



UNDP Project Document

The Government of the People's Republic of China

**United Nations Development Programme
The Global Environment Facility**

in partnership with

**the Government of Italy, The Nature Conservancy, the World Wide Fund for Nature
and the UNDP/EU ECBP Programme**

UNDP Project ID: 2902

GEFSEC Project ID: 2435

**Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China
Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action**

Brief description

China hosts a significant proportion of global biodiversity. Over the past two decades, the Government of China and the Chinese people have taken several steps to conserve this biodiversity. However, important threats to this biodiversity remain. Also, recent socio-economic developments in China present opportunities for new approaches. In response to these challenges and opportunities, the Government of China has initiated the *China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action* (the CBPF). This new approach to biodiversity conservation is comprised of a Partnership of key national and international stakeholders from Chinese biodiversity conservation community and a Results-oriented "Framework for Action". This approach greatly increases coordination, integration and strategic impact.

The proposed project aims to directly support the operationalization of the CBPF approach and to support critical initiatives under the Framework for Action. Specifically, this project support is focussed into five components:

- An institutionalized mechanism for the biodiversity conservation partnership;
- The planning system and framework for biodiversity conservation;
- Mainstreaming of biodiversity into socio-economic development;
- A mixed enabling framework for government and market based payments for ecological services;
- The integration of biodiversity into climate change adaptation measures.

The project mainstreams biodiversity into priority socio-economic issues (poverty and climate change adaptation), thereby constructing positive links between conservation and sustainable development.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: People's Republic of China

UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 3 – More efficient management of natural resources and development of environmentally friendly behaviour in order to ensure environmental sustainability

Expected CP Outcome(s): Outcome 7 – Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is more effective

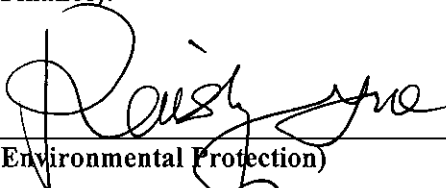
Expected Output(s): Output 7.1 - Joint CBPF Group established and Joint Results Framework agreed upon;
Output 7.2 - Existing policies, plans and regulations reviewed and recommendations for changes made, NAP updated and fed into national and local five-year plan;
Output 7.3 - Number of laws and regulations on biodiversity promulgated;
Output 7.4 - Greater institution of local NGOs and communities to participate in Biodiversity conservation activities strengthened;

Implementing partner: Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) and Ministry of Finance (MOF)

Programme Period: 2009-2014
Programme Component: Sustainable Energy and the Environment
Project Title: PIMS 2902 Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implmt China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (CBPF)
Project ID: 00059593
Proposal ID: 00049069
Project Duration: March 2010 – February 2015
Management Arrangement: National Execution

Total budget:	US\$ 22,748,182
Allocated resources:	
• GEF	US\$ 4,508,182
• Government (in kind/cash)	US\$ 9,000,000
• UNDP/ECBP parallel funding	US\$ 6,000,000
• Italy (in kind)	US\$ 180,000
• WWF (in kind)	US\$ 1,600,000
• TNC (in kind)	US\$ 1,460,000

Agreed by: 
(Ministry of Finance): _____

Agreed by: 
(Ministry of Environmental Protection) _____

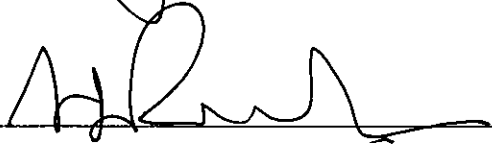
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(UNDP) _____

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	3
Acronyms and Abbreviations	4
SECTION I: Elaboration of the Narrative.....	6
PART I: Situation Analysis.....	6
Context and Global Significance	7
Threats, Root Causes and Barriers Analysis.....	8
Stakeholder Analysis	9
Baseline Analysis.....	12
PART II: Strategy.....	13
Institutional, Sectoral and Policy Context	13
Project Rationale and Policy Conformity	14
Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities.....	14
Project Indicators, Risks and Assumptions.....	19
Incremental Reasoning and Expected Global, National and Local Benefits	21
Country Ownership: Country Eligibility and Country Drivenness.....	21
Sustainability.....	22
Replicability.....	22
PART III: Management Arrangements.....	22
PART IV: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget.....	27
Table 1: Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Workplan and Corresponding Budget	33
Table 2: Impact Measurement Indicators	34
PART V: Legal Context	35
SECTION II: Strategic Results Framework and GEF Increment.....	36
Part I: Incremental Cost Matrix	36
Part II: The Strategic Results Framework.....	39
Table 3: The Strategic Results Framework.....	39
Table 4: The Monitoring Framework	44
SECTION III: Total Budget , Workplan and Budget notes	52
SECTION IV: Additional Information.....	59
PART I: Other Agreements	59
PART II: Organigram of Project	59
PART III: Terms of References for key project staff and main sub-contracts	59
PART IV: STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT PLAN	65
ANNEXES:.....	67
ANNEX 1 "CHINA BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP AND FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION", PREPARED UNDER THE PDF B AND SUBMITTED BY THE GOC TO THE GEF COUNCIL IN NOVEMBER 2007	67
ANNEX 2: Stakeholder Analysis	116
ANNEX 3: GEF-4 TRACKING TOOL FOR GEF BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO: MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES AND SECTORS.....	136

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACG	Advisory and Consultative Group
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APR	Annual Progress Report (for UNDP Projects)
AWP	Annual Work Plan (for UNDP projects)
AZE	Alliance for Zero Extinction
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BD	Biodiversity
BSAP	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBDSC	China Steering Committee for Implementing the CBD ¹
CBPF	China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action
CC	Climate Change
CI	Conservation International
CO	Country Office
COA	Country Office Administrative Fee
CP	Country Programme
ECBP	European Union-China Biodiversity Programme
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FECO	Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of the Ministry of Environmental Protection
FSP	Full Sized Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoC	Government of China
IMELS	Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (Government of Italy)
INGO	International Non-governmental organizations
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
DPZ	Development Priority Zone
LDP	Land Degradation Programme (supported by the Government of China, the GEF and other partners)
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MEP	Ministry of Environmental Protection ²
MLR	Ministry of Land and Resources
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MHURD ³	Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MYFF	Multi-year Funding Framework
PMO	Project Management Office
PRC	the People's Republic of China
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
NPD	National Project Director
NPM	National Project Manager
PCG	Partner Coordination Group

¹ Sometimes referred to as the CBD Coordination Group

² Formerly known as the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)

³ Formerly Known as the Ministry of Construction (MOC)

2902 CBPF Institutional Strengthening Project Document

PDF	Project Development Funds
PES	Payments for Ecological/Environmental Services
PIR	Project Implementation Review (for GEF projects)
PM	Project Manager
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RCU	UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit in Bangkok, Thailand
ROAR	Result-oriented Annual Report
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFA	State Forestry Administration
SICP	Sino-Italian Cooperation Project
SOA	State Oceanic Administration
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDAF	United Nation Development Assistant Framework
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

SECTION I: Elaboration of the Narrative

PART I: Situation Analysis

1. As part of the preparatory (PDF-B) phase of the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (CBPF), the Government of China (GoC) has initiated the design of a new approach to biodiversity conservation. Led by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP), this new approach aims to coordinate the actions of a core group of stakeholders central to biodiversity programming and planning in China (i.e., the CBPF ‘Partnership’) in line with a results-oriented ‘Framework for Action’ (or Results Framework)⁴. The *China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action* (Annex 1), was formally initiated in 2004 and was developed through a long-term participatory and consultative process. This was submitted to the GEF Council in November 2007. The main stakeholders involved in the Partnership are described in paragraph 16 of this document, and Box 1 provides its overall structure.
2. The CBPF approach is strategic - focusing on achieving a coherent set of priority results and on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the socio-economic development process through coordinated partnership from the national level between the GoC and its key international partners, including the GEF. This new approach recognizes that previous actions have not adequately changed the incentive framework at local levels – and consequently most local level decisions related to development or natural resources use do not take account of biodiversity.
3. The CBPF Results Framework substantially guides the actions and investments of partners, so that they are able to focus on priority issues and on removing barriers to biodiversity conservation in China. The initial Framework was developed in response to the threats and opportunities identified by a cross-sectoral, cross-agency expert group during the CBPF’s preparatory phase. The Framework initially covers a 10-year period (2007-2017) and has the overall Goal of “*A Significant Reduction of the Rate of Biodiversity Loss as a Contribution to China’s Sustainable Development*”⁵.
4. As shown in Annex 1 of this document, the Results Framework has five ‘Themes’, which are as follows: (i) Improving biodiversity governance; (ii) Mainstreaming biodiversity into planning and policy making; (iii) Investing in and management of biodiversity in the protected area system; (iv) Investing in and management of biodiversity outside of protected areas; and (v) Cross – cutting and emerging CBD issues. The five Themes encompass 27 Results under the overall Goal. Each Result has five-year and ten-year targets.
5. This project, *Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the CBPF* (also referred to as ‘Institutional Strengthening Project’), will support the operationalization of the CBPF as well as address many priority issues directly impacting biodiversity conservation and management, focussing on Theme 1 (Improving biodiversity governance) and Theme 2 (Mainstreaming biodiversity into planning and policy making). The project’s Outcomes, which support CBPF Theme’s 1 and 2, are described in paragraph 36 of this document. The connection between the project’s Outcomes and the CBPF Themes/Results is described in paragraph 37.

⁴ MEP is formerly known as the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA).

⁵ See Results Framework in Attachment 1 of this document.

Box 1: The CBPF Partnership

The CBPF Partnership consists of three mutually supportive groups – the CBPF Steering Committee, the Partner Coordination Group and the Advisory and Consultative Group. All of these groups will work in line with the China Steering Committee for the Implementation of the CBD (CBDSC), which will provide guidance and input to the overall CBPF process. The Partnership is to initially consist of 18 members from the Government of China’s key line ministries, intergovernmental organizations, international NGOs, one bilateral development program, and one intergovernmental membership organization.

The CBPF Steering Committee is to consist of high level representatives of each Partner. The CBPF Steering Committee is to be the main body for decision-making and is to include representatives from line ministries at the level of the Deputy Director General or higher. International partners will be represented by senior officers and/or country directors. The CBPF Steering Committee is to ensure that CBPF activities are being carried out in line with the CBDSC.

The CBPF Partner Coordination Group (PCG) is to consist of technical-level representatives from each Partner. The PCG is to act as a platform for practical CBPF activities and is to include representatives from the line ministries at the level of Division Chief. The group’s main responsibilities include - to improve coordination amongst international and national agencies, increase cooperation amongst international and national agencies, share lessons learnt and innovative technologies, and develop a CBPF monitoring and evaluation framework. The PCG (and related thematic work teams) are to implement the decisions made by CBPF Steering Committee and is to generate priority actions and targets for discussion and negotiation.

The CBPF Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG) The ACG is to consist of national and international professionals on key issues under the CBPF. The members may include scientific research academies and institutes, universities, NGOs, embassies/development programs, key private enterprises and individual experts. The ACG is to provide: guidance and technical input from diverse viewpoints; information on national and international developments on biodiversity conservation; advice on biodiversity conservation policy and institutional governance issues; and a two-way communication channel between the broader conservation community and the PCG.

7. For example, over 18 percent of China is forested. This includes a great diversity of forest types from tropical forests to temperate conifer forests. Of the approximately 340 types of forests in China, there are 36 types of bamboo forests and 94 types of bush and bush wood forest. China also has a great diversity of inland wetlands, semi-arid and dryland areas, and marine and coastal ecosystems. China’s coastline extends over 18,000 km and includes a diversity of ecosystems such as estuaries, gulfs, coastal wetlands, coral reefs, and mangrove forests.
8. China is home to approximately 6,347 species of vertebrates, including 581 animal, 1,331 bird, 412 reptile, 295 amphibian, and 3,862 fish species. China has a recorded 33,000 species of higher plants, accounting for over 11 percent of recorded plant species worldwide and ranking third in the world after Brazil and Columbia. In terms of the number of amphibian species occurring in the country, China ranks seventh in the world. Of the amphibian species found in China, 88 are threatened by extinction⁶. Further, more than 20,000 marine species have been recorded in China, accounting for over 10 percent of the marine life diversity of the planet. China also has significant agro-biodiversity and is one of the world’s major ‘centres of origin’ for agricultural crops and one of the four major cradles of cultivated plants.
9. Many of the ecosystems and species found in China are globally significant – such as some of the highest mountain ecosystems of the Himalayas and the rare spruce forest found in the Brahmaputra valley. Of the 34 global conservation hotspots identified by Conservation International (CI), one falls

⁶ <http://www.globalamphibians.org/index.html>

entirely within China, and three others are shared between China and its neighbours. The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) has identified more AZE sites in China than in any country outside of Latin America. Birdlife International has identified 14 Endemic Bird Areas and 445 Important Bird Areas in China. Three of the World Wide Fund for Nature's (WWF) Eco-region 200 fall in China: the Northern Indochina Subtropical Moist Forests, Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forests and the Taiwan Montane Forests. Several global biodiversity hotspots under the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund cover parts of China, notably the Himalaya, Indo-Burma and all of the Mountains of Southwest China. China has ten natural World Heritage Sites⁷, 36 Ramsar Sites and 26 Biosphere Reserves.

10. As in all countries, China's ecosystems and biodiversity provide a backbone to its socio-economic development and a resource to alleviate poverty. They provide a significant range of goods and services. For example, a significant proportion of the Chinese population lives in rural areas, especially in western China, and is directly dependent on biodiversity for basic livelihoods. Farmers and herders utilize the diverse range of crops and animals for their livelihoods. The harvesting and trade (often illegally) of commercially valuable plants and animals such as orchids, caterpillar fungus, pheasants, turtles and snakes are still a major source of income in some places. Nomads are dependent on the health of rangeland ecosystems to maintain their livestock. People living on islands or in coastal areas are either directly dependent on harvesting fish, crustacean, seashells, cephalopods and algae for their livelihoods or as employees in the fishing industries. People all over China are dependent on wild medicinal plants and forest products. Finally, many of the biodiversity rich areas in China are homes to minority ethnic groups – such as in South-Western China.
11. The problem being addressed by this project is the loss of globally significant biodiversity and the consequential negative impacts on poverty and sustainable development. This objective is in line with Outcome 3 of UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2006-2010) - more efficient management of natural resources and development of environment-friendly behaviour in order to ensure environmental sustainability. UNDAF indicators to which the project will contribute include:
 - Joint CBPF Group established, including key international and national partners; Joint Results Framework agreed upon; Resources mobilized from partners for biodiversity conservation;
 - Existing policies, plans and regulations reviewed and recommendations for changes made. Specifically, national and local Biodiversity Action Plans updated and fed into the national and local Five Year Plan;
 - Number of laws and regulations on biodiversity promulgated;
 - Greater participation and involvement of local NGOs and communities to participate in biodiversity conservation activities strengthened;

Threats, Root Causes and Barriers Analysis

12. China's globally significant biodiversity is under severe threat. Although the nature and scale of the threats and the impacts vary from site to site, and from province to province, there are many common forces and factors. The main categories of threats include:
 - Overgrazing of grasslands;
 - Unsustainable extraction of fresh water resources;
 - Commercial and illegal logging of forests;
 - Resource exploitation for the construction and mining sectors;
 - Urban expansion;

⁷ Of the ten natural UNESCO World Heritage Sites, four of them are mixed cultural/natural.

- Pollution;
 - Increased reliance on monocultures;
 - Invasive alien species;
 - Wildlife trade;
 - Climate change.
13. Biodiversity loss and degradation is typically driven by a complex combination of these threats. The threats, in turn, are driven by a complex set of economic, demographic, socio-political, cultural, and technological factors. There is poor awareness of the values of biodiversity and of ecosystems – particularly amongst local people and the private sector. Efforts to embed biodiversity conservation into government development programmes have been inadequate. Conservation policies are often out of date and are not regularly updated. Overall, the investments in biodiversity conservation are inadequate. Institutional and individual capacities for biodiversity conservation are inadequate, especially on emerging issues such as the impacts of climate change on biodiversity. The situation is further complicated by a large disconnect between national policy and local implementation. Finally, there is often a lack of coherence and coordination between sectoral laws addressing natural resources. As a result, synergies are lost, mandates overlap and compete, and efficiency is low.
14. Despite significant efforts and investments by the GoC and its partners, barriers to effective conservation of China's considerable biodiversity remain. They include low national capacity to influence biodiversity-impacting sectors (government and private), so that they accommodate conservation objectives; low capacity to coordinate ongoing and planned biodiversity conservation initiatives; weaknesses in the policy framework and systems to monitor progress; poor resource generation mechanisms and limited success in codifying and disseminating lessons learnt. Past conservation support from international funding bodies, including the GEF, has been on addressing spatial conservation priorities at the sub-national level, rather than addressing the systemic and institutional capacity needs evident at the national level. It is realized that this approach is not delivering the desired results, and is neither cost effective nor sustainable. This project has been developed under the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (CBPF) to address these key barriers so that other conservation projects can focus on sector- or site-specific issues.

Stakeholder Analysis

15. As part of the CBPF preparatory phase a large-scale stakeholder analysis was conducted to identify primary stakeholders that will comprise the partnership. This analysis also served to identify the main stakeholders that will be involved in the current project. Annex 2 of this document provides the *'Summary and Findings from the CBPF Stakeholder Bilateral Interviews.'*
16. The overall CBPF Partnership will initially consist of 18 members: eight from the GoC's key line ministries (National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MHURD)⁸, Ministry of Land Resources (MLR), Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), State Forestry Administration (SFA), State Oceanic Administration (SOA); five intergovernmental organizations (GEF, UNDP, The World Bank, European Union (EU), and Asian Development Bank (ADB); the Government of Italy, three international non-governmental organizations - The Nature Conservancy (TNC), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and Conservation International (CI)⁹; and, one

⁸ The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOC) was formally known as the 'Ministry of Construction.'

⁹ Conservation International supports the 'Shanshui Center for Conservation', a Beijing-registered Chinese NGO and an independent legal entity, which plays an executive role for CI in China. Partnering activities for this project will be directly with the Shanshui Center for Conservation, with the oversight of CI.

intergovernmental membership organization The World Conservation Union (IUCN) . As the partnership develops, more agencies may be invited.

17. The number of members (initially 18) to be included in the PCG and in the Partners Steering Committee will likely be expanded in the future as part of project activities. Other line ministries and international organizations will be encouraged to join over the course of the project and beyond.
18. The CBPF Partnership will consist of three mutually supportive groups – the CBPF Steering Committee, the CBPF Partner Coordination Group (PCG) and the CBPF Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG), as described in Box 1 of this document.
19. Several stakeholders from the private sector were also included in the stakeholder analysis. A mechanism for their involvement will be determined during project implementation.
20. The primary stakeholders to be involved in the current project are as follows:
 - *The China Steering Committee for the implementation of the CBD (CBDSC)* - The CBDSC is composed of 24 ministries and administrative agencies each of which plays a respective important role in conserving biodiversity, based on its own functions, mandate and comparative advantage¹⁰. The CBDSC is responsible for coordination of CBD implementation and related biodiversity conservation and management amongst line ministries. This committee reports to China's State Council – which is the highest level administration body in the country.
 - *The CBDSC Secretariat* - The CBDSC Secretariat provides secretarial services to the CBDSC, organising meetings and preparing workplans. Institutionally, the Secretariat has the status of a government Department - MEP's Department of Nature and Ecology Conservation undertakes day-to-day coordination functions of the secretariat.
 - *Ministry of Environmental Protection* - MEP is the lead government environmental agency at the national level and the focal point for the CBD and the CBDSC. MEP is also responsible for policy and regulation development, and monitoring related to environmental protection, including biodiversity conservation.
 - *Ministry of Finance* - MOF is responsible for the budgetary process in China and for the development of fiscal and financial policy and legislation. The Ministry of Finance also acts as the focal point for GEF.
 - *The National Development and Reform Commission* - NDRC is responsible for the planning process in China, and for overall policy work related to development and Chinese society. Within NDRC, the Department of Regional Economy Development is responsible for the environment. The NDRC also hosts the Office of National Coordination Committee for Climate Change. The NDRC reports to the State Council.
 - *Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development* – MHURD is responsible for municipal mid to long term planning and strategy development, including construction of city garden, undertaking related work on national scenery area and world natural and culture heritage sites.

¹⁰ Members include biodiversity related administrative ministries, general ministries, research institutes and media.

- *Ministry of Land and Resources* – MLR is responsible for the planning, administration, protection and rational utilization of natural resources such as land, mineral and marine resources in China.
- *Ministry of Agriculture* – MOA is responsible for agricultural production and agricultural biodiversity and species conservation and management, preserve and sustainable utilizing agriculture wilding resources and crop germ plasm resources, protecting agriculture wetland and leading the management of alien species.
- *State Forestry Administration* - SFA is responsible for all forestry related issues, including conservation, monitoring and policy. The State Forestry Administration is also responsible for the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources and providing instruction on such topics. The Administration designs and manages Nature Reserves for wetland and forestry areas and for terrestrial wildlife.
- *State Oceanic Administration* - SOA is responsible for marine and coastal management and protection, including marine biodiversity conservation.
- *European Union* – The EU is supporting an important and wide-reaching biodiversity programs in China – the EU – China Biodiversity Programme (ECBP), which is targeted to support China’s central government to better implement the CBD and to integrate biodiversity into wider development processes. A key component of the ECBP is its co-financing and guidance of 18 biodiversity-related field projects in biodiversity-rich landscapes in southern, central and western China. See Box 2 in this document for further information on the ECBP.
- *Conservation International* - CI is supporting many biodiversity programmes and projects, including several related to innovative financing. Conservation International’s work in southwestern China, which includes poverty alleviation, payments for ecological services (PES), capacity-building of the private sector, climate change adaptation, and species conservation, is especially relevant to this project.

The Nature Conservancy - TNC is supporting many biodiversity programmes and projects, including several related to biodiversity planning and climate change. The Nature Conservancy is especially noted for its nation-wide assessment to determine priority conservation areas (Blueprint project), provincial level capacity-building, biodiversity action planning, and climate change adaptation and climatic modelling, which is relevant to this project.

World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF is actively supporting forest, freshwater and marine conservation programmes in various parts of China. It also has an active programme to support research, capacity building and habitat conservation for the Giant Panda. WWF is also working to protect the Tibetan Steppes and has a programme on climate and energy.

The Government of Italy’s Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea – IMELS works in partnership with the Chinese government through the Sino-Italian Cooperation Programme (SICP), which was developed in response to the Kyoto Protocol. IMELS is an active supporter of the CBPF.

Box 2: EU-China Biodiversity Programme

The EU-China Biodiversity Programme (ECBP) is a joint initiative of the European Union, the UNDP, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, and the Ministry of Environmental Protection to support China's central and local governments' to better implement the Convention on Biological Diversity – including integration of biodiversity conservation into development and planning processes. A key component of this five-year initiative is its co-financing and guidance of 18 field projects in biodiversity-rich landscapes in southern, central and western China. Other core components focus on central policy and institutional development and increasing visibility and awareness on biodiversity conservation. The EU contributed 30-million Euro to this programme, and the total financing is over 50-million Euro.

As part of this programme, a coordinating mechanism ensures that biodiversity is naturally integrated as a cross-sectoral concern in a range of eco-institutional systems in southern, central and western China. The 21 million Euro earmarked for the field projects is to develop and test innovative approaches at the local level that can be replicated across key ecosystems, feed into national policy dialogue and strengthen national-local institutional linkages. Currently, approximately 100 Chinese governmental departments, research academies, local and international NGOs, and other international partners are engaged in the 18 consortia for the 18 field projects.

As described in the ECBP's Strategy and Overall Workplan, one of the three ECBP Principles, Coordinate with Related Initiatives, emphasizes the importance of working as part of the overall CBPF. The ECBP addresses CBPF themes 1, 2, 4, and 5 (excludes protected areas) and shares targets in common with the five Outcomes of the Institutional Strengthening project. Given the timeframe of the ECBP (until 2010), the Institutional Strengthening project provides an opportunity for complement and replication. Moreover, the Partnership-building component of the Institutional Strengthening project will expand the reach of the ECBP by extending lessons learnt to other CBPF partners who are implementing similar projects in protected areas and coastal provinces.

Ten of the 18 ECBP field projects are developing provincial and local interdepartmental coordination structures and are supporting the development of integrated BSAPs, which contributes to Outcome 2 of the *Institutional Strengthening* Project amongst other Outcomes. One of the ECBP field projects is being implemented directly with the MLR and focuses on integrating biodiversity into land use planning at both the central and provincial level. Six of the 18 ECBP field projects are exploring ways to incorporate biodiversity into EIA/SEA processes and government appraisal systems, which contributes to Outcome 3. As an example, one field project is integrating biodiversity into SEA processes of mining and tourism development in Sichuan province. The market-based PES pilot projects (Outcome 4) will draw lessons learnt from ECBP field projects on this topic. For example, one ECBP field project is developing new financial mechanisms for PES for the Lhasa municipality wetlands, and another project is developing PES schemes for ecological services in Qinghai and Sichuan provinces. As a number of the ECBP field projects also incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation topics to some degree, the *Institutional Strengthening* project and the ECBP will combine resources especially in terms of technical working groups and awareness-raising of this topic.

in detail in Part II below). Under each Outcome, the project is to catalyze changes in important baseline initiatives that are supported by the government and/or international partners. The baseline for each Outcome is described in the following paragraphs.

23. On coordination mechanisms, in the baseline, the GoC intends to strengthen the CBDSC, to broaden its mandate and to strengthen its Secretariat. With support from the ECBP, the Secretariat is to have more staff, more resources and clarified operating structures. However, at the level of programmes, plans and projects, coordination and operational capacity will still require improvement. Moreover, in the baseline, the focus of the CBDSC will continue to be central government agencies – local or international stakeholders, or civil society, will not be adequately engaged. The coordination of monitoring will also require improvement.
24. Concerning the biodiversity planning system, in the baseline, the government is moving ahead to revise the national Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). It is also planning to support the preparation of

provincial and sectoral BAPs¹¹. However, in the baseline, despite some support from ECBP, biodiversity planning in China is unlikely to benefit from the vast array of lessons learnt internationally in the past decade. Moreover, in the baseline, each BAP (national, provincial, and sectoral) will be prepared separately, there will be no common system, programme or process to prepare BAPs or to have common indicators that can be collated nationally or compared. Finally, monitoring of BAP implementation will remain fragmented and weak.

25. With regards to mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, in the baseline this will be the stated aim at the national policy levels, but little will be done operationally and still lack of the support of enabling environment. In the baseline, the NDRC is developing the Development Priority Zone¹² (DPZ) tool with attendance of the local governments and relevant ministries. The DPZ has been rolled out nationally after undertaking significant research and pilots in 8 provinces¹³. In the baseline, the DPZs will be one of tools feeding into the process to prepare the 12th five year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2011-2015), specifically on prioritizing land development. In the baseline, the concept of biodiversity will be included in DPZ, but it will not be operationalized because the capabilities of guidance, methodology and monitoring system still lack. This will be a disadvantage to meaningfully integrate biodiversity into development planning and into the 12th five year Plan.
26. In the baseline, the highly funded governmental eco-compensation schemes (PES) will continue and there will be many market-based demonstration projects across China, including those supported by CI and TNC. In the baseline, MEP is preparing general legislation, and NDRC, MOF and the Environment and Resource Committee of the National People's Congress are committed to increasing the role of PES in environmental and social improvement. However, in the baseline, few of the lessons learnt internationally over the past decade will be incorporated into the legislation, and there will not be tools (guidelines, methodologies) or human resources required to implement the legislation. The work of many partners will not be coordinated, and the use of market-based payments will remain marginal.
27. Finally, with regards to climate change and biodiversity, in the baseline the government and INGOs are setting up research programmes and collecting data. Several small-scale projects demonstrating adaptation are being designed. However, in the baseline, there will be little coordination and sharing of lessons learnt. There will be little information available on the impacts of climate change on biodiversity or of possible solutions. Key decision-makers and the public will continue to have little understanding of the impacts of climate change on ecosystems.

PART II: Strategy

Institutional, Sectoral and Policy Context

28. The project aims to strengthen the institutional and policy framework for biodiversity conservation in China. The institutional framework consists of the major governmental, non-governmental and

¹¹ For example in the oceanic sector and Sichuan Province.

¹² The DPZ is to be a policy tool for improving the design and implementation and assessment of government regional policy, to make the land development structure and subsequence reasonable. The DPZ planning is developed according to the resources and environment carrying capacity, development density and potential, with full consideration of other key aspects such as population distribution, economic development, land using and urbanization structure. It will be applied to government programmes, in order to increase their general impact and environmental impact. Basically, all of China will be classified into one of four categories of land, which are optimized development zone, key development zone, restricted development zone and prohibitive development zone and the category will define allowed activities.

¹³ I.e.: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Henan, Hubei, Yunnan, Chongqing and Xinjiang

international stakeholders in biodiversity. As previously mentioned, the CBDSC, established by the GoC in 1993, acts as the principal national coordination mechanism for biodiversity issues. The principal national government agencies involved in biodiversity conservation are those mentioned in the *Stakeholder Analysis* section of this document; these are MHURD, MLR, MEP, MOA, SFA, and SOA. Each of these agencies has developed its own internal structure to manage biodiversity conservation. The Ministry of Environmental Protection has the general mandate for coordinating CBD implementation activities and organizing and coordinating the conservation of national biodiversity activities. The other agencies are responsible for field implementation of activities in their respective sectors. Each national government agency has affiliates at provincial and local levels, working under the guidance of the local People's Congress and Governors. Hence, local government agencies for environment, forestry and agriculture play a key role in biodiversity conservation.

29. The policy framework consists of the BAP and the major sectoral policy initiatives addressing national development planning (i.e. the Five-Year Planning process and the DPZ), payments for ecological services, climate change etc. It should be noted that the CBPF was designed to be fully consistent with China's 11th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2006-2010) which specifies '*developing the recycling economy, protecting the environment and speeding up the construction of a resource-saving and environmental-friendly society*' as one of its core strategies. This project is aligned with this agenda.
30. The Ministry of Finance has accepted the CBPF Results Framework as a national planning tool for GEF biodiversity related projects.

Project Rationale and Policy Conformity

31. The CBPF is an 'Umbrella Programme' to support biodiversity conservation efforts in China. This programmatic approach is highly relevant to the context of China, given its vast ecological and socio-cultural heterogeneity, the complexity of conservation issues, and the great number of organizations working on these issues. This Umbrella Programme is explicitly designed to contribute, in varying degrees, to all four of the GEF's Strategic Objectives for Biodiversity.
32. This project serves a catalytic role in the development of the CBPF partnership and in supporting priority objectives under the Results Framework. GEF's role has already been catalytic – it has brought together over 18 institutions – including several government, international non-government organization and bilateral support programmes together for a strategic partnership for biodiversity conservation. As it will engender the removal of barriers to improved environmental governance in the arena of biodiversity conservation, **the project contributes most directly to Strategic Programme 4 of Strategic Objective 2**. One component of the project addresses barriers to the establishment of biodiversity markets (and so contributes to Strategic Programme 5).
33. The project has five Outcomes. Outcome 1 aims to directly strengthen the CBPF partnership and the implementation of the Results Framework. Outcomes 2-5 address priority institutional and policy issues in the Framework, as identified by the CBPF partners. Each project Outcome addresses an issue that the Chinese government is starting to address but, in the baseline, will not be able to operationalize. Hence, GEF support is embedded into major, ongoing initiatives, thereby maximizing its catalytic nature. Moreover, Outcomes 2-5 will directly contribute to building partnerships, increasing coordination and therefore synergies.

