in the demonstration landscapes and in broader markets in and beyond the province, including but not limited to: · Fomianshan Farmers Association of Cultivation and Animal Husbandry (Wuzhishan pig; cofinancing partner); · Hainan Tian Heng Agricultural Development Co. Ltd. (Shanlan rice; cofinancing partner); · Hainan Chuanwei Muscovy Duck Breeding Co. Ltd. (Jiaji duck; cofinancing partner).	The enterprise sector is an important stakeholder group, with capital investments in expanding GRFA production and offerings. Three enterprises have confirmed cofinancing at project entry and additional partners will be sought during project implementation.	The enterprise sector will be involved on most aspects of the project, including providing advisory inputs to proposed regulatory reforms and incentive mechanisms, having representation on the local Landscape partnership working groups, supporting development of the GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans, benefitting from market development activities and trainings, strengthening agro-ecotourism offerings, and participating in awareness raising and knowledge management. The project will also be facilitating increased partnerships between the enterprise sector and local farmers and agricultural associations, including cooperatives. Output 1.1, Output 1.3, all outputs under Component 2, Output 3.3, Output 4.2.
Agricultural Trade Associations, e.g., Hainan Provincial Association of Tropical Agricultural Product Marketing	Agricultural trade associations provide information and advocacy support to enterprises and agricultural associations. Every year the Association of Tropical Agricultural Product Marketing leads the Hainan International Winter Trade Fair for Tropical Agricultural Products in Haikou, which enjoys increasing popularity within China and beyond.	Trade associations will be invited to participate on the project, providing advisory support on activities involving strengthening marketing capacities, development of partnerships, organizing trade fairs, etc. Output 2.3, Output 2.4, Output 3.3, Output 4.2.
Academic and Research Institutions:		
Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences	The Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS) is a national, integrative agricultural scientific research organization with responsibility for carrying out both basic and applied research, as well as research into new technologies impacting agriculture.	CAAS will provide high-level technical support to the project, including dissemination of research advances in agrobiodiversity management and delivering capacity development services according to activities procured during the implementation phase.

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences	The Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS) is a national agricultural research institution engaged in researches on tropical agriculture, including rubber tree, tropical fruits, tropical bio-fuel crops, tropical vegetables, tropical forage, tropical textile fiber crops, tropical arboreal oil crops, tropical spice and beverage crops, tropical medicinal crops, working in the fields of agricultural machinery, environment and plant protection, biotechnology, genetic resource conservation and development for tropical agriculture, as well as agro-product quality and safety standards formulation and monitoring and test technology for tropical agriculture.	Academic and research institutions will be engaged on a number of project activities, including advisory support on regulatory reform, establishment of incentive mechanisms, technical guidance on in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA varieties and development of knowledge management systems. These stakeholders will also have an important role with respect to capacity development, delivering trainings to both institutional and farmer beneficiaries. All outputs.
Hainan Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences	The Hainan Academy of Sciences (HAAS) centers on scientific innovation, commercialization of research findings, market extension and provision of technical services to farmers within Hainan Province. It also serves as think tank to Hainan provincial government regarding policies on agriculture and rural areas.	
Hainan University	Hainan University is a comprehensive university in Hainan Province. In agriculture field. There is a large tropical agriculture research and education program, focusing on cultivation, breeding and biotechnology of tropical agriculture.	
Hainan College of Vocation and Technics	Hainan College of Vocation and Technics focuses on vocational education including that of agricultural technics in Hainan university.	
Bioversity International	Bioversity International is an international research organization specializing in agrobiodiversity, and through a cooperation arrangement with CAAS, they have been active in China for 30 years.	Bioversity International will be invited to participate on project activities, providing technical advisory support regarding international best practices in agrobiodiversity management. Output 1.1, Output 1.2, Output 2.4, Output 3.3, Output 4.2, Output 4.3.
Certification Organizations		

Stakeholders	Mandate / Interest	Role in Project
China Organic Food Certification Center (COFCC)	COFCC is a special organization responsible for organic agriculture promotion and engaged in organic-food certification and management under MARA.	Certification organizations will support product certifications for select GRFA varieties, provide linkages with international certification bodies and supply chains, and provide training services to agricultural associations and enterprises. Output 1.1, Output 2.3, Output 2.4, Output 3.3, Output 4.2.
Agri-product Quality Safety Center	According to the Trademark Law of China, Geographical Indication (GI) is a sign that signifies the place of origin of the goods for which the specific quality, reputation or other features is decided by the natural or cultural factors of the regions. In December 2007, MARA began to carry out the certification of GIs. MARA issued "Administrative Measures of GIs of Agricultural Products" and is responsible for the registration of GIs of agricultural products. The Agri-product Quality Safety Center of MARA is responsible for the work of examination and review.	
Organic Food Development and Certification Center of China (OFDC)	OFDC, a center under the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, is a specialized certification body that has been registered at the Chinese national authority (CNCA) and is both nationally (CNAS) and internationally (IFOAM) accredited.	
Other certification organizations will be engaged according to the opportunities for the GRFA varieties in the demonstration landscapes.		

4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Elaborate on how gender equality and womes's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the Project implementations and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

Did the Project conduct a gender analysis and during Project preparation?

Did the Project incorporate a gender responsive Project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators?

Yes

What is the share of women and men in direct beneficiaries(women X%, menx%)?

Men's share:
Women's share:

Women in rural communities throughout China play an important role as custodians of genetic animal and plant resources, including in seed collection and storage, home gardens, gathering of ‘wild crops’ alongside a range of other aspects of agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use. In fact, women farmers outnumber male farmers in many communities as men have the tendency to migrate to urban areas for factory jobs. Even though women are de facto managing households and agricultural activities, men may retain decision-making power. It is, therefore, important to recognize gender considerations in agrobiodiversity management, considering women’s and men’s roles, responsibilities, interests and needs

The gender mainstreaming strategy for the project recognizes the differences between labor, knowledge, needs, and priorities of men and women, and calls for:

a. Consultation with women groups on needs and requirements associated with project interventions;
b. Promotion of equitable representation of women and men in project activities and groups established and/or strengthened;
c. Development of strategic and planning documents in consultation with women;
d. Targeted budgeting of activities promoting active involvement of women, and monitoring and evaluation of such activities;
e. Participation, training and skills building of women identified and budgeted in relevant project outcomes;
f. Encouragement of women participation in the recruitment of project implementation staff, including consultancies and other service providers; and
g. When applicable, equal payment of women and men.

The project has UNDP GEN2 gender marker standard**.** Key gender-disaggregated indicators and targets in the project results framework and monitoring plan will be tracked throughout project implementation. More information on gender mainstreaming is included in *Annex G* (*Gender Analysis and Action Plan*) to the Project Document. Specific gender equality and mainstreaming targets have been set, including ensuring equitable representation of women in project decision-making bodies; ensuring equitable proportion of benefits realized from the project will be delivered to women; ensuring gender considerations are integrated into GRFA regulations, plans and sectoral work programs; promoting gender awareness throughout the project implementation phase, and promoting equal opportunity for employment for positions within the project management office, consultancies and other service providers. Moreover, resources have been allocated for gender specialist to be hired under short-term consultancy arrangement, to support implementation of the gender mainstreaming plan.

The gender mainstreaming framework extracted from the Gender Action Plan (*Annex G* to the Project Document) is copied below:

Activity	Actions	Indicator	Target
Facilitating women empowerment	Ensure appropriate representation of women in project decision-making bodies.	Representation of women on project decision-making bodies, including: (a) Project Steering Committee; (b) GRFA Intersectional Coordination Committee (c) Landscape Partnership Working Groups	(a) 30% (b) 30% (c) 50%
Enhancing gender equality	Ensure equitable proportion of benefits realized from the project will be delivered to women, including opportunities for training, access to microgrants for improved farming approaches and market development, and partnership development.	Representation of women as direct beneficiaries, including: (a) Institutional level stakeholders trained; (b) Farmers trained; (c) Agricultural associations, including cooperatives, receiving microgrant support. (d) New members of agricultural associations, including cooperatives.	(a) 30% (b) 50% (c) 50% (d) 50%
Ensuring gender integration	Ensure gender considerations are integrated into GRFA regulations, plans and sectoral work programs, reflected in 5-year plans for the provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DARA) and county Agricultural Bureaus.	Number of gender-responsive GRFA regulations, plans and sectoral work programs, including: (a) Provincial GRFA implementation framework (DARA approved); (b) County GRFA implementation frameworks; (c) GRFA conservation and sustainable use plan; (d) DARA 14th 5-year-plan	(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 3 (d) 1

Activity	Actions	Indicator	Target
Promoting gender awareness	Promote gender awareness throughout the project implementation phase. Gender awareness training will be delivered by qualified service providers. Project management team members, consultants and other services provider staff involved in the implementation of project activities will be trained. Training will also be conducted, when required, in order to raise gender awareness among staff of the implementing partners. The trainings will also include guidance on how to detect, intercept, respond to, and prevent (or refer cases) of sexual harassment, gender-based violence, and other problems that may emerge during project implementation.	Percentage of project implementation staff and partners receiving gender awareness training.	100%
Promoting equal opportunity employment	Promote equal opportunity for employment for positions within the project management office and consultancies and service providers supporting implementation of project activities. Equal pay will be provided to men and women for work of equal type in accordance with national laws and international norms, and safe working conditions for both women and men workers will be provided.	Percentage of women employed as project management staff, consultancies and service providers.	30%

5. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. Do any of these benefits support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) and/or adaptation to climate change?

Generation of global environmental benefits is closely linked to the well-being of the men and women in the demonstration landscapes. Agrobiodiversity is inherently linked to the livelihoods of the people in these communities who are engaged in the conservation and/or sustainable use GRFA varieties and of the broader public who benefit from the nutritional values delivered and ecosystem services safeguarded. Women play a particularly important role in this matter, considering their tasks and responsibilities for food production, management of agricultural systems in rural areas where many men have migrated from for work opportunities in cities and marketing agricultural products and services. The project will generate the following socioeconomic benefits:

· A cumulative total of 5,522 direct project beneficiaries, including 2,739 women and 2,783 men, and broken down by 5,412 people (2,706 women and 2,706 men) living in the communities within the demonstration agricultural landscapes (Li and Miao ethnic minorities living in 2 of the 3 target landscapes) and 110 institutional staff members (33 women and 77 men) having strengthened capacities with regard to in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.

