



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) ¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Enabling China to Prepare Its Third National Communication (3NC) and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	CHINA, People Republic	GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5032
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Development & Reform Commission (NDRC)	Submission Date:	9-10-2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable):	N. A.	Agency Fee (\$):	728,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> 			

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCM-6 CD-5	Adequate resources allocated to support National Communication enabling activities under the Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China received GEF support for 3NC preparation. China's 3NC completed and submitted to the UNFCCC China Biennial Update Report completed and submitted to the UNFCCC 	GEFTF	6,920,000	800,000
Sub-Total				6,920,000	800,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			GEFTF	360,000	100,000
Total Project Cost				7,280,000	900,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Strengthened capacity in integrating climate change concerns into national and sectoral development priorities while fulfilling obligations to the UNFCCC						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Updating of National GHG Emission Inventory and GHG Inventory Database, and Enhancement of GHG Emission Forecasting and Modeling Systems	TA	Clearer understanding of the magnitude and causes of the GHG emissions from the different sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed and documented GHG emission inventories in the energy, industry, agriculture, land use change and forestry, and waste sectors. Updated GHG Emission Database/inventory year 2012. GHG emissions projection and modeling systems. 	GEFTF	2,890,000	380,000
Assessment on impacts of, vulnerability and	TA	Better understanding of China's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented climate change characteristics and future trends. Completed assessments of 	GEFTF	200,000	30,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

adaptation to climate change		vulnerability to the threats of climate change and predicted impacts in five sectors: agriculture, water resources, coastal resources, terrestrial ecosystems and human health.	climate change impacts and vulnerability in five sectors: agriculture, water resources, coastal resources, terrestrial ecosystems and human health. - Completed further researches on reducing vulnerability and adaptation to impacts of climate change on human health and key national engineering projects, as well research on the impacts of the frequency and intensity of extreme climate events on key social and economic aspects. - Integrated assessment on climate impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation.			
Updating of climate change mitigation, measures, options and actions	TA	Better understanding of the appropriate climate change mitigation options for China, and enhanced action plan to implement prioritized mitigation actions	- Completed report on the analysis of existing climate change policies, measures and action plan. - Recommended updated climate change mitigation policies and measures and action plan.	GEFTF	200,000	30,000
Improving public awareness and informing policy-decision making on climate change	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of formulated updated climate change mitigation policies, measures, and actions by the government • Enhanced public awareness concerning climate change issues in China 	- Produced and disseminated CD/brochures/newsletter on climate change. - Completed interviews and surveys of governmental institutions and academia on climate change related issues. - Summary report on climate change education, training and public awareness.	GEFTF	150,000	20,000
Inventory of GHG emissions and other relevant information on climate change in Hong Kong and Macao SARs	TA	Better understanding and enhanced capacity in GHG emission inventory and national communication compilation in Hong Kong and Macao SARs	- Updated GHG Inventories in Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR for year 2012 - Updated information on climate change in Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR	GEFTF	100,000	20,000
Supplementary support for achieving	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved capacity and technical inputs 	- Updated and improved system to on information needs to assist local governments in integrating climate	GEFTF	960,000	80,000

Convention objectives and publication and dissemination of the TNC Report		<p>in meeting obligations to the Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved and integrated climate change action planning both at the local and national levels • Publication, dissemination and submission the TNC Report 	<p>change into their development planning and programming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documented results of new climate change mitigation & adaptation technology needs assessments. - Documented analysis and results of continuing research on enhancing China's climate observing system. - Completed new training courses on technology needs assessment and climate observing systems - Strategies and courses of action to address barriers for effective action planning at the local and national levels on formulating and enforcing policies identified in the national communication. - Technical reviews conducted for input into the TNC Report. - Finalized and submitted Third National Communication to the UNFCCC. 				
Supporting China Biennial Update Report completed and submitting to the UNFCCC	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC 	<p>Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC that includes updates on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National circumstances - National inventory for year 2010⁵ of energy activities, industrial processes, agricultural activities, land use change and forestry activities (LUCF), and waste sector activities - Information on climate change mitigation - Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs - Information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BUR - Domestic measurement reporting and verification. 		2,420,000	240,000	
Sub-Total						6,920,000	800,000
Project Management Cost ⁶					GEFTF	360,000	100,000
Total Project Costs						7,280,000	900,000

⁵ The date of BUR submission will be revisited after the funds for the preparation of the BUR and TNC has been disbursed.