Project Goal, Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities

34. This Project will contribute to the **Overall CBPF Goal**, which is “A Significant Reduction of the Rate of Biodiversity Loss as a Contribution to Sustainable Development”.
35. The specific **Project Objective** is “the development of the national policy and institutional framework, bringing it closer to international best practices”. In order to achieve the project Objective, five inter-related Outcomes need to be secured.
36. **Outcome 1** is strengthened coordination mechanisms at the central level for biodiversity conservation. This Outcome is directly related to the CBPF. This Outcome underpins all other work in the project and the work of many partner projects. **Outcome 2** focuses on improving the framework, system and capacity for *biodiversity* planning. However, for biodiversity planning to be more effective, it should be linked to socio-economic and sectoral planning. Hence, **Outcome 3** focuses on socio-economic and sectoral planning, and ensuring that this planning plays a positive role in biodiversity conservation. In addition, for more meaningful and effective planning, stronger links with the financial and budgetary processes are necessary, and increased financial resources are also required. Hence, **Outcome 4** focuses on raising support for biodiversity in the financial agencies and diversifying funding sources– including the private sector. Finally, **Outcomes 5** addresses the critically strategic issue of adapting biodiversity conservation to climate change.
37. The relationship between these project Outcomes and the CBPF program Results/Themes is as follows¹⁴:
- Project Outcome 1 contributes to CBPF Result 9 (Effective biodiversity partnership), which falls under Theme 1 (Improving Biodiversity Governance);
 - Project Outcome 2 contributes to CBPF Result 1 (The national legal and policy system for biodiversity conservation is effective), which falls under Theme 1 (Improving Biodiversity Governance);
 - Project Outcome 3 contributes to CBPF Result 10 (biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are mainstreamed into national development plans), which falls under Theme 2 (Mainstreaming Biodiversity Into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making);
 - Project Outcome 4 contributes to CBPF Result 4 (Financial flows to biodiversity conservation increase over current baseline), which falls under Theme 1 (Improving Biodiversity Governance); and
 - Project Outcome 5 contributes to CBPF Result 8 (Biodiversity conservation adapted to climate change), which falls under Theme 1 (Improving Biodiversity Governance).
38. Details of the project’s Goal, Objective, Outcome, Outputs and activities are provided in the project Strategic Results Framework in Section II, Table 3 of this document.
39. As mentioned in Box 2 of this document, the *Institutional Strengthening* project is also designed to replicate some of the innovative approaches and technologies set in motion by the ECBP. As the PMOs for both the ECBP and *Institutional Strengthening* projects are located within the same institution (FECO-MEP) and share a National Director (see paragraph 85 of this document), this will facilitate synergies between these two important initiatives.

Outcome 1: Strengthened Coordination Mechanisms at the Central Level for Biodiversity Conservation.

¹⁴ As previously mentioned, the overall CBPF Results/Themes are provided in the CBPF Results Framework contained in Annex 1 of this document.

40. Outputs under Outcome 1 include the following:

- An effective CBDSC and its Secretariat: this Output is financed by the GoC and funded in parallel by the UNDP/ECBP;
- A Mechanism that guides the operations of the CBPF Steering Committee and the Partner Coordination Group (PCG). The PCG will then become a key policy dialogue platform and a coordination tool¹⁵;
- A revised CBPF Results Framework, that is integrated into government planning systems and is used by international partners, and is results-based;
- A Secretariat for the CBPF: initially, this will be housed in the IS Project Management Office (PMO) within MEP. The Secretariat will include high-quality staff with the following functions: participatory planning; monitoring (see following section on M&E); communications and reporting¹⁶. The Secretariat will have a monitoring unit, responsible for monitoring the CBPF partnership, the results framework and the project. Its work will be supported by a technical monitoring and evaluation (M&E) working group;
- An Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG) to facilitate interface with civil society and public.
- Tools to encourage information-sharing between partners (e.g., mapping of CBPF partners' ongoing biodiversity projects; mapping of biodiversity policy in China, especially for CBPF national partners; related information-sharing with other CBPF partners on these topics).

41. This Outcome will complement ongoing efforts to strengthen the CBDSC and establish the CBPF. As a result of this Outcome, the CBPF will become operational, with a sustainable structure and operating procedures and mechanisms. The CBPF partnership will yield benefits in terms of synergies, strengthened policy dialogue, and increased efficiency in the use of resources. As a result, policy will be improved, and the actions of all stakeholders in the biodiversity community will be more effective and more relevant. The Results Framework will become a multi-partner planning tool, and monitoring will be decision-oriented. Also under this Outcome, a mechanism for a full, structured dialogue between government and the broad biodiversity community will be established – the ACG. An important element of this Outcome will be monitoring the partnership itself, as a way to further strengthen it. One mechanism for strengthening coordination between projects with similar themes will be through the thematic working groups proposed under CBPF (such as protected areas related projects; or between mainstreaming projects).

42. The advantages and benefits of the CBPF are elaborated in Annex 1: *China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action*.

43. It is important to emphasize that Outcome 1 is strongly supported by ECBP Target 1.5 (*Strengthened institutional capacity of CBDSC and Implementation Office*) and Target 1.3 (*National 2010 targets of biodiversity conservation and national biodiversity assessment indicator system are developed*). As part of the ECBP, significant work is being done to support the effectiveness of the CBDSC. For example, the ECBP undertook an independent assessment of the CBD implementation in China, focusing on key institutional and policy issues. Some recommendations from this assessment have already been taken up by government ministries. The *Institutional Strengthening* project will work in collaboration with the ECBP to ensure that the CBPF complements existing biodiversity coordination mechanisms. The ECBP's development of a national system of biodiversity indicators in line with

¹⁵ During the development of the CBPF partnership mechanism, the PMO will incorporate lessons learnt from similar partnerships in China, such as the OP 12 Land Degradation Partnership spearheaded by the ADB, a CBPF Partner.

¹⁶ As development of the CBPF proceeds, the CBPF Secretariat and CBDSC Secretariat will build a close working relationship.

CBD 2010 targets also will be instrumental in the design of the CBPF Results Framework indicator system.

44. Co-financing partners: Support from the GEF and the Government of Italy focuses on the CBPF. This Outcome is also supported by the CBDSC, WWF, TNC and by UNDP/ECBP parallel financing.

Outcome 2: Strengthened Planning System for Biodiversity Conservation, including Monitoring and Evaluation

45. Outputs under Outcome 2 include the following:

- Revision of the 1994 China BAP into a NBSAP (this Output is entirely financed by the GoC and UNDP/ECBP parallel funding);
- Systematic programme and technical tools (e.g. trainings, planning frameworks) for rolling out sectoral and provincial BSAPs;
- A system for monitoring implementation of the BSAPs and for coordinating information and information bases;
- National and provincial level information decision-making systems for biodiversity conservation planners and decision-makers (this Output is financed by the GoC, TNC, and funded in parallel by the UNDP/ECBP);
- BSAPs rolled out in at least two provinces and in at least two sectors.

46. This Outcome will build on ongoing work to revise the BAP (1994). Under this Outcome, the biodiversity community in China will work together to develop a more effective planning framework for biodiversity conservation. This framework will be integrated into the national planning and financial systems. In addition to this integration, this effective planning framework will be based on best practices internationally and relevant experience in China.

47. As the ECBP will be drawing to a close in 2010, the *Institutional Strengthening* project will have the opportunity to continue strengthening planning systems in China, especially on the level of NBSAP monitoring and expansion of BSAP implementation in other sectors and provinces. Moreover, the *Institutional Strengthening* project will be replicating lessons learnt and scaling up innovative technologies from ECBP field projects as mentioned in Box 2 of this document.

48. Co-financing partners: MEP and the CBDSC will also support Outcome 2. The international co-financer is WWF and this Outcome is funded in parallel by UNDP/ECBP.

Outcome 3: Biodiversity mainstreamed into national development plans and programmes.

49. Outputs under Outcome 3 will include the following:

- Pay full attention to biodiversity conservation and lessons learnt¹⁷ in five selected Development Priority Zones pilot provinces¹⁸;
- Biodiversity conservation is effectively integrated in the making and implementing process of Development Priority Zones plans at provincial or municipal level;
- Incorporating biodiversity into The National Twelfth Five Year Plan (2011-2015) based on methodology research, technical guidelines and extensive training.

¹⁷ The first two outputs are mostly co-financed by government as part of the baseline.

¹⁸ Considering the geographical feature of the DPZ Programme pilot provinces which is rich in biodiversity, this output will be focusing on five provinces including: Zhejiang, Yunnan, Xinjiang, Hubei, Liaoning.

- The special National Twelfth Five-Year Plans that contain targets and action plan for biodiversity conservation and for the reduction of biodiversity threat;
- Revised procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) that account for biodiversity. Activities under this Output are entirely financed by the GoC and funded in parallel by the UNDP/ECBP;
- A mechanism for increased public participation in biodiversity conservation and for raising the awareness of biodiversity amongst key decision makers. Activities under this Output are mostly financed by the GoC and funded in parallel by the UNDP/ECBP.

50. This Outcome will build on the ongoing initiative to develop DPZs and will demonstrate how, practically, biodiversity conservation can be mainstreamed into socio-economic planning in China. Through a series of initiatives to train, to raise awareness, to develop methodologies and guidelines, practical biodiversity mainstreaming tools will be developed. Next, and through the DPZ programme, the position of biodiversity conservation in socio-economic development planning will be enhanced.

51. Co-financing partners The key partners in this Outcome will be NDRC, MEP, WWF and TNC with parallel funding from UNDP/ECBP.

Outcome 4: Enabling Framework for Government and Market Based Payments for Environmental Services (PES)

52. Outputs under Outcome 4 will include the following:

- Draft national legislation on PES/Eco-compensation (this Output is mostly co-financed);
- Technical guidelines to support the development of PES schemes across China;
- A cadre of technical experts able to design PES schemes;
- A set of projects that pilot market-based and government financed PES (this Output is co-financed);

53. Under this Outcome, the project will build on the ongoing and planned work of national and international partners to implement pilot PES projects and to draft legislation and regulations. The project will develop the enabling capacity to ensure a broad uptake of PES, in particular market-based PES and PES with a strong focus on biodiversity conservation. It is also hoped that, as a result of this project, key national agencies such as MOF and National Peoples Congress will have a better understanding of biodiversity, and thus will be more committed to biodiversity conservation.

54. Co-financing partners The key partners in this Outcome will MOF, MEP, WWF and TNC, with parallel funding from UNDP/ECBP.

Outcome 5: Integration of biodiversity conservation into climate change adaptation policies and plans

55. Outputs under Outcome 5 will include the following:

- A mechanism to coordinate and share information amongst the national and international agencies that are working on adapting biodiversity conservation to climate change;
- An increased understanding of the impact of climate change on biodiversity (this will be mostly co-financed through ongoing government research projects);

- An improvement in the information available for biodiversity stakeholders, development stakeholders and the public regarding the impacts of climate change on biodiversity (this will be mostly co-financed through ongoing government monitoring projects);
 - Raised understanding and awareness amongst the public and key decision-makers. This will include the high-level National Climate Change Coordination Committee. One of the issues the project will increase awareness on is the economic case for investing in the maintenance of natural capital as an adaptation measure.
56. This Outcome will build on the ongoing work of many partners. First, it will ensure that the ongoing work is coordinated. Second, it will ensure that the data and understanding generated by ongoing work is channelled to the public and to policy makers, in turn ensuring there is a serious response to the threat of climate change to biodiversity conservation. A forum for dialogue and planning will be established amongst government agencies, institutes and NGOs. This will be used to develop specific useful tools for integrating biodiversity into ongoing processes to adapt to climate change.
57. Co-financing partners in this Outcome will be MEP and WWF with parallel funding from UNDP/ECBP.

Project Indicators, Risks and Assumptions

58. As previously mentioned in this document, the CBPF Results Framework has 27 results, each with indicators, targets and milestones. This project contributes to five of those results. Hence, the indicators in this project *roll-up* to the associated indicators in the overall CBPF Results Framework (see Table 3 in Section II for more information).

Indicators

Objective

- A composite index of changes in UNDP capacity development scorecard for planning, mainstreaming and partnership.
- Biodiversity conservation resources available from government and private sector.
- Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Objective 2.

Outcome 1: A Strengthened Coordination Mechanism at the Central Level

- The Index in the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for partnerships.
- Financial viability of the Secretariat for the Partnership.
- Existence of a common monitoring framework for CBPF partners.

Outcome 2: Strengthened Planning Systems for Biodiversity Conservation, including M&E

- The Index in the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for Planning.
- Extent of use of NBSAP in sectoral work.
- The number of approved provincial BAPs.

Outcome 3: Biodiversity Mainstreamed into National Development Plans and Programmes

- The Index in the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for mainstreaming.
- Biodiversity conservation mainstreaming in National and Provincial/Municipal DPZ Programmes and their related activities.

Outcome 4: Enabling Framework for Government and Market Based PES

- Amount of funding available for biodiversity conservation from all types of market-based PES schemes.
- PES Guidelines being used across sectors.

Outcome 5: Integration of Biodiversity Conservation into Climate Change Adaptation Policies and Plans

- The adaptation of national nature conservation policies and plans to the impacts of climate change.
- Incorporation of biodiversity into provincial sectoral adaptation to climate change.

Risks and Assumptions

59. Key assumptions are as follows:

- The Chinese economy continues to grow;
- Institutional reform in the Chinese administration is smooth and does not hinder biodiversity conservation;
- The ongoing process of progressive reforms to governance, rule of law and public participation continues;
- Environmental protection remains a priority of the Chinese national government;
- The international community remains committed to conserving biodiversity and supporting China in its efforts to conserve biodiversity.

60. Specific risks associated with this project are as follows:

61. *A disconnect between national policy and local implementation constrains project impact.* This is considered medium. The project focus is largely on national policy and institutional strengthening, but several project activities focus on the sub-national level and address vertical linkages. In addition, several CBPF demonstration projects are planned/initiated¹⁹, which will facilitate the strengthening of communications between local and higher levels.
62. *The dispersed responsibilities for biodiversity conservation across many government agencies at all levels frustrate efforts to increase synergies and coordination.* This is considered medium. It is expected that the multi-stakeholder coordination process of the project will help clarify overlaps and gaps in responsibilities and contribute to a longer-term institutional responsibilities.
63. *Poor buy-in by other line ministries and agencies to mainstreaming biodiversity conservation limits project impact.* This is considered medium. The mitigation strategy rests on three pillars: (i) during preparation of the partnership, emphasis was placed on the benefits that this approach brings to all members, and its ‘win-win’ nature; (ii) the project strategy is designed to move ahead on several fronts - when tensions cause difficulties on one front, progress on other fronts will be possible, and (iii) the project will recruit high-quality, independent staff to work on planning and communications. These staff will be specifically tasked with further strengthening the partnership.
64. *Market-based PES does not develop despite the development of regulations and guidelines.* This is considered medium. There are currently several attempts to promote market-based PES in China. However, considerable work will be required to assess the sustainability and wide replicability of such approaches nationally. This project will not test any PES, but will help to develop guidelines, using existing experiments as its ‘tests’.

¹⁹ For example the CBPF Huaihe River Basin project – see below.

65. Details of the assumptions for each Outcome are provided in the Monitoring Framework (Table 4, Section II).

Incremental Reasoning and Expected Global, National and Local Benefits

66. Under a business-as-usual scenario, biodiversity conservation in China will continue to be hindered by a range of critical barriers, including inadequate coordination and collaboration between different biodiversity programmes and the absence of mechanisms to mainstream conservation into national economic and sectoral planning. GEF investments in China would continue to be programmed as individual projects addressing specific spatial or sectoral issues, with limited overall impact. GEF biodiversity investments in China will also continue to face systemic policy barriers nationally, which individual sectoral or sub-national projects cannot effectively address.

67. The alternative scenario planned under the CBPF leverages GEF financing to catalyse a strategic national programme to mainstream biodiversity conservation priorities into a range of national development planning processes, across the protected area system as well as in different production sectors and landscapes. In the baseline, natural resource management in China will focus on maximising the provision of ecological products and services, without effectively addressing the conservation of globally significant biodiversity. The proposed alternative ensures that present and future GEF investments in China achieve greater catalytic impact and reach, and help to institutionalise the programming of GEF investments within the Government development framework.

68. The longer-term global environmental benefits, through the CBPF are projected as follows:

- At least 10 percent of the total hectares of each major habitat type, as indicated on global priority lists, is covered by protected areas and 20 percent managed as Ecological Function Conservation Areas²⁰;
- At least 30 percent of protected areas are linked by managed corridors;
- The population of a number of key species threatened by hunting, including globally threatened species, is stabilized;
- A 40 percent increase in the habitats for globally threatened species are covered by the nature reserve system;
- A 25 percent increase of tropical rain forest and monsoon rain forest protected under nature reserves in Hainan and Yunnan provinces (which are globally important habitats harbouring several globally important species).

69. These achievements will be largely stimulated with the institutional strengthening and capacity development that this project is proposing to undertake. Hence, this project contributes directly to those global benefits.

70. This project will also yield national benefits. The project focuses on the institutional and policy framework for biodiversity conservation. By strengthening that framework, it will contribute to the overall institutional and policy framework for nature resource management, and therefore contribute to socio-economic and sectoral development. Specifically, the project has been designed to strengthen the conceptual and operational links between biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation, and should therefore contribute to the overall poverty alleviation in China.

Country Ownership: Country Eligibility and Country Drivenness

²⁰ A planning tool under development by MEP and complementary to DPZ.

71. China ratified the CBD on 5th January 1993 and is eligible for technical support from UNDP.
72. The National Operational Focal Point endorsed this project by letter dated 24 August 2007.
73. The CBPF is the Chinese strategic approach to biodiversity conservation. It is based on an important and ongoing dialogue between the Chinese government agencies and the international partners. This project is designed to be fully in line with the CBPF, and is a direct product of the dialogue to prepare the CBPF. It is therefore fully in line with Chinese priorities. The dialogue to prepare the CBPF involved other partners, including NGOs and private sector.

Sustainability

74. The Outcomes of this project are at the institutional and policy level. Once established and functioning, they do not need significant finances to maintain. They require commitment by the partners. The indicators identified for the Outcomes indicate this commitment and so indicate the sustainability. In addition, many of the Outputs relate to the institutionalizing of the project results, through legislation, institutional changes or financial commitments. These are clear indicators of sustainability.
75. The CBPF is a permanent mechanism that will continue after this project, including its Partner Coordination Group. A financially sustainable Secretariat will be established through this project. The CBPF will continue as the main programming vehicle after the project, and it will therefore assure the sustainability of the project's outcomes and impacts.

Replicability

76. The CBPF is a partnership and framework for action. It includes a knowledge management and lesson learning mechanism. Notably, the functions of the PCG and its planned Secretariat include lesson learning and dissemination. In fact, the CBPF is a mechanism for replication. Hence, any lessons learnt through this project will be replicated appropriately by CBPF. Most key biodiversity stakeholders are already involved in these mechanisms, and it is likely that more will join over time. The Partnership is supported through Outcome 1, accordingly, the majority of the budget for Outcome 1 can be considered directly allocated to replicability.
77. China is a large country and the approach adopted in the project may be replicable at the sub-national level. Towards the middle of the project, the possibility of developing a similar approach (i.e. Partnership and Strategic Results Framework) at provincial level will be explored.
78. The partnership and programmatic approach to biodiversity conservation in China is unique. The lessons learnt will also be relevant to other countries seeking more effective and more efficient means to conserve biodiversity, and to all other countries seeking to allocate, utilise and monitor GEF resources more effectively.

PART III: Management Arrangements

79. The institutional arrangements for the project will form the foundation of the future CBPF programme organizational structure. These arrangements build upon the entities formed as part of the project's PDF-B preparatory phase.

Preparatory Phase (completed)

80. As shown in Figure 1 of this document, during the project's (PDF-B) preparatory phase (2006 – 2008), a Steering Committee, a Project Coordination Group, an International Partners Group, and Project Management Office (PMO) had been formed. The Project Coordination Group contained partners from the line ministries, and the International Partners Group contained partners from the INGOs and the intergovernmental and foreign governmental agencies.

Project Phase

81. The management arrangement for the *Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the CBPF* project will be in place during the project period (2009 – 2014) and will consist of a Project Steering Committee, a joint national-international Project Coordination Group, a PMO, and five teams dedicated to each Outcome.

82. MEP, as the national executing agency, will be responsible to the GoC for the overall success of the project and the efficient implementation of project activities. MEP will appoint a high-level official to be the project National Project Director (NPD). Likewise, UNDP, as the GEF agency, will be responsible to the GEF and the international community for the overall success of the project and the efficient implementation of project activities.

83. The Project Steering Committee will consist of representatives from the national line ministries at the level of Director General or Deputy Director General. The Steering Committee will be responsible for decision-making and for providing guidance to project activities and overall direction. The broader scope of the Steering Committee will bring further attention and support to the programme from within the Government.

84. The Project Coordination Group will consist of a two-tiered unit of the national and international agencies/organizations involved in this project; these are NDRC, MOF, MEP, MOA, SFA, SOA UNDP, EU, IMELS, Government of Norway, CI, WWF TNC and Shanshui Conservation Center. As shown on Figure 1 of this document, line ministries will participate on two levels: (i) as part of the Ministerial Working Group; and, (ii) as part of a larger, joint national-international Project Coordination Group²¹. This approach provides the line ministries the opportunity to discuss internal affairs before interacting directly with the international partners. It should be noted that the Project Coordination Group is the precursor to the eventual Partner Coordination Group (PCG) of the larger CBPF programme; given the innovation of the partnership idea, a gradual approach in communications and information exchange is warranted until further flexibility is built into the mechanism. Representatives from the line ministries of the Project Coordination Group/Ministerial Working Group will be at the level of Division Chief; representatives from the international agencies/organizations will be at least at the level of Senior Officer. Co-Chaired by MEP and UNDP, the Project Coordination Group will meet as a whole at least twice a year, and on an as-need basis, to review workplans, outputs, progress reports and to resolve any conflicts; the Ministerial Working Group will meet immediately before the larger Project Coordination Group meetings. The NPD will participate as part of the Ministerial Working Group and the national-international joint Project Coordination Group.

85. The PMO will be housed in the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO) of MEP. The PMO's tasks include drafting project workplans, designing project activities, procuring inputs, preparing project monitoring reports, daily coordination across Outcomes, and general project communications.

²¹ Note that the Ministerial Working Group will also involve other CBPF partnering ministries such as MLR and MOC, as necessary.

The PMO will be headed by the full-time National Project Manager (NPM) and staffed appropriately. UNDP will provide support services in recruiting and contracting the NPM.

86. Five teams of national and international partners will be formed for each of the project Outcomes. The PMO will designate the appropriate resources to manage, monitor, and oversee each team's progress. As also presented in paragraphs 40 – 57 of this document, each Outcome team will mainly consist of the following partners:

- Outcome Team 1 – CBDSC, MEP, UNDP/ECBP, IMELS
- Outcome Team 2 – CBDSC, MEP, UNDP/ECBP
- Outcome Team 3 – NDRC, MEP, UNDP/ECBP
- Outcome Team 4 – NDRC, MOF, MEP, UNDP/ECBP
- Outcome Team 5 – MEP, SFA, UNDP/ECBP

87. These teams will form the basis of the eventual five thematic working groups of the CBPF program phase. Outcome teams 1, 2, 4, and 5 will eventually form part of CBPF thematic working group 1 (*Improving Biodiversity Governance*), whereas Outcome team 3 will eventually form part of CBPF thematic working group 2 (*Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making*)²². This is further described in paragraph 90 below.

88. FECO will be responsible for administrative and financial management of the project's resources. That is, under the guidance of the CBDSC Secretariat, FECO will procure services, consultants and equipment, in line with the annual and quarterly workplans, and in line with standard executing arrangements for UNDP projects in China.

CBPF Programme

89. During the project's preparatory phase, MEP made great strides in bringing both national and international stakeholders together in an effort to begin the development of the CBPF. As described in Annex 1 of this document, the overall organizational structure of the CBPF consists of a Steering Committee, a Partner Coordination Group (PCG), an Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG), a Secretariat, and five thematic working groups²³. As shown in Figure 1 of this document, these entities are considered 'under construction'. MEP has gained momentum during the project's preparatory phase, but the final outcome of a working CBPF partnership in China using a common Results Framework and M&E system will take time and, hence is a major focus of the *Institutional Strengthening* project (Outcome 1).

90. The role of each body is explained in Annex 1 of this document; the formation of the thematic groups. The five thematic groups correspond to the CBPF's five themes as presented in paragraph 4 of this document. Although the PCG will meet bi-annually, it is envisaged that the thematic working groups will provide an opportunity for smaller groups of partners to plan activities such as project development and coordination, dissemination of lessons learnt, technology transfer, and replication of innovative approaches in a more continuous manner. As mentioned in paragraph 87 of this document, the *Institutional Strengthening* project provides the opportunity to pilot thematic working groups for CBPF Themes 1 and 2 as multiple partners will be jointly responsible for achieving the five project Outcomes that directly relate to these themes. CBPF's M&E framework will be reviewed and indicators and targets agreed amongst CBPF partners through the regular thematic working group

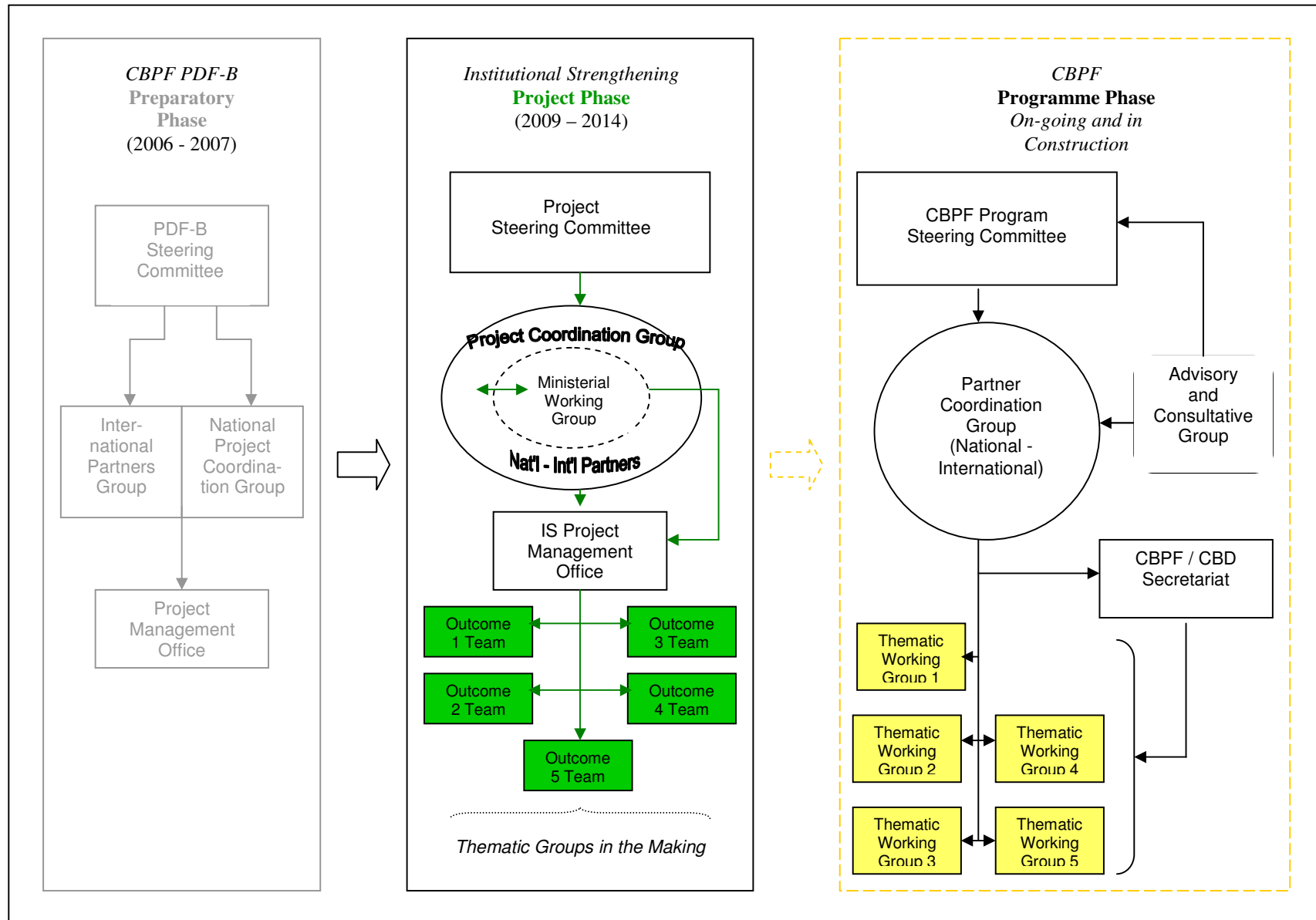
²² The five CBPF themes are introduced in paragraph 4 of this document and are elaborated on in Attachment 1 of this document.

²³ Thematic working groups not discussed in Attachment 1. See paragraph 90 of this document.

meetings. In addition, knowledge and experiences from different GEF projects under CBPF and donor projects will also be shared in such thematic groups.

91. Another output of the *Institutional Strengthening* project is the development of the CBPF Secretariat. It is envisaged that the *Institutional Strengthening* PMO itself will be broadened to eventually act as the long-term Secretariat. In order to achieve long-term sustainability, the Secretariat will coordinate activities and maintain strong ties with the existing CBDSC Secretariat located in MEP's Department of Nature Conservation. As the relationship strengthens between these two bodies, it may be more synergetic and consistent. To contribute to this effort, staff from the CBDSC Secretariat or from other line ministries may be seconded to the CBPF Secretariat to build working relationships.

Figure 1: Management Arrangements - Preparatory Phase, Project Phase, and Programme Phase



*Note that the CBD Steering Committee is the ultimate body in charge of advising project/programme activities.