· 500 farmers trained in best practice approaches to conservation and sustainable use of GRFA varieties.

· Sustainable livelihood benefits generated as a result of increased engagement of farmer households in conservation and sustainable use of GRFA varieties: an additional 30 households are estimated to become engaged over the course of the project.

· Enhanced access to improved genetic resources through establishment of a community seed bank for Shanlan rice and livestock competitions for Wuzhishan pig and Jiaji duck.

· Increased resilience of local communities through completion of participatory landscape assessments and development and implementation of GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans. These activities will facilitate an increased awareness and knowledge of the value of agrobiodiversity and introduction of improved agricultural practices and approaches, leading to an increase in the protection of ecosystem services and more sustainable use of available natural resources.

· Increased knowledge and availability of traditional GRFA varieties, through targeted awareness campaigns, strengthened marketing capacities and formation of new partnerships for new and strengthened GRFA products and offerings, such as agro-ecotourism.

· Increased involvement of youth in the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA varieties, thus increasing the likelihood that results achieved will be sustained among future generations of institutional and production sector stakeholders.

Increased membership into agricultural associations such as cooperatives.

6. 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 proposedmeasures that address these risks at the time of Project implementation.

The key risks that could threaten the achievement of results through the chosen strategy are described below, along with proposed mitigation measures and recommended risk owners who would be responsible to manage the risks during the project implementation phase. Risks identified in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) (Project Document *Annex D*) are also included in the summary table presented below. 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.

Project Document Table 13: Project risks and proposed mitigation measures

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner
Brief Description of the risk	Category of risk	Potential effect on project if risk were to occur. Probability **P** and Impact **I**: 1 (low) to 5 (high)	What actions have been or will be taken to counter the risk	Who is designated to monitor and act upon this risk
1. Local farmers are resistant to changing their agricultural approaches and practices, not seeing the value of engaging in agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	Strategic	I=3; P=2 **MODERATE**	Through a participatory-based approach, the project will implement a range of mechanisms to generate farmer interest and awareness of the values of agrobiodiversity. The project design is predicated on facilitating increased farming of GRFA varieties through establishing and strengthening market-based and non-market-based incentives for farmers, agricultural associations and enterprises. These stakeholders were consulted during the PPG phase and consultations will continue throughout the implementation phase. Stakeholder workshops are planned under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2, to obtain feedback on enabling regulatory frameworks and eco-compensation schemes. For the community level activities planned in Component 2, landscape partnership working groups will be established for each of the three demonstration landscapes and have equitable stakeholder representation, including farmers. The KAP survey planned under Output 4.2 will be designed to identify specific gaps in knowledge, attitudes and practices, and the knowledge management strategy and action plan include specific actions that increase awareness and encourage changes in practices, building ownership at the grassroots level for engagement into in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA.	**Project Coordinator**, Project Director, LGU focal points, farmers

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner
2. Lack of qualified and available project coordinator candidates.	Operational	I=2; P=2 **LOW**	The Project Coordinator position has an important function on the project, and it is important to fill this position with a qualified and motivated candidate. Recruitment of the Project Coordinator position will start as early as possible, and the UNDP will assist the Implementing Partner in recruitment of the Project Coordinator, reviewing applications and participating in interview processes.	**NPD, UNDP**
3. Conflicting policy directions of the Chinese Government that encourage the extension of the growing areas of staple crops or the promotion of new varieties to support food security.	Political	I=3; P=1	The project will be implemented by the Hainan DARA, a major provincial policymaker in agriculture. Both DARA and the program level implementing partner MARA, are committed to expanding knowledge and update of agrobiodiversity management in Hainan Province and throughout China. DARA will be able to integrate the directions of this project within broader policy directions and sector plans. The project will also raise awareness of provincial decision makers on the importance of in-situ agrobiodiversity conservation to food security.	**NPD**, **LGU units**, GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee, Project Coordinator

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner
4. Inability to establish strong market drivers that provide effective incentives and/or market fluctuations affect the business prospects of GRFA products.	Strategic	I=2; P=2 **LOW**	Viable market opportunities for agrobiodiversity products have already been identified and there is strong potential to strengthen these and establish new markets linked to eco-tourism and through certification and branding schemes. The project will focus on developing these identified opportunities. Market risks will be further assessed as part of the participatory landscape assessments and supply/value chain analyses planned under Component 2. The project will also take a broad approach to the development of incentive mechanisms and incorporate non-market-based incentive mechanisms where there are no or limited markets or where market risks are assessed to be high.	**Project Coordinator**, NPD, LGU units,
5. Regulatory approval flows do not match project implementation timeframe.	Political	I=3; P=1 **LOW**	Consultations with provincial and county government officials were carried out during the PPG phase, and policy and regulatory reform targets were established based upon governmental processes and achievable results over the course of the project. For instance, for the provincial level GRFA regulation, the end target is to garner approval by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DARA) and to submit the regulation for approval to the Provincial Government. The National Project Director (NPD) and Project Director, supported by the Project Coordinator, will advocate for regulatory approval during the project implementation phase, and one of the roles of the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee is to help facilitate regulatory reform through the lifespan of the project and after GEF funding ceases.	**NPD,** Project Director, Project Coordinator

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner
6. Inadequate coordination at the local level	Operational	I=3; P=1 **LOW**	Local government units (LGUs), including the county departments of agriculture and rural affairs and the township agricultural stations, have important roles in ensuring inclusive implementation of the project activities, particularly the community-level activities under Component 2. The National Project Director (NPD) will designate focal points within the LGUs for each of the three target counties, and these focal points will garner support within their organizations and other stakeholder groups. The LGU focal points will be members on the landscape partnership working groups, providing them with firsthand knowledge of progress and issues. And, the county level focal points will be represented on the project steering committee, enabling them to report and obtain guidance at the provincial level.	**NPD**, LGU focal points, Project Coordinator
7. Cofinancing contributions are not realized as planned.	Financial	I=3; P=1 **LOW**	Cofinancing contributions are primarily represented by parallel, baseline funding for initiatives and investments that have been approved or are ongoing, by both governmental and enterprise sector partners. The project was designed to feed into these baseline activities, providing incremental benefits. There are three mechanism built into the design to facilitate synergies with cofinancing partners and activities: (1) the Project Steering Committee, (2) the GRFA Intersectoral Coordination Committee and (3) the three local Landscape partnership working groups.	**NPD**, Project Director, LGU focal points, Project Coordinator

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner
8. Project implementation could be challenged by natural disasters, resulting in damage to target agricultural landscapes, challenging project implementation timeframes and damaging crops.	Operational	I=2; P=2 **LOW**	Farmers, as well as agricultural associations and enterprises, are faced with natural disaster risks every year, and they have developed conventional and traditional ways to mitigate these risks. Through the landscape-based and participatory approach promoted in the project design, the landscape assessments will identify natural disaster risks across the landscapes and the GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans will integrate mitigation measures, which will further strengthen the resilience of the local communities. The project will align with relevant provincial strategies to support disaster risk assessment and mitigation.	**Project Coordinator**, LGU units, farmers
9. Unfavorable fluctuations in USD:CNY exchange rates.	Financial	I=2; P=1 **LOW**	GEF financed projects have been implemented in China, including Hainan Province, over the past decade with limited impacts associated with currency fluctuation. Inflation rates in recent years been close to 2%. Disbursements will be made based on annual work plans, which will be adjusted to possible currency fluctuations.	**Project Coordinator**
Risks from Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (Annex D):				

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner
SESP Risk 1: Changes in farming approaches and practices, focused on improving in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA varieties, have the potential to affect lands, cultural heritage and livelihoods (e.g., reduced access to resources) of ethnic minority populations within the project demonstration areas, including in Shang'an Township in Qiongzhong County and Da'an Township in Baisha County. Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, 6.1, 6.8; Principle 1: Human Rights, Question 3; Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, 5.4; Standard 4: Cultural Heritage, 4.2.	Environmental and Social	**I=2; P = 3** **MODERATE**	During the project preparation phase, consultations were made with local communities, local government officials, as well as provincial governmental agency officials. The indicative activities outlined in the project design will be elaborated in GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans, which will be developed for each of the demonstration landscapes. Local landscape coordination committees will guide these processes, ensuring equitable representation of farmers, agricultural associations, enterprises and local government officials. Moreover, culturally appropriate consultations will be carried out with the objective of achieving understanding and agreement on issues that may affect the rights and interests, lands, access to resources and traditional livelihoods of ethnic minority communities. Local youth will have an important role in the project, with a target of 20% youth involvement. As youth are the succeeding rights-holders, it is imperative that traditional knowledge is passed on to them and they have the skills to sustainable manage the natural resources in their communities. As elsewhere in China, ethnic minority youth tend to be fluent in Mandarin Chinese. The project will actively advocate for involvement of youth throughout the project, including representation on coordination committees and other community consultative processes. A stakeholder engagement plan (**Annex E**) was completed during the PPG phase and will guide proactive participation of ethnic minorities during implementation. Please see this plan for further details	**NPD**, Project Director, LGU focal points, Project Coordinator

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner
SESP Risk 2: There are disparities between women and men in the rural areas where project demonstrations are planned that could potentially be reproduced by project activities, and women are under-represented among most provincial and county governmental agencies, limiting engagement and involvement of women in project implementation. Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, question 3	Environmental and Social	**I=2; P = 3** **MODERATE**	A gender analysis and action plan were completed during the PPG phase and will guide proactive women's empowerment efforts during project implementation. Please see this plan (**Annex G**) for further details of specific project gender mainstreaming actions and targets.	**Project Coordinator**