⁶ Same as footnote #3.

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	NDRC, related ministries, universities & institutes	In-kind	800,000
UNDP-China	UNDP-China	In-kind	100,000
Total Cofinancing			900,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹: N.A.

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 The GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:

China is among the Non-Annex I countries as per the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As such, China is required to carry out this project in order to fulfill its obligations to the UNFCCC (Article 12), based on the guidelines provided by the Conference of Parties (COP) for non-Annex I countries (Decision 17/CP.8), regarding the preparation and submission of National Communication to the UNFCCC. This project is in line with the GEF-5 strategic objective #6, which is on supporting enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention.

A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

The proposed project will contribute to China's efforts to control GHG emissions and enhance its capacity in sustainable development. Specifically, the project is highly in concordance with national strategies of promoting green development, resource saving and environmental friendly standards in the context of social development while enhancing ecological principles. The project is also in alignment with the request of addressing climate change as stated in the Outline of China's 12th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development. The plan includes efforts to control GHG emissions, largely decreasing the CO₂ emission per GDP, establishing and improving GHG accounting and auditing system, and enhancing capacity in climate change adaptation.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The Chinese government has implemented the projects of "Enabling China to Prepare Its Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC" (INC) and "Enabling China to Prepare Its Second National Communication to the UNFCCC" (SNC). In 2004, China submitted its Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC. Its Second National Communication is currently being finalized. As a result of these efforts in the past 10 years, the Chinese government has developed the corresponding administrative organization, established expert's teams, and formed comprehensive working coordination mechanisms, which along with the established national GHG inventory information database, will be a solid foundation for the preparation of China's Third National Communication (TNC).

Building from the experience gained and lessons learnt in the preparation of its two previous national

communications, the proposed project will not only enable China to fulfill its obligations under the Convention but will also: (1) Improve further the country's capability in the development, systematic renewal and utilization of national communications as an important tool in guiding policies and actions to meet China's climate change mitigation and adaptation goals; (2) Enable China make new contributions to mitigation of global climate change based on national conditions and sustainable development strategy and policy; and, (3) Improve the country's capacity to meet the new reporting requirements to the obligations under the Convention.

The proposed project is composed of 6 components. As in the SNC project, Component 1 is on the national inventory of GHG emissions, covering 5 sectors, updating China's GHG database management system, and improving the methodologies for projecting the GHG emissions in China. Component 2 is on the updating of the assessment of the impacts of climate change on China and its vulnerabilities, as well as policies and actions on climate change adaptation. Component 3 will be on the identification and assessment of climate change mitigation options, as well as the updating of the country's climate mitigation action plan. Component 4 will be enhancement of public awareness on climate change, based on the findings and recommendations from Components 2 and 3. Component 5 will be on the updating of the GHG inventories and relevant climate change information of the Special Administrative Regions (SARs) of Hong Kong and Macao. Component 6 comprises supplementary support activities for achieving the UNFCCC objectives, as well as the publication and dissemination of the document on China's 3NC and its official submission to the UNFCCC. Component 7 is included to respond to a new reporting obligation, namely Biennial Update Report (BUR).