Coordination with Other GEF Projects, Multilateral and Bilateral Donor Projects

92. Coordination with other GEF projects is relevant to the *Institutional Strengthening* project as well as the CBPF program at large.
93. This project provides support to CBDSC and MEP in the coordination with other internationally supported projects. Notably, close and active coordination will be developed with other GEF projects. This includes ongoing projects²⁴. The coordination is to include joint monitoring programmes and activities, joint knowledge management and lesson dissemination, joint outputs and joint activities where possible.
94. The Project *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin* (or *Huaihe* project), supported by MEP, local government and UNDP/GEF, is scheduled to start at the same time as this project. The *Huaihe* project has both national and local components. The PMO for national level activities will also be located in MEF-FECO and activities will be coordinated such as CBPF programme level M&E.
95. With support from The World Bank/GEF, the GoC is planning to improve the effectiveness of National Nature Reserve management through two local-based projects; these are: *Sustainable Management and Biodiversity Conservation of the Lake Aibi Basin* and *Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Conservation Project*. The process contains both the national component as well as two local components; the national and local components are interactive, and experience gained from local level can be disseminated by the national activities; likewise, initiatives on the central level can be piloted on local sites. The Institutional Strengthening project's PMO will explore coordination and joint activities between these projects, particularly with their national components. As both of these projects explore the use of PES, synergies will be developed with activities under Outcome 4.
96. In addition, this project will build on the experience of the Land Degradation programme (LDP) supported by GoC, GEF, ADB and other partners. Given the similar nature of CBPF and LDP, the possibility of sharing the LDP Project Steering Committee and CBPF PCG meetings will be explored. Coordination between the LDP and CBPF will be at institutional and programme levels. Moreover, this project will draw from the lessons learnt through the provincial pilot projects under the LDP, and will explore the possibility of joint activities at the provincial level.
97. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF logo should appear on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also accord proper acknowledgment to GEF. The UNDP logo should also be used properly.

PART IV: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

98. M&E activities for the *Institutional Strengthening* will be conducted at the project level; a long-term goal of the CBPF Secretariat is to develop a common M&E framework that will apply to all CBPF projects, including the *Huaihe* project (mentioned above).

²⁴ Including UNDP/GEF projects focusing on Wetlands Biodiversity, Marine Biodiversity and Agricultural Biodiversity.

99. Part of Outcome 1 of this project is to develop a comprehensive programme level CBPF M&E framework. The CBPF includes a results-oriented action framework, with 27 results. Each result has indicators of success. This project contributes to five of those results, and the indicators of success for this project therefore roll-up into the indicators for the five concerned results in the CBPF. In addition, the project has specific indicators to monitor its progress.
100. After project start-up, the PMO will include a staff member responsible for monitoring. Monitoring will be in line with standardised UNDP/GEF monitoring procedures.

Project Inception Workshop

101. Within 3 months of project signature, an Inception Workshop will be conducted with the full project team, relevant government counterparts, the UNDP Country Office (CO) and representation from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU), as well as UNDP-GEF headquarters as appropriate.
102. A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives, as well as finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the project's Strategic Results Framework (SRF) (Table 3). This will include reviewing the logframe (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise finalize the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.
103. Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop will be to: (i) introduce project staff with the UNDP-GEF expanded team which will support the project during its implementation, namely the CO and responsible Regional Coordinating Unit staff; (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP-CO and RCU staff *vis à vis* the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and M&E requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Project Report (APR), Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meetings, as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the Inception Workshop will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget rephasings.
104. The Inception Workshop will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

Monitoring responsibilities and events

105. A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related M&E activities.
106. Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the NPM based on the project's AWP and its indicators. The project team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or

difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

107. The project team will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project at the Inception Workshop, in consultation with partners, UNDP-CO and assisted by the UNDP-GEF RCU. Specific targets for the first year of project implementation, together with their means of verification will be developed at this workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the AWP. The local implementing agencies will also take part in the Inception Workshop in which a common vision of overall project goals will be established. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team.
108. Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will occur according to the schedules defined in the Inception Workshop and tentatively outlined in the indicative Impact Measurement Table at the end of this Section. The measurement of these will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions or through specific studies that are to form part of the projects activities or periodic sampling such as with sedimentation.
109. Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. Risks of administrative, environmental, financial, political, regulatory and other natures will be identified, analysed, management responses will be proposed, reviewed and agreed upon on a quarterly basis between the PMO, and UNDP CO. Issues in implementation such as changes will be highlighted for decision making by project PSC. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.
110. UNDP Country Offices and UNDP-GEF RCUs as appropriate, will conduct yearly visits to projects that have field sites, or more often based on an agreed upon schedule to be detailed in the project's Inception Report / AWP to assess first hand project progress. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CO and circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team, the Project Coordination Group members, and UNDP-GEF.
111. Annual Monitoring will occur through the Steering Committee Review. This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to Steering Committee Review at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of full implementation. The project proponent will prepare an APR and submit it to UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the Steering Committee Review for review and comments.
112. The APR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the Steering Committee Review meeting. The project proponent will present the APR to the Steering Committee Review, highlighting pending risks and issues with suggested management responses for the decision of the Steering Committee Review participants. The project proponent also informs the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project component may also be conducted if necessary.
113. The Steering Committee has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met. Benchmarks will be developed at the Inception Workshop, based on delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

114. The Terminal Steering Committee Review is held in the last month of project operations. The project proponent is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to UNDP-CO and RCU. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the Terminal Steering Committee Review in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the Terminal Steering Committee Review. The Terminal Steering Committee Review considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation of formulation.

Project Monitoring and Reporting

115. The NPM in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and *submission* of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process. Items (a) through (f) are mandatory and strictly related to monitoring, while (g) through (h) have a broader function and the frequency and nature is project specific to be defined throughout implementation.

(a) Inception Report

116. A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. It will include a detailed First Year/ AWP divided in quarterly time-frames detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-CO or the RCU or consultants, as well as timeframes for meetings of the project's decision making structures. The Report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared based on the AWP, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to measure project performance during the targeted 12 months period.

117. The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.

118. When finalized the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the Inception Report, the UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF's RCU will review the document.

(b) Annual Project Report (APR)

119. The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's CO central oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to the CO and provides input to the country office reporting process and the Results-oriented Annual Report (ROAR), as well as forming a key input to the Steering Committee Review. An APR will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the Terminal Steering Committee Review, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's AWP and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work.

120. The format of the APR is flexible but should include the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results
- AWP, CAE and other expenditure reports (ERP generated)
- Lessons learned
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress

(c) Project Implementation Review (PIR)

121. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and it offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. Once the project has been under implementation for a year, a Project Implementation Report must be completed by the CO together with the project. The PIR can be prepared any time during the year (July-June) and ideally prior to the Steering Committee Review. The PIR should then be discussed in the Steering Committee Review so that the result would be a PIR that has been agreed upon by the project, the executing agency, UNDP CO and the concerned RC.
122. The individual PIRs are collected, reviewed and analysed by the RCU prior to sending them to the focal area clusters at the UNDP/GEF headquarters. The focal area clusters supported by the UNDP/GEF M&E Unit analyse the PIRs by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. The TAs and PTAs play a key role in this consolidating analysis.
123. The focal area PIRs are then discussed in the GEF Interagency Focal Area Task Forces in or around November each year and consolidated reports by focal area are collated by the GEF Independent M&E Unit based on the Task Force findings.
124. The GEF M&E Unit provides the scope and content of the PIR. In light of the similarities of both APR and PIR, UNDP/GEF has prepared a harmonized format for reference.

(d) Quarterly Progress Reports

125. Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team.

(e) Periodic Thematic Reports

126. As and when called for by UNDP, UNDP-GEF or the Implementing Partner, the project team will prepare Specific Thematic Reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a Thematic Report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNDP and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learnt exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered. UNDP is requested to minimize its requests for Thematic Reports, and when such are necessary will allow reasonable timeframes for their preparation by the project team.

(f) Project Terminal Report

127. During the last three months of the project, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the

Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

(g) Technical Reports

128. Technical Reports are detailed documents covering specific areas of analysis or scientific specializations within the overall project. As part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent APRs. Technical Reports may also be prepared by external consultants and should be comprehensive, specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels.

(h) Project Publications (project specific- optional)

129. Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific or informational texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. These publications can be based on Technical Reports, depending upon the relevance, scientific worth, etc. of these Reports, or may be summaries or compilations of a series of Technical Reports and other research. The project team will determine if any of the Technical Reports merit formal publication, and will also (in consultation with UNDP, the government and other relevant stakeholder groups) plan and produce these Publications in a consistent and recognizable format. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

Independent Evaluation

130. The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:

(i) Mid-term Evaluation

131. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the RCU and UNDP-GEF.

(ii) Final Evaluation

132. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal Steering Committee Review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the RCU and UNDP-GEF.

Table 1: Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Workplan and Corresponding Budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding programme team Staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Coordinator ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP GEF 	\$40,000	Within first two months of programme start up
Inception Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme Team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ Consultants as needed 	\$10,000	Immediately following Inception Workshop
Measurement of Means of Verification for Programme Purpose Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Project Director will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop. Indicative cost \$30,000 (total)	Start, mid and end of programme
Measurement of Means of Verification for Programme Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by UNDP-CO ▪ Measurements by field officers and local IAs 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation. Indicative cost \$50,000 (total)	Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
APR and PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Project Director ▪ UNDP-CO ▪ UNDP-GEF 	\$12,000 (translation and distribution)	Annually
Steering Committee Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Project Director 	\$60,000 (over five years)	Following Programme Inception Workshop and subsequently at least once a year, upon receipt of APR
Partner Coordination Group Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Project Director ▪ Team Leader, UNDP China 	\$32,000	At least twice a year
Periodic status reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Project Director 	\$ 6,000 (translation)	To be determined by Programme team and UNDP CO

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding programme team Staff time</i>	Time frame
Technical reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Project Director ▪ Hired consultants as needed 	\$25,000	To be determined by Programme Team and UNDP-CO
Mid-term External Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Project Director ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	\$25,000	At the mid-point of programme implementation.
Final External Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Project Director ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	\$40,000	At the end of programme implementation
Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Project Director ▪ External Consultant 	\$10,000	At least one month before the end of the programme
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Project Director ▪ PMO 	40,000 (average \$8,000 per year)	Yearly
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PMO 	\$175,000	Ongoing
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ External Consultant 	\$25,000 (average 5,000 per year)	Yearly
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Country Office ▪ National Project Director ▪ Government representatives 	\$75,000 (average one visit \$15,000 per year)	Yearly
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST			
<i>Excluding programme team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 655,000	

Table 2: Impact Measurement Indicators

Key Impact Indicator	Target (Year 4)	Means of Verification	Sampling frequency	Location
Capacity Development Composite Index	The overall value will have increased from 17 to 31.	Project Records	annual	PMO
Financing status of partnership secretariat	Fully sustainable, with at least four full-time professional staff and operating budget.	MEP records	annual	MEP
Existence of single Monitoring framework for partners	At least 6 partners using the same framework	MEP records	annual	MEP
Approval of provincial BAPs	At least 2, in line with project developed guidelines.	MEP records	annual	MEP
Amount of funding	At least double the 2006 figure (to	MEP/MOF	annual	MEP/MOF

Key Impact Indicator	Target (Year 4)	Means of Verification	Sampling frequency	Location
generated by market-based PES schemes	be determined)	records		
Incorporation of BD into provincial sectoral adaptation to climate change	By 2012, sectoral policies and plans in several province explicitly incorporate measures to increase the effectiveness of BD conservation by adapting to the impacts of CC	MEP/NDRC records	Annual	MEP/NDRC

Audit arrangements

133. The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by a special and certified audit firm. UNDP will be responsible for making audit arrangements for the project in communication with the Project Implementing Partner. UNDP and the project Implementing Partner will provide audit management responses and the Project Manager and project support team will address audit recommendations. As a part of its oversight function, UNDP will conduct audit spot checks at least two times a year

PART V: Legal Context

134. This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the GoC and the UNDP, signed by the parties 29 June 1979. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government co-operating agency described in that Agreement.

135. The UNDP Resident Representative in Beijing is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto by the UNDP-GEF Unit and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- d) Inclusion of additional annexes only as set out here in this Project Document

SECTION II: Strategic Results Framework and GEF Increment

Part I: Incremental Cost Matrix

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Incremental costs (A-B)
Global Benefits	<p>1. Under a business-as-usual scenario, global biodiversity from China will continue to be lost and degraded. Efforts to prioritize global conservation values and to target adequate resources to such areas will be hindered by a range of critical barriers, including inadequate coordination and collaboration between different biodiversity programmes and institutions. China's global "footprint" on global biodiversity may not be well recognized or internalized by policy makers and the general public. Under the baseline, natural resource management in China will focus on maximising the provision of ecological products and services, without effectively addressing the conservation of globally significant biodiversity. GEF investments in China would continue to be programmed as individual projects addressing specific spatial or sectoral issues, with limited overall impact.</p> <p>2. Different national and international stakeholders will continue their efforts on promoting conservation, without necessarily focusing on maximizing global</p>	<p>1. Under the proposed alternative, the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (CBPF) will be fully operationalized as a long-term multi-partner (government and non-government), results-oriented approach to conserving its globally important biodiversity. This project will directly contribute to the implementation of the CBPF and meeting the targets therein. Hence, this project will directly contribute to removing the threats to biodiversity, and overcoming critical policy, planning, institutional and financial barriers to conservation.</p> <p>2. The CBPF is a new approach that aims to coordinate the actions of all stakeholders - line agencies, investors, national institutions, provincial and local government decision-makers, biodiversity managers, communities, international partners and NGOs. This new approach is more strategic - focusing on achieving a coherent set of results and on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the socio-economic development process. This new approach also recognizes that previous actions have not adequately changed the incentive framework at local levels – and consequently most local level decisions related to development or natural resources use do not take account of biodiversity.</p> <p>3. Under the alternative scenario, GEF financing will be used to catalyse a strategic national programme to mainstream</p>	<p>1. Maintenance of global biodiversity values, including the share of ecosystems services benefits that accrue to the global community. Reduced risks of loss of globally threatened and endemic species and habitats. Continued global existence values and global options values to sustainably utilize and benefit from biodiversity maintained. Lessons of wider international relevance identified and disseminated.</p>

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Incremental costs (A-B)
	<p>biodiversity values and without adequate learning from each other. Collaboration between different institutions could continue to be ad-hoc and not geared towards achieving common goals. The systematic lessons learning and monitoring of progress towards agreed goals – such as on promotion of the payment for environmental services - will be hindered by lack of coordination. Under the baseline, absence of agreed mechanisms to mainstream conservation into national economic and sectoral planning may continue and the synergies between climate change adaptation plans and biodiversity conservation may not be fully realized.</p> <p>3. International support to China’s global biodiversity conservation – such as through the GEF will also continue to face systemic policy barriers nationally, which individual sectoral or sub-national projects cannot effectively address. The resource utilization will not be cost-effective and would not leverage significant support from other stakeholders.</p>	<p>biodiversity conservation priorities into a range of national development planning processes, across the protected area system as well as in different production sectors and landscapes. The proposed alternative ensures that present and future GEF investments in China achieve greater catalytic impact and reach, and help to institutionalise the programming of GEF investments within the Government development framework. This new programmatic approach to conserving biodiversity will also yield important lessons learnt for similar efforts internationally for biodiversity conservation.</p>	
<p>Local/National Benefits</p>	<p>Biodiversity of national importance continue to be lost, degraded and misutilised. Knowledge and importance of these and institutional set up for</p>	<p>Though the proposed project, China’s biodiversity of national importance will be better understood and managed better. Knowledge and importance of these will also be increased and institutional coordination</p>	<p>Loss of direct and indirect national benefits prevented and on and off-site biodiversity values maintained. Enhanced sustainable income, subsistence and employment opportunities for local communities living</p>

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Incremental costs (A-B)
	their management continue to be uncoordinated. In the baseline, Chinese agencies are expected to focus on local and national benefits, in terms of poverty alleviation, sectoral development and environmental protection.	mechanisms established will benefit conservation efforts and, local livelihoods and national economic development. By strengthening that framework, it will contribute to the overall institutional and policy framework for nature resource management, and therefore contribute to socio-economic and sectoral development. Specifically, the project has been designed to strengthen the conceptual and operational links between biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation, and should therefore contribute to the overall poverty alleviation in China.	near or inside globally important biodiversity areas, and significant contribution to sustainable economic development opportunities from biodiversity based developments.
Outcome 1: Strengthened Coordination Mechanisms at the Central Level for Biodiversity Conservation	GoC-MEP: \$5,000,000	GoC-MEP: \$10,080,000 GEF: \$1,299,000 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$100,000 Gov't of Italy: \$180,000 WWF: \$100,000 TNC: \$250,000 Sub: 12,009,000	GEF: \$1,299,000 GoC-MEP: \$5,080,000 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$100,000 Gov't of Italy: \$180,000 WWF: \$100,000 TNC: \$250,000 Sub: 7,009,000
Outcome 2: Strengthened Planning System for Biodiversity Conservation, including Monitoring and Evaluation	GoC-MEP: \$ 500,000	GoC-MEP: \$1080,000 GEF: \$577,200 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$500,000 WWF: \$300,000 Sub: 2,457,200	GoC-MEP: \$580,000 GEF: \$577,200 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$500,000 WWF: \$300,000 Sub: 1,957,200
Outcome 3: Biodiversity mainstreamed into national development plans and programmes.	GoC: \$1,000,000	GoC-MEP: \$1,500,000 GEF: \$880,000 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$2,000,000 WWF: \$200,000 TNC: \$1,010,000 Sub: 5,590,000	GoC-MEP: \$500,000 GEF: \$880,000 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$2,000,000 WWF: \$200,000 TNC: \$1,010,000 Sub: 4,590,000

Cost/Benefit	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Incremental costs (A-B)
Outcome 4: Enabling Framework for Government and Market Based Payments for Environmental Services (PES)	GoC - MEP: \$ 20,000	GoC-MEP: \$1,680,000 GEF: \$822,400 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$2,000,000 WWF: \$500,000 TNC: \$200,000 Sub: 5,202,400	GoC-MEP: \$1,660,000 GEF: \$822,400 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$2,000,000 WWF: \$500,000 TNC: \$200,000 Sub: 5,182,400
Outcome 5: Integration of biodiversity conservation into climate change adaptation polices and plans	GoC-MEP: \$ 200,000	GoC-MEP: \$980,000 GEF: \$511,400 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$1,400,000 WWF: \$500,000 Sub: 3,391,400	GoC-MEP: \$780,000 GEF: \$511,400 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$1,400,000 WWF: \$500,000 Sub: 3,191,400
Project Management	GoC-MEP: \$0	GoC-MEP: \$400,000 GEF: \$450,000 Sub: \$850,000	GoC-MEP: \$400,000 GEF: \$450,000 Sub: \$850,000
Cost Totals	\$6,720,000	GoC: \$ 15,720,000 GEF: \$4,540,000 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$6,000,000 TNC: \$1,460,000 WWF: \$1,600,000 Gov't of Italy: \$180,000 Total: \$ 29,500,000	GoC: \$9,000,000 GEF: \$4,540,000 UNDP/ECBP parallel funding: \$6,000,000 TNC: \$1,460,000 WWF: \$1,600,000 Gov't of Italy: \$180,000 Total: \$22,780,000

Part II: The Strategic Results Framework

Table 3: The Strategic Results Framework

Table 3 also indicates how the *Institutional Strengthening* project fits into the CBPF Results Framework.

Project Goal: The Overall Goal of the CBPF is to significantly reduce biodiversity loss in China as a contribution to sustainable development.

Project Objective	Indicator	Target
The development of the national policy and institutional framework, bringing it closer to international best practices.	<p>1. A composite index of changes in UNDP capacity development scorecard for planning, mainstreaming and partnership²⁵.</p> <p>2. Biodiversity conservation resources available from government and private sector.</p> <p>3. Tracking Tool for GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Strategic Priority Two</p>	<p>1. Total score on scorecard has increased from 17 to 31.</p> <p>2. Increase by 100 % from 2006 figure.</p> <p>3. To be determined.</p>

Project Outcome	Concerned CBPF Result and Indicator	Project Outputs	Outcome Indicators ²⁶	Target
1 Strengthened Coordination Mechanisms at the Central Level for Biodiversity Conservation.	<p>Result 9: Effective Biodiversity Partnership</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>9.1 A single reporting framework is used by at least 6 CBPF Partners.</p> <p>9.4 The Secretariat of the Partner Committee is entirely financed by co-financing.</p>	<p>1.1 An Effective CBDSC and Secretariat (100% co-financed).</p> <p>1.2 An effective an agreed Mechanism for the operations of the CBPF Steering Committee and the Partner Coordination Group (PCG);</p> <p>1.3 CBPF Results Framework strengthened and mainstreamed into work plans of the main partners (MEP, MOF, NDRC, and international partners)</p> <p>1.4 An effective Secretariat for the PCG</p> <p>1.5 A strong and sustainable Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG)</p> <p>1.6 Tools to encourage information-sharing between partners (e.g., mapping of CBPF partners on-going biodiversity projects; mapping of biodiversity policy</p>	<p>1. The Index in the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for <i>partnerships</i>.</p> <p>2. Financial viability of the Secretariat for the Partnership. (CBPF Indicator: 9.4).</p> <p>3. Existence of a common monitoring framework for CBPF partners (CBPF Indicator: 9.1).</p>	<p>1. Total score on UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for <i>partnerships</i> has increased from 4 to 8.</p> <p>2. Secretariat has at least four full staff, with full resources and operating budget. At least 4 partners contribute to the budget.</p> <p>3. GEF and MOF and at least four other partners accept and are using consolidated monitoring system.</p>

²⁵ This scorecard, which has three components (planning, mainstreaming and partnerships) is included below.

²⁶ Where appropriate, the correlated CBPF indicator is noted.

Project Outcome	Concerned CBPF Result and Indicator	Project Outputs	Outcome Indicators ²⁶	Target
		in China, especially for CBPF national partners; related information-sharing with other CBPF partners on these topics).		
2 Strengthened Planning System for Biodiversity Conservation, including M&E	<p>Result 1: The national legal and policy system for biodiversity conservation is effective</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1 Feedback from key stakeholders indicates progress in key governance areas such as political support, institutional, legal and regulatory structures, financial resources for conservation and participation in decision-making</p> <p>1.2 NBSAP is adequately financed and at least 80% of targets are being met.</p> <p>1.3 Five Provincial and twenty County BAPs approved.</p>	<p>2.1 Revision of the 1994 National Biodiversity Action Plan to a National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) (100% co-financed).</p> <p>2.2 Systematic programme and technical tools (e.g. workshops, planning frameworks to develop BSAPs in sectors and provinces).</p> <p>2.3 A system for monitoring BSAP implementation and coordinating information management.</p> <p>2.4 National and provincial level information decision-making systems for biodiversity conservation planners and decision-makers. This Output is entirely financed by the TNC and Government of China.</p> <p>2.5 BSAP Programme rolled out in at least two provinces and two sectors.</p>	<p>1. The Index in the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for <i>planning</i> (CBPF Indicator: 1.1).</p> <p>2. Extent of use of NBSAP in sectoral work (CBPF Indicator: 1.2).</p> <p>3. The number of approved provincial BSAPs (CBPF Indicator: 1.3).</p>	<p>1. Total score on scorecard for 'planning' has increased from 7 to 14.</p> <p>2. From 2010 onwards, MOA, SFA, Chinese Academy of Sciences, SoA and MEP all include initiatives in their annual work plans that explicitly address priority actions identified in the NBSAP</p> <p>3. By the end of the project, at least 3 provinces have prepared BAPs, in line with agreed national standards and guidelines, supported by budget allocations.</p>
3 Biodiversity mainstreamed into national development plans and programmes.	Result 10: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are mainstreamed into national development plans	3.1 Pay full attention to biodiversity conservation and lessons learnt in 5 selected Development Priority Zones pilot provinces ²⁷ ;	1. The Index in the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for <i>mainstreaming</i> .	1. Total score on scorecard for mainstreaming has increased from 6 to 9.

²⁷ GEF will support the integration of BD into the process to roll out the DPZ, first in 8 pilot provinces, then in all provinces. Hence Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 are mostly co-financed by government.

Project Outcome	Concerned CBPF Result and Indicator	Project Outputs	Outcome Indicators ²⁶	Target
	<p>Indicators: 10.1 The 12th Five-year national socio-economic development plan includes a quantitative target for biodiversity.</p>	<p>3.2 Biodiversity conservation is effectively integrated in the making and implementing process of Development Priority Zones plans at provincial or municipal level;</p> <p>3.3 Incorporating biodiversity into The National Twelfth Five Year Plan (2011-2015).</p> <p>3.4 The special National Twelfth Five-Year Plans that contain targets and action plan for biodiversity conservation and for the reduction of biodiversity threat;</p> <p>3.5 Revised EIA and SEA procedures that account for biodiversity (100% co-financed).</p> <p>3.6 Public participation mechanism established, and awareness of key groups of decision-makers is raised (100% co-financed).</p>	<p>2. The proportion that biodiversity conservation included in the provincial Development Priority Zones plans.</p>	<p>2. 2/3 of provincial Development Priority Zones plans refer to biodiversity conservation.</p>
<p>4 Enabling Framework for Government and Market Based Payments for Environmental Services</p>	<p>Result 4: Financial flows to biodiversity conservation increase over current baseline</p> <p>Indicators: 4.1 National budget allocation to biodiversity has increased by 100% from 500 million RMB in 2006.</p> <p>4.2 Non-governmental and private investment to biodiversity increases by 100%</p>	<p>4.1 National legislation on PES/Eco-compensation.</p> <p>4.2 Technical PES guidelines.</p> <p>4.3 A strong technical cadre of experts on PES.</p> <p>4.4 A set of projects piloting market-based and government financed PES.</p>	<p>1. Amount of funding available for BD conservation from all types of market-based PES schemes (CBPF Indicator: 4.2).</p> <p>2. Guidelines being used across sectors.</p>	<p>1. Every year the total amount of funding available for BD conservation through market-based PES increases, and by the end of the project this figure is at least twice the baseline value</p> <p>2. Evidence that at least 10 PES across China, in at least 2 sectors, are being established in line with the Guidelines.</p>

Project Outcome	Concerned CBPF Result and Indicator	Project Outputs	Outcome Indicators ²⁶	Target
	from 2006 level			
5 Integration of biodiversity conservation into climate change adaptation policies and plans	<p>Result 8: Biodiversity conservation adapted to climate change.</p> <p>Indicator: 8.1 Management and adaptation plans are piloted for 8 priority areas and 8 priority species</p>	<p>5.1 Coordination and information sharing mechanisms amongst national and international agencies working on adapting biodiversity conservation to climate change.</p> <p>5.2 An increased understanding of the impact of climate change on biodiversity (this information will be mostly generated by ongoing government research projects);</p> <p>5.3 Improved information available for biodiversity stakeholders, development community and the public of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity. This information will be generated by government and other monitoring projects.</p> <p>5.4 Understanding and awareness raised amongst the public and key decision-makers (including economic case for investing in the maintenance of natural capital as an adaptation measure)</p>	<p>1. The adaptation of national nature conservation policies and plans to the impacts of climate change (CBPF Indicator: 8.1).</p> <p>2. Incorporation of BD into provincial sectoral adaptation to climate change (CBPF Indicator: 8.1).</p>	<p>1. By 2012, national nature conservation policies and plans explicitly address adaptation to climate change</p> <p>2. By 2012, sectoral policies and plans in several provinces explicitly incorporate measures to increase the effectiveness of BD conservation by adapting to the impacts of CC</p>
Project Management		<p><u>Related Activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative and Managerial Activity (e.g., PMO staff, office supplies, publications, communications, website) • Monitoring and Evaluation • Reporting • Financial Audits 		

Table 4: The Monitoring Framework

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET AND BENCHMARKS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION AND FREQUENCY	ASSUMPTIONS
Goal: The Overall Goal of the CBPF is to significantly reduce biodiversity loss in China as a contribution to sustainable development.					
Objective: is the development of the national policy and institutional framework, bringing it closer to international best practices.	<p>1. A composite index of changes in UNDP capacity development scorecard for planning, mainstreaming and partnership.</p> <p>2. Biodiversity conservation resources available from government and private sector.</p>	<p>1. 17</p> <p>2. 500 million 25 million from private sector</p>	<p>1. Total score on scorecard has increased to 31</p> <p>2. 800 million 50 million from private sector and 3 billion from PES</p>	<p>1. Scorecard completed by key individuals (as in baseline)</p> <p>2. Annual monitoring of financial flows, including through PES schemes</p>	<p>Any institutional reform in the Chinese administration is smooth and does not hinder biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Ongoing progressive governance reforms, rule of law, community participation, continue.</p> <p>Time delays lead to loss of momentum and loss of unique opportunity.</p>
Outcome 1: A Strengthened CBDSC Mechanism and an Effective Biodiversity Partnership	<p>1. The Index in the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for partnerships.</p> <p>2. Financial viability of the Secretariat for the Partnership.</p> <p>3. Existence of a common monitoring framework for CBPF partners.</p>	<p>1. 4</p> <p>2. No Secretariat.</p> <p>3. Project monitoring system is developed by different ministries, but still independent from each other.</p>	<p>1. Total score on scorecard has increased to 8.</p> <p>2. Secretariat has at least four full staff, with full resources and operating budget. At least 4 partners contribute to the budget.</p> <p>3. GEF and MOF and at least four other partners accept and are using consolidated monitoring system.</p>	<p>1. Scorecard completed by key individuals (as in baseline)</p> <p>2. Project records.</p> <p>3. Secretariat records.</p>	<p>These tensions and tendencies associated with changing mandates and responsibilities do not make it difficult for agencies to cooperate, to develop joint approaches and to share information.</p> <p>Institutional reform inside the Chinese administration does not lead to confusion and delays.</p>

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET AND BENCHMARKS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION AND FREQUENCY	ASSUMPTIONS
Outcome 2: An Effective Planning Framework for Biodiversity Conservation	<p>1. The Index in the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for Planning.</p> <p>2. Extent of use of NBSAP in sectoral work.</p> <p>3. The number of approved provincial BAPs.</p>	<p>1. 7</p> <p>2. NBSAP is not used as guidance in preparing all sectoral work plans</p> <p>3. Only 1 province has prepared a BAP, with no national standard.</p>	<p>1. 14</p> <p>2. From 2010 onwards, MOA, SFA, SOA and the Nature Conservation Department of MEP all include initiatives in their annual work plans that explicitly address priority actions identified in the NBSAP</p> <p>3. By the end of the project, at least 3 provinces have prepared BAPs, in line with agreed national standards and guidelines, supported by budget allocations.</p>	<p>1. Scorecard completed by key individuals (as in baseline)</p> <p>2. Sectoral agency annual work plans.</p> <p>3. Project reports, provincial BAPs and provincial budget documents</p>	<p>Environmental protection remains a priority of the Chinese national government.</p> <p>Institutional reform inside the Chinese administration does not lead to confusion and delays.</p>
Outcome 3: The effective mainstreaming of biodiversity into key socio-economic plans and planning processes is demonstrated	<p>1. The Index in the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard for mainstreaming.</p> <p>2. Biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed in DPZ plans.</p>	<p>1. 6</p> <p>2. Biodiversity consideration including related technology skill and human resources is still inadequate in current DPZ planning.</p>	<p>1. 9</p> <p>2. Biodiversity conservation included in the provincial Development Priority Zones plans.</p>	<p>1. Scorecard completed by key individuals (as in baseline).</p> <p>2. BD guidelines and field surveys of implementation of the Development Priority Zoning Programme.</p>	<p>Environmental protection remains a priority of the Chinese national government.</p>
Outcome 4: Market-based PES is the fastest growing source of Finance for	<p>1. Amount of funding available for BD conservation from all</p>	<p>1. To be determined</p>	<p>1. Every year the total amount of funding available for BD</p>	<p>1. Annual monitoring of financial flows</p>	<p>Environmental protection remains a priority of the Chinese national</p>

RESULT	INDICATOR	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET AND BENCHMARKS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION AND FREQUENCY	ASSUMPTIONS
Biodiversity Conservation in China	types of market-based PES schemes. 2. 2. Guidelines being used across sectors.	2. Guidelines do not exist	conservation through market-based PES increases, and by the end of the project this figure is at least twice the baseline value 2. Evidence that at least 10 PES across China, in at least 2 sectors, are being established in line with the Guidelines	through PES schemes 2. Agency records.	government.
Outcome 5: Planners/decision makers in nature conservation and in a selected province are integrating BD into their adaptation to Climate Change policies and plans	1. The adaptation of national nature conservation policies and plans to the impacts of climate change. 2. Incorporation of BD into provincial sectoral adaptation to climate change.	1. National nature conservation policies and plans do not consider impacts of climate change 2. Provincial sectoral policies and plans do not incorporate measures to increase the effectiveness of BD conservation by adapting to the impacts of CC	1. By 2012, national nature conservation policies and plans explicitly address adaptation to climate change 2. By 2012, sectoral policies and plans in several provinces explicitly incorporate measures to increase the effectiveness of BD conservation by adapting to the impacts of CC	1. Policy and planning documents of the Nature Conservation Department of MEP 2. Sectoral policy and planning documents of the selected province	Time delays lead to loss of momentum and loss of unique opportunity.