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner
SESP Risk 3: Communities in the project areas (including ethnic minorities) could face economic displacement and/or restricted access to resources because of changes in farming approaches and practices, focusing on improved in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA varieties. These impacts could impact women differently than men. *Principle 1: Human Rights, question 1.1;* *Principle 2 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2.3;* *Standard 4: Cultural Heritage, 4.5;* *Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, 5.4.*	Environmental and Social	**I = 2; P = 2** **LOW**	Farming communities (including minority communities) are integral to project design and implementation. The project aims to ensure farming communities are central to business partnerships and value chains to ensure that they are able to reap benefits from development of traditional GRFA varieties. Project activities will provide training in market skills and development to farming communities so that they have the skills required to initiate and negotiate partnerships with enterprises for product development, and to form farmers cooperatives to take products to market. This will mitigate the risk of farming communities not benefitting from these market opportunities. There is the chance that market opportunities for traditional GRFA varieties might fail or take time to bring to fruition. To mitigate this risk, market assessments and supply/value chain analyses will be conducted and explored only where there are clearly identified opportunities. Incentive mechanisms will also include non-market-based opportunities for situations where there are no or weak market opportunities, and to avoid the risk of product development when there is not a clear demand. In each of the three demonstration landscapes, local coordination committees will be established, ensuring that farmers have equitable representation in decision making processes regarding market development, changes in farming approaches and dissemination of traditional knowledge.	**Project Coordinator**

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner
SESP Risk 4: Potential increase in the use and market development of traditional GRFA varieties could have adverse impacts on biodiversity or land management. *Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 1.9.*	Environmental and Social	**I = 2; P = 1** **LOW**	The project will promote on-farm use of traditional GRFA varieties, shifting away from modern cultivars. Local varieties will be promoted along with traditional techniques to ensure that farming is well-suited to the local environmental conditions. For each of the three demonstration landscapes, participatory landscape assessments will be made, followed by development of GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans, which will be guided by local coordination committees having equitable representation of farmers, agricultural associations, enterprises and local government units. Management measures will be developed and implemented through these processes. There is, therefore, a low risk that the increased use of these varieties will have negative impacts on biodiversity or land condition – rather it will be likely to have positive impacts. Through market development and incentivizing engagement in farming GRFA, there could be a significant expansion in the production of traditional varieties, potentially resulting in increased pressures on natural environments. This risk is considered low as the market opportunities are unlikely to get to that scale and will be likely to be linked to farmland improvement initiatives such as eco-tourism and/or replacement of modern agricultural varieties. The project will target increased use of traditional varieties on existing farmland on which modern cultivars are currently used. The shift towards increased farming of GRFA varieties would have net benefits to natural resources, e.g., as traditional varieties tend to more resilient than modern cultivars, requiring few inputs such as pesticides and chemical fertilizers.	**Project Coordinator**

Risk	Type	Impact and Probability	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Risk Owner
SESP Risk 5: Climate change has potential to negatively impact the diversity and viability of sustaining GRFA varieties in the project area. *Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, 2.2.*	Environmental and Social	**I = 2; P = 2** **LOW**	Participatory landscape assessments planned for each of the three demonstration landscapes at project inception will include evaluation of potential climate change impacts. The GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans that will be developed based on the results of the participatory landscape assessments will include climate change adaptation management measures.	**Project Coordinator**
SESP Risk 6: Increased farming of GRFA varieties could entail an increase in the quantity of agrochemicals applied, potentially impacting the environment or human health. *Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, 7.4.*	Environmental and Social	**I = 2; P = 1** **LOW**	The project will be obliged to fulfill governmental regulations and UNDP standards regarding the use of agrochemicals. For instance, farmers participating in project activities will be required to handle, store, apply and dispose of agrochemicals in accordance with international good practice, such as the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides. Management measures will be integrated into project procurement processes and targeted training will be delivered to farmers, agricultural associations, enterprises and local government units.	**Project Coordinator**

7. Cost Effectiveness

Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design

(source ProDoc Page 67, paragraphs 178 to 180)

The project strategy is predicated on strengthening an enabling environment that encourages conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity through market-based and non-marked-based incentive mechanisms. Incentivizing increased participation by farmers, agricultural associations and enterprises into agrobiodiversity management is a cost-effective and sustainable approach that facilitates increased protection of GRFA varieties and delivers sustainable livelihood benefits to local communities.

With respect to cost efficiency, GEF funds are allocated for capacity building activities aimed at strengthening capacities at the institutional level, delivering pragmatic knowledge to local famers, agricultural associations and enterprises and facilitating more participatory approaches towards agrobiodiversity management. This is considered a cost-efficient investment, by contributing to foundational capacities for sustainable protection of GRFA varieties. Efficiency gains are integrated into the project through collaborating with the other child projects on technical advisory, knowledge management, aggregated reporting, etc. Several cost-effective considerations are also incorporated into the design of the project activities. For instance, local service providers, including agricultural associations and cooperatives, research institutions and consultants, are envisaged to carry out many of the community level activities. Field interventions are designed as demonstrations that can be replicated and scaled up in the same target landscapes and in other areas in the province and China.

The total GEF investment of USD 1,509,633 for this project will be complemented by a minimum of USD 10,160,000 in cofinancing from governmental and enterprise sector cofinancing partners, a highly cost-effective ratio of 6.7. Finally, the receipt of GEF resources channeled through a UN agency often facilitates their ability to achieve the necessary political commitment to take difficult decisions on issues such as reforming outdated legislation, prioritizing conservation activities, strengthening intersectoral coordination, and adopting more environmentally friendly practices in related sectors. Overall this represents a very cost-effective investment of GEF funds.

8. Coordination

Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

. Coordination

(Source CEO ER Pages 12 to 15)

This project is one of five child projects under the GEF-financed PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development (C-SAP) (GEF Program ID 9768). This programmatic approach will support coordinated knowledge management and cross-fertilization between individual child projects, coordinated by the national child project on invasive alien species and the national C-SAP Program Steering Committee. 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 national and 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.

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. Joint-capacity building opportunities with the other child projects will be promoted throughout the program implementation phase, sharing experiences and lessons learned on a program level knowledge management platform, benefitting from common technical advisory services, as well as domestic and international partnerships.

During implementation, the project will benefit from the programmatic approach as monitoring and evaluation will be closely coordinated through the C-SAP program, namely the national IAS project (C-SAP2) which will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in coordinating program management, and the national agrobiodiversity project (C-SAP1) and climate-smart grasslands project (C-SAP5) which will jointly be coordinating program level knowledge management. The project components will contribute towards the C-SAP programmatic outcomes as shown in Project Document *Table 5*, copied below. Program coordination is further detailed in *Section V of the Project Document* for the C-SAP2 national IAS child project.

Project Document Table 5: Project contributions towards C-SAP program results

C-SAP Program **Components / outcomes / indicators**	**C-SAP3 Project contributions to C-SAP program level results. Components / outcomes / indicators**
Program Objective: 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 (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	
C-SAP Component 1: Strengthened enabling environment	**C-SAP3 Component 1:** Strengthened provincial framework **C-SAP3 Outcome 1**: Provincial policy, strategy and regulatory framework for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity enhanced

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened policy, regulatory and strategic frameworks and cross-sectoral coordination at national and provincial levels support a) in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, and b) the control of threats posed by IAS to sustainable agricultural development, and c) evidence-based and climate-smart conservation and management of grassland ecosystems **Indicator 1.1:** Development of a comprehensive framework of policies, regulations and strategies across sectors which have addressed barriers and gaps identified in baseline assessments	**Indicator 1.1:** Strengthened policy, regulatory and strategic frameworks at provincial level support in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by (a) a provincial *Agrobiodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*, a complement to the provincial *Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*; (b) provincial GRFA implementation framework; and (c) county GRFA implementation frameworks for Baisha County, Qiongzhong County and Qionghai City **End target**: (a) Approved by DARA; (b) Approved by DARA and submitted to the Provincial Government for approval; (c) Approved by county agriculture bureaus
Outcome 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 **Indicator 1.2**: i) The establishment of a strategic plan and coordination mechanism for IAS prevention, control and management at national and provincial level, leading to improved response times and increased engagement in IAS management by relevant sectors. ii) The establishment of inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms for the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA in target provinces and their use by a range of sectoral agencies to support in-situ agrobiodiversity conservation. iii) The establishment of a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for the management and sustainable use of grassland ecosystems and its use by a range of sectoral agencies to improve management efficiency, increasing the resilience of grassland ecosystems to climate change	**Indicator 1.2**: Strengthened intersectoral and cross-sectoral cooperation leads to more effective approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, including improved control and management of IAS threats, as indicated by number of coordination mechanisms at (a) provincial level and (b) county level. **End target**: (a) One provincial coordination committee, with charter approved by DARA (b) Three county coordination committees, with charters approved by county agriculture bureaus
Outcome 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 **Indicator 1.3**: National and provincial budget allocations	**Indicator 1.3:** Prioritized appropriation of government financing, as indicated by increased allocation of eco-compensation funds in the Central Highlands area for sustainable use and conservation of GRFA **End target**: CNY 1 million of eco-compensation funds allocated for agrobiodiversity conservation in the final year of project implementation or earmarked for the year following project closure