Component 1: GHG Emissions Inventory, Updating and Enhancement of GHG Inventory Database and Forecasting & Modeling Methodologies

This component consists of 3 sub-components: (1) Updating of the inventory of GHG emissions to 2010 from energy activities, industrial processes, agricultural activities, land use change and forestry activities (LUCF), and waste sector activities; (2) Updating of the GHG Inventory Database; and, (3) Improvement of the GHG emission forecasting and modeling methodologies. For the BUR submission, the GHG base year will be 2010 while the TNC will report GHG emissions for 2012.

The inventory of the energy activities⁷ will include inventories of: (a) GHGs from fossil fuel combustion; (b) methane (CH₄) emissions from biomass energy combustion; (c) CH₄ fugitive emissions from coal mining and post-mining activities; and, (d) CH₄ fugitive emissions of oil and gas system. A quantitative assessment of the uncertainties in the inventories will also be carried out.

For the industrial processes, the following inventories⁸ will be covered: (a) carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from cement production; (b) CO₂ emissions from lime production; (c) inventory of CO₂

⁷ In the SNC Project, emissions source categories lacked clear distinction of the application of the fossil-fuel used; whether as combustion fuel, as a feedstock, as a reducing agent, or as a non-energy product. Remarkable uncertainties existed for activity level data on road-transportation, net calorific value by coal types at energy end-use side, oxidation factors of coal-fired kilns due to deficiency of samples. To address these issues, it is recommended in the TNC to strengthen the following actions to improve the emission inventory of fossil fuel combustion: (1) Increase the number of test samples for determining the net calorific value by coal types at energy end-use side; (2) Separate the emission source categories of feedstock, reducing agent, and non-energy products from the emission inventory of fossil fuel combustion; (3) Improve the data quality of activity levels of feedstock, reducing agent, and non-energy products use; (4) Improve the statistics of fuel consumptions for the road transportation sector; and, (4) More oxidation factor testing on coke ovens, blast furnaces, and kilns.

⁸ The CO₂ emissions from limestone and dolomite use, soda ash production and use, ammonia production, ferroalloy production, aluminum production, and magnesium production were lumped together instead of being reported as separate items in the SNC report due to budget constraint. For the TNC, it is recommended to report the above 6 sub-sectors as a separate items in the GHG inventory of the industrial processes.

emissions from iron and steel production; (d) CO₂ emissions from calcium carbide production; (e) nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions from adipic acid production; (f) N₂O emissions from nitric acid production; (g) PFC emissions from aluminum production; (h) SF₆ emissions from magnesium production; (i) SF₆ emissions from electrical equipment and other sources; (j) PFC, HFC and SF₆ emissions from semiconductor manufacturing; and, (k) PFC and HFC emissions from production and use of Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS Substitutes). A quantitative assessment of uncertainties in the inventories will be carried out.

In the agriculture sector, the following inventories⁹ will be conducted: (a) methane emissions from rice paddy fields; (b) nitrous oxide emissions from croplands; (c) methane emissions from enteric fermentation in domestic livestock¹⁰; and, (d) methane and nitrous oxide emissions from animal manure management system¹¹. A quantitative assessment of uncertainties in the inventories will be carried out.

For the LULUCF sector the emissions by sources and removals by sinks in the LUCF inventory include changes of carbon in forest and other woody biomass stocks, forest conversion and changes in soil carbon¹².

⁹ The Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (IAP-CAS) has gained considerable experience in compiling inventory, modeling research and capacity building during the preparation the GHG inventory of croplands during the preparation of the 2 previous national communications. However, despite the progress made and capacity developed there are still areas that need further improvements and problems to be further researched and solved. The IAP-CAS is urgently needed again in the preparation of GHG inventory of croplands under the TNC to carry out more extensive activities in order to: (1) Improve the CH4MOD model by incorporating the impact of rice varieties on methane emission; (2) Enhance the investigation of winter-water logged paddy area and the associated methane emissions; (3) Strongly enhance the investigation of fertilizer application for vegetable fields and orchards and tea gardens, and observation of N₂O emissions from these fields; (4) Improve the methodology for determining N₂O emission factors of croplands; (5) Compare emission estimates using different methods (process-based model and IAP-N model); and, (6) Analyze and assess inventory uncertainty of GHG emission from croplands. GEF funds are needed to improve, and update the information, in the existing GHG emissions database for the agriculture sector.