Capacity Development Indicator Scorecard for the CBPF

The following indicator scorecard is based on the global capacity development indicator scorecard prepared by UNDP and used for monitoring and evaluating capacity development interventions. The scorecard has been modified in order to apply optimally to the CBPF.

The following scorecard should be distributed to at least 10 agencies/experts, representing national government, local government and non-government sector. The scorecard should be distributed annually. The agencies/experts should complete the scorecard and send to the PMO. Each year, the scorecard should be send to the *same* agencies/experts each year.

Strategic Area of Support	Capacity Level	Outcome	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)			
			Worst State (Score 0)	Marginal State (Score 1)	Satisfactory State (Score 2)	Best State (Score 3)
PLANNING						
1. PLANNING AND MONITORING	Systemic	The biodiversity conservation agenda is being effectively championed / driven forward	There is essentially no biodiversity conservation agenda	There are some persons or institutions actively pursuing a biodiversity conservation agenda but they have little effect or influence	There are a number of biodiversity conservation champions that drive the biodiversity conservation agenda, but more is needed	There are an adequate number of able "champions" and "leaders" effectively driving forwards a biodiversity conservation agenda
1. PLANNING AND MONITORING	Systemic	There is a strong and clear legal mandate for biodiversity conservation	There is no legal framework for biodiversity conservation	There is a partial legal framework for biodiversity conservation but it has many inadequacies	There is a reasonable legal framework for biodiversity conservation but it has a few weaknesses and gaps	There is a strong and clear legal mandate for biodiversity conservation

2902 CBPF Institutional Strengthening Project Document

Strategic Area of Support	Capacity Level	Outcome	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)			
1. PLANNING AND MONITORING	Institutional	There is an institution responsible for biodiversity conservation able to strategize and plan	Biodiversity conservation institutions have no plans or strategies	Biodiversity conservation institutions do have strategies and plans, but these are old and no longer up to date or were prepared in a totally top-down fashion	Biodiversity conservation institutions have some sort of mechanism to update their strategies and plans, but this is irregular or is done in a largely top-down fashion without proper consultation	Biodiversity conservation institutions have relevant strategies and plans that prepared with wide stakeholder participation and are regularly updated
1. PLANNING AND MONITORING	Institutional	Biodiversity conservation institutions have the information needed to do their work	Information is virtually lacking	Some information exists, but is of poor quality and of limited usefulness and difficult to access	Much information is readily available, mostly of good quality, but there remain some gaps both in quality and quantity	Adequate quantities of high quality up to date information for biodiversity conservation planning, management and monitoring is widely and easily available
1. PLANNING AND MONITORING	Systemic	Biodiversity conservation policy is continually reviewed and updated	There is no policy or it is old and not reviewed regularly	Policy is only reviewed at irregular intervals	Policy is reviewed regularly but not annually	National biodiversity conservation policy is reviewed annually
1. PLANNING AND MONITORING	Systemic	Society monitors the state of biodiversity conservation	There is no dialogue at all	There is some dialogue going on, but not in the wider public and restricted to specialized circles	There is a reasonably open public dialogue going on but certain issues remain taboo.	There is an open and transparent public dialogue about the state of the biodiversity conservation
5. Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn	Institutional	Institutions are highly adaptive, responding effectively and immediately to change	Institutions resist change	Institutions do change but only very slowly	Institutions tend to adapt in response to change but not always very effectively or with some delay	Institutions are highly adaptive, responding effectively and immediately to change

MAINSTREAMING

2902 CBPF Institutional Strengthening Project Document

Strategic Area of Support	Capacity Level	Outcome	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)			
2. MAINSTREAMING	Systemic	Sectoral agencies have adequate skills for biodiversity conservation planning and management	There is a general lack of planning and management skills	Some skills exist but in largely insufficient quantities to guarantee effective planning and management	Necessary skills for effective biodiversity conservation management and planning do exist but are stretched and not easily available	Adequate quantities of the full range of skills necessary for effective biodiversity conservation planning and management are easily available
2. MAINSTREAMING	Institutional	Biodiversity conservation institutions are effectively led	Biodiversity conservation institutions have a total lack of leadership	Biodiversity conservation institutions exist but leadership is weak and provides little guidance	Some biodiversity conservation institutions have reasonably strong leadership but there is still need for improvement	Biodiversity conservation institutions are effectively led
2. MAINSTREAMING	Institutional	Human resources are well qualified and motivated	Human resources are poorly qualified and unmotivated	Human resources qualification is spotty, with some well qualified, but many only poorly and in general unmotivated	HR in general reasonably qualified, but many lack in motivation, or those that are motivated are not sufficiently qualified.	Human resources are well qualified and motivated
2. MAINSTREAMING	Institutional	Biodiversity conservation institutions are able to adequately mobilize sufficient quantity of funding, human and material resources to effectively implement their mandate	Biodiversity conservation institutions typically are severely under-funded and have no capacity to mobilize sufficient resources	Biodiversity conservation institutions have some funding and are able to mobilize some human and material resources but not enough to effectively implement their mandate	Biodiversity conservation institutions have reasonable capacity to mobilize funding or other resources but not always in sufficient quantities for fully effective implementation of their mandate	Biodiversity conservation institutions are able to adequately mobilize sufficient quantity of funding, human and material resources to effectively implement their mandate

2902 CBPF Institutional Strengthening Project Document

Strategic Area of Support	Capacity Level	Outcome	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)			
2. MAINSTREAMING	Institutional	Biodiversity conservation institutions are highly transparent, fully audited, and publicly accountable	Biodiversity conservation institutions totally non-transparent, not being held accountable and not audited	Biodiversity conservation institutions are not transparent but are occasionally audited without being held publicly accountable	Biodiversity conservation institutions are regularly audited and there is a fair degree of public accountability but the system is not fully transparent	The Biodiversity conservation institutions are highly transparent, fully audited, and publicly accountable
2. MAINSTREAMING	Institutional	Line agencies have effective internal mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning related to biodiversity conservation	There are no mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting or learning	There are some mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning but they are limited and weak	Reasonable mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning are in place but are not as strong or comprehensive as they could be	Institutions have effective internal mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning

PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

3. PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	Systemic	Biodiversity conservation has the necessary political commitment	There is no political will at all, or worse, the prevailing political will runs counter to the interests of biodiversity conservation	Some political will exists, but is not strong enough to make a difference	Reasonable political will exists, but is not always strong enough to fully support biodiversity conservation	There are very high levels of political will to support biodiversity conservation
3. PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	Systemic	Biodiversity conservation has the public support it requires	The public has little interest in biodiversity conservation and there is no significant lobby for biodiversity conservation	There is limited support for biodiversity conservation	There is general public support for biodiversity conservation and there are various lobby groups such as environmental NGO's strongly pushing them	There is tremendous public support in the country for biodiversity conservation

2902 CBPF Institutional Strengthening Project Document

Strategic Area of Support	Capacity Level	Outcome	Outcome Indicators (Scorecard)			
3. PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	Institutional	Biodiversity conservation institutions are mission oriented	Institutional mission not defined	Institutional mission poorly defined and generally not known and internalized at all levels	Institutional mission well defined and internalized but not fully embraced	Institutional missions are fully internalized and embraced
3. PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	Institutional	Biodiversity conservation institutions can establish the partnerships needed to achieve their objectives	Biodiversity conservation institutions operate in isolation	Some partnerships in place but significant gaps and existing partnerships achieve little	Many partnerships in place with a wide range of agencies, NGOs etc, but there are some gaps, partnerships are not always effective and do not always enable efficient achievement of objectives	Biodiversity conservation institutions establish effective partnerships with other agencies and institutions, including provincial and local governments, NGO's and the private sector to enable achievement of objectives in an efficient and effective manner
3. PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	Systemic	Agencies concerned with biodiversity conservation have the information they need from other sectors to monitor possible impacts of their strategies and action plans on biodiversity conservation	Cross-sectoral information exchange is virtually lacking	Some cross-sectoral information exchange occurs, but is of poor quality, is of limited usefulness, or is very difficult to access	Much cross-sectoral information is easily available and mostly of good quality, but there remain some gaps in quality, coverage and availability	Agencies concerned with biodiversity conservation have the information they need from other sectors to monitor possible impacts of their strategies and action plans on biodiversity conservation

SECTION III: Total Budget , Workplan and Budget notes

Award ID:	00049069
Award Title:	PIMS 2902 China: Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (CBPF)
Business Unit:	CHN10
Project Title:	PIMS 2902 China: Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (CBPF)
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP), Ministry of Finance (MOF)

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget notes
OUTCOME 1: Strengthened Coordination Mechanisms at the Central Level for Biodiversity Conservation.		62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	12,800	32,000	32,000	32,000	19,200	128,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	35,800	89,500	89,500	89,500	53,700	358,000	2
				71400	Contractual services	34,700	86,750	86,750	86,750	52,050	347,000	3
				71600	Travel	14,400	36,000	36,000	36,000	2,1600	144,000	4
				74500	Miscellaneous	29,018	72,546	72,546	72,546	43,527	290,182	5
					sub-total	126,718.2	316,795.5	316,795.5	316,795.5	190,077.3	1,267,182	
OUTCOME 2: Strengthened Planning System for Biodiversity Conservation, including M&E	MEP	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	5,040	12,600	12,600	12,600	7,560	50,400	6
				71300	Local Consultants	10,800	27,000	27,000	27,000	16,200	108,000	7
				71400	Contractual services	22,500	56,250	56,250	56,250	33,750	225,000	8
				71600	Travel	13,000	32,500	32,500	32,500	19,500	130,000	9
				74500	Miscellaneous	6,380	15,950	15,950	15,950	9,570	63,800	10
					sub-total	57,720	144,300	144,300	144,300	86,580	577,200	

2902 CBPF Institutional Strengthening Project Document

OUTCOME 3: Biodiversity mainstreamed into national development plans and programmes.	MEP	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	8,400	21,000	21,000	21000	12,600	84,000	11
				71300	Local Consultants	14,200	35,500	35,500	35,500	21,300	142,000	12
				71400	Contractual services	32,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	48,000	320,000	13
				71600	Travel	18,700	46,750	46,750	46,750	28,050	187,000	14
				74500	Miscellaneous	14,700	36,750	36,750	36,750	22,050	147,000	15
					sub-total	88,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	132,000	880,000	
OUTCOME 4: Enabling Framework for Market-Based Payments for Environmental Services	MEP	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	5,040	12,600	12,600	12,600	7,560	50,400	16
				71300	Local Consultants	18,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	27,000	180,000	17
				71400	Contractual services	28,400	71,000	71,000	71,000	42,600	284,000	18
				71600	Travel	13,600	34,000	34,000	34,000	20,400	136,000	19
				74500	Miscellaneous	17,200	43,000	43,000	43,000	25,800	172,000	20
					sub-total	82,240	205,600	205,600	205,600	123,360	822,400	
OUTCOME 5: Integration of Biodiversity conservation into climate change adaptation polices and plans	MEP	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	5,040	12,600	12,600	12,600	7,560	50,400	21
				71300	Local Consultants	4,600	11,500	11,500	11,500	6,900	46,000	22
				71400	Contractual services	21,500	53,750	53,750	53,750	32,250	215,000	23
				71600	Travel	10,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	100,000	24
				74500	Miscellaneous	10,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	15,000	100,000	25
					sub-total	51,140	127,850	127,850	127,850	76,710	511,400	
Project Management	MEP	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	0	0	18,000	0	18,000	36,000	26
				71300	Local Consultants	56,400	56,400	56,400	56,400	56,400	282,000	27
				71400	Contractual services	0	0	0	0	0	0	
				71600	Travel	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	28

2902 CBPF Institutional Strengthening Project Document

				74500	Miscellaneous	21,400	21,400	21,400	21,400	21,400	107,000	29
					sub-total	82,800	82,800	100,800	82,800	100,800	450,000	

Please see budget notes below for more details.

Summary of Funds:²⁸

Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)
GEF	488,618.20	1,097,345.50	1,115,345.50	1,097,345.50	709,527.30	4,508,182.00
MEP in kind/cash	2,016,000.00	2,016,000.00	2,016,000.00	1,476,000.00	1,476,000.00	9,000,000.00
IMELS in kind	36,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	180,000.00
UNDP/ECBP parallel funding	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	6,000,000.00
WWF in kind	320,000.00	320,000.00	320,000.00	320,000.00	320,000.00	1,600,000.00
TNC in kind	730,000.00	730,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,460,000.00
TOTAL	5,590,618.20	6,199,345.50	5,487,345.50	2,929,345.50	2,541,527.30	22,748,182.00

²⁸ Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, cofinancing, cash, in-kind, etc. etc

BUDGET NOTES

General Cost Factors:

In general, national consultants (NC) are budgeted in the range \$3,000 - \$3,500 per month. This is based on UNDP standard costs. Longer term national consultants generally budgeted at \$3,000 month. National assistants are budgeted at \$1-1,500 per month.

International consultants (IC) are budgeted at \$500 - 550/day or \$12,000 per month.

OUTCOME 1: A Strengthened Coordination Mechanism at the Central Level

1. International Consultant (approximately 43 weeks @ US\$3000/week spread over project period–2009-2014), advising on:
 - partnership strategy and communication and training; (15 wks)
 - biodiversity-related institutional, legal and planning (15 wks)
 - CBPF Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting Framework and training.(13 wks)
2. Local Consultant (totally around 520 weeks @ US\$750/week and 60 weeks @ US\$1,000/week spreading over project period) to:
 - Partnership building and management; communication and coordination among partners; coordination of training to media; knowledge management; (260 wks)
 - Joint Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting by partners; coordinating of training on results-oriented management; knowledge management (260 wks)
 - Legal, institutional and policy support; (20 wks)
 - Advise on biodiversity financing (20 wks)
 - Advise on biodiversity and climate change (20 wks)
3. Contractual Services:
 - Construct and maintain the website (\$10,000);
 - Communication products production; (\$99,500)
 - media training and outreach (\$90,000, 30 persons per training including 20 local trainees: 3 days per training * 5 years * 1 training each year * \$6,000/day);
 - two international trainings: (\$90,000, 10 persons per training * 10 days * \$4,500/person * two trainings)
 - results-based M&E training; (\$57,500, 30 persons per training including 20 local trainees: 4 days each training * 1 training each year * 2 years)
4. Travel: \$144,000, support to round travels of 50 participants to coordination meetings and training courses during the five years of the project, with an average of \$3,000 per trip;
5. Miscellaneous:
 - Forums and training spreading over project period
 - i. biodiversity forum (\$100,000, 100 persons/forum: 2 days/year * 5 years * \$10,000/day);
 - ii. thematic working group meetings (\$120,000, 30 persons per meeting: 5 thematic working groups * 3 days/per meeting * 5 years * 2 meetings per year * \$800/day);
 - iii. biodiversity awareness campaigns (\$50,000: 1 campaign each year * 5 years * \$10000/each);
 - Printing, communications, stationary, transportation, etc (total \$20,182, for 5 years)

OUTCOME 2: Strengthened Planning Systems for Biodiversity Conservation, including M&E

6. International Consultant (totally around 17 weeks @ US\$3000/week spreading over project period–2009-2014) to:
 - Provide advice to mainstreaming of biodiversity at national and local development agenda;
7. Local Consultant (totally around 144 weeks @ US\$750/week spread over project period–2009-2014) advice on to:

- Biodiversity sectoral planning tools; training; (50 wks)
 - Provincial BSAPs preparation tools; training; spatial planning; biodiversity data management; (60 wks)
 - Knowledge management for replication and dissemination of sectoral and provincial biodiversity conservation plans; (34 wks)
8. Contractual Services: (\$225,000)
- Sectoral analysis, gap identification strategizing and action planning in two selected sectors.
 - Support development of indicators and targets.
 - Undertake dissemination campaign in various sectors and provinces.
 - Provide technical expertise to preparation of BSAP in pilot provinces.
9. Travel: \$130,000, support to round travels of 40 participants to coordination meetings and training courses during the five years of the project, with an average of \$3,000 per trip;
10. Miscellaneous:
- training spreading over project period–2009-2014)
 - i. biodiversity planning and M&E to provinces and sectoral staff in the first and second year of project implementation; (\$36,000, 30 persons per training: 3 days/meeting * 2 trainings * \$6,000/per day)
 - ii. information and data processing and storage, and knowledge and experience sharing in the third year of project implementation; (\$12,000, 30 persons/each: 2 training* 1 day * \$6,000/day)
 - Printing, transportation, etc: (total \$5,000: \$1,000 each year * five years)
 - publication of planning tools and knowledge product (total \$10,800)

OUTCOME 3: Biodiversity Mainstreamed into National Development Plans and Programmes

11. International Consultant (totally around 28 weeks @ US\$3000/week spread over project period–2009-2014) to:
- Provide technical support and guidance to awareness, planning and coordination.
12. Local Consultant (totally 190 weeks @ US\$750/week spreading over project period–2009-2014) to:
- Review implementation of 11th five year plan and gaps identification;
 - Provide ongoing technical assistances to the development of the Twelfth Five-year plan.
 - Spatial planning;
 - Economic instruments to be used for promotion of biodiversity in Development Priority Zones;
 - Socio-economic dimensions of biodiversity conservations;
13. Contractual Services: (\$320,000)
- Review lessons learnt from pilot program and finalize Development Priority Zones guidelines;
 - Undertake technical research and prepare guidelines.
 - Baseline study of biodiversity targets in the 12th five year plan;
 - Propose a mechanism to promote public participation in biodiversity conservation and environmental protection.
 - Undertake an Awareness Raising campaign.
 - Explore public participation mechanisms by international training.
14. Travel: \$180,000, support to travels of 60 participants to coordination meetings and training courses during the five years of the project, with an average of \$3,000 per trip;
15. Miscellaneous:
- A series of training courses on indicators, guidelines and targets for Development Priority Zones and 12th FYP including participation by experts from pilot provinces (\$130,000)
 - Printing, transportation, etc: (total \$5,000: \$1,000 each year * five years)
 - publication of planning tools and guidelines (total \$12,000)

Outcome 4: Enabling Framework for Government and Market Based Payments for Environmental Services

16. International Consultant (totally around 17 weeks @ US\$3000/week spread over project period–2009-2014) to:
 - Provide technical support to economic valuation of biodiversity services and design of market-based and financial mechanisms of PES;
17. Local Consultant (totally around 240 weeks @ US\$750/week spread over project period–2009-2014) to:
 - Provide ongoing technical input to preparation of legislation.
 - Provide other technical support to MEP for development of technical PES guidelines based on existing pilots in China.
18. Contractual Services: (\$284,000)
 - Provide ongoing technical input to preparation of legislation.
 - Undertake study of international models for PES-related regulations.
 - Provide other technical support to MEP for development of technical PES guidelines based on existing pilots in China.
 - Provide training on the design of PES.
19. Travel: \$136,000, support to travels of 45 participants to coordination meetings and training courses during the five years of the project, with an average of \$3,000 per trip;
20. Miscellaneous:
 - A series of training courses on legislation and guidelines of PES including participation by experts from pilot provinces (\$122,000)
 - one overseas training: (\$45,000, 10 persons per training * 10 days * \$4,500/person)
 - Printing, transportation, etc: (total \$5,000: \$1,000 each year * five years)

Outcome 5: Integration of Biodiversity Conservation into Climate Change Adaptation Policies and Plans

21. International Consultant (totally around 17 weeks @ US\$3000/week spread over project period–2009-2014) to:
 - Provide technical support to valuation of biodiversity in adaptation and mitigation to climate change and awareness raising of biodiversity.
22. Local Consultant (totally around 50 weeks @ US\$750/week spread over project period–2009-2014) to:
 - Help establish a thematic group on this topic to support dialogue and project planning.
 - Design and prepare communication materials of economic importance of biodiversity in adaptation to climate change;
 - Incorporate the CBPF partners' projects on this topic into a database reference tool.
23. Contractual Services:
 - Economic valuation of biodiversity in adaptation/mitigation measure (USD 155,000).
 - Develop a biodiversity climate change adaptation information management system for decision-makers.(\$20,000)
 - Publication of economic valuation study report and communication materials (\$40,000)
24. Travel: \$100,000, support to travels of 40 participants to coordination meetings and training courses during the five years of the project, with an average of \$3,000 per trip;
25. Miscellaneous:
 - five awareness raising campaigns on biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation (total \$20,000, \$4,000 / each * 5 campaigns)
 - 5 training courses on biodiversity and climate change (\$30000)
 - one international training: (\$40,000, 10 persons per training * 10 days)
 - Printing, transportation, etc: (total \$10,000: \$2,000 each year * five years)

Project Management Budget

26. Local consultants, Full-time Program Manager, total \$195,000 (260 weeks @ US\$750/ week);

- Administrative and Finance Officer, total \$78,000 (260 weeks @ US\$ 300/ week); Mid term and terminal evaluation experts to be recruited by UNDP CO, total US\$ 9,000 (12 weeks @ US\$750/ week).
27. International to be recruited by UNDP CO for mid-term and terminal evaluation, 12 weeks @ \$3,000/ week .
 28. Miscellaneous (office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communication), sub-contract for a two-day inception meeting with 50 participants for cost of \$20,000; 5 desk tops and three lap tops for long-term staff with total cost of \$9,000; annual audit fee of \$15,000 for five years; and \$63,000 for publications, communications, website and reports translation.
 29. Travel, travelling cost caused by training coordination meeting expert consultation.

SECTION IV: Additional Information

PART I: Other Agreements

The Co-financing/support letters are being submitted along with this project document.

PART II: Organigram of Project

The CBPF and Project management arrangements are illustrated in the Figure 1 of this document.

PART III: Terms of References for key project staff and main sub-contracts

Establishing an independent project management office for Institutional Strengthening Project as well as for HuaiHe project, the office will include following key staff:

(I) PROJECT MANAGER

Reports to: National Project Director

Timing/Duration: This is a full-time position for the five years of the project.

Objective/scope:

This is a high level policy/leadership position to oversee the CBPF IS project and the operationalization of the CBPF.

- The initial objective is to establish the CBPF IS PMO and oversee the recruitment of its staff and operationalization of the PMO. This will include the regular work planning, adaptive management and monitoring of project progress towards project objectives and goals.
- The next objective is to ensure the CBPF IS PMO interacts functionally with all partners at high levels. This includes developing joint objectives and activities with international partners and other GEF projects.
- The next objective is to ensure the PMO evolves into the Secretariat for the Partners Coordination Group, linking closely with the Secretariat for the CBDSC.
- The final objective is to ensure the Secretariat becomes fully financially sustainable and continues to operate fully after this project is completed.

At all times the PM will oversee the PMO, ensuring all project activities are coordinated and technically sound.

Tasks (these include, but are not limited to):

Partnerships

1. Holds high level contacts with all chinese and national members of CBPF;
2. Designs a process to determine and gains approval of a CBPF *Mechanism* and *Operating Procedures*;
3. Oversees update of the CBPF Results Framework;
4. Oversees establishment of a CBPF monitoring system;
5. Supports all project consultants in efforts to mainstream the CBPF into the workprogramme of partners;
6. Oversees the process to establish the Advisory and Consultative Group, and the monitoring of its effectiveness;

Policy

1. Oversees the recruitment of all consultants and sub-contractors and ensures that their work is focused on policy development;
2. Advises on how to disseminate the project findings, notably to governmental departments;
3. Ensures the coordination of project policy oriented work with related work of partners, notably: ECBP, World Bank, ADB, TNC, CI and WWF;
4. Helps establish a regular policy dialogue mechanism between the GoC and principal international and civil society partners.

Planning

1. Assumes operational management of the project in consistency with the project document and UNDP policies and procedures for nationally executed projects;
2. Oversees preparation and updates of the project work plan as required; and formally submits updates to UNDP and reports on work plan progress to the NPD and UNDP as requested but at least quarterly;
3. Oversees the mobilization of project inputs under the responsibility of the Executing Agency;
4. Ensures that appropriate accounting records are kept, and financial procedures for NEX are followed, and facilitates and cooperates with audit processes at all times as required;
5. Ensures all reports are prepared in a timely manner;
6. Assist in the finalization of TORs and the identification and selection of national consultants to undertake the rapid assessment;
7. Assists in the planning and design of all project activities, through the quarterly planning process and the preparations of TOR and Activity Descriptions;
8. Supervises the project staff and consultants assigned to project;
9. Throughout the project, when necessary, provides advice and guidance to the national consultants, to the international experts and to project partners;

Qualifications

- Appropriate University Degree in biodiversity, conservation, natural resources management, or environmental management;
- Substantial experience and familiarity with the Chinese administration in order to facilitate policy and technical dialogues with high ranking officials in the PRC and the international community;
- Verified excellent project management, team leadership, and facilitation;
- Ability to coordinate a large, multidisciplinary team of experts and consultants;
- Fluency in English.

(II) SENIOR COMMUNICATIONS & PARTNERSHIPS OFFICER

Reports to: Project Manager

Timing/Duration: This is a full-time position for the five years of the project.

Objective/scope:

This is a high level policy/leadership position. One Objective is to support the Project Manager in all actions. A second Objective is to develop and oversee the implementation of the CBPF and the Project's communications and partnership building strategies, ensuring they meet the communications and partnership's objectives, and contribute to the CBPF overall workplans. A third Objective is to provide technical support to all project activities. The fourth and final Objective is to review the project outputs and provide inputs to ensure they meet the highest quality.

Tasks (these include, but are not limited to):

- Take the lead in organizing consultations, bilateral and multilateral, with a range of potential partners;
- Support the development and approval of the CBPF mechanism and operating procedures;
- Oversee the high-level launching of the CBPF;
- Take the lead and be responsible for establishing the ACG;
- Hold regular contacts with policy makers in the biodiversity sector;
- Continue to seek new members of the CBPF and their incorporation into the CBPF;
- Represent the project at high level forums and policy debates;
- Explore possibilities to develop biodiversity partnerships at sub-regional levels in China;
- Oversee development of the CBPF and the project's communications strategies, with monitoring system, and their implementation;
- Assist in the drafting of TOR and activity descriptions where appropriate;
- Provide comments on all project outputs.

Qualifications

- Appropriate University Degree in media management, communications or a subject related to partnership building;
- Substantial experience and familiarity with the Chinese administration in order to facilitate policy and technical dialogues with high ranking officials in the PRC and the international community;
- Substantial experience working and implementing media and communications strategies;
- Experience working with NGOs and international partners;
- Ability to coordinate multidisciplinary teams of experts and consultants;
- Fluency in English.

(IV) CBPF MONITORING AND EVALUATION OFFICER

Reports to: Project Manager

Timing/Duration: This is a full-time position for the five years of the project.

Objective/scope:

This is a key position for the success of the project. One Objective is to support the Project Manager in all actions. A second Objective is to develop and oversee the implementation of the Project's monitoring and evaluation strategy. A third Objective is to support the implementation of the CBPF monitoring and evaluation system. A fourth Objective is to provide technical support to project planning and reporting. The fifth and final Objective is to review the project outputs and provide inputs to ensure they meet the highest quality.

Tasks (these include, but are not limited to):

- Organize a working group to finalize the M&E system for the CBPF;
- Facilitate the merging of CBPF M&E with the work programme of CBPF partners, including Chinese government agencies and international partners;
- Facilitate the incorporation of the M&E system for other GEF projects into the CBPF M&E system;

- Organise a working group to finalise the M&E system for the project, including indicators and targets;
- Support the work under project Outcome 2 to develop M&E for NBSAP;
- Assist in the drafting of TOR and activity descriptions where appropriate;
- Provide comments on all project outputs.

Qualifications

- Appropriate University Degree in biodiversity and/or project management related subjects;
- Significant experience in project management – at least five years;
- Demonstrated successful experience in the running of project M&E systems – at least five years;
- Demonstrated ability to establish and coordinate multidisciplinary teams of experts and consultants;
- Fluency in English.

(V) INTERNATIONAL PROJECT ADVISOR

Reports to: Project Manager

Timing/Duration: This position is a part-time and task-oriented position during the implementation of the project.

Objective/scope:

This is a high level policy/expertise position. One Objective is to support the Project Manager in all actions. A second Objective is to support the development and implementation of the projects communications, partnership-building, planning, and M&E strategies and activities. A third Objective is to help build partnerships with key biodiversity stakeholders – especially international ones. A fourth Objective is to provide technical support to all project activities. The fifth and final Objective is to review the project outputs and ensure they meet the highest quality – in particular those destined for an international audience.

Tasks (these include, but are not limited to):

- Support all CBPF planning and Project planning;
- Prepare technical paper and make comments on project related issues;
- Represent the project at high level forums and stakeholder interviews;
- Assist in the coordination of all PMO staff and activities, including the recruitment of short time experts;
- Contribute to project planning;
- Assist the process to finalise the CBPF partnership mechanism and operating procedures;
- Find methods to link the activities of other partners into the CBPF, through M&E and joint actions, including other GEF projects and programmes;
- Help design all project activities;
- Provide background technical support to activities under all Outcomes;
- Oversee quality control of all project activities;
- Assist in the drafting of all TOR and activity descriptions;
- Provide comments on all project outputs.

Qualifications

- At least ten years of previous experience in projects focusing on biodiversity conservation and institutional strengthening in developing countries or economies in transition;
- Postgraduate qualification in an area related to biodiversity issues, and demonstrated experience at the international, national, and local levels in this field;
- Excellent skills in building partnerships;
- Demonstrated knowledge and experience in M&E, project management, and communications;
- Excellent drafting skills and inter-personal skills;
- Previous experience in China is an asset, as is knowledge of Mandarin Chinese;
- Previous experience in the implementation of GEF projects is an asset.

(VI) FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Report to: Project Manager

Timing/Duration: This is a full-time position for the five years of the project.