C-SAP Component 2: Incentive mechanisms	**C-SAP3 Component 2:** Demonstration of sustainable incentive mechanisms for in-situ conservation and use of agrobiodiversity **C-SAP3 Outcome 2:** Market- and non-market-based incentive mechanisms established and demonstrated for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, enabling long-term livelihood benefits for local farmers
Outcome 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 **Indicator 2.1**: i) 15% increase in income of farming and herder households in target agricultural and pastoral landscapes attributed to their engagement in conservation and use of GRFA and/or green livestock development and sustainable grassland management. ii) The establishment of at least three successful business partnerships between farmers and commercial marketing outlets in five target provinces which are based on the production, processing and sale of agrobiodiversity products. iii) Eco-compensation schemes established and providing financial and social recognition to farmers and herders of their contribution to the conservation of GRFA and the sustainable management of grassland ecosystems. iv) 40% increase in the coverage of traditional varieties (in hectares, or number per hectare) in target agricultural landscapes	**Indicator Obj-1**: Area of landscapes under participatory conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity *(GEF Core Sub-Indicator 4.3)* *(UNDP IRRF 1.4.1: Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: (g) other)* **End target**: 13,787 ha ***Indicator 2.1****:* Sustainable livelihood benefits to farmers generated through incentivized in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by the number of farmer households engaged in GRFA varieties in the demonstration landscapes for (a) Wuzhishan pig, (b) Shanlan rice and (c) Jiaji duck **End target:** Additional 20 households engaged in Wuzhishan pig, 5 households engaged in Shanlan rice and 5 households engaged in Jiaji duck

	<u>Indicator 2.2</u>: Expanded non-market incentives through improved access to genetic resources, as indicated by (a) number of community seed banks established for Shanlan rice; (b) number of annual livestock competitions for Wuzhishan pig mainstreamed into local extension offerings; (c) number of annual livestock competitions for Jiaji duck mainstreamed into local extension offerings **<u>End target</u>**: (a) 1 (b) 1 (c) 1
	<u>Indicator 2.3</u>: Expanded GRFA market incentives and strengthened marketing capacities, as indicated by (a) number of new product certification marketing tools for the target GRFA varieties; and (b) number of new partnerships established **<u>End target</u>**: (a) 2 (b) 2
Outcome 2.2: Effective participatory approaches for the prevention, control and management of IAS impacts on GRFA developed and tested in target agricultural landscapes **Indicator 2.2**: i) The involvement of at least 40% of farmers and all relevant extension agencies in the identification, monitoring and removal of IAS and in habitat restoration at target landscapes. ii) No new IAS establishments, at least 60% reduction in the area affected by IAS and demonstrated IAS threat reduction to target GRFA in target agricultural landscapes *(indicators to be developed for impact of IAS threat reduction on target GRFA)*	No contributions by the C-SAP3 project.
Outcome 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	No contributions by the C-SAP3 project.

C-SAP Component 3: Institutional capacity strengthening	**C-SAP3 Component 3:** Mainstreaming and capacity strengthening **C-SAP3 Outcome 3:** Demonstrated approaches mainstreamed and capacities strengthened to facilitate upscaling of incentivized conservation and sustainable use of GRFA
Outcome 3.1: : Increased effectiveness of participatory approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA and sustainable management of grassland ecosystems **Indicator 3.1**: i) At least 40% of households led by women and 20% of teenagers actively engaged in the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA in target agricultural landscapes, and at least 50% of households led by women actively engaged in climate-smart grassland management in target pastoral landscapes. ii) Increase in the management and technical capacity of stakeholders related to conservation and sustainable use of GRFA and sustainable management of grassland ecosystems. iii) Effective prevention, early detection, rapid response and management of IAS in agroecosystems *(measured by relevant items of the GEF IAS Tracking Tool)*	**Indicator Obj-2:** Number of direct project beneficiaries, measured based on: (a) Cumulative total of the following: (b) Number of people living in the communities within the demonstration landscapes (50% women) (c) Number of institutional staff members having strengthened capacities with regard to in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (30% women) *(GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment)* **End target:** (a) 5,522 **(2,739 women; 2,783 men)** (b) 5,412 (2,706 women; 2,706 men) (c) 110 (33 women; 77 men)
	Indicator 3.3: Level of mainstreaming incentive-based approaches of in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by having incentivized approaches for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA included in the work program for DARA **End target:** Approved work program included in the 14th 5-year plan for DARA
Outcome 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 **Indicator 3.2**: i) Capacity assessments at the beginning, middle and end of the program; ii)	**Indicator 3.1**: Strengthened institutional capacity of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DARA) for in the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by capacity development scorecard **End Target**: 67%

Counties within target agricultural landscapes have established IAS management institutions	**Indicator 3.2**: Degree of upscaling of participatory approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by (a) number of participatory landscape assessments completed beyond the demonstration landscapes using the best practice guideline developed in Component 2; (b) hectares under in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA replicated beyond the demonstration landscapes (excluding protected areas); (c) number of additional GRFA varieties having eco-certification in the province **End target**: (a) 2 (b) 2,200 ha (c) 3
C-SAP Component 4: Program Coordination, Knowledge Management	**C-SAP3 Component 4:** Knowledge management and monitoring & evaluation **C-SAP3 Outcome 4:** Knowledge, attitudes and practices, and knowledge management structures enhanced to broaden participation in the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA
Outcome 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 **Indicator 4.1**: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices surveys to be conducted at beginning, middle and end of projects	**Indicator 4.1**: Improved understanding among key stakeholder groups on the value of GRFA and the importance of in-situ conservation, as indicated by results of knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) surveys (disaggregated by women and youth), among the following stakeholder groups: (a) Provincial governmental stakeholders; (b) Local governmental stakeholders; (c) Farmers; (d) Agricultural associations and enterprises **End target (provisional)**: (a) Increase of at least 20% percentage points; (b) Increase of at least 30% percentage points; (c) Increase of at least 50% percentage points; (d) Increase of at least 20% percentage points

Outcome 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	**Indicator 4.2**: Adoption of participatory knowledge management systems, as indicated by (a) the number of GRFA varieties described on the provincial agrobiodiversity database, and (b) number of lessons learned, case studies and other posts submitted on the C-SAP program knowledge and communication platform **End target**: (a) 6 (b) 20
Outcome 4.3: Effective coordination of program activities across national and provincial stakeholders and GEF agencies	Same as for Indicator 4.2.

(Source ProDoc Pages 52 to 54)

The project strategy has a strong emphasis on building upon baseline activities implemented by project partners, as well as on establishing new and strengthening existing partnerships to ensure the sustainability of the results achieved. One of the advantages of the programmatic approach of the C-SAP program is the benefit of partnerships across the child projects. MARA, as the lead implementing partner for the C-SAP program, will support program level coordination through the C-SAP Program Coordination Office in Beijing and the Program Steering Committee. The national IAS project (C-SAP2) will maintain a Program Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation Secretariat supported by a full-time M&E/Coordination Officer, who will help coordinate program reporting and M&E activities. The national agrobiodiversity project (C-SAP1) and the climate smart agriculture project (C-SAP5) will jointly help coordinate program level knowledge management, including management of the C-SAP program website and knowledge platform. As the lead GEF agency for the program, UNDP will provide guidance to the implementing partners on strategic, technical and administrative issues throughout the implementation timeframe, through their country office and the regional technical advisor based at the Asia-Pacific regional hub.

Some of the key related initiatives where partnerships will be fostered are listed below in **Table 12**.

*ProDoc Table 12**: Intersection of related initiatives with project outputs***

Other Initiatives	Main Partner(s)	Other Partners	Intersections with project outputs
PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development (C-SAP)	MARA, UNDP	FAO, World Bank	All outputs; see details in **Table 5**
PRC-GEF China's Protected Area System Reform (C-PAR) program	MEE, MNR, UNDP	Provincial Governments, Conservation International	Outputs 4.1, 4.2
Crop Germplasm Resources Protection	MARA	Hainan DARA	Outputs 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 4.2, 4.3
National 13th 5-Year Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Animal Genetic Resources	MARA	Hainan DARA	Outputs 1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 4.2, 4.3
Hainan Province 13th 5-year Plan (2016-2020)	Hainan Provincial Government	Provincial agencies	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2
Eco-compensation programs (key ecological function zone)	Central Government	Hainan Provincial Government, counties in the Central Highlands area	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2
Hainan's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)	Hainan Provincial Government	Dept of Ecology and Environment, other provincial agencies	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2, 4.3
Beautiful Countryside Development	Hainan Provincial Government	DARA, Dept of Urban and Rural Construction, Dept of Transportation	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2
Agricultural Support Protection Subsidy Fund (Cultivated Land Conservation Protection Subsidy)	Central Government	DARA	Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3
Tropical Characteristic High-efficiency Agriculture Development Fund	Hainan Provincial Government	DARA	Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3
2018 Agricultural Project Funds (First Batch)	Hainan Provincial Government	DARA	Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3
Development of Agricultural Products Public Brands in Hainan Province	Hainan Provincial Government	DARA	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3, 4.2, 4.3

Other Initiatives	Main Partner(s)	Other Partners	Intersections with project outputs
Study and Demonstration Project on Protection and Use of Technology of Agricultural Wild Plants, a long-term scientific research project	MARA, China Agricultural University, CAAS	DARA	Outputs 2.2, 3.1, 4.2, 4.3
UNDP-supported, GEF-financed project *Developing and Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge*	UNDP	Provincial partners (not including Hainan)	Outputs 1.2, 3.2, 4.2
Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)	MARA, FAO	DARA	Outputs 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.2, 4.3
Agrobiodiversity Index program	Bioversity International	CAAS	Outputs 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 4.2, 4.3

The project will cooperate with other GEF-6 programs in China, including the China's Protected Area System Reform (C-PAR) program, implemented by UNDP, led by Ministry of Ecology and environment and the Ministry of Natural Resources, the People's Republic of China and jointly implemented by provincial governments and Conservation International. There are potential synergies with respect to knowledge management and program coordination, as well as participating in the 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) that will be held in China in 2020.

There is an ongoing UNDP-GEF project in China on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS): *Developing and Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge.* The feasibility of introducing ABS systems in Hainan Province in relation to conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity will be carried out under Output 1.2, and the project will reach out to the ongoing ABS project, for lessons learned, recommendations for policy reform, etc.

At the national level, the project will coordinate with the *Crop Germplasm Resources Protection* program financed by the Chinese government and run by MARA to protect crop genetic diversity. The proposed project will coordinate with this initiative, drawing on available information on agricultural genetic resources in Hainan, building on research and survey techniques, sharing best practices for establishing community seed banks and participatory incentive-based approaches. In cooperation with the Animal Husbandry Division of the Hainan DARA and MARA, the project will also coordinate with the implementation of the 13th 5-Year Plan on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Animal Genetic Resources, including best practices in improved breeding techniques and other approaches for enhancing protection of germplasm resources.