¹⁰ Considerable progress has been made in the compilation of the livestock GHG inventory in China during the SNC project. However, there are still uncertainties to address, and in order to reduce the uncertainty of the inventory, the following issues should be considered in the TNC Project: (1) National average emission factors were used for the estimation of methane emissions from ruminants; (2) There are no available emission factors for new animal feeding conditions and manure management systems; (3) Contributions of the mitigation strategies for the livestock sector were not covered in the SNC; and, (4) There were no specific software used for the compilation of the GHG inventory of the livestock sector.

¹¹ The following are recommended to address the shortcomings of the CH₄ inventory in the livestock sector:

(a) Regional ruminant methane emission factors based on regional specific breeds and feeds should be developed to update the current emission factors. Note that the national average emission factors were used for the estimation of methane emissions from ruminants in the SNC. In recent years, the dairy and non-dairy livestock production industry has developed rapidly with different regional characteristics.

(b) More tests should be carried out to determine emission factors from animal manure management systems. Significant changes have happened in recent years in animal feed industries, and with this new animal feeding and manure management methods were developed and applied. Accordingly, these new methods and systems changed the characteristics of the animal feed and manure.

(c) Contributions of the government mitigation strategies were not analyzed during the SNC Project.

(d) Specific software for the compilation of the National Livestock GHG Inventory is needed to improve the efficiency of the compilation work. The software should be developed according to the IPCC suggested methods with the specific equations and parameters for China animal production systems.

¹² For LULUCF inventory, IPCC Tier2 methodologies are used for compiling China's GHG Inventories in LUCF sector based on Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Its shortage and disadvantage are significant when comparing with Tier 3 methodologies and IPCC 2006 Guidelines. During the SNC Project, there were insufficient activities data, e.g., on land use and land-use change, grassland degradation, cropland management and forest soil carbon stocks, etc. Because of

In the waste sector, the following inventories will be covered: (a) methane emission from landfills; (b) carbon dioxide emission from waste incineration; (c) methane emission from industrial wastewater treatment; (d) methane emission from domestic wastewater treatment; and, (e) nitrous oxide emission from wastewater/sewage treatment¹³.

The sub-component on updating China's GHG inventory database will mainly accommodate the continuous accumulation of inventory data from the energy, industrial process, agriculture, LULUCF and wastes sector. The improvements are mainly on making the database an effective tool for the inventory compilation, inventory information analysis and management. It will include enhanced quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures to validate and monitor the quality of the data and assumptions used in the inventory calculations. Procedures for data management and archiving will be updated accordingly.

Lastly, the sub-component on the enhancement of the GHG emission forecasting and modeling tools developed during the TNC project is aimed at enhancing China's ability to analyze and project the GHG emissions from each sector, as well as in:

- assessing GHG emission projection results and comparing these to similar simulations/projections done in China and abroad;
- comparison of possible impacts of different projection methods, activity data and key assumptions on the final outcomes;
- modification/upgrading of the existing analytical and forecast modeling tools for GHG emissions; and
- presentation of GHG emissions projection results.

Component 2: Assessment on impacts of, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

This component comprise of activities that will evaluate in more detail China's vulnerability to the threats of climate change as evidenced by the current (observed) and predicted impacts in five of its important socio-economic and resource sectors: agriculture, water resources, coastal resources, terrestrial ecosystems and human health¹⁴. The main items to be updated include, but are not limited to