Objective/scope:

This is a high-level leadership position providing financial and administrative support to the successful execution of the project, including finance management and preparing the annual budget, involving project auditing and project management and office administration. One objective is to support the Project Manager at the financial and administrative activities. A second object is to support all project activities, and to develop financial planning and budget which contribute to the CBPF overall work plans. A third object is to prepare sub-contract and terms of reference for short term experts. The fourth and final Objective is to review the project expenditures and ensure they meet the highest quality.

Tasks (these include, but are not limited to):

- Execute financial management procedures in line with the UNDP NEX;
- Taking the lead of Project Management Office administration, such as preparing contracts, project staff enrolment, logistics and something related;
- Make annual budget and review its implementation, making adjustment correspondingly ;
- Finalize the project contract payments;
- Review the design of project activities and TOR and training workshops;
- Preserve the project implementation records;
- Finalize the quarterly financial reports;

Qualifications

- At least 3 years related working experience and university degree in finance/economics;
- Excellent skills in finance software and related tools;
- Proficient in both English speaking and reading;
- Previous experience in the UNDP project financial management is an asset;
- Well understand the project outputs and objectives, as well as GEF projects;
- High adaptability and good inter-personal skill;

TOR for other key staff and sub-contracts will be developed during the project's inception workshop and during project implementation.

PART IV: STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The key stakeholders in this project are the members of the biodiversity community: government agencies, institutes, NGOs, international and bilateral agencies, international NGOs, experts and certain private sector stakeholders. Key stakeholders have been identified in paragraph 20 of this document and the involvement of key stakeholders have been detailed for project management arrangements from paragraph 79 to 91 (and also summarized in Figure 1).

Since the aim of this project is to catalyze wider stakeholder engagement in biodiversity conservation in China as per the China Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (CBPF – please see Annex 1) stakeholder involvement plan will build on this strategy (please see paragraphs 90 to 95 of the Partnership document).

The table below highlights the wide range of stakeholders that will be involved in the project in different project Outputs.

Project Outcomes	Examples of key stakeholders highlighted by project	Relevant Project Outputs
1 Strengthened Coordination Mechanisms at the Central Level for Biodiversity Conservation.	CBPF national level stakeholders – including government agencies, non-government agencies (national and international), donors etc.	1.1 An Effective CBDSC and Secretariat (100% co-financed). 1.2 An effective an agreed Mechanism for the operations of the CBPF Steering Committee and the Partner Coordination Group (PCG); 1.3 CBPF Results Framework strengthened and mainstreamed into work plans of the main partners (MEP, MOF, NDRC, and international partners) 1.4 An effective Secretariat for the PCG 1.5 A strong and sustainable Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG) 1.6 Tools to encourage information-sharing between partners (e.g., mapping of CBPF partners on-going biodiversity projects; mapping of biodiversity policy in China, especially for CBPF national partners; related information-sharing with other CBPF partners on these topics).
2 Strengthened Planning System for Biodiversity Conservation, including M&E	Provincial governments and stakeholders	2.4 National and provincial level information decision-making systems for biodiversity conservation planners and decision-makers. This Output is entirely financed by the TNC and Government of China. 2.5 BSAP Programme rolled out in at least two provinces and two sectors.
3 Biodiversity mainstreamed into national development plans and programmes.	Public participation	3.6 Public participation mechanism established, and awareness of key groups of decision-makers is raised (100% co-financed).
4 Enabling Framework for Government and Market Based	Technical staff	4.3 A strong technical cadre of experts on PES.

Project Outcomes	Examples of key stakeholders highlighted by project	Relevant Project Outputs
Payments for Environmental Services		
5 Integration of biodiversity conservation into climate change adaptation policies and plans	All key sectors and stakeholders	<p>5.3 Improved information available for biodiversity stakeholders, development community and the public of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity. This information will be generated by government and other monitoring projects.</p> <p>5.4 Understanding and awareness raised amongst the public and key decision-makers.</p>

ANNEXES:

ANNEX I CHINA BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP AND FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION”, PREPARED UNDER THE PDF B AND SUBMITTED BY THE GOC TO THE GEF COUNCIL IN NOVEMBER 2007

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABS	Access and benefit sharing of genetic resource
ACG	Advisory and Consultative Group
AZE	Alliance for Zero Extinction
CAS	Chinese Academy of Sciences
CBAP	China Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBDSC	The Chinese Steering Committee for the implementation of CBD ²⁹
CBPF	China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action
CI	Conservation International
ECBP	The EU-China Biodiversity Programme
EFC A	Ecological Function Conservation Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPB	Environmental Protection Bureau
EU	The European Union
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IEFA	Important Ecological Functioning Areas
INGO	International NGOs
IUCN	World Conservation Union
LMO	Living modified organism
MBI	Market Based Instrument
MLR	Ministry of Land Resources
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MP	Management Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NPC	National People’s Congress
NR	Nature Reserve
NSEDP	National Socio-Economic Development Plan
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payments for Ecological/Environmental Services
PNR	Provincial Nature Reserve
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
RMB	Renminbi (= yuan); Chinese currency unit
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEPA	State Environmental Protection Administration
SFA	State Forestry Administration
SO	Strategic Objective

²⁹ Sometimes referred to as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Coordination Group.

China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action:
Programme Document

SOA	State Oceanic Administration
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
US\$	United States Dollars (As of June 2007, US\$1 = 7.6 Chinese RMB)
WB	World Bank
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Challenge

China hosts a significant proportion of the global biodiversity wealth. China's ecosystems and biodiversity provide significant range of goods and services for people and for the economy - including the basis for livelihoods for millions of Chinese. However, these are under severe threat from overuse, unsustainable land management (including conversion of wetlands to other land uses, pollution, poorly planned constructions/ mining activities) and climate change.

The Government of China has taken several steps to conserve biodiversity by establishing a legislative framework for natural resources protection by developing a system of nature reserves at the national and provincial levels, by focussing on biodiversity-related research, and by responding to specific directives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). However, several challenges remain.

There is poor awareness on the values of biodiversity and of ecosystems - particularly amongst local people and the private sector. There have been inadequate efforts to embed biodiversity conservation into the range of government programmes. There are often a lack of coherence and coordination between sectoral laws. Conservation policies have not been regularly updated. The situation is further complicated by a large disconnect between national policy and local implementation. There has been overall inadequate investment for biodiversity conservation. Institutional and individual capacities for biodiversity conservation has not matched the requirements and research and knowledge base - especially on emerging issues such as the impacts of climate change on biodiversity - are poor. As a result, synergies are lost, mandates overlap and compete, and efficiency is low.

The recent socio-economic developments in China have created both threats and opportunities for approaches to biodiversity conservation but the opportunities have not been realized. However, there are now numerous international stakeholders, such as local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international (INGOs), intergovernmental donor organizations, bilateral development programs, and even foreign companies and enterprises investing in biodiversity conservation, but coordination between these actors is lacking, leading to the duplication of efforts and overlapping thematic and geographic focus areas.

The challenge, therefore, is to develop a systematic and coherent strategy for biodiversity conservation in China, with clear short term and longer term targets and with clear commitments from key national stakeholders and international supporters for China's biodiversity conservation.

The Solution

In response to challenges and opportunities for biodiversity conservation, the Government of China has recently initiated a new approach to biodiversity conservation. This new approach aims to coordinate the actions of all stakeholders - line agencies, investors, national institutions, provincial and local government decision-makers, biodiversity managers, communities, international partners and NGOs. This new approach is more strategic - focusing on achieving a coherent set of results and on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the socio-economic development process. This new approach also recognizes that previous actions have not adequately changed the incentive framework at local levels - and consequently most local level decisions related to development or natural resources use do not take account of biodiversity. This new approach is the "*The China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action*" (the CBPF).

The Innovation

The CBPF is comprised of two main components: a Partnership of key stakeholders from China's biodiversity conservation community and a Results-oriented "Framework for Action". Developed through a participatory and consultative process, the Framework guides the actions and investments of partners, so that they are able to focus on priority issues and on removing priority barriers. It has been developed in response to the threats and opportunities that have been researched and collated by a cross-sectoral expert group that was established as a part of the CBPF development including experts from the government and its national and international partners. Developed for a 10 year period (2007-2017), the overall Goal of the Framework is defined as "A Significant Reduction of the Rate of Biodiversity Loss as a Contribution to China's Sustainable Development". The Goal recognizes that although it will be difficult to completely stop biodiversity loss in 10 years, significant progress can be made to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of on-going biodiversity conservation measures in a way that contributes to China's overall sustainable development.

Five key 'Themes' have been identified to achieve the goal with 27 corresponding Results; five-year and ten-year targets have been established for each Result. The five Themes are as follows:

Theme 1: *Improving Biodiversity Governance* focuses on strengthening relevant policies, strategies, institutions, communication systems and human resources in China. Development of measures to address the threat of climate change to biodiversity is also included under this theme as well as measures to develop the CBPF Partnership.

Theme 2: *Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making* focuses on integrating biodiversity into the national and local socio-economic planning systems that determine government spending priorities. A strong emphasis will be to develop strong economic incentives frameworks.

Theme 3: *Investing and Managing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss in Protected Areas* focuses on strengthening the national system of protected areas as well as capacities to effectively manage individual protected areas. Importantly, one result under this theme is to develop a harmonised and effective national system for selecting, designing, managing and monitoring protected areas.

Theme 4: *Investing and Managing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss outside Protected Areas* focuses on integrating biodiversity conservation in the socio-economic development of the numerous biodiversity rich areas in China that are located outside of protected areas and that are unlikely to be included as part of the protected areas system.

Theme 5: *Cross-Cutting and CBD Emerging Issues* encompasses measures to address a range of issues that have recently emerged under the CBD coherently and strategically. The Results under this theme also address key cross-cutting issues, such as invasive alien species and access and benefit sharing.

Implementation of the Framework is flexible, thereby ensuring that each partner can adapt to the local needs and situation and can exploit its comparative advantages. The Framework does not restrict the actions of individual partners - it provides guidance and helps priority setting and sequencing. The Framework also facilitates the monitoring of biodiversity conservation.

The Role of International Partners

The Government of People's Republic of China has the primary responsibility to ensure the outcomes identified in the Results Framework will be achieved. The State Environmental Protection Administration will be the primary government agency to lead this effort. However, it has been recognized that to achieve the results and outcomes, a strong and coherent partnership of national and international stakeholders in China's biodiversity conservation is required. The Partnership is being developed to build synergies and to have stronger national and local outcomes in biodiversity conservation in China. It is not meant to be a mechanism to supervise or control the actions of individual partners, it rather provides guidance and support mechanisms.

The Partnership will initially consist of 18 members total from the Government of China's key line ministries, intergovernmental organizations, international NGOs, one bilateral development program, and one intergovernmental membership organization. It is anticipated this Partnership will grow to include local government agencies, private sector representatives and Chinese NGOs once an established set of operational procedures has been established and after the first years of successful operation. The main responsibilities of the Partnership will be to facilitate the programming of biodiversity-related projects to ensure they are used in a focussed, coordinated manner and address priority issues as laid out by the Results Framework; to provide a strong platform for interactions and communications between international organisations and central government policy-makers and technical experts; to provide a vehicle for developing, testing and up-scaling successful and innovative approaches; and, to provide improved and coordinated information management and monitoring of biodiversity and biodiversity conservation.

The Role of GEF

The results of the GEF supported on-going and planned projects and programmes in China will be linked to the CBPF. Given the importance of China in terms of biodiversity conservation, GEF has indicated a Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) of up to 44.3 million US dollars for the country for the period July 2006 to July 2010. Priorities for GEF investment in biodiversity conservation will be based on lessons learnt from past GEF projects, gaps to be filled and those that also link directly to both the CBPF and GEF's Strategic Priorities for biodiversity conservation. The CBPF Results Framework will guide future GEF supported projects from the current and future GEF RAF on biodiversity conservation in China. Therefore, the CBPF represents a fundamental shift for GEF programming in China to the most catalytic or strategic issues.

1. The Wealth of China's Biodiversity

1. China is extraordinarily rich in biodiversity. This wealth of China's biodiversity is due to combination of several factors, including its territorial range covering a large longitudinal and latitudinal range; its extremely diverse topography (from the world's highest mountain to the sea level); existence of great rivers and other inland wetlands, a long coastline and long history of domestication and breeding of plants and animals by its diverse ethnic groups.

2. Over 18 percent of China is forested – and these include a great diversity of forest types from tropical forests to temperate conifer forests. About 340 types of forests exist in China, including 36 types of bamboo forests and 94 types of bush and bush wood forests. It also has a great diversity of inland wetlands, semi-arid and dryland areas, and marine and coastal ecosystems. China's coast-line extends over 18,000 km and they include a diversity of ecosystems including estuaries, gulfs, coastal wetlands, coral reefs, and mangrove forests.

3. China has recorded 33,000 species of higher plants, accounting for over 11 percent of recorded plant species worldwide, and ranks third in the world after Brazil and Columbia in plant diversity. China is also home to approximately 6,347 species of vertebrates, including 581 animal, 1331 bird, 412 reptile, 295 amphibian, and 3,862 fish species. Further, more than 20,000 marine species have also been recorded in China, accounting for over 10 percent of the marine life diversity of the planet. In terms of the number of amphibian species occurring in the country, China ranks 7th in the world. Of the 326 amphibian species found in China, 88 are under threat of extinction³⁰. China ranks first for the diversity of bamboo species and the extent of bamboo forests in the world.

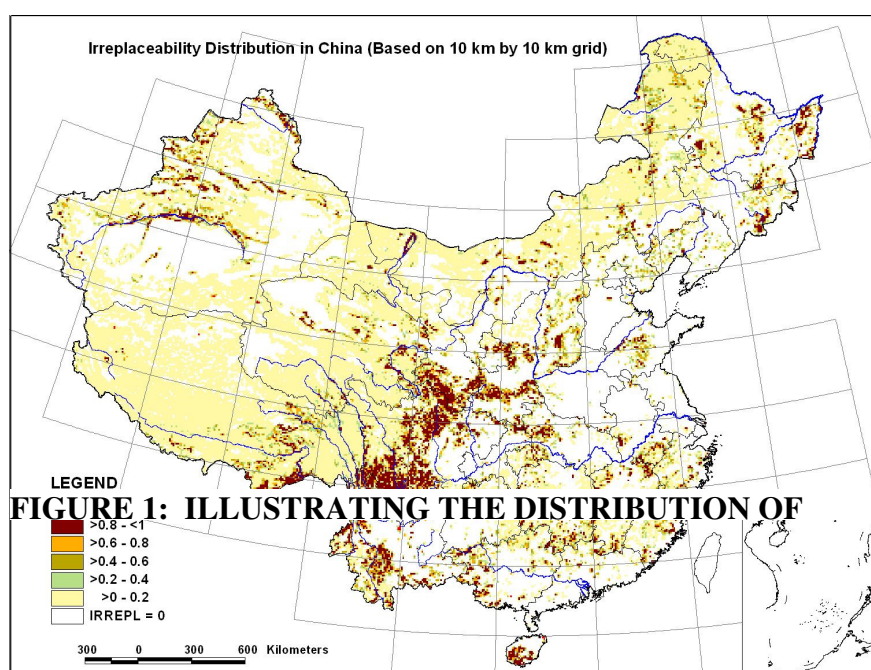
4. Table 1 presents the number of vertebrates species found in China under different and compares them with the number of species found globally. Vertebrate species found in China constitute about 14 percent of species recorded globally.

Table 1: The number of vertebrate species in China, compared to world totals

CATEGORY	RECORDED SPECIES IN CHINA	SPECIES IN THE WORLD	(%) FOUND IN CHINA
Fish	3,862	22,037	17.5
Amphibians	284	4,010	7
Reptiles	376	6,300	6
Birds	1,244	8,730	14
Mammals	581	4,340	13
All vertebrates	6,347	45,417	14

³⁰ <http://www.globalamphibians.org/index.html>

5. Many of the ecosystems and species found in China are globally significant – such as some of the highest mountain ecosystems of the Himalayas and the rare spruce forest found in the Brahmaputra valley. Of the 34 global conservation hotspots identified by Conservation International, one falls entirely within China, and three others are shared between China and its neighbours. The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) has identified more AZE sites in China than in any country outside of Latin America. The value of biodiversity can also be represented by its ‘irreplaceability’³¹. Recent work by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), based uniquely on terrestrial biodiversity, illustrates that there are many irreplaceable sites distributed across China (Figure 1). Birdlife International has noted that China has 14 Endemic Bird Areas and 445 Important Bird Areas. Three of WWF’s Ecoregion 200 fall in China – including the Northern Indochina Subtropical Moist Forests, Southeast China-Hainan Moist Forests and the Taiwan Montane Forests. The Critical Ecosystems Partnership’s global biodiversity hotspots that include parts of China include the Himalaya, Indo-Burma and all of the Mountains of Southwest China. China has ten natural World Heritage Sites³², 30 Ramsar Sites and 26 Biosphere Reserves.



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vertebrates and up to 60 percent of the higher plant species found in China are endemic. For example, 19 species of pheasants are endemic to China, as are the giant panda, the golden monkey, crested ibis, takin, Tibetan antelope, Yangste river dolphin, Chinese alligator, water fir and the Taiwanese fir. Over 2951 globally threatened species (including Least Concern) are found in China – including 120 Critically Endangered species, 280 Endangered Species, and 404 Vulnerable species³³.

7. China also has significant agro-biodiversity. China is one of the world’s major ‘centres of origin’ for agricultural crops and one of the four major cradles of cultivated plants. The Chinese civilization is over 7,000 years old. During this period, China’s 56 major ethnic groups, with their varied traditions and expertise, have introduced, domesticated and bred a huge variety of plants and animals. At present, the country has over 600 species of farming crops; of which 237 originated entirely from China or have China as one of their centres of origins. China also hosts a range of wild relatives of important cultivated crops – such as wild rice species. Being one of the centres of origin of fruit

³¹ Irreplaceability is measured as a continuum of values between 0 and 1, where sites with values of 1 are essential for achieving more than one biodiversity target and are therefore irreplaceable. As the site has an increasing number of potential replacements, it becomes more replaceable and the values decrease from 1. Hence, sites with rarer biodiversity features have higher irreplaceability values than sites with more common features.

³² Of the ten natural UNESCO World Heritage Sites, four of them are mixed cultural/natural.

³³ IUCN 2006. *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 12 July 2007.

species in the world, China possesses rich diversity in fruit trees. China has about 10,000 varieties in over 600 species belonging to 158 genera representing 59 families.

8. A significant number of the Chinese people live in rural areas, especially in western China, and are directly dependent on biodiversity for their basic livelihoods. As noted earlier, farmers and herders utilise the diverse range of crops and animals for their livelihoods. Harvesting and trade (often illegally) of commercially valuable plants and animals such as orchids, caterpillar fungus, pheasants, turtles and snakes etc. are still a major income in some places. Nomads are dependent on the health of grassland ecosystem to maintain their livestock. People living on islands or in the coastal areas of the country are either directly dependent on harvesting fish, crustacean, seashells, cephalopods and algae for their livelihoods or as employees in the fishing industries. In addition, China is also extremely rich in medicinal plant species and there are estimated 6,000 to 8,000 species of medicinal plants that are used. Many people are directly and indirectly employed in industries that utilize biodiversity goods or services – such as in eco-tourism.

9. Many biodiversity rich areas in China fall in the more remote parts of the country, where people have annual incomes below the national average. These areas are often homes to minority ethnic groups – such as South-Western China. The livelihoods of many poor people here are even more reliant on natural resources and there are often challenges to balance local people's aspirations for significant livelihoods improvement and biodiversity conservation. Degradation of biodiversity in such areas has significant adverse impacts on local livelihoods.

10. China's ecosystems and biodiversity provide significant range of goods and services for people and for the economy. Due to the complexity of their services and functions and due to limited information base, it is difficult to accurately calculate their contributions to people's livelihoods and the economy. Two analyses in the 1990s estimated that the total value of these goods and services was highly significant and in the range of US\$257 to US\$421 billion annually. The services considered for the valuations included carbon sequestration; soil and water conservation; recreation and tourism; support to agriculture, food and firewood; medicinal plants; fisheries and environmental remediation. There is limited information available on the costs of biodiversity degradation – including the current investments being made to conserve biodiversity as a result of ecosystems degradation across the country.

2. Key Threats to China's Biodiversity

11. China's globally significant biodiversity is under severe threat. Although the nature and scale of the threats and the impacts vary from site to site, and from province to province, there are many common forces and factors. The main categories of threats include the following:

12. Overgrazing of grasslands: Lying mostly in the arid and semi-arid regions in the North and West of the country, China's grasslands have been severely degraded by long term over-grazing by domestic animals. This has impaired ecosystem functions, led to a major decline in forage yields and has contributed to the process of their desertification. Overgrazing has been reduced in recent years through the government's regulation and programmes, but grassland degradation has not been halted. Many medicinal plants found in grasslands are also being harvested unsustainably.

13. Loss of wetlands: In recent decades, almost half of China's wetlands have disappeared. This is mostly due to urban and agricultural encroachment and reclamation. This has led to the loss of about 35 billion m³ of water storage capacity between 1950 and 1997 and has increased likelihood to flooding in other areas. Recent surveys of 376 existing wetlands have revealed that one third of existing wetlands are still threatened by reclamation and unsustainable water use. For example, over-extraction of water from the Tarim and the Hei rivers has contributed to widespread habitat destruction.

14. Commercial and illegal logging of forests: Over-logging of forests in China was a major problem for many decades and the quality and quantity of natural forests declined sharply throughout most of the 20th century. In the 1990's, the State constrain legal logging, except in limited areas of some tropical forests, and implemented afforestation programmes. These actions have led to an overall increase in forest cover in the country.

15. Construction and mining/resource exploitation: In the past two decades, the boom in the construction of highways, railways, ports, airfields, dams, reservoirs, polders, urban areas and industrial facilities has led to the loss and fragmentation of natural habitats. Road construction has improved access to more remote and high biodiversity areas, increasing a combination of all threats to biodiversity. Mining and extraction of natural resources to supply the construction industry (e.g. sand and limestone) have also contributed to the large-scale devastation of habitats and may be the biggest single threat to natural resources. The increased numbers of dam constructions have also been a major threat to biodiversity. For example, initial findings suggest that the Three Gorges Dam has had a negative impact on downstream fish diversity.

16. Urban expansion: The proportion of China's population living in urban areas has grown from 20 percent to almost 50 percent in the past three decades. In many cases, the growth of urban areas has encroached into ecologically sensitive areas such as forests and grasslands. Wild relatives of species important to agriculture are often the most affected by this expansion. For example, in the 1960s, common wild rice was found growing in 24 sites in Jinghong of Yunnan Province but tourist facilities and farmlands have since expanded over all but one of these sites putting threatening this species' survival.

17. Pollution: Pollutions from industries, domestic waste, oil spills and agro-chemicals threaten many aquatic ecosystems, particularly the coastal wetlands, the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River and the densely populated regions of eastern China. Recent surveys of 376 existing wetlands in China found that 98 are threatened by environmental pollution. Likewise, agricultural chemicals leached into water as well as domestic and industrial waste water pollute most of China's offshore waters— as evidenced by the growing number, frequency and scale of 'red tides'. In 2003, a cumulative area of 14,550km² was affected by 119 red tide events.

18. Monoculture: Chinese farmers are using fewer numbers of crop varieties now compared to the past, particularly of rice, wheat, corn, cotton, soybean and rapeseed. The use of many traditional varieties and landraces has been discontinued by farmers and many have disappeared. For example, in the early 1950s, about 10,000 wheat varieties were grown in the country; presently approximately only 400 varieties are cultivated extensively. Similarly, the use of select species in afforestation programmes has resulted in the loss of native tree varieties and has also led to forests that are less able to support complex ecosystems.

19. Invasive alien species: Of the 100 most harmful alien species identified globally by the World Conservation Union (IUCN), 50 are found in China. Some of these species can have devastating affects on local biodiversity. For example, alien pests such as rice water weevils and the Giant African snail seriously affect 1.6 million hectares of agricultural land every year. It is estimated that invasive alien species cause over 57 billion RMB in damage to the economy annually.

20. Climate change: The global climate change is expected to have significant impacts on China's biodiversity – such as extinction of many species in high altitude areas. In the coming decades, most projections show that climate change will greatly exacerbate natural resources degradation. Recent decreases of precipitation, attributed to climate change, have contributed to the drying of natural wetlands in North China, in turn wiping out wetland vegetation and bird habitats. Due to an increased temperatures and decreased precipitation, the numbers of forest fires and the area impacted by forest fires have also increased. In the period 1988 - 2001, an average of 51,500 hectares of forests was destroyed annually by more than 6,500 forest fires.

Box 1: Extinction of Baiji- An Example of Complexity of Threats to Biodiversity

The threats to biodiversity are complex and inter-related. A complex and diverse array of socio-economic forces lie behind them, and often these threats are a result of a long historical process. The extinction of the Baiji, for example, illustrates how a combination of threats over a long-period caused its demise.

The Baiji or Yangtze river dolphin is endemic to Yangtze River and is one of a small number of freshwater dolphins in the world. Following a broad survey in 2006 when no individuals were found, the Baiji is now considered to be functionally extinct. However, this sad fate was sealed well before 2006, and its long-term decline had been clearly recorded for several decades.

The main factors affecting the Baiji were (i) Sand collection for construction that intensively fragmented and destroyed its habitat and in particular the habitat for its food; (ii) Noise from water transport that disturbed eating and breeding; (iii) Environmental pollution that affected its food supplies. Measures were taken to address these threats, but they were incompletely designed and poorly implemented. Many laws were simply not enforced locally. The complex combination of threats and failed remedies illustrate how complex biodiversity conservation can be, and the need for integrated responses that address the threats and root causes of biodiversity loss, not simply the symptoms.

3. Challenges for Biodiversity Conservation in China

21. In the previous section, key threats to biodiversity in China were discussed. As noted, in the case of Baiji, biodiversity loss and degradation is often driven by a complex combination of threats. These threats are, in turn, driven by a complex set of social, economic and institutional issues. This section examines some key issues for biodiversity conservation in China and the challenges that exist for these issues. The key issues that have been identified for China's biodiversity conservation have been grouped under a number of themes. These themes include: (i) biodiversity governance; (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity into planning and policy making; (iii) investing effectively in the protected area system; (iv) investing effectively in conserving biodiversity in ecosystems and landscapes outside of protected areas; and addressing (v) cross-cutting and emerging issues. This section presents these in some detail.

Improving Biodiversity Governance

22. Key issues for biodiversity governance have been identified as; (i) the institutional and individual capacities of the biodiversity community; (ii) the legal and policy and strategic planning frameworks; (iii) education and research capacity; (iv) scientific and technical capacity; (v) conservation financing and approaches to participation; and (vi) the capacity to adapt biodiversity conservation to climate change. Several challenges exist for them, which are presented below.

23. Policy Framework: China was one of the first countries to sign the CBD in 1993 and it promulgated the China Biodiversity Action Plan (CBAP) in 1994. The Chinese government has recently issued several policies related to biodiversity conservation. These policies stress the consequences of overexploitation of resources and establish that resource use should pay attention to the ecosystem carrying capacity.

24. A major gap in the policy framework in China is its lack of overall strategic approach to conserving and sustainably using biodiversity at national and local levels. The contributing reasons are as follows:

The existing CBAP is outdated and is not based on a strategic approach.

A shared vision does not exist amongst leaders in the natural resources management sectors or amongst provincial leaders.

An agreed list of priorities, priority areas and targets does not exist.

At the provincial and lower levels, medium or long-term planning for biodiversity conservation does not exist.

25. These challenges listed above are major reasons for the absence of a common biodiversity monitoring and information system.

26. Legislative Framework: The Chinese government agencies have issued a series of environmental legislation for biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable use. Presently, there are 9 environmental protection laws, 15 natural resources laws, more than 50 administrative regulations on environmental protection, approximately 200 environmental protection department regulations and standards, more than 10 military environmental protection regulations and rules, over 500 national environmental standards, and about 1,600 local environmental regulations and rules issued by local governments and local People's Congress. Despite these legislations, there are many issues that require resolution, notably:

Under the present system, laws are mostly developed by a single agency, and there is often a lack of coherence and coordination between sectoral laws;

Many of the sectoral laws focus on resource *utilization*, neglecting conservation and sustainable use;

Laws are often too relaxed or too strict to implement;

Laws are not based on scientific assessments;

There is no system to monitor or evaluate the implementation of laws;

There are too few by-laws and sub-regulations to implement the laws. In particular, at the local level, regulations are lacking and often do not cover biodiversity. Further, laws often are based on national laws which are not adequately tailored to the local situation.

27. In cases when the laws are clear and complete, law *enforcement* remains very weak. The reasons for this is that there are too few law enforcement officials; the existing enforcement officials are either unaware of, or unclear on, the laws and their role in their enforcement; and the local officials are responsible for a large array of laws covering many sectors. In addition, the officials may not have the knowledge and tools necessary to enforce the laws.

28. Institutional Framework: The institutional framework has been strengthened in parallel to the legislative framework. The principal national government agencies involved in biodiversity conservation are the State Environment Protection Administration (SEPA), the State Forestry Administration (SFA), the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), the State Ocean Administration (SOA), the Ministry of Construction (MOC) and the Ministry of Land Resources (MLR). Each of these agencies has developed its own internal structure to manage biodiversity conservation. SEPA has the general mandate for coordinating CBD implementation activities, and organizing and coordinating the conservation of national biodiversity activities. The other agencies are responsible for field implementation of activities in their respective sectors. Each national government agency has affiliates at provincial and local levels, working under the guidance of the local People's Congress and Governors. Hence, local government agencies for environment, forestry and agriculture play a key role in biodiversity conservation.

29. Established by the Government of China in 1988, the Chinese Steering Committee for the implementation of CBD (CBDSC) is composed of 22 ministries and state bodies, with a Secretariat housed in SEPA and acts as the principal national coordination mechanism. The State Council authorized SEPA to act as the leading ministry in charge and assume responsibility of coordinating CBD negotiations and related international activities. The State Council has also established the Inter-ministerial Joint Meeting for the conservation of bio-species resources. In addition, some provinces have taken steps to strengthen coordination amongst local agencies. For example, Yunnan Province has a province-wide "Biodiversity Conservation Committee" set up in 1994.

30. At present, the institutional framework for biodiversity management is very sector-based, and there is little coordination and cooperation amongst sectors. The role of the CBDSC is limited to planning a small number of actions and to coordinating responses to the CBD. It has no authority or tools to coordinate the actions of government departments. Coordination is also weak at local levels.

Likewise, the allocation of roles and responsibilities between central and local governments is not clear. According to the law, the central government is responsible for biodiversity conservation. However, in practice, central governments delegate to local governments. But in most cases, the local governments do not have adequate human or financial resources for biodiversity conservation.