Assisted by the GRFA Coordination Committee, the project will coordinate with the implementation of the Hainan 13th 5-Year Plan, e.g., in the development of the agrobiodiversity strategy and action plan, integrating GRFA approaches into the 14th 5-Year Plan for DARA.

Two of the three project demonstration landscapes are located in the Central Highlands area. There are several ongoing programs being implemented in this region of the province, including the eco-compensation scheme.

There are also coordination opportunities with the research/academic sector, including with *Study and Demonstration Project on Protection and Use of Technology of Agricultural Wild Plants*, a long-term scientific research project organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and jointly implemented by China Agricultural University and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS). The project will also collaborate with Hainan based research institutions, on specific research initiatives focused on GRFA varieties, delivering training to institutional and production level stakeholders, and on knowledge-sharing.

There are direct partnership opportunities with the provincial government's program on *Development of Agricultural Products Public Brands in Hainan Province*. Also, the project will coordinate with the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) initiative being implemented jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and MARA. One of the two Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) in Hainan Province is Shanlan rice, which is also one of the target varieties in the demonstration landscape in Qiongzhong County. The project will promote synergies with the county level partners, and promotion of further protection of traditional production approaches and garnering national and international recognition and partnership opportunities.

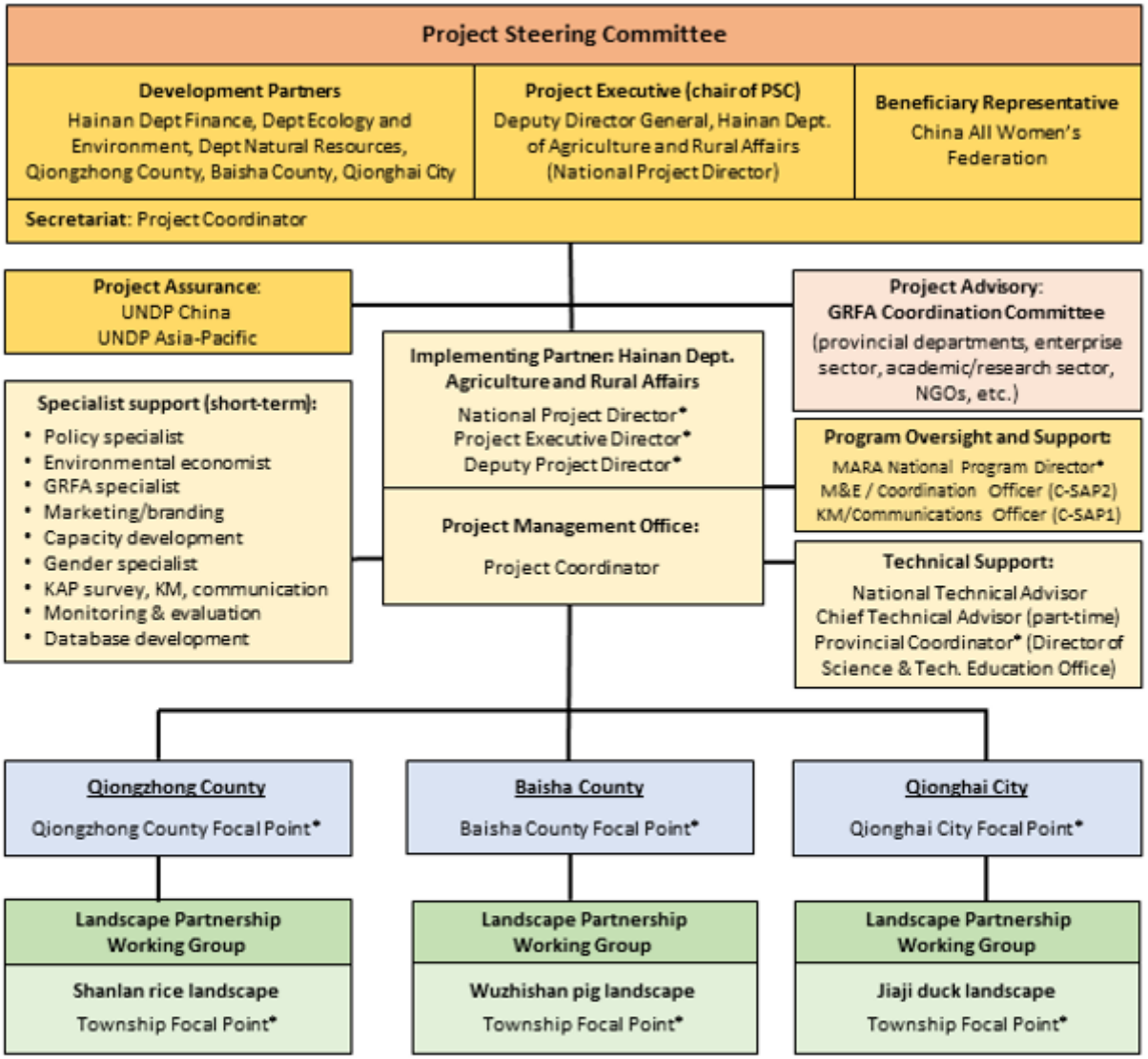
One of the main comparative advantages of UNDP-GEF's global outreach is the extensive networks of multilateral agencies, inter-governmental bodies, public and private research institutions, academia, civil society, and the private sector. The project will leverage off this institutional capacity through working with regional and international partners, facilitating collaborative partnerships that will help sustain the project results after GEF funding ceases. There are potential collaborative synergies with Bioversity International, an international research organization having a 30-year national level partnership with CAAS, e.g., in the application of the Agrobiodiversity Index, a long-term monitoring tool developed by Bioversity International to help guide governments, investors and enterprises in making decisions that ensure food systems are more diverse and sustainable.

9. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangementfor Project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed Projects and other initiatives.

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 United Nations Development Assistance Framework for the People's Republic of China (UNDAF 2016-2020). The Implementing Partner for this project is the Hainan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. 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 illustrated below, taken from Project Document *Section VIII: Governance and Management Arrangements,* provides further details on implementation and management arrangements.



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.
Landscape partnership working groups will include local stakeholders (local governments, farmer associations, women and youth groups, private sector, NGOs).

Project Document Figure 7: Project organization structure

Project Steering Committee: The Project 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, PSC 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 PSC, 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 of the PSC are provided in *Annex C* of the Project Document.

Project Management Office: Project management services will be delivered by the Project Management Office, located at the Hainan Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and staffed by a full-time **Project Coordinator**.

Project Coordinator: The Project Coordinator has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the PSC within the constraints laid down by the PSC. 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 PSC.

Technical support will be procured as needed among qualified national and local consultants, institutes, and civil society organizations through competitive bidding processes. A full-time **National Technical Advisor** will provide technical guidance for the implementation of project activities, ensuring indicators in the project results framework are regularly monitored, maintaining the GRFA Coordination Committee, overseeing exchange and sharing of experiences and lessons with other child projects in the C-SAP program and other complementary initiatives, and assisting local government units in developing essential skills through training workshops and on-the-job training. A part-time **Chief Technical Advisor** will provide high-level advisory support. The Chief Technical Advisor position will be contracted through a long-term consultancy arrangement; the position is budgeted for a total of 30 workdays over the 5 years of implementation. The Chief Technical Advisor will advise on project level outcomes and impacts towards agrobiodiversity reform in Hainan Province, provide strategic input into project implementation, assist in developing clear messaging for the project and liaising with senior provincial and national level stakeholders. The terms of reference for the National Technical Advisor and Chief Technical Advisor are included in *Annex C* to the Project Document.

Other technical support will be procured as needed among qualified national and local consultants, institutes, and civil society organizations through competitive bidding processes. The types of expertise envisaged on short-term assignments is detailed in *Annex B* of the Project Document and summarized below:

- Policy reform;
- Eco-compensation;
- GRFA conservation and sustainable use;
- Business development and organizational strengthening;
- Marketing and branding
- Capacity development;
- Community development;
- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Gender mainstreaming;
- Knowledge management and communication, including KAP survey;
- Database development.

The local government units having jurisdiction over the demonstration landscapes will each designate a county and township level focal point. The focal points will be staff members of the county and township agricultural sector, seconded in part-time arrangements and funded through local government cofinancing contributions, providing support for project activities at the local level.

Project Advisory: The provincial and county level GRFA intersectoral coordination committees will provide technical and strategic guidance to the PMO and to the PSC through regular thematic meetings during implementation and on an as-needed basis, e.g., reviewing specific deliverables, terms of reference, etc. The provincial GRFA Coordination Committee will be chaired by the NPD and facilitated by the project Coordinator, with support from the National Technical Advisor and Chief Technical Advisor, and have with representation by provincial departments, local government units, academic/research institutions, agricultural associations, enterprise sector and NGOs.

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the PSC 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 PSC cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Technical Project Manager. 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 will work with existing multi-stakeholder partnership mechanisms and establish new partnerships where necessary to ensure project target groups are involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of the activities in their communities. Multi-stakeholder landscape partnership working groups will be established at each of the three demonstration landscapes, providing guidance and ensure inclusive participation of project activities.

Planned Coordination with Other Projects and Initiatives:

Some of the key related initiatives where partnerships will be fostered are listed below.