that soil organic carbon stock changes and GHG emission attributed to land-use change were not estimated. The results of the LULUCF inventory do not reflect the real status of carbon emission by sources and removal by sinks in the country's LULUCF sector. For TNC, the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF and 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories will be used. It is anticipated that future LULUCF inventories will be more complicated since land-use changes among forest, cropland, wetland, grassland, settlement, and others will be included. The remote-sensing data acquisition for land use, vegetation, and cropland changes, etc., is already being done in China. However, the criteria, classification and procedures for investigation and statistics on land use and land-use change are quite different from IPCC 2006 Guidelines. The database could not be directly used for LULUCF inventory, and has to be consolidated and harmonized. The following are proposed to be carried out during the TNC Project: (1) Improvement of the utilization of remote-sensing technologies to monitor more accurate area of land use and land-use change, and reduce the uncertainty of land-use change data through field survey and verification, especially in the regions without basic data. It is particularly important to evaluate the soil carbon stock changes attributed to land-use changes; (2) Conduct of more field surveys and supplemented experiments to validate, revise or update the country specific emission factors or IPCC defaults, and to reduce their uncertainty; (3) Development of Tier 3 methodologies in combination with remote-sensing, GIS, and carbon budget models; and, (4) Development and establishment of a national integrated carbon accounting system for GHG inventory compilation and reducing uncertainties.

¹³ For enhancing the waste treatment inventory, the following are recommended: (1) More comprehensive inventory of CH₄ and N₂O emissions from biological treatment and incineration of solid waste; (2) Improvement of methodologies on wastewater treatment to Tier 2, and improvement of the accuracy of activity data from domestic wastewater and industrial wastewater disposal and the development of more country-specific emission factors; (3) Enhancement of the accuracy of modeling and simulation methodologies, the inversion method of historical data in FOD; and, (4) Creation of multiple models to simulate the results of the comparison, thereby improving the accuracy of simulation results.

¹⁴ China has made considerable progress in studying the impacts of climate change on agriculture, water resources and ecosystems, through the research activities in the past 20 years. However, there are still gaps and limitations on data, methods and theory. The gaps identified in the previous assessments include, inter alia: (a) Impacts of future climate change are based on a

the following: (a) Analysis of current and future climate change trends in China; (b) Assessments of vulnerability to, and impact of, climate change on: (1) food production; (2) water resources; (3) forest and other natural ecosystems; and, (4) social economy in coastal areas; (c) Assessment of impacts on sea-level rise; (d) Assessment of impact of climate change on human health. An integrated assessment report on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation will be prepared.

Component 3: Updating of the assessment of policies, measures and actions on climate change mitigation

This project component focuses mainly on the assessment of existing climate change mitigation policies, measures and strategies, and coming up with suggestions for future policies, measures and actions and expected results assessment. Assessments will be carried out to determine the feasible policy and technology options for the country in mitigating climate change, as well as the social and economic costs to achieve these mitigation targets. The results of the assessments (i.e., proposed climate change mitigation measures, technologies and associated costs) will be documented in a report that will be presented to the relevant stakeholders for comments and further inputs. A Climate Change Mitigation Strategy Report will be prepared documenting the priority mitigating options and the proposed plan for their implementation.

In the development and implementation of this specific component, linking up and coordination with the implementers and stakeholders of the GEF-approved project on Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) will also be done so as to avoid any duplication of activities and to explore synergies between the two projects thereby maximizing the realization of the potential complementarities. The TNC project will build on the results of the TNA work, which would be linked to the assessment of policies on measure to identify the technological options to enhance mitigation opportunities on the basis of the TNA findings.

In line with the new obligations concerning nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), activities will be carried out to identify such and come up with a report providing the following information: (a) Description of the mitigation action and the national implementing entity those have been implemented as well as those planned ; (b) The estimated full cost and/or incremental cost of the preparation and implementation of the mitigation action; (c) The amount and type of support (financial, technological and capacity building) required to prepare and/or implement the mitigation action; (d) The estimated results that could be achieved; (e) Other indicators of implementation; (f) Other relevant information, including the co-benefits for local sustainable development, if information thereon exists.