31. Financing biodiversity conservation: Financial investment in environmental protection, as a percentage of China's GDP, has been increasing gradually over the years reaching 1.3 percent in 2004. The percentage allocated to biodiversity is difficult to determine, however most environmental funds are invested in pollution control, and the amount for biodiversity conservation remains rather low. The low (but growing) level of government investment in biodiversity is particularly true at provincial and lower levels. Most of the financial investment on biodiversity conservation is on the management of nature reserves. There is a question on the quality and use of biodiversity funding. Analysis reveals that there is too much emphasis on infrastructure and construction (for example, notably, in protected areas), and there is insufficient emphasis on operations and capacity. However, the Chinese government has invested in many plans and programmes that are directly related to biodiversity. For example, aggregate investment in the Reforestation Programme (*Tui geng huan lin*) that converts sloping farmlands into forests has been over 300 billion RMB until present. During the 11th Five-year Plan, SEPA intends to invest 1.5 billion RMB at five Ecological Function Conservation Areas (EFCA) demonstrations; which have a great potential to contribute to biodiversity conservation, if done properly.

32. Most government departments at all levels are generally ignorant of the values of biodiversity and of ecosystems in general and there is too little effort to embed biodiversity conservation into the range of government programmes.

33. Across the world, *payments for ecological/environmental services* (PES) promise to provide more finance and more effective finance for conservation. In China, the most common form of PES is the government financed *eco-compensation* schemes, which is broadly equivalent to PES³⁴. The most common form of eco-compensation/PES in China has been government financed. Hundreds of pilot projects have been implemented, and, despite many successes, these large-scale schemes face several problems, including: there is no overall policy and legislative framework; overall planning is limited; there is too little focus on biodiversity; the capacity to design and implement such schemes at the local level is limited, and; too little attention is paid to long-term sustainability. Hence, these government financed PES could be greatly improved. Also, some small-scale pilot projects indicate that private sector and/or community financed PES schemes have significant potential in China – but little of this potential is currently being exploited. The present governance structures do not facilitate non-governmental PES systems.

34. Research and technical capacity: Like all socio-economic sectors, biodiversity conservation needs a strong cadre of scientists and technical experts. At present, there is a shortage of people with skills to undertake biodiversity planning or to develop market based instruments. In addition, China needs more experts and equipment to undertake fundamental research in the area of climate change, alien species and living-modified organisms (LMO). Finally, lessons from scientific research are not being effectively utilized for the development or refinement of policies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

³⁴ The definition for Eco-compensation as provided by the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED): Eco-compensation is a type of institutional arrangement to protect and sustainably use ecosystem services and to adjust the distribution of costs and benefits between different stakeholders, mainly through economic measures. In the broad sense, eco-compensation includes both incentives to protect ecosystems and natural resources, compensation for their loss, and charges to environmental polluters. In the narrow sense, it is a public regulation that aims to adjust the relationships between the stakeholders involved in ecological conservation and use on the basis of ecosystem service values, cost for ecological conservation, opportunity cost, and via means of the government and market mechanisms. The overall goal of eco-compensation mechanism is to protect the ecological environment and harmonize human-nature relations.

35. NGOs, Private Sector and International Cooperation: An increasing number of Chinese NGOs are active in biodiversity conservation. An example of this is the Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge. This NGO focuses on implementing projects that strengthen shifting cultivation in Yunnan, in order to enhance the livelihoods of agro-pastoralists in Northwest Yunnan and enhancing the application of indigenous knowledge in biodiversity conservation. These issues are complemented by a growing number of INGOs such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Conservation International (CI). International and bilateral governmental agencies are also playing an important role. For example, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Union (EU) and the governments of Italy, Germany, Sweden and many others are playing an integral role in biodiversity conservation in China. In addition, several private companies and enterprises have also started providing financial support to biodiversity conservation activities - motivated by both commercial and philanthropic reasons. For example, one hundred Chinese entrepreneurs, each investing 100,000 RMB annually for ten years, recently established the “Society, Enterprise and Ecology” consortium to contribute to desert control in the Alashan area of Inner Mongolia. Overall the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders, notably Chinese NGOs and the private sector, is promising but is well below the estimated potential. Realising this potential is currently limited by the legal system due to information gaps and the unsupportive attitudes of some local officials to NGO and private sector involvement in biodiversity conservation.

36. Public awareness of biodiversity and its importance is low: A recent survey revealed that biodiversity is not considered a priority, even when compared to other environmental issues. Typical challenges include:

The general public’s lack of knowledge about biodiversity ;
Insufficient capacity to carry out modern, effective awareness-raising campaigns;
Dramatic increase in consumption of wildlife species in the last decade. For example, consuming ‘wildlife’ is a way to display wealth in China and this has a direct impact on wildlife and plants.

37. Adapting biodiversity conservation to climate change: The threat of climate change and the need to adapt have been neglected generally in China, in particular with regards to biodiversity. Little data has been collected on how the climate will change across China, what impact these changes will have on ecosystems and how to adapt to these changes. The primary response to climate change by the biodiversity conservation community has been limited to attempting to detect and quantify the impacts of recent changes. Once more information is known on the effects of climate change, it will be necessary to establish support services to local communities and biodiversity stakeholders, to develop a national system for managing this threat and for establishing proper legislation or policies to cope with such changes.

38. Finally, the coordination and cooperation amongst local, national and international partners working on biodiversity conservation is inadequate. Most partners build their own database, undertake their own assessments, develop their own programmes, identify specific policy objectives and develop individual monitoring and communications framework. There are very few multi-stakeholder coalitions. Means to develop synergies across the programmes of the various actors, and the range of non-governmental actors to provide consolidated, coherent inputs to government do not exist. In addition, knowledge management is limited and fragmented and knowledge does not feed adequately into policy formulation or implementation in China.

Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making

39. Mainstreaming biodiversity into planning and policy making is essential so that the development community in China include biodiversity conservation as a priority issue. This will require mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in legal, institutional, policy and planning frameworks for

development at all levels, particularly on the economic development sector so that biodiversity conservation is seen as a development issue.

40. The principal government force driving development in China is the system of socio-economic and sectoral plans. This consists of five-year development plans at national and all local levels and five-year development plans for each sector. It also consists of long-term strategic plans and medium-term plans to address priority development issues (such as poverty reduction or development in the poor western regions of China). The Departments of Finance and the Departments of Development and Reform, at national and local level, are the leading institutions for such plans. The process combines bottom-up approach with top-down elements. Typically, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) issues guidance on the overall approach; then, each level of government and each sector proposes a draft Plan which is submitted to the higher level or NDRC for approval. Then, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (MOF), a process of negotiation leads to the finalisation of each Plan. Approval of the Five-year Plan includes approval of funding, which is subject to annual review and confirmation.

41. Whereas the 9th Five-year Plan (1996 – 2000) focussed uniquely on economic production, the tenth and eleventh planning cycles have paid more attention to environmental issues. For example, more than half of the 29 targets in the 11th Five-year Plan were social and/or environmental. Importantly, the social and environmental targets were *obligatory* – meaning that the performances of agencies are judged on whether or not they attained these targets. The economic targets were only *recommended*. Box 2 below provides an overview of how the latest cycle of planning addresses biodiversity conservation.

Box 2: The 11th Five- Year Planning Cycle and Biodiversity

The 11th Five-year National Socio-economic Development Plan (NSED) (2006-2010) identifies “*developing the recycling economy, protecting the eco-environment, and speeding up the construction of a resource-saving and environment-friendly society*” as a key strategy for modifying the nature of economic growth. In addition, for the first time, the Plan directly refers to biodiversity protection. These are the first examples of the concept and term of biodiversity being mainstreamed into such plans. Specific investments and capacity development measures are also identified.

In line with the NSED, the 11th Five-year plans for environmental protection, forestry, fisheries, agriculture, marine economy and land resources sectors all make important statements about the need to conserve natural resource – some explicitly mentioning biodiversity. Consequently, the design of many highly funded projects in these sectors, especially forestry, focuses on nature conservation. Important examples include the *natural forest resource protection project*, the logging ban and several large-scale ‘eco-compensation’ programmes. In addition, two major cross-cutting plans, the *11th Five-year plan for Overall West Development Plan* and *Plan to Revitalize Northeast China* include ecological restoration and protection projects.

Likewise, at least 13³⁵ provincial 11th Five-year Economic and Social Development Plans mention the importance of the concept of biodiversity protection, although generally not making specific commitments. Only one (Beijing) has a specific target related to biodiversity.

42. Despite the above-mentioned inclusion of environmental issues in the national development plans, many challenges remain in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation. These include:

Planners do not have adequate tools to operationalise the policy intentions;

Lack of mechanism to monitor or enforce implementation. For example, no targets are set for biodiversity conservation;

Lack of a system of incentives for local officials to conserve biodiversity; and

Most socio-economic planners do not fully understand the issues on biodiversity conservation and are unable to adequately distinguish between general environmental protection and specific issues on biodiversity conservation.

43. Sectoral departments: The departments responsible for natural resources (e.g. forests, agricultural land and coastal resources) have also taken steps to mainstream biodiversity conservation into their departmental plans and planning. In some sectors, this has been followed by projects. However, in other cases, these plans exist only on paper, and the biodiversity projects have not been implemented. The reasons for this are each sectoral agency faces shortages of information, capacity and tools to effectively mainstream biodiversity into their activities.

44. Further, theoretically, many other agencies may not be *directly* responsible for natural resources, such as the national departments for tourism, construction, transport, science and technology, education, poverty alleviation. However, many of the tasks and responsibilities of these departments have impacts biodiversity. At present, most of the policies of these agencies take little account of biodiversity impacts; do not have effective incentives for biodiversity conservation in these sectors and lack mechanism for mainstreaming biodiversity into existing plans. The case of tourism is illustrative. The tourism sector in China is growing rapidly and as a result of this, natural resources are being impacted negatively. Yet, the country lacks effective capacity to regulate this sector.

45. At local levels, many provinces and counties have considered biodiversity conservation in their 11th provincial Five-year Economic and Social Development Plans, which is an important first step to mainstreaming. Next, recommended steps for the local governments are to set targets for biodiversity conservation, develop projects and allocate financial resources. Although the recommended steps are useful, there is a lack of capacity and tools to address biodiversity.

46. Biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation: Each year the government invests significant amount of funds in poverty alleviation in many areas rich in biodiversity. However, in general, the

³⁵ Out of 20 analysed.

actors involved in poverty alleviation in China believe that biodiversity conservation goes counter to alleviating poverty. Implementation of poverty programmes can therefore have a negative impact on biodiversity, by constructing infrastructure and promoting unsustainable economic activities. Another oversight in poverty policy is that it does not account for the fact that biodiversity degradation can exacerbate poverty. Finally, the present trend in China is to relocate environmentally degrading activities from relatively wealthy eastern areas to poorer western regions – this needs regulation, especially considering that western China is noted for its biodiversity.

47. With regards to private sector investments, the present framework does not provide an incentive for business to conserve or sustainably use biodiversity. Regulations and standards do not sufficiently push industries, farmers or other private sector actors towards biodiversity conservation. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA) framework is not sufficiently developed to address biodiversity for the majority of investments. In addition, market based instruments are too few and too weak to either encourage the sustainable use of biodiversity or to discourage activities that damage biodiversity.

48. Finally, China's interactions with other countries through trade and outgoing foreign direct investment are possibly threatening the environment and biodiversity in countries involved. This applies notably to Southeast Asia and Africa where regulatory frameworks may either lax or be weak. Trade is poorly regulated and there is currently no Chinese regulatory regime for outgoing foreign direct investment. There is little information available on this area – for example, although China imports a large amount of unsustainably harvested timber, most of this is re-exported. However, clear information is available in other cases. For example, the import of shark fins meets a consumer demand in China and has led to a concerning decline in the population of sharks and other marine species.

Investing and Managing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss in Protected Areas

49. Protected areas (Nature Reserves or NR) are an important and major component of any strategy to conserve biodiversity. Many of the issues highlighted above have relevance to protected areas, too. However, there are also several issues that need to be highlighted for protected areas in China.

50. Legislation: The Regulation on Nature Reserve Management of the People's Republic of China was considered progressive when it was promulgated in early 1990s. However, many of its contents are now outdated and it is not accorded high importance. Although there are many other laws and regulations relevant to nature reserve management in China, the legislative framework is incomplete and inconsistent. Some of the key weaknesses include:

The regulation is inflexible. For example, although some of the sustainable activities (e.g. farming or eco-tourism) may be part of an effective conservation strategy, the regulations ban these activities. The present laws do not clearly identify the owners of the natural resources inside Nature Reserves which leads to conflicts;

In many cases, the institution responsible for managing the reserves does not control the use of land inside them. Instead the local authorities determine land-use rights and they may delegate this to another institution. As a result, in many cases, the reserve management institution does not have any authority to regulate activities inside the reserves. Hence, major investments may occur inside the reserves, such as mining and town building which may even include government funded programmes such as road-building or reforestation.

Box 3: China's Nature Reserve System

Steps have been taken....

China has already formed a basic, nationwide nature reserve (NR) network. This is relatively complete in terms of categories and distribution. The network covers 85 percent of the natural land ecosystems, 40 percent of the natural wetlands, 20 percent of remaining natural forests, 85 percent of wild animals and wild plants, 65 percent of the higher plant communities and almost all rare and endangered wild animals and plants. By 2005, China

(not including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan region) had established 2,349 nature reserves with a total area of almost 150 million hectares - almost 15 percent of China's territory. Future protected area policy is set out in "the overall plan of national wild animal and plant protection and nature reserve construction project (2001-2050)". This sets specific goals, including: by 2010, the total area of all nature reserves will be 155 million hectares and 90 percent of key national protected wild animal and plants will be effectively protected.

The main agencies involved in establishing and managing NR are SEPA, SFA, SOA, MLR and MOA. At present, each agency has its own approaches, tools and systems to both establishing and managing NRs. Finally, the NRs are managed at four administrative levels: national (NNR), provincial (PNR), municipal and county – leading to many approaches, tools and systems.

But gaps remain...

Species: According to a study of 252 priority protected wild animal species, although all species are afforded some protection through nature reserves, there are many populations of endangered species that are not protected. For example, 153 counties in China have populations of several endangered animal species but have no nature reserve.

Ecosystems: Under the present system, nature reserves are focussed into Western China. Other areas, such as Central China and South China are under-represented. More specifically, Hainan and Yunnan provinces have large amounts of tropical rain forest and monsoon rain forest, but have a relatively small area protected. According to one classification system³⁶, there are 704 different types (formations) of terrestrial vegetation ecosystems in China. By the end of 2004, almost 91 percent of the ecosystem types are covered by at least one NR. Despite this generally good coverage overall, a small number of important terrestrial ecosystem types are not protected in national level reserves. The situation is far worse with regards to wetland, coastal and marine ecosystems.

51. National system: At present, standardized procedure or criteria for establishing nature reserves do not exist. Also a common or standard approach does not exist to delineating protected areas, for determining who should manage the area, or for establishing zones within each reserve. In addition, a common approach to monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas also does not exist. A national, unified approach to establishing and managing Nature Reserves is required. The current Nature Reserve system is overly complex and implementation of the national system of such reserves is divided into categories, sectors and administrative levels. In certain cases, several departments independently manage contiguous or proximate sites, leading to confusion and inefficiencies.

52. Land ownership and land-use rights: Land in China's nature reserves is either owned by the state or by collectives, or, in many cases, by both. The situation with regards to land *access* and *usage* rights is even more complicated. In many cases, the institution responsible for NR management does not have land-use rights in the NR or shares the land-use rights with local communities. This is a cause of many conflicts. Moreover, for approximately half of the NR, there is no accurate data on who has the land-use rights.

53. Funding: Funding for NRs comes from several channels, including: (i) local governments - the largest source; (ii) the central government departments. This is only for national NR (NNR) and is mainly used for infrastructure, training and technical investigations; (iii) multilateral organisations, foreign governments and INGOs; and (iv) funds collected independently by the individual NR through activities such as tourism. For example, under the 10th Five-year Plan, NRs received 1.2 billion RMB from the central government budget. Although these amounts are increasing, the collected amounts do not even cover operational costs. Specific challenges to securing funding include:

The national government budget, which is renegotiated annually, hinders long-term planning; The Government investments focus on establishing *new* NRs (notably NNRs and provincial NRs). They neglect the operating costs of existing and local NR. Accordingly, most funds go into physical infrastructure rather than into conservation management;

Local NRs are expected to exploit resources to generate complementary funding. One of the ways in which this is done by is to create a forest park or national landscape park inside the NR which can

³⁶ See in *Chinese Vegetation* (Wu Zhengyi, 1980)

legally generate complimentary funding. This is a conflicting situation because this method of income generation may damage biodiversity. It should be noted that although this method is allowed, it is not legally possible for a NR to gain any revenue from fully protected areas.

A national framework for generating funds from other sources, such as PES does not exist;

In many cases, local residents may lose access to land or may have property damaged by wild animals. Significant compensation is needed in these cases, but NR financing does not cover this compensation. This can only be funded under national eco-compensation projects that are managed separately and may not have a biodiversity focus.

54. Sustainably using natural resources inside the Reserve: Approximately 40 percent of the finances for China's NRs comes from the use of natural resources in the NR. The primary source is tourism related activities, for example, the NR management sell entrance tickets and sell accommodation and transport. Other sources of finance from NR resources include gathering food and cultivating economic crops. Although this eases the shortage of funds for NR management and lessens conflicts with nearby communities, the legality is not clear. If not well managed, it can weaken the focus on biodiversity.

55. Nature reserve management: Conservation management capacity is inadequate at almost all NRs. Typically, the weaknesses include:

Very few sites have internationally recognisable 'Management Plans' with monitoring frameworks;

Most NRs do not have clear conservation objectives. This partly results from the planners not fully understanding the concepts or operationalisation of biodiversity conservation;

Many NRs support well-intentioned but inappropriate or costly actions, such as captive breeding programmes or fires;

Many NRs inadequately integrate *sustainable* tourism into the management plans;

Most NR management excludes the needs of local people and traditional resource users, leading to growing human pressure and conflicts³⁷.

56. Apart from the above listed weaknesses, a national approach to preparing Management Plans, a national guidance on the contents of Management Plans or national system for developing NR management capacity do not exist. In addition, little attention is paid to monitoring or establishing systems where NR management learn from actions and improve management approaches appropriately.

³⁷ Several innovative pilot projects have demonstrated how to engage with local communities, resolve conflicts and ensure local communities can benefit from the nature reserve. At present, there are legal and other barriers to repeating these successes.

Investing and Managing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss outside Protected Areas

57. Much of China's biodiversity is found outside protected areas and such areas are unlikely to be given a protected status. Such areas are subject to changing practices, investments and infrastructural developments, all of which may affect the biodiversity of the area. Some of the key challenges for conserving biodiversity in such areas are described below.

58. Key Function Zones: This new tool is currently being developed under the leadership of the NDRC where a National Plan of Key Function Zones is being prepared. The proposed system will provide guidance for land-use, rather than specific criteria for making land-use decisions on small plots of land. Under this Plan, all land in China will be classified into one of four categories and large-scale key function zones will be designated across all China. Two of the four categories are 'development restricted zone' and 'development forbidden zone'. These two categories have objectives related to natural resource conservation, and the Plan provides guidance to economic activities that may impact biodiversity or utilise biodiversity resources.

59. The main challenges to successfully utilising this approach to conserve biodiversity include: (i) lack of data; (ii) the scale is too large, and hence this tool can only lead to general guidance for land-use; (iii) it only provides *guidance* on land-use - it is not designed to be enforced, and; (iv) capacity to implement the guidance is very limited, especially with regards to biodiversity. As a result, series of tools and measures to back-up the guidance will be needed.

60. Land-use planning: Under the guidance of the Ministry of Land Resources (MLR), land-use plans are prepared at county level for all farm and agricultural land. MLR is currently undertaking its third national cycle of planning. Draft guidelines have been prepared that include land-use regulation standards and policy proposals for the overall planning of environmental protection and restoration. A key aspect of this work is the restoration of land affected by mining, which is an important cause of ecological damage and biodiversity loss in China. Significantly, MLR have the authority and capacity to enforce regulations under the Land Management Law. However, these plans only cover farming and agricultural land – they do not cover most land that is rich in biodiversity. In addition, with regards to environmental protection, the laws and regulations are rather broad and there are no concrete operational criteria, technical standards and specific guidelines. Also biodiversity conservation is not explicitly considered.

61. Important Ecological Functioning Areas (IEFA) and Ecological Function Conservation Areas (EFCA): Since 2002, China's Academy of Sciences, in co-operation with SEPA and other agencies, has been developing a national zoning system based on ecological functions. According to this system, 50 Important Ecological Functioning Areas (IEFA) – including 46 terrestrial areas and four marine areas and covering a total area of 2.19 million km² – have been designated. This figure is equivalent to 22 percent of China's total land area and is larger than China's entire protected area system. IEFAs are defined as areas that play an important role in maintaining the ecological balance in a river basin or a region, preventing and mitigating natural disasters and assuring the ecological safety of a country or a region.

62. SEPA put forward the Ecological Function Conservation Areas (EFCA) concept as a planning and management framework to ensure that development works in such areas do not undermine important ecological functions of IEFAs but rather conserve and enhance such functions. In 2002, SEPA launched an effort to designate 18 IEFAs as EFCAs by China's State Council. Unlike the IEFA classification, which had no immediate practical implications, designation as an EFCA would have important practical implications for how these lands were managed. But the process is still in coordination with ministries, and no national-level EFCAs have yet been approved. As a result, little progress has been made in ensuring practical changes needed to ensure conservation of IEFAs' ecological functions, nor in incorporating biodiversity conservation strategies. Nevertheless, the

process continues to move forward and appears destined to succeed ultimately, given the fact that it has received approval at the highest levels.

63. Corridors: Globally, corridors are a land-use tool complementing protected areas and buffer zones. Typically, a wildlife corridor links protected areas or important habitats. In China, the fragmentation of habitats is a major factor threatening biodiversity. Hence corridors could be an ideal tool for protecting ecosystems and species and balancing biodiversity conservation with economic development. Several corridors have been established, mostly with the support of SFA, and mostly focusing on protecting a specific species such as the Giant Panda, the tiger or the Tibetan Antelope.

64. This approach is in the initial stages in China and there are many gaps. These include: (i) many government departments do not recognise or understand the concept of corridors. As any successful corridor would have to cross land managed by several departments, this is a major barrier; (ii) there is no consolidated approach to establishing and managing a national system of corridors; (iii) most national projects to protect biodiversity focus on reserves and neglect the need for corridors; and (iv) in most existing cases, corridors are considered part of the nature reserve, and therefore it is difficult to achieve the targeted corridor objectives.

65. The four tools introduced above are complementary in concept. However, in practice, in China, they are not implemented in a complementary fashion. Each is implemented in isolation, and typically each is implemented separately from the NR network. This leads to major duplication, overlaps and gaps.

66. In addition to establishing the necessary policies, laws, tools and coordination mechanisms, a series of large and small scale projects are necessary, covering all ecosystems in China, in order to operationalise, at a local level, at each locality, the sustainable use of biodiversity on all land outside of protected areas. This result will require significant investments. However, it will also lead to social, economic and financial benefits, including poverty alleviation benefits. Finally, all major projects affecting large areas of land should be designed, implemented and regulated in such a way as to have a positive impact on biodiversity and to exploit it sustainably. This will depend on the use of EIA and SEA, which is currently weak in China.

Cross-Cutting and CBD Emerging Issues

67. Cross – cutting and emerging issues, such as indigenous knowledge and access and benefit sharing, covers some issues that cut across issues identified above. It also includes a range of issues that have recently emerged under the Convention on Biological Diversity, such as biosafety and managing invasive species. This theme provides a structure to address these issues in a coherent and strategic manner.

68. Indigenous knowledge and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS): China is a multi-ethnic country and each ethnic group has significant traditional knowledge related to genetic resources. For example, the Zang ethnic group alone has over three thousand types of medicine based on local biodiversity.

69. There are many barriers to protecting traditional knowledge and related genetic resources in China. It is difficult to identify the property rights of genetic resources due to the public nature of traditional knowledge and genetic resources. Also, ethnic groups developed much of the traditional knowledge related to genetic resources over several generations and documentary record of this knowledge does not exist. Therefore, it is difficult to identify the time of discovery and to establish the property rights. In other cases, the knowledge has been recorded publicly and used for some time. In these cases, it has been difficult to protect property rights.

70. Living Modified Organisms (LMO): The State Council promulgated *the Safety Administration Regulation on Agricultural Genetically Modified Organisms* and established an inter-agency committee and National Biosafety Office. These are responsible for: research, production, processing; business management and import and export. Several remaining key challenges include:

Weak enforcement capacity;

Limited Data on the risks associated with LMO;

There is no mechanism to monitor implementation;

The financial resources available are insufficient, and the infrastructure for assessment and monitoring are weak;

The low research capacity has restricted an in-depth assessment of LMO and restricts the quality and effectiveness of risk assessment and risk management. The incomplete monitoring system and evaluation instruments also restrict the assessment of the environment and health risks associated with the release of a LMO.

71. Invasive Alien Species: This is a relatively new area for China. A system of quarantine, inspection and research into pests is being established. There is insufficient data, information, understanding, legislation, tools, experts and tools to address alien invasive species. A system to manage the import and entry of potential alien invasive species does not currently exist. Research has started into the distribution, population dynamics, ecological character, harmful standards and control technology for invasive alien species. A list of the 16 priority alien species has been issued, and the *Notice for Implementing Pilot Activities to Extinguish Invasive Alien Species* and the *Pilot Work-plan for Extinguishing Invasive Alien Species* issued. Based on this, campaigns to physically destroy harmful plants have been undertaken, involving millions of people. Despite these measures, the overall approach to managing invasive species is very inadequate. This threat to biodiversity and to ecosystems in general has been greatly underestimated or neglected in China.

72. Ex-situ conservation: Botanical gardens, zoos, wildlife parks and aquariums are important places for ex-situ protection of fauna and flora. At present, there are over 140 botanical gardens in China, protecting about 20,000 botanical species. There are also many zoos, wildlife parks, wildlife care centres and centres for breeding plants. China is also establishing a modern, comprehensive system for storing germ-plasms. China has established a long-term gene bank, a modern duplicated genebank, 10 mid-term gene bank and 32 germ plasm gardens of gene resources , 390 thousand gene of corn ,fruit trees, vegetables, and economic plants are maintained.

73. Several national agencies have created special funds for biodiversity ex-situ conservation. However, due to the differing priorities and diverse working procedures, the impact is limited. Also, the funds available to the agencies differ. Hence, the challenges faced by these organizations vary. For example, even though plant parks play a very important role in ex-situ conservation, they do not focus sufficiently on *endangered species*. In addition, the reintroduction of animal populations has been greatly limited by the low breeding survival rates, especially among endangered species and this is also hindered by constraints in understanding and technology.

74. Storage of genetic resources is also inadequate. This is particularly the case with regards to forest, wildlife, marine animal, livestock and micro organism species. Notably, Chinese institutes are not able to meet the demands for research and production. For example, a comprehensive storage system has not been established and the existing storage equipment is out of date. Although some low-temperature storage equipment is being built, the equipment has not been installed for forest trees and medicinal plants. In many cases, the research is outdated and the capacity to discriminate genes is weak. Finally, very few of the genetic resources stored in China have clearly identified property rights, and this is a barrier to increasing and equitably sharing benefits.

4. The China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (CBPF)

Introduction

75. The previous sections have illustrated China's wealth of biodiversity, the complexity of threats and challenges to conserving biodiversity. However, there are also several opportunities.

Firstly, increasing attention is being paid to environmental protection and to biodiversity conservation. This presents a major opportunity and has been backed up by policy reforms, capacity development and increases in funding. Over the past two decades, development policy in China has focused on combining rapid economic growth with social stability. This has been hugely successful, as witnessed by unparalleled rises in GDP per capita, a wide-spread alleviation of poverty, overall improvements in livelihoods and a greatly strengthened social and physical infrastructures. More recently, at the highest levels, politicians and decision-makers are increasingly recognizing the importance of complementing these successes with broader improvements in society. A goal frequently cited at the highest levels is to make China an "all-round, well-off society" by 2020. This includes ensuring that poor regions and poor people share equitable benefits of economic growth. This also includes placing environmental protection, and implicitly biodiversity conservation, at the centre of the development process.

Secondly, there has been a transition from an administrative approach to a multi-tool approach to achieve government's policy objectives. As the economy has become more complex, and the Chinese society is becoming more integrated into the global economy and processes, measures other than administrative ones have been considered necessary. Whilst government's direct large-scale investments also continue to play a key role, the government is also developing complementary measures, first centrally and then at local levels. These include measures such as market-based incentives and stimulating voluntary actions of people and producers. This provides an opportunity to mainstream biodiversity conservation in different development sectors.

Thirdly, the number and diversity of environmental stakeholders has grown to include central and local government agencies; international, national and local NGOs; academic and research institutes; international and bilateral governmental agencies; large, medium and small-scale private production enterprises, and; local communities and micro-enterprises. The involvement of this range of stakeholders is also an opportunity to forge a more effective management of the environment and biodiversity.

76. It has been recognized from past experiences that efforts at biodiversity conservation need to be more strategic to address the complexity of challenges, to maximise the existing opportunities as well as to create new opportunities. The Government of China has, therefore, initiated a new approach to develop a strategic, programmed and coordinated action of all stakeholders to achieve a coherent set of results. This approach is also in response to the recognition that past biodiversity conservation and sustainable use measures have been isolated efforts to protect specific habitats or to change behaviour of a limited number of resource users, and were not, thus, strategic. Importantly, there is recognition that such actions have not sufficiently changed the incentive framework at local levels – and most local level decisions related to development or natural resources use do not take account of biodiversity conservation. This new approach has been named "The China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action".

77. The China Biodiversity Partnership includes approximately 18 members: eight from the Government of China's key line ministries (SEPA, SFA, MOA, MLR, SOA, MOC, NDRC, and MOF); five intergovernmental organizations (GEF, UNDP, World Bank, European Commission, and Asian Development Bank); one bilateral development program (Sino-Italian Cooperation Project [SICP]); three international non-governmental organizations (TNC, WWF, and CI); and, one intergovernmental membership organization (IUCN). UNDP, The European Commission, the

Government of Italy, TNC, and CI have been co-financing the Partnership since 2004. The partners have jointly developed a multi-level, multi-phase, multi-component, well-funded Results-oriented Framework for Action that ensures that the actions of partners are focussed. The main purpose of the framework is to conceptually guide the actions and investments of partners, so that they are able to focus on priority issues and on removing priority barriers. The framework also enables meaningful monitoring of biodiversity conservation in China. Implementation of the framework is flexible, ensuring that each partner can adapt to the local needs and situation and exploit its comparative advantages. The framework does not restrict the actions of individual partners; it rather provides guidance and helps priority setting and sequencing.

78. The next section describes the Results Based Framework for Action that all will work to contribute to, followed by a section on the Partnership mechanisms to achieve these results.

The Results Based Framework for Action

79. The China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action's work will be guided by a Results Based Framework for action. This framework for action has been developed through a participatory and consultative process involving all CBPF partners. This Results Framework has been developed to respond to the threats and opportunities described in previous sections. This framework has been developed for a 10 year period (2007-2017).

80. The overall Goal for this Framework has been defined as "*A Significant Reduction of the Rate of Biodiversity Loss as a Contribution to China's Sustainable Development*". The Goal recognizes that it will not be possible to completely stop the rate of biodiversity loss in 10 years, but that significant progress can be achieved in halting the rate of biodiversity loss. The goal also links the concept of biodiversity management contributing to sustainable development, notably poverty reduction.