Project Document Table 12: Intersection of related initiatives with project outputs

Other Initiatives	Main Partner(s)	Other Partners	Intersections with project outputs
PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development (C-SAP)	MARA, UNDP	FAO, World Bank	All outputs; see details in *Table 5* of the project document
PRC-GEF China's Protected Area System Reform (C-PAR) program	MEE, MNR, UNDP	Provincial Governments, Conservation International	Outputs 4.1, 4.2
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National 13th 5-Year Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Animal Genetic Resources	MARA	Hainan DARA	Outputs 1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 4.2, 4.3
Hainan Province 13th 5-year Plan (2016-2020)	Hainan Provincial Government	Provincial agencies	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2

Other Initiatives	Main Partner(s)	Other Partners	Intersections with project outputs
Eco-compensation programs (key ecological function zone)	Central Government	Hainan Provincial Government, counties in the Central Highlands area	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2
Hainan's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP)	Hainan Provincial Government	Dept of Ecology and Environment, other provincial agencies	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2, 4.3
Beautiful Countryside Development	Hainan Provincial Government	DARA, Dept of Urban and Rural Construction, Dept of Transportation	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.2
Agricultural Support Protection Subsidy Fund (Cultivated Land Conservation Protection Subsidy)	Central Government	DARA	Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3
Tropical Characteristic High-efficiency Agriculture Development Fund	Hainan Provincial Government	DARA	Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3
2018 Agricultural Project Funds (First Batch)	Hainan Provincial Government	DARA	Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3
Development of Agricultural Products Public Brands in Hainan Province	Hainan Provincial Government	DARA	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.3, 2.4, 3.3, 4.2, 4.3
Study and Demonstration Project on Protection and Use of Technology of Agricultural Wild Plants, a long-term scientific research project	MARA, China Agricultural University, CAAS	DARA	Outputs 2.2, 3.1, 4.2, 4.3
UNDP-supported, GEF-financed project *Developing and Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge*	UNDP	Provincial partners (not including Hainan)	Outputs 1.2, 3.2, 4.2
Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)	MARA, FAO	DARA	Outputs 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2, 4.2, 4.3
Agrobiodiversity Index program	Bioversity International	CAAS	Outputs 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 4.2, 4.3

The project will cooperate with other GEF-6 programs in China, including the China's Protected Area System Reform (C-PAR) program, implemented by UNDP, led by Ministry of Ecology and environment and the Ministry of Natural Resources, the People's Republic of China and jointly implemented by provincial governments and Conservation International. There are potential synergies with respect to knowledge management and program coordination, as well as participating in the 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) that will be held in China in 2020.

There is an ongoing UNDP-GEF project in China on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS): *Developing and Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge.* The feasibility of introducing ABS systems in Hainan Province in relation to conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity will be carried out under Output 1.2, and the project will reach out to the ongoing ABS project, for lessons learned, recommendations for policy reform, etc.

At the national level, the project will coordinate with the *Crop Germplasm Resources Protection* program financed by the Chinese government and run by MARA to protect crop genetic diversity. The proposed project will coordinate with this initiative, drawing on available information on agricultural genetic resources in Hainan, building on research and survey techniques, sharing best practices for establishing community seed banks and participatory incentive-based approaches. In cooperation with the Animal Husbandry Division of the Hainan DARA and MARA, the project will also coordinate with the implementation of the 13th 5-Year Plan on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Animal Genetic Resources, including best practices in improved breeding techniques and other approaches for enhancing protection of germplasm resources.

Assisted by the GRFA Coordination Committee, the project will coordinate with the implementation of the Hainan 13th 5-Year Plan, e.g., in the development of the agrobiodiversity strategy and action plan, integrating GRFA approaches into the 14th 5-Year Plans for DARA and county level agricultural bureaus.

Two of the three project demonstration landscapes are located in the Central Highlands area. There are several ongoing programs being implemented in this region of the province, including the eco-compensation scheme.

There are also coordination opportunities with the research/academic sector, including with *Study and Demonstration Project on Protection and Use of Technology of Agricultural Wild Plants*, a long-term scientific research project organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and jointly implemented by China Agricultural University and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS). The project will also collaborate with Hainan based research institutions, on specific research initiatives focused on GRFA varieties, delivering training to institutional and production level stakeholders, and on knowledge-sharing.

There are direct partnership opportunities with the provincial government's program on *Development of Agricultural Products Public Brands in Hainan Province*. Also, the project will coordinate with the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) initiative being implemented jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and MARA. One of the two Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) in Hainan Province is Shanlan rice, which is also one of the target varieties in the demonstration landscape in Qiongzhong County. The project will promote synergies with the county level partners, and promotion of further protection of traditional production approaches and garnering national and international recognition and partnership opportunities.

One of the main comparative advantages of UNDP-GEF's global outreach is the extensive networks of multilateral agencies, inter-governmental bodies, public and private research institutions, academia, civil society, and the private sector. The project will leverage off this institutional capacity through working with regional and international partners, facilitating collaborative partnerships that will help sustain the project results after GEF funding ceases. There are potential collaborative synergies with Bioversity International, an international research organization having a 30-year national level partnership with CAAS, e.g., in the application of the Agrobiodiversity Index, a long-term monitoring tool developed by Bioversity International to help guide governments, investors and enterprises in making decisions that ensure food systems are more diverse and sustainable.

10. Knowledge Management

Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

A knowledge management strategy and action plan will be developed and implemented under Component 4 of the project. The knowledge management approach is focused on: (1) facilitating effective stakeholder engagement; (2) delivering timely and targeted information to end-users in forms that are accessible, lead to on the ground responses, and are culturally appropriate; (3) providing direct lines for feedback to agencies, industry, NGOs and community-based groups; (4) monitoring and evaluating the success of knowledge management and communications activities, such that their efficiency and effectiveness can be increased over time; (5) establishing arrangements relating to data custodianship and other legacy issues, ensuring that project outputs are widely accessible after GEF funding ceases; and (6) increasing awareness and participation in natural resource management.

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 action plan will be updated annually according to adaptive management considerations.

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

The project will promote communication and knowledge dissemination through organizing targeted workshops and awareness campaigns. Resources have also been allocated for development and dissemination of knowledge products, including but not limited to training modules, printed information material, video case studies, awareness campaign materials, radio communication spots, etc. Advocating the global environmental benefits generated through the project and program will be part of the knowledge management strategy and action plan. Participating in national, regional, and international conferences, workshops and seminars will be one way to share information and promote the global benefits generated across the C-SAP program.

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. Coordination and collaboration across the child projects under the C-SAP program will be further facilitated through establishment of a program-level knowledge management platform, which will be used to share lessons learned, case studies and other posts.

11. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions? (yes 0 /no0). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NCs, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is aligned with several national policies, starting with *13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China (2016-2020)* – the five-year plans the primary planning documents in China and are produced at the national, subnational and sector-specific levels. The agricultural development objectives in the national 13th Five-Year plan are heavily oriented towards modernization and increasing productivity, but there are specific targets regarding sustainable agriculture, including under *Chapter 21, Improve Systems for Providing Support and Protection for Agriculture*, which states: "With an emphasis on ensuring the supply of major agricultural products promoting increases in rural incomes and achieving sustainable agricultural development, we will improve policy support aimed at strengthening agriculture, benefitting farmers, and raising rural living standards and raise our level of support and protection of agriculture." Moreover, there are complementary objectives among the agricultural modernization projects earmarked under the 13th Five-Year Plan, including the those under the *Agricultural product quality and safety section* of the plan: "Make a serious push to reduce

pesticide and chemical fertilizer use in the production of agricultural products" and "Develop pollution-free agricultural products, green foodstuffs, organic agricultural products, and agricultural products using geographical indications".

There are two additional five-year plans that are relevant to the project: the *Agriculture Modernization Plan (2016-2020)*, which in Chapter 3 focuses on "demonstration of standardizing special agricultural products, extending production of famous and high-quality agricultural products and related techniques, and development of geographical indication products"; and the *Development Plan on Science and Technology of Agriculture (2016-2020)*, which in Chapter 3 calls for "strengthening collection, conservation and utilization of germplasm resources and their wild relatives, establishing gene pools, preservation facilities and conservation sites for important germplasm resources".

The project is consistent with the objectives of three longer-term national strategic frameworks, including: the *National Plan for Sustainable Development of Agriculture (2015-2030)*, specifically Chapter 3 (Biological Conservation), which outlines priorities for "strengthening conservation of germplasm resources and their wild relatives and monitoring important germplasm resources to reduce the speed of disappearing biodiversity."; the *Crop Germplasm Resources Conservation Plan (2015-2030)*, specifically Action 1 in Chapter 5 which focuses on "collection of all kinds of germplasm resources in China, emphasizing conservation of local varieties of crops and their related traditional knowledge."; and the *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2011-2030)*, particularly Priority Area 2, Action 4, "incorporating biodiversity conservation into sectoral and regional planning and programmes", and Action 5, " ensure sustainable use of biodiversity"; Priority Area 3, Action 7, "carry out baseline surveys on biological resources and ecosystems", and Action 8, "survey and catalogue genetic resources and related traditional knowledge"; Priority Area 10, Action 29, "establish mechanisms for public participation", and Action 10, "promote the establishment of biodiversity conservation partnerships".

The project is relevant with respect to several of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), most notably SDG 2, "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"; and SDG 15, "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss". The project will also make secondary contributions towards SDG Goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere); SDG Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls); SDG Goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries); SDG Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts); and SDG Goal 17 (Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development).

12. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan

Describe the budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan.

The project's monitoring and evaluation is provided in *Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* of the Project Document, summarized below.