Component 4: Further enhanced public awareness on climate change issues

few studies using SRES scenarios, especially A2 and B2; (b) Impact assessments were not integrated and not based on multi-scenarios, and paid little attention on the uncertainty of the impact assessment; (c) Non-use of efficient models for the evaluation of adaptation measures, and little emphasis placed on impacts of observed climate change; (d) No evaluations of impacts of extreme climate events on human health (e.g., cardiovascular and respiratory); (e) Impacts of climate change and extreme climate events on infrastructures were not assessed; (f) No researches done on impacts of observed climate related disasters on socio-economic aspects; (g) Unclear results of the analysis of the country's vulnerability to climate change in agriculture, water sector, ecosystem, coastal zone, and human health; (h) Only looked at the impact of climate change on specific system; (i) Paid little attention on the inter-relationships of nature and human activities in the context of climate change; and, (j) No evaluation of the indirect impact of climate change. For the V&A activities under the TNC project, the following additional activities will be carried out: (1) Probabilistic projections of climate change impacts on agriculture, water resources, ecosystem, coastal zone and human health, based on integrated climate change scenarios; (2) Impact assessment of climate change and extreme climate events on infrastructure, as well as socio-economic impact assessment of observed climate related disasters; (3) Improvement of impacts assessment models (DSSAT, VIC, CENTURY, BIOME, LPJ, etc.) and development of adaptation modules that can be coupled with correspondent impacts models; (4) More comprehensive assessments of the vulnerability of agriculture, water resources, ecosystem, coastal zone, and human health to climate change impacts; and, (5) Development of tools for integrated assessment, of interactions between natural and human systems, and between different sectors, to assess the indirect impacts of climate change.

The main output that will be delivered under this component is the updated “China Climate Change Info-Net” with enhanced features to bolster its role as a window for announcing the implementation progress done in the development and implementation of national communications and showcasing China’s policies, contributions and commitments towards addressing the climate change. The main items to be enhanced and updated in regards public awareness on climate change issues include, but are not limited to the following: (a) Sustainable operation and maintenance of the China Climate Change Info-Net; (b) Publication and dissemination of information materials on China’s efforts to address climate change; (c) Conduct of investigations and public awareness campaigns; and, (d) Complete a summary report on education, propaganda and public awareness improvement.

Component 5: Inventory of GHG emissions and other relevant information on climate change for Hong Kong and Macao SAR

This component will consist of activities for enhancing the GHG inventory work that was done during the SNC project in the SARs of Hong Kong and Macao, as well as the compilation of other relevant information on climate change in these two regions. The main deliverables are the: (a) Updated GHG inventory and compilation of new information on climate change in the Hong Kong SAR; and, (b) Updated GHG inventory and compilation of new information on climate change in the Macao SAR.

Component 6: Supplementary support for achieving Convention objectives and publication and dissemination of the TNC Report

The focus of this project component is on supplementary activities that will support the implementation of the UNFCCC in China. The outputs of the activities under this component are expected to further improve the technical inputs for climate change-integrated development planning both at the local and national levels. Among these are the: (a) Updated report on national circumstances; (b) Updated report on the work done concerning research and systematic climate observation; (c) Updated assessment of technology transfer and cooperation for the implementation of the Convention; (d) Assessment of capacity development needs; (e) Completed special GHG inventory capacity development activities for local governments; and, (f) Completed 3NC Report.

Component 7: Support for completion of the China Biennial Update Report and its submission to the UNFCCC

This component consists of activities that will enable China to prepare and submit its first Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC as per the Copenhagen Agreement. Based on the COP decision at Durban, the BUR will cover the updating of the following: (a) national circumstance; (b) the national inventory of energy activities, industrial processes, agricultural activities, land use change and forestry activities (LUCF), and waste sector activities; (c) information on mitigation; (d) Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs; (e) information on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BUR; (f) domestic measurement reporting and verification.