81. Five key issues have been identified to achieve the goal – and have been called "Themes", and 27 key Results have been identified for all these Themes. The Results Framework (see Annex 1 for the full framework) provides Five- and Ten- Year Targets for each Result.

82. The linkages across the Themes and Results are illustrated in Figure 2.

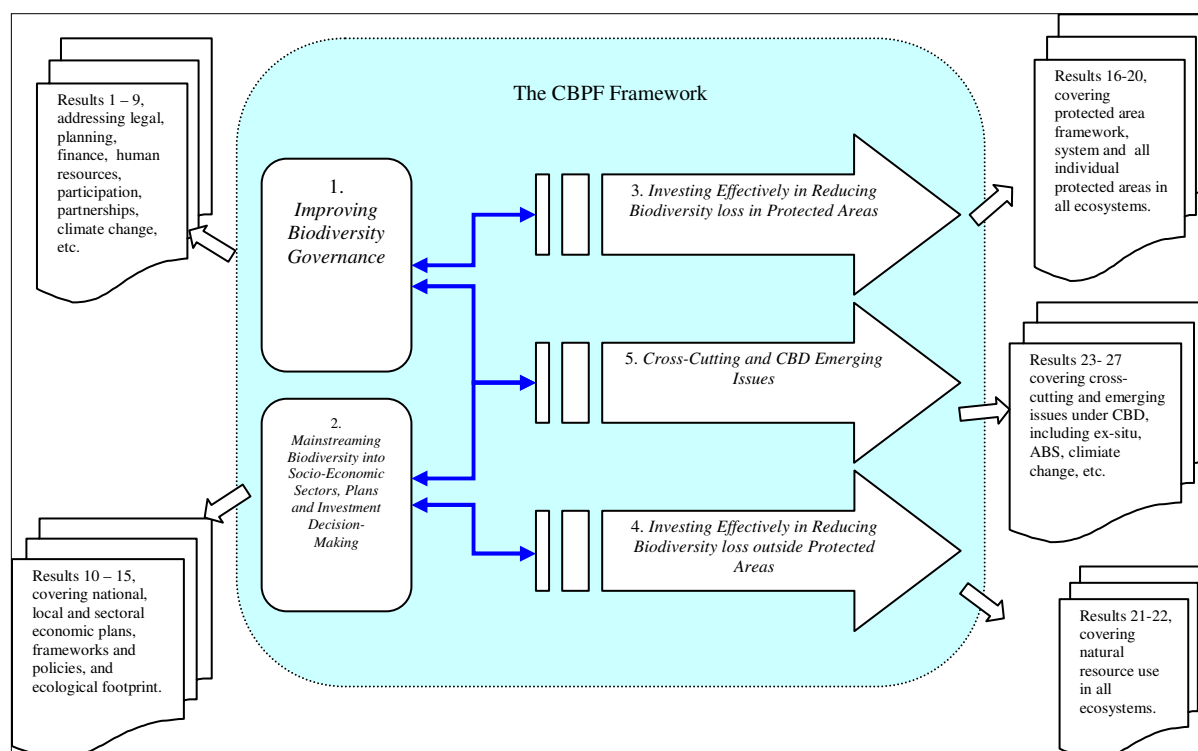


Figure 2: Illustrating the Results Oriented Framework

83. Themes and key results under each of them are summarised below:

Theme 1: Improving Biodiversity Governance

84. Under this theme, relevant policies, strategies, institutions, communication systems and human resources in China will be strengthened or developed to conserve biodiversity. Development of measures to address the threat of climate change to biodiversity is also included under this theme. The focus of activities will initially be at the national level, but will be increasingly at provincial and lower levels over the coming decade.

Theme 2: Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making

85. The actions under this theme will focus on the national and local socio-economic planning systems that determine government spending priorities – including on biodiversity. The aim here is to integrate biodiversity so that it will be seen increasingly as an important ‘development issue’ rather than a separate and unlinked issue. Under this theme, regulations, tools, mechanisms and procedures will be developed and operationalized for all sectors (including private production sector), for all levels of administration and all components of the economy. A strong emphasis will be to develop strong economic incentives frameworks.

Theme 3: Investing and Managing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss in Protected Areas

86. Under this theme, the national system of protected areas will be strengthened as well as capacities to effectively manage individual protected areas. Under this theme, work will be undertaken so that nature reserve system is well designed, well managed and is protecting habitats and species in all important ecosystems.

Theme 4: Investing and Managing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss outside Protected Areas

87. This theme focuses on the significant portion of Chinese biodiversity that lies outside protected areas and is unlikely to be brought into the protected area system in the near future. The two results under this section will ensure that socio-economic actions in biodiversity rich areas outside of protected areas are using biodiversity in a sustainable manner.

Theme 5: Cross-Cutting and CBD Emerging Issues

88. This theme encompasses measures to address a range of issues that have recently emerged under the Convention on Biological Diversity coherently and strategically. The Results under this theme also address key cross-cutting issues, such as invasive alien species and access and benefit sharing.

89. The complete Results Framework is provided in Annex 1.

The China Biodiversity Partnership

90. The primary responsibility to ensure the outcomes identified in the Results Framework will be that of the Government of People's Republic of China. The State Environmental Protection Administration will be the primary government agency to lead this effort. However, it has been recognized that to achieve the results and outcomes, a strong and coherent partnership of national and international stakeholders in China's biodiversity conservation is required. The China Biodiversity Partnership (or 'Partnership') consists of three mutually supportive groups – the CBPF Steering Committee, the Partner Coordination Group, and the Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG). The entire Partnership is guided by the overarching China CBD Steering Committee. As the CBPF Partnership is being further developed amongst the line ministries and between the ministries and the international organizations, the Partner Coordination Group will function as the main body of the CBPF Partnership; this group will consist of one representative from each of the line ministries, intergovernmental organizations, and international NGOs as listed in Paragraph 76 of this report³⁸. It is anticipated that the Partnership will grow to possibly include local government agencies, private sector representatives and Chinese NGOs in the future. The Partnership will be supported by the CBPF Project Management Office, which will initially be hosted by SEPA.

91. The Partner Coordination Group will function under the CBPF Steering Committee, which will contain representatives on a higher level necessary for decision-making³⁹. The CBPF Steering Committee will function in coordination with China's CBD Steering Committee. As described in Paragraph 30 of this document, China's CBD Steering Committee is the principal national coordination mechanism in charge of implementing the CBD in China; it is composed of 22 ministries and state bodies, with a Secretariat housed in SEPA⁴⁰. The roles and interactions between the Partner Coordination Group, the CBPF Steering Committee, and the CBD Steering Committee are envisaged as shown below and in Figure 3 of this document⁴¹. A mechanism and operating procedures for the CBPF Partnership will be established in the first year of CBPF operations, as part of one of the CBPF component projects (see Table 2 in this document). Envisaged roles and interactions are as follows (the role of the overall Partnership is elaborated in Paragraph 90 of this document):

The Partner Coordination Group will act as a platform for practical CBPF activities – main responsibilities will be to improve coordination amongst international and national agencies, increase cooperation amongst international and national agencies, share lessons learnt and innovative technologies, and develop a CBPF monitoring and evaluation framework. The Partner Coordination Group will carry-out the decisions made by CBPF Steering Committee and will generate priority

³⁸ Note as part of the CBPF's PDF-B phase, the Partner Coordination Group consisted of the International Partners Group and the Project Coordination Office (national). These two groups will form the Partner Coordination Group as part of CBPF Operations.

³⁹ The Partner Coordination Group will contain representatives from the line ministries at the level of Division Chief, whereas the CBPF Steering Committee will contain representatives at the level of the Director General or Deputy Director General.

⁴⁰ Led by SEPA, the CBDSC members include MOFA, NDRC, MOST, MOF, MOA, MOC, SFA, SOA, the State Intellectual Property Rights Office, the General Administration of Customs, the State Chinese Traditional Medicine Administration, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Broadcasting, Film and Television, Xinhua News Agency, People's Daily, Guangming Daily, the Ministry of Commerce, and the State Quality Inspection and Quarantine Administration.

⁴¹ Although based on significant discussion, these interactions are only proposed as this time.

actions and targets for their discussion and negotiation. Day-to-day work of the Partner Coordination Group will be carried out by the CBPF Project Management Office.

The **CBPF Steering Committee** will consist of representatives from the same organizations present on the Project Coordination Group but at a higher level (i.e., Director General or Deputy Director General). The CBPF Steering Committee will be the main body responsible for decision-making and negotiation. The CBPF Steering Committee will ensure that CBPF activities are being carried out in line with the CBD Steering Committee and will transfer priority actions and targets to this group.

The **CBD Steering Committee** will be officially informed of CBPF activities via the CBPF Steering Committee. They will provide feedback and convey biodiversity priorities to the CBPF Steering Committee.

92. The Partner Coordination Group will be supported by an Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG). The ACG is a flexible, task-specific group of biodiversity professionals from different sectors providing regular technical input to the Project Management Office and to the Partner Coordination Group as shown in Figure 3 of this document. The ACG shall also ensure that stakeholders from the broad biodiversity community, and especially those not represented on the Partner Coordination Group, are able to provide input to the CBPF. The ACG will consist of Chinese and international experts from different sectors and different agencies.

93. Figure 3 below illustrates the links between the CBD Steering Committee, the CBPF Steering Committee, the Partner Coordination Group, the ACG, and the CBPF Project Management Office. The GEF participates at the level of the CBPF Steering Committee. The GEF's Implementing Agencies are included at the level of both the Partner Coordination Group and the CBPF Steering Committee. Further information on the GEF and the CBPF are included in Paragraphs 92, 93, and 94 of this document.

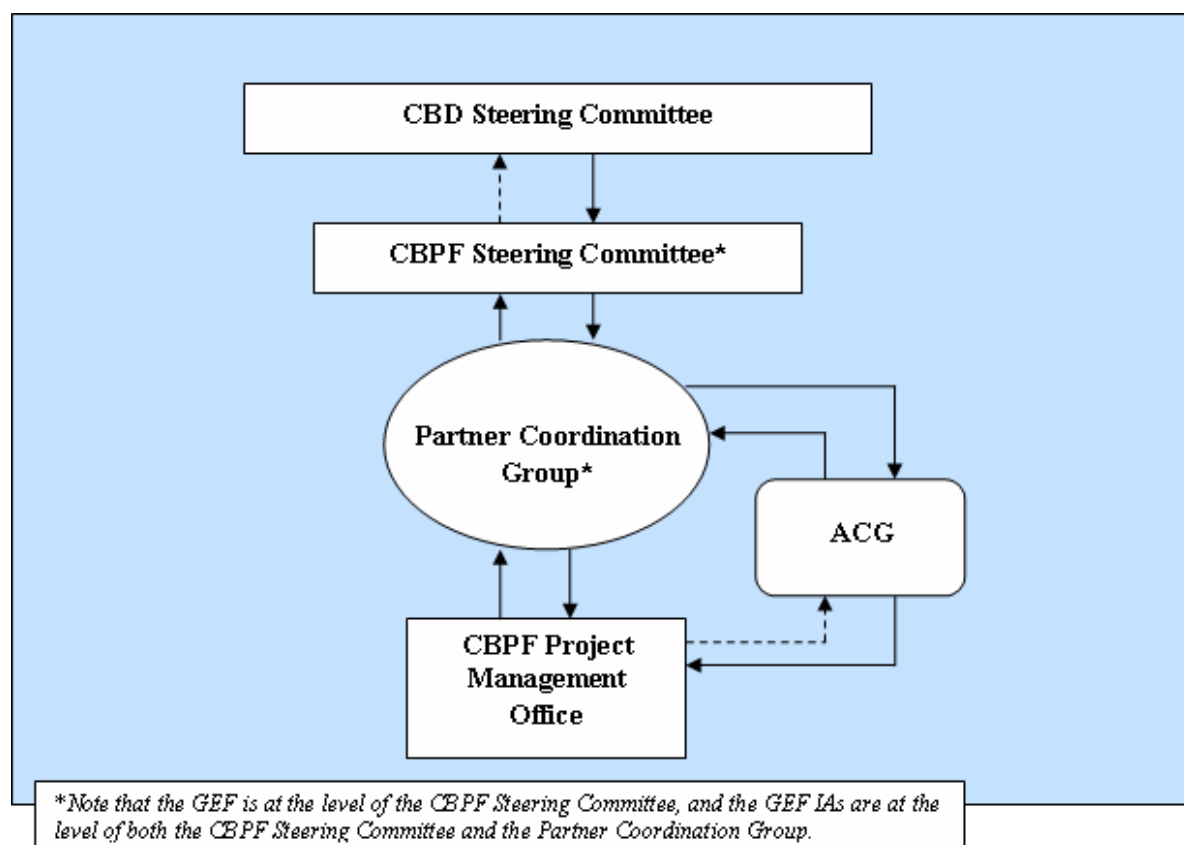


Figure 3: The CBPF Organisational Structure

Role of the Partnership

94. The Partnership (which includes the CBPF Steering Committee, the Partner Coordination Group, and the ACG) is being developed to build synergies and to have stronger national and local outcomes in biodiversity conservation in China. It is not meant to be a mechanism to supervise or control the actions of individual partners, it rather provides guidance and support mechanisms. This Partnership's roles are seen primarily to:

develop a critical mass of support and activities for successfully addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss in China. Working together, the partners can achieve things that would not be possible working in isolation;

facilitate the programming to ensure they are used in a focussed, coordinated manner and address priority issues as laid out by the Results Framework. During the coming programming period, all partners are to progressively align their programmes to link with the results identified by the CBPF, optimise the utilisation of available funds. The international partners alone have an estimated annual budget in the order of \$50 million per year on projects directly related to biodiversity conservation, and the national investments are far greater;

provide improved and coordinated information management and monitoring of biodiversity and biodiversity conservation. The partnership provides a mechanism to establish common and coherent data collection in compatible formats and data management; at project, province or national levels. The indicators and targets in the Results Framework will provide the primary basis for the development of common monitoring and evaluation framework.

provide a vehicle for developing, testing and up-scaling successful and innovative approaches;

provide a strong platform for interactions and communications between international organisations and central government policy-makers and technical experts, so that it allows the partners to strategically feed their a wealth of experience into policy processes

Box 4: Partnerships under the EU-China Biodiversity Programme

The CBPF Partnership will build upon existing partnerships in China and provide a vehicle for developing, testing and up-scaling successful and innovative approaches. One of the foremost and wide-reaching programs in China is the **European Union – China (EU-China) Biodiversity Programme (ECBP)**, an over 30-million Euro initiative targeted to support China's central government to better implement the Convention on Biological Diversity and to integrate biodiversity into mainstream development processes. A key component of the ECBP is its co-financing and guidance of 19 biodiversity-related field projects in biodiversity-rich landscapes in Western China. At present, there are approximately 100 Chinese governmental departments, research academies, local and international NGOs, and other international partners engaged in the 19 consortia responsible for the individual field projects. The ECBP makes an effort to ensure horizontal linkages are created amongst the field projects and other relevant initiatives and to ensure that local experiences are fed back and integrated into central policy development.

As the European Commission is a key partner in the CBPF Partnership, the intention is that the Partnership will act as a platform where innovative approaches, technologies, and methodologies, such as those being developed as part of the ECBP, will be replicated and lessons learnt will be shared amongst partners. Furthermore, the CBPF provides an opportunity to expand the reach of the ECBP by extending lessons learnt to protected areas and coastal provinces.

5. The Global Environment Partnership and the CBPF

95. As a key partner in China's biodiversity conservation and well as other key environmental management issues, Global Environment Facility (GEF) is invited to make critical and catalytic contributions to both the Partnership and to achieve specific Results within the framework.

96. The GEF's involvement in China dates back from 1991. Till date implementation of five biodiversity projects funded by the GEF have been completed in China, and there are currently six on-

going GEF funded projects under implementation (a total of 49 GEF Projects in all operational programs have been implemented in China; of these, 38 are on-going). The GEF investment in the completed and on-going biodiversity projects in China currently totals over 80 million US\$ (the total GEF investment of all operational programs is 530 million US\$). Additionally, China was also involved in two global Enabling Activities related to biodiversity conservation funded by the GEF.

97. The results of the on-going GEF supported projects and programmes in China will be linked to the CBPF. Given the importance of China in terms of biodiversity conservation, GEF has indicated a Resource Allocation Framework (RAF) of up to 44.3 million US dollars for the country for the period July 2006 to July 2010. Priorities for GEF investment in biodiversity conservation will be based on lessons learnt from past GEF projects, gaps to be filled and those that also link directly to both the CBPF and GEF's Strategic Priorities for biodiversity conservation. The CBPF results framework will guide all future GEF supported projects from the current and future GEF Resource Allocation Framework on biodiversity conservation in China. Therefore, the CBPF represents a fundamental shift for GEF programming in China to the most catalytic or strategic issues. Table 2 below presents the key CBPF themes and results for which that GEF resources will be used.

TABLE 2: CBPF PROJECTS IN GEF-4 WITH CORRESPONDING CBPF THEMES AND RESULTS

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
Improving Biodiversity Governance	1. The national legal and policy system for biodiversity conservation is effective	Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2 GEF-4 SO-3 GEF-4 SO-4 Cross-cutting: Adaption to Climate Change
		Demonstrating an approach to biodiversity monitoring in China; Based on a Case Study in Qinghai (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2 Cross-cutting: Adaption to Climate Change
	2. Nationally, law enforcement is integrated and strengthened			
	3. An institutional framework for biodiversity is established across sectors and over administrative levels			
	4. Financial flows to biodiversity conservation increase over current baseline	Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2 GEF-4 SO-3 GEF-4 SO-4 Cross-cutting: Adaption to Climate Change
		Demonstrating the Use of Eco-compensation Programmes to Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation into Local Economic Development in China (Chongqing CBPF Demonstration) (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2
	5. The general public is supportive of conserving			

China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action:
Programme Document

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
	biodiversity			
	6. Communities, NGOs and private sector play an adequate role in biodiversity conservation			
	7. Human resources and capacity for basic research and experimental ability are enhanced			
	8. Biodiversity conservation adapted to climate change	Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2 GEF-4 SO-3 GEF-4 SO-4 Cross-cutting: Adaption to Climate Change
		Demonstrating an approach to biodiversity monitoring in China; Based on a Case Study in Qinghai (CBPF Demonstrations) (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2 Cross-cutting: Adaption to Climate Change
	9. Effective Biodiversity Partnership	Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2 GEF-4 SO-3 GEF-4 SO-4 Cross-cutting: Adaption to Climate Change
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making	10. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are mainstreamed into national development plans	Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2 GEF-4 SO-3 GEF-4 SO-4 Cross-cutting: Adaption to Climate Change
	11. Biodiversity is mainstreamed into relevant plan and laws of sectoral ministries and departments			

China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action:
Programme Document

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
	12. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is mainstreamed into local plans	Demonstrating the Use of Eco-compensation Programmes to Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation into Local Economic Development in China (Chongqing CBPF Demonstration) (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2
		Ningxia/Yinchuan Integrated Ecosystem Management Project (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	Council approved	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Integrating Mass Tourism into Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Taishan Mountainous Area (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Integrated Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation of the Baiyangdian Lake Catchment (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,500,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Protection Project (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
		Piloting Ecosystem Based Development (EBD) for Sustainable Livelihoods in Guiyang ,China (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 995,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNEP	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2
	13. An incentive framework for the natural-resource based business sector to conserve or sustainably use biodiversity is established	Ningxia/Yinchuan Integrated Ecosystem Management Project (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	Council approved	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin (CBPF Demonstration)	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-2

China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action:
Programme Document

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
		(estimated GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP		
		Demonstrating the Use of Eco-compensation Programmes to Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation into Local Economic Development in China (Chongqing CBPF Demonstration) (estimated GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2
	14. Biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation programmes in China are mutually supportive	Piloting Ecosystem Based Development (EBD) for Sustainable Livelihoods in Guiyang ,China (estimated GEF Total: 995,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNEP	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-2
		Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin (CBPF Demonstration) (estimated GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-2
		Shannxi Qinling Mountains Intergrated Ecosystem Development Project (estimated GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1
	15. International investment by Chinese companies is ecologically sustainable			
Investing and Managing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss in Protected Areas	16. Effective governance and legal framework for the national protected area system			
	17. Harmonised and effective national system for selecting, designing, managing and monitoring protected areas			
	18. NRs and PNRs are	Gui Zhou Culture and Natural Heritage	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1

China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action:
Programme Document

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
	effectively managed	Conservation and Development (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: WB		
		Biodiversity Conservation in Lake Aiby through sustainable agriculture and land management (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: WB		
		Demonstrating Sustainable and Effective Management of Protected Areas (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 1,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: WB		
		Drylands Ecological Conservation and Rehabilitation (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: IFAD	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Shannxi Qinling Mountains Intergrated Ecosystem Development Project (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1
		Sustainable management of Biodiversity in Taohe Rive Basin (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1
		Integrated Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation of the Baiyangdian Lake Catchment (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,500,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Protection Project (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
	19. NNRs and PNRs have stable and sufficient finance	Gui Zhou Culture and Natural Heritage Conservation and Development (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: WB	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1

China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action:
Programme Document

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy		
		Biodiversity Conservation in Lake Aiby through sustainable agriculture and land management (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: WB				
		Demonstrating Sustainable and Effective Management of Protected Areas (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 1,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: WB				
		Sustainable management of Biodiversity in Taohe Rive Basin (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP			November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1
		Integrating Mass Tourism into Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Taishan Mountainous Area (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP			November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Integrated Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation of the Baiyangdian Lake Catchment (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,500,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB			Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
	20. At NNRs and PNRs, local communities, NGOs and/or the private sector are involved in PA co-management and development	Gui Zhou Culture and Natural Heritage Conservation and Development (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: WB	Not defined		GEF-4 SO-1	
		Biodiversity Conservation in Lake Aiby through sustainable agriculture and land management (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: WB				
		Demonstrating Sustainable and Effective Management of Protected Areas (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 1,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: WB				

China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action:
Programme Document

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
		Sustainable management of Biodiversity in Taohe Rive Basin (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 2,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-1
		Integrated Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation of the Baiyangdian Lake Catchment (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,500,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Protection Project (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1
Investing and Managing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss outside Protected Areas	21. Land-use planning and management systems contribute effectively to conserving biodiversity	Ningxia/Yinchuan Integrated Ecosystem Management Project (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 5,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: ADB	Council approved	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Drylands Ecological Conservation and Rehabilitation (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: IFAD	Not defined	GEF-4 SO-1 GEF-4 SO-2
		Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin (CBPF Demonstration) (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 3,000,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP	November 2007	GEF-4 SO-2
	22. Restoration of forest, agricultural, ocean, freshwater, grasslands, drylands and urban ecosystems demonstrate incorporation of biodiversity objectives			
Cross-Cutting and CBD Emerging Issues	23. Effective and strategic ex-situ conservation and reintroduction of endangered species			

China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action:
Programme Document

Theme	Achievable Result	GEF Project Titles in GEF-4	Status / Proposed PIF submission dates	Link to GEF strategy
	24. Effective ex-situ conservation of commercially important species and varieties			
	25. Indigenous knowledge is contributing to biodiversity conservation and indigenous people are benefiting from genetic resource use based on indigenous knowledge	Conservation and Adaptive Management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) (<i>estimated</i> GEF Total: 500,000 USD) GEF IA/ExA: UNDP/FAO	Council approved	
	26. An effective risk evaluation, management and monitoring system for genetic modified organisms operating			
	27. An effective risk evaluation, management and monitoring system for invasive alien species operating			

ANNEX 1: CBPF RESULTS-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AND EXPLANATION NOTE

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
OVERALL GOAL	<p>A Significant Reduction of the Rate of Biodiversity Loss as a Contribution to Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015, at least 10% of the total hectares of each major habitat type, as indicated on global priority lists, is covered by protected areas and 20% managed as EFCA. At least 30% of protected areas are linked by managed corridors. On the IUCN Redlist, the level of threat is being downgraded for more of China's endemic species than are being upgraded. 			
Improving Biodiversity Governance	<p>1. The national legal and policy system for biodiversity conservation is effective</p>	<p>Feedback from key stakeholders indicates progress in key governance areas such as political support, institutional, legal and regulatory structures, financial resources for conservation and participation in decision-making.</p> <p>NBSAP⁴² is adequately financed and at least 80% of targets are being met. Baseline: No targets are being met.</p> <p>Five provincial and twenty county BAPs⁴³ approved. Baseline: In 2006, there was one provincial and one county BAP – neither of these are truly financed.</p>	<p>1.1 Feedback from key stakeholders indicates progress in key governance areas such as political support, institutional, legal and regulatory structures, financial resources for conservation and participation in decision-making.</p> <p>1.2 An average of at least 80% of targets in the Provincial and County BAPs are fully met according to the milestone deadlines specified in those documents, and in no case is this figure lower than 50%.</p> <p>1.3 Twenty provincial BAPs and one hundred county BAPs are financed.</p>	<p>1.1 A composite index measuring criteria such as political support, effectiveness of institutional structures, financial resource availability, etc, measured by annual surveys of a designated mix of national and international institutions.</p> <p>1.2 Copies of approved BAPs.</p> <p>1.3 Progress reports from Provincial and Country Environment Protection Bureaus on implementation status.</p>

⁴² National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

⁴³ Biodiversity Action Plan

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
	2. Nationally, law enforcement is integrated and strengthened	<p>In year 5, the population of X number of species threatened by hunting in X number of selected nature reserves remains stable. Baseline: To be established.</p> <p>In five selected cities, the number of restaurants serving endangered wildlife decreases by 25% from 2006 levels.</p>	<p>2.1 In year 10, the population of X number of species threatened by hunting in X number of selected reserves is increasing.</p> <p>2.2 Inflation-adjusted value of trade in illegal species falls by 20%, compared to 2006.</p>	<p>2.1 On-going biodiversity monitoring in the selected reserves.</p> <p>2.2 The Annual Report of SFA's Department of Wildlife ⁴⁴ will provide some information on the value of illegal species trade. TRAFFIC data is another source, and large markets may also be able to provide some data on the value of trade.</p>
	3 An institutional framework for biodiversity is established across sectors and over administrative levels	<p>3.1 Strengthening the national level cross-sectoral biodiversity coordination mechanism. Baseline: The national level mechanism already exists, such as the <i>CBD Steering Committee</i> and the <i>Ministry Joint Conference For Conservation Of Bio-Species Resources</i>, but the function need to be strengthened.</p> <p>3.2 Cross-sectoral environmental committees in 5 Provinces are chaired by Governor and regularly provide biodiversity conservation-related inputs into Provincial development planning. Baseline: None exist at</p>	<p>3.1 The national level biodiversity coordination mechanism has formal policy-making authority on issues related to biodiversity use.</p> <p>3.2 In 20 Provinces and 200 Counties, cross-sectoral environmental committees are chaired by Governor and regularly provide biodiversity conservation-related inputs into development planning.</p> <p>3.3 Provincial plans at 5 provinces incorporating biodiversity targets across at least three sectors are reviewed for effectiveness and lessons learnt are used to duplicate approach in at least 5 other provinces.</p>	<p>3.1 Government decrees and associated documentation.</p> <p>3.2 Data to be provided by SEPA.</p>

⁴⁴ State Forest Administration

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		present. 3.3 Pilot provincial plans at 5 provinces are developed incorporating biodiversity targets across at least three sectors.		
	4 Financial flows to biodiversity conservation increase over current baseline	4.1 National budget allocation to biodiversity has increased by 100% from 500 million RMB in 2006. 4.2 Non-governmental and private investment to biodiversity increases by 100% from 2006 level. Baseline: In 2006, this was equivalent to approximately 5% of the government budget.	4.1 National budget allocation increases, at least in line with inflation, during period 2011-2016. 4.2 Non-governmental and private investment to biodiversity increases by X% of governmental budget.	4.1 National budget data provided by MOF ⁴⁵ . 4.2 Data would be collected by CBPF PMO ⁴⁶ via the CBPF Partnership. There is no one organization that maintains this data.
	5 The general public is supportive of conserving biodiversity	5.1 X % of respondents to the annual “China Public Environmental Protection and People’s Livelihood” accept a shared responsibility for biodiversity conservation in China. Baseline: The 2006 figure to be determined.	5.1 X % of respondents to the annual “China Public Environmental Protection and People’s Livelihood” accept a shared responsibility for biodiversity conservation in China.	5.1 Data to be obtained from the annual “China Public Environmental Protection and People’s Livelihood” survey conducted by China Environmental Cultural Promotion Association (a group under the leadership of SEPA), which includes a specific question on respondents perception of their personal responsibility for conserving biodiversity.

⁴⁵ Ministry of Finance

⁴⁶ Project Management Office

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
	6 Communities, NGOs and private sector play an adequate role in biodiversity conservation	6.1 Legislation established for large-scale companies to address biodiversity impacts and conservation activities in their annual reports. 6.2 Number of county-level NGOs legally registered to work on biodiversity doubles to 24. Baseline: Approximately 12, nationwide.	6.1 50% of Chinese large-scale private sector corporations cover biodiversity impacts in their annual reports. Baseline: 0 in 2006 6.2 At least 2 biodiversity NGOs are influencing policy at the national level. Baseline: None at present	6.1 Analysis of company annual reports conducted by the CBPF Secretariat. 6.2 Registration data for county-level NGOs maintained by the Ministry of Civil Affairs.
	7 Human resources and capacity for basic research and experimental ability are enhanced	7.1 Taxonomy curricula introduced or strengthened in at least three Chinese universities. 7.2 Protected area-related research programmes introduced in at least three Chinese universities.	7.1 Number of qualified (PhD) taxonomists doubles. Baseline: The number of qualified taxonomists in China in 2006 is to be determined. 7.2 Number of qualified (postgraduate) research staff employed in protected areas doubles. Baseline: The number of qualified research staff in China is to be determined.	7.1 Professional Associations. 7.2 Data collected by SEPA and SFA.
	8 Biodiversity conservation adapted to climate change	8.1 Management and adaptation plans are piloted for 8 priority areas and 8 priority species. Baseline: No plans in existence in 2006. 8.2 National nature conservation policies incorporate measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change Baseline: Impacts of climate	8.1 Management and adaptation plans piloted for 8 priority areas and 8 priority species are revisited and revised based on pilot results. 8.2 National nature conservation policies and plans that have incorporated measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change are revisited and updated.	8.1 Copies of plans from SEPA ,SOA, SFA.