Project document Table 15: Project M&E requirements and budget

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget [1] (USD)		Time frame
		GEF	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	Project Coordinator, DARA	USD 11,000	USD 15,000	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 30,000	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework (tendered to local institute, local consultant or service provider)	Project Coordinator	Per year: USD 1,000 (Total: USD 5,000)	USD 25,000	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF team	None	USD 10,000	Annually
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 (distillation of knowledge products tendered to local consultant, institute or service provider)	Project Coordinator	None	USD10,000	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant (tendered to national institute, local consultant, institute or service provider)	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, County and Township Focal Points	Per year: USD 2,000 (Total: USD 10,000)	USD 20,000	On-going

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget [1] (USD)		Time frame
		GEF	Co-financing	
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, DARA	None	USD 35,000	On-going
Gender Action Plan (tendered to local consultant or service provider)	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO, County and Township Focal Points	Per year: USD 1,000 (Total: USD 5,000)	USD 10,000	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Coordinator, UNDP CO	None	USD 2,000	On-going
Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings (annual)	Project Coordinator, PSC, UNDP CO	Per year: 2,000 (Total: USD 10,000)	USD 15,000	Annually
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.
Mid-term assessment of Capacity Development Scorecard (tendered to local institute, local consultant or service provider)	Project Coordinator	USD 2,000	3,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response	UNDP CO, PMO and UNDP-GEF team	USD 20,000	USD 10,000	Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.
Terminal assessment of Capacity Development Scorecard (tendered to local institute, local consultant or service provider)	Project Coordinator	USD 2,000	3,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget [1] (USD)		Time frame
		GEF	Co-financing	
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP CO, PMO and UNDP-GEF team	USD 30,000	USD 10,000	At least three months before operational closure
Translation of key sections of MTR and TE reports into Chinese (for benefit of Implementing Partner)	PMO	None	USD 2,000	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
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		**USD 120,000**	**USD 200,000**	

[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

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
Wensong Guo	Director, Int Financial Institution	Ministry of Finance	7/26/2017

B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Pradeep Kurukularuriya, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator	4/1/2019	Gabriel Jaramillo, Regional Technical Advisor, EBD	+668090624	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).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): **Goal 2**: End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. **Indicator 2.5**: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed**. Indicator 2.4**: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practice that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality. **Goal 15**: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Secondary contributions towards SDG Goals 1 (end poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduce inequality), SDG 13 (climate change), and SDG 17 (global partnerships for sustainable development)
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Program 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
This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021: 1.4.1. Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains

	Outcome[1] **Indicators**	**Baseline**[2]	**Mid-term Target**[3][3]	**End of Program Target**	**Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions**[4][4]

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
Project Objective: Strengthen the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of globally significant agrobiodiversity in Hainan through the development of incentive mechanisms for farmers to sustain populations of endemic crops and livestock, the establishment of a supportive enabling environment and strengthened institutional capacity	**Indicator Obj-1**: Area of landscapes under participatory conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity *(GEF Core Indicator 4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems)* *(UNDP IRRF 1.4.1: Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: (g) other)*	0 ha	GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans for demonstration landscapes developed and implementation initiated.	13,787 ha	Data Source & Measurement: Progress reports based on results of monitoring & evaluation of demonstration landscape activities. Approved demonstration landscape GRFA conservation and sustainable use plans. Product certification confirmation. Risks: Local farmers reluctant to proceed with recommended improvements to farming practices. Cofinancing support does not materialized as planned. Project implementation time is insufficient to achieve required changes in behavior and adjustments to enabling frameworks. Assumptions: Active participation by local farmers and other stakeholders. Cofinancing materializes as planned. Project implementation timeframe is sufficient achieve improved in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA in the demonstration landscapes.

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
	Indicator Obj-2: Number of direct project beneficiaries, measured based on: (a) Cumulative total of the following: (b) Number of people living in the communities within the demonstration landscapes (50% women) (c) Number of institutional staff members having strengthened capacities with regard to in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity (30% women) *(GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as a co-benefit of GEF investment)*	0	(a) **2,050 (1,015 women; 1,035 men)** (b) 2,000 (1,000 women; 1,000 men) (c) 50 (15 women; 35 men)	(a) **5,522 (2,739 women; 2,783 men)** (b) 5,412 (2,706 women; 2,706 men) (c) 110 (33 women; 77 women)	Data Source & Measurement: Socioeconomic surveys of demonstration landscapes based on a statistical representative sampling of households. Results of other project monitoring & evaluation efforts documented in progress reports. Risks: Uneven stakeholder involvement within the demonstration landscapes. Limited number of women among institutional beneficiaries. Assumptions: The best practices demonstrated through the project will provide benefits to all farmer households in the target landscapes. Assume 4 persons per household in target villages. Targeted trainings for women among institutional stakeholders.
Component 1: Strengthened provincial framework **Outcome 1:**	**Output 1.1**: Inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms are established and being used to facilitate the planning and implementation of approaches for the sustainable use and conservation of varieties **Output 1.2**: Policies, strategies and regulations related to in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity are strengthened and developed **Output 1.3**: Eco-compensation appropriation policies are revised to support the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and an eco-compensation plan is developed for protection of agricultural varieties in the Central Highlands area				

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
Provincial policy, strategy and regulatory framework for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity enhanced	***Indicator 1.1:*** Strengthened policy, regulatory and strategic frameworks at provincial level support in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by (a) a provincial *Agrobiodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*, a complement to the provincial *Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan*; (b) provincial GRFA implementation framework; and (c) county GRFA implementation frameworks for Baisha County, Qiongzhong County and Qionghai City	Under-representation of GRFA conservation and sustainable use in the current policy and regulatory frameworks.	(a) Draft completed and under review (b) Draft completed and under review (c) Draft completed and under review	(a) Approved by DARA (b) Approved by DARA and submitted to the Provincial Government for approval (c) Approved by County Agriculture Bureaus	Data Source & Measurement: DARA decisions; County Agriculture Bureau decisions. Risks: Project implementation time is insufficient to achieve approval. Provincial and local governments are not committed to advance regulatory reforms. Assumptions: Through proactive advocacy and stakeholder engagement, there will be sufficient time and commitment to advance the regulatory reforms.

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
	Indicator 1.2: Strengthened inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral cooperation leads to more effective approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, including improved control and management of IAS threats, as indicated by number of coordination mechanisms at (a) provincial level and (b) county level.	No GRFA coordination mechanisms are in place.	(a) One provincial coordination committee established and providing advisory support to the project (b) Three county coordination committees established and providing advisory support to the project	(a) One provincial coordination committee, with charter approved by DARA (b) Three county coordination committees, with charters approved by county agriculture bureaus	Data Source & Measurement: Committee meeting minutes; DARA and county agriculture bureau decisions, documenting the approved charters for the GRFA coordination committees. Risks: Provincial and county stakeholders do not actively engage with the GRFA coordination committees. Assumptions: Agency leaders will promote active engagement with the coordination committees.
	Indicator 1.3: Prioritized appropriation of government financing, as indicated by increased allocation of eco-compensation funds in the Central Highlands area for sustainable use and conservation of GRFA.	No eco-compensation funds appropriated to the Central Highlands area allocated for agrobiodiversity conservation.	Draft policy/approach on appropriating eco-compensation funds for agrobiodiversity, and demonstration plan under implementation in the Central Highlands area.	CNY 1 million of eco-compensation funds allocated for agrobiodiversity conservation in the final year of project implementation or earmarked for the year following project closure	Data Source & Measurement: Central, provincial and local government financial allocation records. Risks: Administrative constraints are prohibitively rigid, limiting the achievability of adjusting eco-compensation allocations. Assumptions: Central, provincial and local governments proactively facilitate adjustments to eco-compensation allocations.

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
Component 2: Demonstration of sustainable incentive mechanisms for in-situ conservation and use of agrobiodiversity	**Output 2.1**: Participatory structures and planning and monitoring protocols put in place to improve conservation of traditional GRFA varieties in three demonstration landscapes **Output 2.2**: Market- and non-market-based incentive mechanisms are demonstrated three target agricultural landscapes, resulting in enhanced germplasm protection and securing sustained livelihood benefits for farmers and improved conservation of target varieties **Output 2.3**: Agrobiodiversity supply and value chains of the target GRFA varieties enhanced through strengthened marketing capacities and expanded application of marketing tools, including cultural value branding and product certification **Output 2.4**: Farmers, agriculture associations and enterprises capacitated and conservation and sustainable use of GRFA improved through partnership development and organizational strengthening, with a focus on increasing participation by women and youth				

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
Outcome 2: Market- and non-market-based incentive mechanisms established and demonstrated for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, enabling long-term livelihood benefits for local farmers	***Indicator 2.1****:* Sustainable livelihood benefits to farmers generated through incentivized in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by the number of farmer households engaged in GRFA varieties in the demonstration landscapes for (a) Wuzhishan pig, (b) Shanlan rice and (c) Jiaji duck.	(a) 36 (b) 5 (c) 5	(a) 46 (b) 7 (c) 7	(a) 56 (b) 10 (c) 10	Data Source & Measurement: Socioeconomic surveys of demonstration landscapes based on a statistical representative sampling of households. Results of other project monitoring & evaluation efforts documented in progress reports. Risks: Local farmers are reluctant to implement recommended improvements to farming practices. Incentive mechanisms are not developed as planned. Market prices prohibit expansion of GRFA production. Women and/or youth participation falls short of targets. Assumptions: The best practices demonstrated through the project will provide benefits to all farmer households in the target landscapes. Incentive mechanisms are developed in time and available to farmers, farmer associations and enterprises. Market prices will support expansion of GRFA production. Proactive implementation of the gender-youth action plan will facilitate active participation.

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
	Indicator 2.2: Expanded non-market incentives through improved access to genetic resources, as indicated by (a) number of community seed banks established for Shanlan rice; (b) number of annual livestock competitions for Wuzhishan pig mainstreamed into local extension offerings; (c) number of annual livestock competitions for Jiaji duck mainstreamed into local extension offerings.	(a) 0 (b) 0 (c) 0	(a) Plan vetted and approved by demonstration landscape partnership working group; (b) At least one competition organized by the demonstration landscape partnership working group; (c) At least one competition organized by the demonstration landscape partnership working group.	(a) 1 (b) 1 (c) 1	Data Source & Measurement: Commissioning records; M&E findings of usage and participation; approved plans. Risks: Financing is not secured to maintain the facilities and events. Assumptions: Provincial and local governments and other stakeholders ensure financial resources for maintaining the facilities and events established for enhancing access to improved genetic resources.