In general, the proposed expanded activities for the TNC Project (relative to the SNC Project) will involve the compilation of a more comprehensive and updated national GHG inventory, improved research on vulnerability and adaptation assessment, and the addition of two new components of “Updating of the assessment of policies, measures and actions on climate change mitigation” and “Supporting China’s preparation of its Biennial Update Report”.

B. 2. incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

N.A.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.:

The social economic benefits that will come from the implementation of the project includes: Firstly, it will enable China to fulfill its obligation to the UNFCCC, and introduce China's efforts in addressing climate change on a full scale in the international context. Secondly, it will provide statistical support to fulfill the target of decreasing 40%-45% CO₂ emission intensity per unit of GDP by year 2020 using as basis year 2005. Thirdly, it will provide guidance on compiling local GHG emission inventories and establishing local climate change action plans. Fourthly, it will establish a platform to improve the public awareness and participation in actions addressing climate change. Fifthly, the implementation experience will provide research references and lessons learned at the global level, which would be particularly useful for other developing countries in compiling national communications.

Similar to the soon to be completed SNC project, the TNC project will continue to involve the best technical experts of both genders with the view of ensuring gender equity. In this regard, the project implementation will identify expertise to be deployed considering the qualifications of both men and women. The TNC project will address gender concerns by building adaptation capacities of both men and women (and children) to cope with the adverse impacts of climate change and reduce negative effects on household welfare and environmental sustainability. More specifically, the TNC project will: 1) Systematically analyze and address the specific needs of both women and men by identifying targeted interventions to enable both genders to participate in -and benefit equally from -development efforts; and, 2) Address any gaps in attaining gender equality particularly in the context of adaptation to impacts climate change by coming up with strategies and policies to close the gaps.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

The potential risks that might hamper the smooth implementation of this project, the level of risks and mitigation actions are summarized in the following table:

Risks	Level of Risk	Mitigation Actions
(1) potential delays in project approval, and delay in fund disbursement	medium	GEF, UNDP and national executive agencies to simplify project approval processes, shorten project approval period, and approve the project and deliver disbursements in time. Related GOC agencies and departments shall strengthen cooperation in order to ensure the project implementation is always on track.
(2) drastic negative changes in international climate negotiations	high	Concerning the uncertainty of frequency and contents that the current international climate negotiation requires for non-annex I countries in submitting their national communications, the execution period and reporting contents to be adjusted and according to the process of negotiations.
(3) domestic organization alteration	low	Coordination and communications with the relevant project stakeholders and partners to be strengthened to reduce the impact to the minimum level possible brought about by any unforeseen changes in the project implementation partners.
(4) force majeure natural disasters	low	The project implementing agency and all project partners and members (e.g., research experts) will make best endeavors to reduce impacts of force majeure events and natural disasters.
Overall Risk Level	Medium	

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The implementation partner of Chinese Government will fully coordinate with GEF, UNDP, related government departments, research institutes and NGO, maximize the participation and contribution of all parties, and ensure the wideness and transparency of their participation. The project stakeholders and their respective roles in the 3NC project are the following:

Name of Entity	Mandate	Role in 3NC Project
the State Council	Overall supervision of the national development programme	approval before submission to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC
the National Leading Group on Climate Change (NLGCC)	to study and develop vital national strategies, guidelines and policies on climate change; to make overall arrangements on climate change activities; to study and review international cooperation and negotiation strategy; and to coordinate and tackle major issues in combating climate change	deliberation and adoption of the NC Reports
National Development and Reform Commission	Leading government department in addressing climate change, the national Implementation Partner of TNC	National Implementation Partner
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Ministry of Science and Technology	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
China Meteorological Administration	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Ministry of Environmental Protection	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Ministry of Finance	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Ministry of Commerce	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Ministry of Agriculture	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report

Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Ministry of Industry and Information Technology	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Ministry of Water Resources	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
State Forestry Administration	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Chinese Academy of Sciences	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
State Oceanic Administration	member of the NLGCC, member of PSC	Review NC report
General Administration of Civil Aviation of China	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
State Statistics Bureau	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Ministry of Land and Resources	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Ministry of Health	members of the NLGC and PSC	Review NC report
Research institutes, colleges and universities	Responsible for research activities such as compilation of national GHG inventory and assessment of the impact of and vulnerability to climate change	Carry out project research activities, and provide consulting services
Social groups	Participating in the publicity of the project	Participating in the publicity of the project
Others	Participating in the research and publicity of the project	Participating in the research and publicity of the project
UNDP China Office	Carrying out overall supervision on the project on behalf of GEF	International Implementation Partner
Financial Support Unit	On behalf of UNDP, providing financial support	Providing the financial support
Supporting institutions of GEF and UNDP	On behalf of GEF and UNDP, providing technical guidance to the implementation of the project	Providing technical guidance to the implementation of the project

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

The project will strengthen coordination with other relative projects in China, such as the Carbon Balance Research to Address Climate Change Project by Chinese Academy of Sciences, Climate Change Special Research Program organized by Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), and cooperative research project with other international organizations, etc. The research work that will be carried out under the 3NC will benefit from the experiences from other projects.

This enabling activity project will be design to ensure close coordination with the above mentioned projects and also with other institutions that are currently planning projects/programs and/or that are relevant to the formulation of China's 3NC to the UNFCCC.

Establishing and strengthening linkages with all of these projects will help to ensure more focused and regular consultations with the various stakeholders of the projects both at the national and local government levels.

Moreover, the 3NC project will be developed in close cooperation UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) for Asia-Pacific in Bangkok. The UNDP-China country office will be fully involved in the project development through its participation in the various stakeholder consultation meetings and workshops during project implementation. Consultations will also be done with UNDP-GEF, New York during the project development phase.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

C.1. Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

UNDP-China will provide US\$ 100,000 as in-kind co-financing towards the personnel cost in monitoring and supervising the project.

C.2. How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

The proposed project on the preparation of China's 3NC is aligned with the current Country Programme Document (2011-2015) which supports the Government of China in meeting its commitments under the different multilateral environmental agreements. UNDP-China support actions for moving towards a low carbon climate resilient development pathway.

The Energy and Environment Unit of UNDP-China has adequate staff complement for supporting the implementation of projects related to the different GEF focal areas, including biodiversity, climate change, land degradation and chemical management. It is also supported with technical expertise available in the UNDP Asia-Pacific Resource Centre (APRC) based in Bangkok, Thailand. A professional staff from the UNDP-China will be responsible for oversight and project assurance and will represent UNDP in the Project Steering Committee. Expertise of other professional staff in EEU in climate change, renewable energy, natural resources management and land degradation issues will also be utilized, when necessary, to support implementation of the project. UNDP builds strong stakeholder coalitions to allow participatory implementation of environmental protection and management programmes on a sustainable basis. Such partnerships include UN agencies, international funds, bilateral and multilateral organizations, China's national, regional, and local government bodies, national and international environmental NGOs, academic institutions and universities, local population and private sector. The UNDP Resident Representative ensures that the UNDP country office has an internal control system that allows it to monitor effectively the financial activity of the project and to support and monitor the progress towards achieving results.


The national implementation partner in China will be National Development and Reform Committee (NDRC). It is the leading government department in charge of climate change and with highly implementation capabilities. Agencies participating in national communication compilation will be national authority agencies with abundant research experience and high academic abilities, such as Energy Research Institute of NDRC, Tsinghua University, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Forestry Sciences, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, etc. the major experts have been involved in the INC and SNC compilation, which better ensures the successful compilation of TNC.

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): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ye Jiandi	GEF Operational Focal Point for China	Ministry of Finance	August 9, 2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec Chief Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		Sept 10, 2012	Manuel L. Soriano	+66-2-3049100 Ext 2720	manuel.soriano@undp.org