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
	Indicator 2.3: Expanded GRFA market incentives and strengthened marketing capacities, as indicated by (a) number of new product certification marketing tools for the target GRFA varieties; and (b) number of new partnerships established	(a) 0 (b) 0	(a) 1 (b) 1	(a) 2 (b) 2	Data Source & Measurement: Local government registers, documenting product certification marketing tools. Written partnership agreements between local farmers, farmer associations, business enterprises and governmental stakeholders. Risks: Local agro-tourism operators lack sufficient capacity to operate viable offerings. Opportunities for productive partnership arrangements do not materialize. Assumptions: Project support trainings, government programs and incentive mechanisms, and market conditions facilitate viable eco-tourism offerings and GRFA marketing partnerships.
Component 3: Mainstreaming and capacity strengthening **Outcome 3:** Demonstrated	**Output 3.1**: Institutional capacities strengthened to facilitate and oversee incentive-based in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, through targeted trainings, learning by doing participation and knowledge transfer **Output 3.2**: Provincial and target county agricultural institutions have incorporated incentive mechanisms for in-situ agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use as part of agency workplans **Output 3.3**: Approaches developed under the project are extended to additional agricultural landscapes covering other varieties, generating expertise and support for scaling up across the province				

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
approaches mainstreamed and capacities strengthened to facilitate upscaling of incentivized conservation and sustainable use of GRFA	***Indicator 3.1:*** Strengthened institutional capacity of the provincial agricultural institutional sector for in the in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by capacity development scorecard	42%	53%	67%	Data Source & Measurement: Capacity development scorecard assessments at project entry, midterm and end of project. Risks: Limited stakeholder involvement, rendering minimal or no change in the capacity development scorecard results. Assessment of institutional capacities is inconsistent and not sufficiently participatory. Assumptions: Implementation of the project stakeholder engagement plan will facilitate active involvement by key institutional stakeholders. Capacity assessments are carried out consistently, with representative participation.

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
	Indicator 3.2: Degree of upscaling of participatory approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated by (a) number of participatory landscape assessments completed beyond the demonstration landscapes using the best practice guideline developed in Component 2; (b) hectares under in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA replicated beyond the demonstration landscapes (excluding protected areas); (c) number of additional GRFA varieties having eco-certification in the province.	(a) 0 (b) 0 ha (c) 0	(a) 1 (b) 0 ha (c) 1	(a) 2 (b) 2,200 ha (c) 3	Data Source & Measurement: Participatory landscape assessment reports. Local government records on GRFA cultivation and production. Eco-certification records. Risks: Incentive mechanisms are not realized or are insufficient to facilitate expansion of in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA. Market conditions, including prices, are not conducive for expansion of GRFA expansion. Ineffective communication beyond the demonstration landscapes. Assumptions: Facilitated by the inter-sectoral GRFA coordination committee and effective implementation of the project communication and knowledge management plan, upscaling of demonstrated best practices is achieved beyond the target landscapes. Incentive mechanisms and market conditions are favorable for upscaling of in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA.

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
	Indicator 3.3: Level of mainstreaming incentive-based approaches of in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA, as indicated having incentivized approaches for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA included in the work program for DARA	Incentivized approaches for in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA not reflected in DARA work program	Draft work program under review	Approved work program included in the 14th 5-year plan for DARA	Data Source & Measurement: Provincial and local government registers, documenting approved agency work plans and budget allocations. Risks: DARA officials are reluctant to integrate in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA into their work programs. Assumptions: Facilitated by the intersectoral GRFA coordination committees, the agencies will integrate in-situ conservation and sustainable use of GRFA into their work programs.
Component 4: Knowledge management and monitoring & evaluation	**Output 4.1**: Effective monitoring & evaluation supported by a representative steering committee and through cross-collaboration on the C-SAP program. **Output 4.2**: Knowledge, attitudes and practices among farmers, governmental agencies, enterprises and the public improved through implementation of a targeted knowledge management strategy and action plan **Output 4.3**: A provincial agrobiodiversity database is strengthened to support ongoing monitoring of agroecosystems health and to collate information on varieties, coverage, farming practices and the impact of incentive mechanisms				

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
Outcome 4: Knowledge, attitudes and practices, and knowledge management structures enhanced to broaden participation in the conservation and sustainable use of GRFA	***Indicator 4.1:*** Improved understanding among key stakeholder groups of the value of GRFA and the importance of in-situ conservation, as indicated by results of knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) surveys (disaggregated by women and youth), among the following stakeholder groups: (a) Provincial governmental stakeholders; (b) Local governmental stakeholders; (c) Farmers; (d) Agricultural associations and enterprises;	Baseline KAP surveys will be made during project inception phase.	No midterm targets, as measurable changes require time.	Provisional end targets: (a) Increase of at least 20% percentage points (b) Increase of at least 30% percentage points (c) Increase of at least 50% percentage points (d) Increase of at least 20% percentage points	Data Source & Measurement: KAP survey results (framework for KAP survey design is outlined in **Annex N**). Risks: The KAP surveys do not sufficiently capture the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices among project stakeholders. The baseline survey is not carried out in a timely manner. Assumptions: The design of the KAP survey will be participatory and lead to a genuine assessment of the level of knowledge, attitudes and practices among project stakeholders. Priority is given to completing the design and baseline KAP survey during project inception.

	Outcome[1] Indicators	Baseline[2]	Mid-term Target[3][3]	End of Program Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions[4][4]
	Indicator 4.2: Adoption of participatory knowledge management systems, as indicated by (a) the number of GRFA varieties described on the provincial agrobiodiversity database, and (b) number of lessons learned, case studies and other posts submitted on the C-SAP program knowledge and communication platform	(a) 0 (b) 0	(a) 3 (b) 5	(a) 6 (b) 20	Data Source & Measurement: Reports generated by the GRFA database. Content and usage statistics of the knowledge and communication platform. Risks: The GRFA database is not used beyond the project. Use of the knowledge and communication platform is limited, due to shortcomings regarding user-friendliness, access and/or advocacy. Assumptions: The GRFA database and knowledge and communication platform will be designed through a participatory process; sufficient training will be provided to users; and proactive advocacy will facilitate broad usage among stakeholder groups.

[1] Outcomes are short to medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer-term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the program

[2] Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the program through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

[3] Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

[4] Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

ANNEX B: 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 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
The proposal should more explicitly pick up lessons from previous programs in China	The design of the Hainan 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 *PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems Program*, as indicated below. · The integrated approaches for GRFA conservation and sustainable use demonstrated on the project will be mainstreamed in the DARA 5-year provincial development plan, thus linking field level best practice with policy frameworks. · The participatory structures included in the project design foster ownership at all levels, e.g., through establishment of provincial and county (3) GRFA coordination committees, as well as landscape partnership working groups, that will provide engagement platforms for all stakeholders. · Application of the integrated ecosystem management approach is further built into the project design through the planned participatory landscape assessments and GRFA conservation plans for each of the demonstration landscapes. These processes will facilitate mutually beneficial outcomes of reducing threats to agrobiodiversity and strengthening sustainable livelihoods for the communities who depend on and are the main stewards of the ecosystem services in the demonstration landscapes. · 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 promoting broader and more timely access to knowledge generated. 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	Section III: Strategy (project contributions towards C-SAP program results); Section IV: Results and Partnerships: Output 1.1 (inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms); Output 2.1 (participatory structures and planning and monitoring protocols); Output 3.1 (strengthening institutional capacities); Output 4.2 (knowledge management); Section VIII: Governance and Management Arrangements

Comment	Response	Project Document Reference
STAP would like to see the program proposal framed much more in terms of the benefits of a program approach. -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.	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 Hainan project is contributing towards this outcome through establishment of inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral stakeholder coordination mechanisms, including GRFA coordination committees at the provincial level and at the county level for the three counties where the demonstration landscapes are located. Moreover, landscape partnership working groups will be established for each of the three demonstration landscapes; these will be multi-stakeholder committees, including representatives of local farmers, local government units, agricultural associations, agricultural enterprises, NGOs and academic/research sector representatives. The agrobiodiversity strategy and action plan will further outline long-term coordination mechanisms to ensure the best practice arrangements demonstrated under the project will be mainstreamed and upscaled after GEF funding ceases.	Section IV: Results and Partnerships: Output 1.1 (inter-sectoral and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms); Output 2.1 (participatory structures and planning and monitoring protocols); Stakeholder engagement plan; Annex E (Stakeholder engagement plan)
-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.	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 invasive alien species and improved well-being of the beneficiaries who depend on the ecosystem goods and services these landscapes provide.	Section III: Project Strategy, theory of change, program contributions

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.	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. 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 Hainan project, will use this strategy in formulating project specific knowledge management strategies and action plans. 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.	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

Annex C: status of implementation of project preparation activities and the use of funds[1]

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews -	25,000	14,985	10,015
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Prodoc, CEO ER, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	12,500	3,125	9,375
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report	12,500	3,125	9,375
Total	**50,000**	**21,235**	**28,765**

[1] If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

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 F**

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

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

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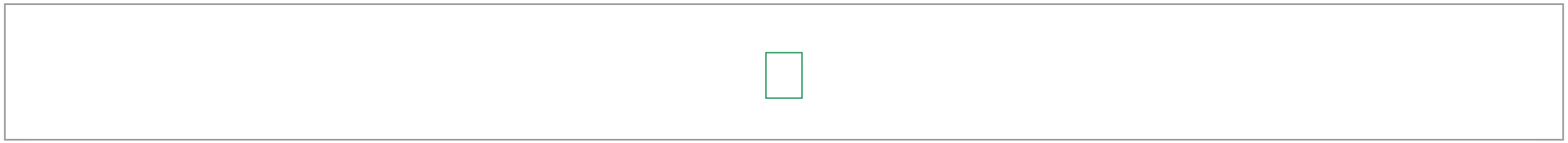
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
		☐ Sustainable Cities	
			☐ Integrated urban planning
			☐ Urban sustainability framework
			☐ Transport and Mobility
			☐ Buildings
			☐ Municipal waste management
			☐ Green space
			☐ Urban Biodiversity
			☐ Urban Food Systems
			☐ Energy efficiency
			☐ Municipal Financing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

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

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

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



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