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		change not incorporated in 2006.		
	9 Effective Biodiversity Partnership	<p>9.1 A single monitoring framework is used by at least 6 CBPF Partners. Baseline: In 2006, reporting frameworks are GEF Agency-specific rather than harmonised.</p> <p>9.2 The CBPF Results Framework under review by MOF and other ministries as a budget allocation tool, and a separate, accompanying monitoring framework is also under review.</p> <p>9.3 Five provinces have effective partnerships which replicate the structure of the national-level CBPF.</p> <p>9.4 The Secretariat of the Partner Committee is entirely financed by co-financing. Baseline: Secretariat currently financed by SEPA only.</p> <p>9.5 A Partnership Assessment Tool indicates satisfactory progress with the Partnership.</p>	<p>9.1 A single monitoring framework used by all CBPF Partners.</p> <p>9.2 MOF uses the CBPF Results Framework as a budget allocation tool and a separate monitoring tool is also in use.</p> <p>9.3 Ten provinces have effective partnerships which replicate the structure of the national-level CBPF.</p> <p>9.4 The Secretariat of the Partner Committee is sustainably financed by Partners.</p> <p>9.5 The Partnership Assessment Tool continues to indicate satisfactory progress with the Partnership.</p>	<p>9.1 Annual GEF reporting process (e.g. PIR or equivalent).</p> <p>9.2 Information provided by the CBPF Secretariat.</p>
Mainstreaming Biodiversity	10 Biodiversity conservation and	10.1 The 12th Five-year national socio-economic development	10.1 Same applies to all future plans.	10.1 Copies (English translation) of 12th Plan and future plans.

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
Into Socio-Economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making	sustainable use are mainstreamed into national development plans	plan includes a quantitative target for biodiversity. Baseline: 11 th Five-year plan mentions the significance of biodiversity conservation but does not include a quantitative target.		
	11 Biodiversity is mainstreamed into relevant plan and laws of <i>sectoral</i> ministries and departments	11.1 The Five-year plans for at least five departments include a quantitative target for biodiversity, such as on species numbers or ecosystem services. Baseline: None included in 2006.	11.1 The plan of all departments having a significant impact on biodiversity includes a quantitative target for biodiversity.	11.1 Copies (English translation) of the relevant departmental plans.
	12 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use is mainstreamed into local plans	12.1 At least five provinces and twenty counties in biodiversity-rich regions include quantitative targets for biodiversity in their five year socio-economic plans. Baseline: None	12.1 Twenty provinces and 20% of counties include quantitative targets for biodiversity in their five year socio-economic plans.	12.1 A list of provinces and counties including targets, and access to copies of the socio-economic plans if required.
	13 An incentive framework for the natural-resource based business sector to conserve or sustainably use biodiversity is established	13.1 Guidelines for biodiversity-friendly business operations established. Baseline: No national guidelines are available.	13.1 At least 40% of large natural-resource based companies in China certified according to the established guidelines.	13.1 Copy of the established guidelines.
	14 Biodiversity conservation and	14.1 The use of poverty funds is still having a maximum effect	14.1 The use of poverty funds is still having a maximum effect on	14.1 Information collected from Poverty Alleviation Office and NDRC.

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
	poverty alleviation programmes in China are mutually supportive	<p>on reducing poverty, yet 10% of the funds also contribute to the improvement of natural environments and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Baseline: No poverty funds explicitly contribute to this endeavor in 2006.</p> <p>14.2 Assessment conducted and guidelines developed for integrating biodiversity conservation with poverty alleviation investment.</p> <p>Baseline: No assessment available.</p>	<p>reducing poverty, yet 20% of the funds also contribute to the improvement of natural environments and promotion of sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>14.2 Joint planning of actions and projects, at all levels, by biodiversity and poverty alleviation communities.</p>	
	15 International investment by Chinese companies is ecologically sustainable	15.1 An EIA and SEA ⁴⁷ , in line with best industry practices, that considers impacts on biodiversity is a requirement by SEPA for all international investment by Chinese state and private companies greater than 50 million RMB.	15.1 EIA undertaken for 100% of all international investment greater than 50 million RMB.	15.1 EIA data maintained by SEPA.
Investing and Managing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss in	16 Effective governance and legal framework for the <i>national</i> protected area system	16.1 National Protected Area Law is fully approved and regulations developed.	16.1 Resource and land-use laws, by-laws and regulations harmonized with the national Protected Area Law and approved by a multi-sectoral group.	16.1 Copy of the Law, and minutes of the approval by the multi-sectoral group.

⁴⁷ Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
Protected Areas	17 Harmonised and effective national system for selecting, designing, managing and monitoring protected areas	<p>17.1 Development and testing of a single set of guidelines for NNR/PNR⁴⁸ site selection with agreement between all agencies involved.</p> <p>17.2 A harmonised, single national approach to developing management plans and to monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>17.3 40% increase in endangered species habitat covered by the nature reserve system. Baseline: 153 counties in China have populations of several endangered animal species but have no nature reserve.</p> <p>17.4 25% increase of tropical rain forest and monsoon rain forest protected under nature reserves in Hainan and Yunnan provinces. Baseline: 5% to 8% of land area covered under nature reserves in these provinces.</p>	<p>17.1 All agencies using a single set of guidelines for NNR/PNR site selection and design, and all agencies cooperating on site selection and design.</p> <p>17.2 90% of ecosystems and key species covered by the nature reserve system, managed under the harmonised management planning and M&E systems.</p> <p>17.3 80% increase in endangered species habitat covered by the nature reserve system.</p> <p>17.4 50% increase of tropical rain forest and monsoon rain forest protected under nature reserves in Hainan and Yunnan provinces.</p>	<p>17.1, 17.2 Copies of guidelines developed by the harmonised national system.</p> <p>17.3, 17.4 Data collected by SEPA ,SFA and lead actors in natural reserves (TNC, World Bank, etc.), and biodiversity monitoring data from nature reserves.</p>
	18 .NNRs and PNRs are effectively managed.	<p>18.1 50% of NNR have Management Plans. Baseline: Approximately 10%.</p>	<p>18.1 For all National Nature Reserves, Nature Reserves have exclusive usufruct rights to core zone for conservation purposes.</p>	<p>18.1 Records of NNR with Management Plans.</p> <p>18.2 Records of NNR and PNR approved</p>

⁴⁸ National Nature Reserve/Provincial Nature Reserve

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		<p>18.2 80% of NNR and PNR have approved Master Plan with clear conservation targets, boundaries, land tenure, and land management authority. Baseline: Approximately 50%.</p>	<p>18.2 80% of NNR and PNR are meeting the conservation targets in their master plans.</p>	<p>Master Plans.</p>
	<p>19 NNRs and PNRs have stable and sufficient finance</p>	<p>19.1 Central government budget covers operational finance of all NNR. Baseline: Operational costs are currently underwritten by local governments, with uncertain revenue streams.</p> <p>19.2 Pilot PES⁴⁹ projects in place at X number of priority NNRs with the objective to finance at least 10% of management costs. Baseline: No regulatory structure in place for PES to support NNR management costs.</p> <p>19.3 Protected area management effectiveness as measured by IUCN/WB/WWF protected area scorecards (and adopted by GEF) that assess site management, financial</p>	<p>19.1 75% of PNR have full operational financing provided by Provincial governments.</p> <p>19.2 PES systems approved and financing at least 10% of management costs at priority NNRs.</p> <p>19.3 Protected area management effectiveness as measured by GEF protected area scorecards that assess site management, financial sustainability and capacity for X number of NNR and PNR sites.</p>	<p>19.1 Decrees or other relevant Government documentation indicating budgetary support for NNRs and PNRs.</p>

⁴⁹ Payment for Ecosystem Services

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		sustainability and capacity for X number of priority NNR and PNR sites. Baseline: None		
	20 At NNRs and PNRs, local communities, NGOs and/or the private sector are involved in protected area co-management and development	20.1 10% of nature reserves have involved non-governmental organizations (e.g., NGOs, private sector) in policy, planning, management or funding. Baseline: Negligible 20.2 In 20% of nature reserves, the number of communities involved in policy, planning, or management at least doubles from 2006 levels. Baseline: To be provided - figures available by Conservation International and other international NGOs.	20.1 20% of nature reserves have involved non-governmental organizations (e.g., NGOs, private sector) in policy, planning, management or funding. 20.2 In 40% of nature reserves, the number of communities involved in policy, planning, or management at least doubles from 2006 levels.	20.1 Annual protected area management reports provided to SFA and SEPA.
Investing and Managing Effectively in Reducing Biodiversity loss outside Protected Areas	21 Land-use planning and management systems contribute effectively to conserving biodiversity	21.1 Biodiversity priorities identified in the NBSAP integrated into the Land Functional Zoning Programme ⁵⁰ Baseline: The Functional Zoning Programme does not consider biodiversity.	21.1 Biodiversity priorities identified in the NBSAP being applied to all national and sectoral land-use decisions in China. 21.2 At least 3 provincial land-use plans prepared following biodiversity guidelines.	21.1 Documentation of the functional zoning system provided by NDRC, incorporating guidelines on biodiversity conservation. 21.2 List of land-use plans developed with biodiversity guidelines.

⁵⁰ The Land Functional Zoning Programme is being prepared by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). The proposed system will provide guidance for land-use. See Paragraph 58 in the main text of the CBPF Programme Document for further explanation.

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		<p>21.2 At least six county land-use plans have been prepared following biodiversity guidelines.</p> <p>21.3 National Plan for ecological and species corridors approved. Baseline: National Plan under development.</p>	21.3 At least five corridors established.	21.3 Copy of the approved National Plan.
	22 Restoration of forest, agricultural, ocean, freshwater, grasslands, drylands and urban ecosystems demonstrate incorporation of biodiversity objectives	<p>22.1 50% of the land rehabilitation through national programmes demonstrates incorporation of biodiversity conservation as an objective. Baseline: Existing land rehabilitation programmes do not explicitly address biodiversity.</p>	22.1 100% of land rehabilitation programmes routinely incorporate maximisation of biological diversity as an objective.	22.1 List of land rehabilitation programmes incorporating biodiversity conservation (and sample rehabilitation programme documents) provided by the MOLR. ⁵¹
Cross-Cutting and CBD Emerging Issues	23 Effective and strategic ex-situ conservation and reintroduction of endangered species	<p>23.1 50% of endangered animals and 80% of rare and endangered plants covered by ex-situ conservation. Baseline: To be established.</p>	23.1 80% of endangered animals and 100% of rare and endangered plants covered by ex-situ conservation.	23.1 Information provided by the MOC ⁵² and Zoos.
	24 Effective ex-situ conservation of commercially	24.1 Necessary storage facilities for seeds, embryos, cells and DNA are constructed and	24.1 Necessary storage facilities for seeds, embryos, cells and DNA are operating and financed.	24.1 Information provided by MOA, MOST, SFA, and China's Academy of Science.

⁵¹ Ministry of Land and Resources

⁵² Ministry of Construction

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
	important species and varieties	operating.		
	25 Indigenous knowledge is contributing to biodiversity conservation and indigenous people are benefiting from genetic resource use based on indigenous knowledge	25.1 At least five case studies of potential benefit-sharing agreements developed and documented. 25.2 Relevant regulatory framework reviewed.	25.1 At least 10 examples of ethnic minorities benefiting from IPR documented. 25.2 Legislation related to traditional knowledge promulgated.	25.1 Copies of agreements or other documentation. 25.2 Copy of relevant legislation.
	26 An effective risk evaluation, management and monitoring system for genetic modified organisms operating	26.1 Full system of regulations, standards and guidelines developed and implemented. 26.2 Monitoring system in place and being used.	26.1 Related Law approved.	26.1 Documentation of regulations, standards, guidelines and relevant Laws. 26.2 Annual summary reports of the monitoring system.
	27 An effective risk evaluation, management and monitoring system for invasive alien species operating	27.1 The invasive species management approach developed by the Biosafety Office of SEPA is approved and guidelines are developed for the following components: - Early warning monitoring; - Restoration of natural habitats impacted by invasive species; and - Point of detection mechanisms. Baseline: This approach is being developed by the Biosafety Office (although	27.1 The following components of the Biosafety Office's invasive species management approach are operational: - Early warning monitoring; - Restoration of natural habitats impacted by invasive species; and - Point of detection. 27.2 Transparent and obtainable information is available from the Biosafety Office on invasive species monitoring, safeguard measures, and related management measures. 27.3 The number of new alien invasive	27.1 Documentation on the invasive species management approach from the SEPA Biosafety Office. 27.2 Documentation of regulations, standards, guidelines and relevant Laws.

Theme	Achievable Result	5-year Indicator of Success	10-year Indicator of Success	Means of Verification
		<p>methods/guidelines regarding the above components are not developed).</p> <p>27.2 A system of regulations, standards and guidelines are developed and implemented. Baseline: No specific regulations, standards, guidelines on invasive species exist.</p> <p>27.3 A system is in place for SEPA and other relevant ministries to regularly review, update, and improve the existing border control system so that it could more effectively identify invasive species introductions, both accidental and intentional. Baseline: In 2006, no such system in place, and the list of invasive alien species that the border control is responsible for inspecting is outdated and in need of revision.</p>	<p>species is decreasing annually.</p>	

ANNEX 2: Stakeholder Analysis



CHINA BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK (CBPF)

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS FROM THE CBPF STAKEHOLDER BILATERAL INTERVIEWS

Produced and Distributed by
CBPF Project Management Office (SEPA-FECO)

December 21, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary.....	3
Introduction.....	5
Methodology.....	6
Findings.....	8
Shared Opinions and Overall Mood.....	8
Feedback on the Partnership and the Declaration.....	9
Benefits and Risks.....	15
Conclusions and Follow-up.....	19
Conclusions.....	19
Follow-up.....	20

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings from a series of bilateral interviews that were conducted as part of the China Biodiversity Partnership Framework (CBPF) PDF-B phase stakeholder analysis. The overall objectives were to: 1) gain insight on the stakeholders' biodiversity-related priorities; 2) gain feedback on the CBPF process, the development of the partnership, and the stakeholders' perceived expectations and risks associated with the partnership development; and, 3) obtain comments on a 'declaration' that had been put forth by the PMO as a potential mechanism to draw and define a shared commitment amongst the stakeholders. The neutral facilitators of the CBPF carried out 27 interviews with intergovernmental organizations, national ministries, foreign embassies and development programs, international NGOs, and the private sector in early November 2006⁵³. This report has been developed for distribution to all stakeholders interviewed and presents stakeholder comments anonymously.

Through this unique process, the neutral facilitators were able to engage the stakeholders on an individual basis, and effectively obtain their thoughts, comments, and feedback. Generally, the stakeholders were familiar with the scope and intention of the CBPF, and almost all were enthusiastic of the idea. Almost all stakeholders clearly regarded the CBPF as a worthwhile initiative and something that is needed in China that would have long-term benefits.

Findings highlight that in order for the stakeholders to fully embrace the CBPF Partnership concept, significant work has to be done to demonstrate that national ministries are indeed involved in this process and are fully on board and participating in any future Partnership. Almost all stakeholders (national and international) expressed the importance of first clarifying the partnership amongst national ministries, and then extending it to international stakeholders. Although stakeholders recognized SEPA should take the lead in coordinating the partnership, they emphasized that it should not be dominated by any single agency. Some of the national stakeholders interviewed reinforced this concept by stressing the importance of their involvement in the decision-making process.

Partners are ready for SEPA to present a clear idea for how to bring the partnership forward. Stakeholders are waiting for something concrete to latch onto and a clear direction set out by SEPA/UNDP. Almost all partners asked that a coordination/management mechanism or a workshop be put forth by SEPA. Stakeholders are looking for clearly defined incentives and a mechanism for developing these incentives in the long-term, but also in the short-term. Some of the international stakeholders expressed the need to understand the 'value-added' by the CBPF and how it is different and unique from other existing partnership or information-change forums. General benefits, such as 'information-sharing', are good for some partners, but not for others. For example, a number of key stakeholders interviewed requested that the partnership contain a mechanism for streamlining the GEF application process for biodiversity-related projects submitted under the CBPF. This type of straightforward, tangible incentive would create momentum and enthusiasm amongst the stakeholders.

Ten specific recommended actions were put forth based on the feedback received from the stakeholders. SEPA/UNDP will be discussing these next steps with the CBPF Project

⁵³ With the exception of the CBPF Programme Manager from the GEF Secretariat (Washington DC) and a representative from the World Bank Executive Office (former China GEF Focal Point), which were conducted in December.

Coordination Office in the near future. Regarding the partnership, in general it was recommended that the Partnership offer at least the following to the stakeholders:

- A clear mechanism for reducing overlapping work and duplicating efforts between partners.
- A clear mechanism for identifying joint opportunities to pursue work together, researching and discussing co-financing possibilities, fundraising and/or other types of mobilization of resources.
- A clear mechanism for helping partners to access GEF funds and/or providing assistance to partners with the GEF application process.
- A forum for the exchange of lessons learnt and information-sharing, perhaps through a series of workshops on particular topics or experience.
- A clear mechanism to share ideas for project development (i.e., in particular to expand on findings from on-going programs and duplicate results such as the ECBP's demo projects and TNC's blueprint project).
- A streamlined approach to ensure the involvement and participation of the private sector.

The presentation of the declaration obtained mixed results – some strongly supporting the idea and some strongly against the idea. Several of the international stakeholders requested that any signed agreements (i.e., a declaration) be supported or endorsed at the level of the State Council. The neutral facilitators recommended holding off on the declaration approach as it may be impractical at this stage. Alternatively, one important stakeholder suggested that the declaration take the form of a type 'statement', which would be agreed up and accepted by all partners, but not signed. The purpose of the statement would be to express a common willingness to cooperate and contribute to biodiversity conservation in China.

INTRODUCTION

As part of the China Biodiversity Partnership Framework (CBPF) PDF-B activities, a series of bilateral interviews were carried out in support of a stakeholder analysis. The immediate objectives of the interviews were as follows:

- 1) Determine the interest, priorities, expectations, and commitment level in terms of time and resources of the potential CBPF Partners;
- 2) Determine if stakeholders would be interested in signing a declaration, which would formally define a commitment to the CBPF Partnership; and
- 3) Make recommendations to move ahead with the development of the partnership.

The bilateral interviewing is one of many activities being conducted as part of the CBPF PDF-B phase. Shortly after the CBPF Inception Ceremony was held in May 2006, an inter-sectoral expert group with technical representatives from eight different ministries had been developed. Since June 2006, the expert group held six workshops in which inter-sectoral research has been conducted regarding the (current) CBPF five themes, which are as follows:

- 1) Biodiversity Governance, Capacity-building, and Changing Attitudes;
- 2) Biodiversity mainstreamed into Social-economic Sectors, Plans and Investment Decision-Making;
- 3) Biodiversity Loss in Protected Areas Reduced and Reversed;
- 4) Biodiversity Loss outside Protected Areas Reduced and Reversed; and
- 5) Ex-Situ Biodiversity Conservation and Implementing Emerging Issues under the CBD.

Although significant progress is being made on the national side, the stakeholder analysis via the bilateral interviews is one of the first steps in developing a 'Joint Group' of selected national and international stakeholders from the public and private sectors that will function as a 'start-up' CBPF Partnership. Some other activities taking place as part of the CBPF include the following:

- Development of an International Partners Group (IPG) established to monitor the progress of the CBPF and provide input, as necessary.
- Interaction with the EU-China Biodiversity Program (ECBP), The Nature Conservancy, and the World Bank.
- Development of a CBPF Advisory and Consultative Group (ACG).
- Development of CBPF-related GEF full project proposals which includes the Enabling Environment (UNDP), the Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use at the Chongqing Municipal Level Demonstration Project (UNDP), and the Protected Areas project (World Bank).

METHODOLOGY

The CBPF National Project Coordinator (NPC) and International Lead Expert (ILE) selected two of the CBPF neutral facilitators, one national and one international, to conduct the stakeholder

interviews. Prior to the interviewing, which took place in early November 2006⁵⁴, the facilitators developed a rapid stakeholder analysis document, which presented the approach to interviewing, the goals and objectives, a draft questionnaire, and a list of stakeholders to interview; stakeholders to interview were selected from the attendance lists of past CBPF roundtables, workshops, and the Inception/Launching event. The rapid stakeholder analysis document was circulated to the CBPF PMO, UNDP, and UNDP/GEF for comment and feedback.

After feedback was received on the document and an overall approach was agreed upon, the CBPF PMO communications officer and the neutral facilitators contacted the stakeholders to schedule appointments by fax and by phone. In total, 27 of the initially planned 36 interviews were conducted, as shown in Table 1. The neutral facilitators tailored each interview depending on the stakeholders' familiarity and history with the CBPF. The interviewers presented themselves as the 'neutral facilitators', and not as SEPA, which they believe helped put the stakeholders more at ease to discuss their impressions and opinions. Each interview usually lasted for approximately one hour.

Shortly after each encounter, the neutral facilitators followed up with a thank you letter (e-mail), which sometimes also included the attached electronic copies of both the draft declaration and the draft matrix of CBPF priorities for additional comment.

Type	Stakeholder	Status
Intergovernmental	The GEF Secretariat (Washington DC) ⁵⁵	Completed (Dec. 15)
	The World Bank Executive Office (Washington DC) ⁵⁶	Completed (Dec. 14)
	The World Bank China Office	Completed (Nov. 2)
	European Commission	Completed (Nov. 3)
	UNDP	Completed (Nov. 2)
	UNEP	Completed (Nov. 7)
	ADB	Completed (Nov. 10)
Foreign Embassies/ Bilateral Development Programs	AusAid	Not interested ⁵⁷
	DFID	Cancelled ⁵⁸
	British Embassy	Completed (Nov. 10)
	Canadian Embassy	Not interested ¹
	Finland Embassy	Not interested at this time ⁵⁹

⁵⁴ With the exception of the CBPF Programme Manager from the GEF Secretariat (Washington DC) and a representative from the World Bank Executive Office (former China GEF Focal Point), which were conducted in December.

⁵⁵ Interview conducted with CBPF Programme Manager.

⁵⁶ Interview conducted with former China GEF Focal Point who now sits on the World Bank Executive Board.

⁵⁷ AusAid and the Canadian Embassy explained by phone that biodiversity is not in their country profile. As requested, the neutral facilitators sent information by e-mail, but no further comment was received from these stakeholders.

⁵⁸ DFID was scheduled to attend the interview together with the British Embassy, but they were unable to make the appointment.

⁵⁹ The Finnish Embassy expressed interest over the phone for possible future involvement. Currently, biodiversity is not covered in their country profile.

Table 1: Stakeholders Planned to Interview and Status		
Type	Stakeholder	Status
	French Embassy - <i>Service de Cooperation et d'Action Culturelle</i>	Completed (Nov. 7)
	German Development Cooperation	Completed (Nov. 9)
	IMET/SICP	Completed (Nov. 8)
	Royal Danish Embassy	Not available ⁶⁰
	Royal Netherlands Embassy	Completed (Nov. 8)
	Royal Norwegian Embassy	Completed (Nov. 7)
	Swedish Embassy	Not able to contact them ⁶¹
	Switzerland Embassy	Completed (Nov. 8)
International NGOs/ Membership Organization	Conservation International	Completed (Oct. 30)
	Fauna and Flora International	Completed (Nov. 8)
	Friends of Nature	Not Scheduled ⁶²
	IUCN	Completed (Nov. 3)
	TNC	Completed (Nov. 3)
	Wetland International	Not Scheduled ⁶
	Wildlife Conservation Society	Not Scheduled ⁶³
Private Sector	Novozymes China	Completed (Nov. 8)
	Shell	Completed (Nov. 6)
National Ministries	Ministry of Finance (MOF) /GEF Focal Point	Completed (Nov. 7)
	National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)	Not yet conducted ⁶⁴
	Ministry of Construction (MOC)	Completed (Nov. 9)
	Ministry of Land and Resources (MOLR)	Completed (Nov. 10)
	Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)	Completed (Nov. 10)
	State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)	Completed (Nov. 6) – internal SEPA meeting also took place in mid-November

⁶⁰ Representatives from the Royal Danish Embassy were not available during the week of November 6th; they should be contacted in the future to follow-up.

⁶¹ Numerous attempts were made to contact the Swedish Embassy by phone, although contact was not made; they should be contacted in the future to follow-up.

⁶² Friends of Nature and Wetland International were not contacted due to limited time; they should both be contacted in the future to follow-up.

⁶³ The Wildlife Society was contacted on numerous occasions, although they did not follow-up to confirm an appointment time.

⁶⁴ NDRC did not have time to conduct an interview during the suggested timeframe; they will be contacted in the future to follow-up.

Table 1: Stakeholders Planned to Interview and Status		
Type	Stakeholder	Status
	State Forestry Administration (SFA)	Not yet conducted ⁶⁵
	State Oceanic Administration (SOA)	Completed (Nov. 9)

FINDINGS

Of the 27 interviews conducted, most of the stakeholders were forthright in sharing their opinions and impressions of the partnership, the results framework, and the declaration. Findings are presented in this section as follows:

Shared Opinion and Overall Mood draws commonalities between the stakeholders' responses and opinions;

Feedback on the Partnership and the Declaration presents the key factors involved, according to each stakeholder, in successfully developing a partnership, such as the CBPF; feedback is also provided in this section on the declaration;

Benefits and Risks presents the stakeholders' perceived benefits and the potential risks of participating in the partnership;

Shared Opinions and Overall Mood

All stakeholders, except for one, clearly regarded the CBPF as a worthwhile initiative and something that is needed in China that would have long-term benefits. Many stakeholders clearly expressed that they would consider being partners only when it has been clearly demonstrated that other national ministries are fully on board. All partners agreed that without the strong, coordinated support from several national ministries, the partnership would have much less relevance and impact. Although most of the stakeholders interviewed were supportive of the idea of SEPA leading, managing, and coordinating the process, some stakeholders did express concern that SEPA appeared to be dominating the process and did not appear open to encouraging other ministries to participate.

Although some stakeholders appeared eager, enthusiastic and content with the pace of the CBPF development, others were anxious to receive something more concrete on the part of the SEPA and UNDP. Some expressed concern that the CBPF has not yet clearly shown a mechanism in place to truly develop or coordinate the partners, nor has it been demonstrated that a clear work plan with defined responsibilities or actions is in place. Partners are looking for an 'entry-point', a clear understanding of what the partnership is – they would like more direction and a clear picture put forward of how they will benefit from such a partnership.

Stakeholders are looking for clearly defined incentives and a mechanism for developing these incentives in the long-term, but also in the short-term. Some of the international stakeholders expressed the need to understand the 'value-added' by the CBPF and how it is different and unique from other existing partnership or information-change forums. General benefits, such as 'information-sharing', are good for some partners, but not for others. For example, a number of key stakeholders interviewed requested that the partnership contain a mechanism for streamlining the GEF application process for biodiversity-related projects submitted under the CBPF. This

⁶⁵ Interview was scheduled, but SFA was not able to make the appointment; they will be contacted in the future to follow-up.

type of straightforward, tangible incentive would create momentum and enthusiasm for partnership development.

Regarding the national ministries interviewed, most were optimistic of the partnership. Some ministries were straightforward in their opinions and feedback; from others, it was difficult to yield specific information. One ministry clearly spoke of the difficulties in bringing ministries together in a way that would ensure equal decision-making and in a way that would not hinder the decision-making process. Although it was agreed that SEPA could provide overall CBPF coordination, a number of ministries discussed the importance of ensuring that ministries have equal decision-making power. All ministries emphasized the importance of a strong coordination mechanism. It was also suggested that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Science and Technology be involved.

Although some stakeholders were supportive and even enthusiastic of the idea of a signed declaration, many were doubtful if signing would be possible, and some were critical. Stakeholders wanted to better understand the CBPF and related management/coordination mechanism before signing onto something. Many of the stakeholders mentioned that the document would have to be reviewed at their regional or headquarter offices. The only specific comments received on the content of the declaration was to remove the commitment/action requiring financial obligations and the one specifying programming 100 percent of biodiversity-related activities directly through the objectives of the Framework. There were differing opinions regarding the goals and objectives. Some stakeholders wanted more specificity, whereas others thought it better to go broad.

As expected, the national stakeholders were leery of signing a formal declaration. One national ministry suggested that the declaration take the form of a type 'statement', which would be agreed upon and accepted by all partners, but not signed. It was suggested that the purpose of the statement could be to express a common willingness to cooperate and contribute to the biodiversity conservation in China.

Feedback on the Partnership and the Declaration

Each stakeholder was asked to name three key points or steps that, in their opinion, are necessary for developing a partnership, such as the CBPF, and their thoughts on the feasibility of signing a declaration. In this section, two tables are provided to summarize the information gathered: Table 2 presents feedback received from the stakeholders with comments grouped by topic; Table 3 presents feedback from each group of stakeholders on the declaration.

Table 2: Feedback Received from International and National Stakeholders on ‘Developing a Partnership’ Grouped by Topic

Topic	Specific Comments Received
SEPA taking the lead...	<p>SEPA should be assertive with MOF, making it clear to everyone that they are taking the lead on this. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>SEPA should present a clear picture of what the partnership is. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>SEPA should concretely lead people to the vision. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>SEPA should be guiding the process, and they need to maintain visibility. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>SEPA is the right ministry to take leadership and show ownership. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>SEPA could provide overall coordination but should not make unilateral decisions on behalf of others. (National)</p> <p>The partners need to be provided with something concrete to start with. (Bilateral⁶⁶)</p> <p>SEPA/UNDP should put something forward to work with and define steps to move ahead. (NGO⁶⁷)</p> <p>Start something - create an entry point for partners to get interested. (NGO)</p>
High Level Participation	<p>SEPA’s Vice-Minister should work directly with MOF’s Vice-Minister to establish firm connection. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>There must be strong coordination mechanism, and possible help from high-level figure on the national side. (Intergovernmental, National)</p> <p>There should be advocacy and support at a level higher than the ministries to help pull the partnership forward. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>MOF and NDRC should especially show commitment. (Intergovernmental, Bilateral)</p> <p>Higher level political support (higher than ministry) will be necessary to maintain the sustainability of the partnership. (National)</p> <p>Very important to have international partners participating. (National)</p> <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be involved. (National)</p> <p>SEPA needs strong, and possibly official, backing from the government (e.g. state council) for the partnership. (Bilateral)</p>

⁶⁶ Includes foreign embassies and development programs.

⁶⁷ For the purposes of this report, the IUCN is being included in this category.

<p>Participation of National Ministries and Local Participation</p>	<p>The partnership should have the real participation of other ministries. (Intergovernmental, National, Bilateral) SEPA should have regular meetings with the other ministries so that they will feel invited to the partnership. (Intergovernmental) Annual meetings should also be led by SEPA with the other ministries to update them on the overall progress of the initiative. (Intergovernmental) SEPA would need to demonstrate openness to other ministries. (Intergovernmental) There should be the involvement and participation by local governments. (Intergovernmental) At the core of the partnership there should be true joint ownership and willingness. (Intergovernmental) SEPA should work closely together with MOF and NDRC to work CBPF principles into China's next 5-year plan. (Intergovernmental) Other ministries have to be involved in the decision-making process. (National) There should be one lead agency with other participatory members. (National) Local level governments should be involved. (Bilateral) Representatives of different sectors should be participating that can officially speak for their representing ministries. (Bilateral) Common milestones between ministries should be developed to demonstrate commitment. (Bilateral) The national side should be brought on board by signing something, and the national level needs to channel ideas and concepts to the provincial level. (Bilateral) The partnership should be genuinely supported first</p>
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<p>Functions of the Partnership</p>	<p>The partnership needs incentives and value-added. (Intergovernmental, Bilateral) Need a clear mechanism for benefits sharing of GEF Funds. (Intergovernmental) Establish platform to support regular information-exchange between international and national partners, not just ad-hoc discussion. (Intergovernmental) Develop a mechanism to help ensure that internal debate becomes more transparent. (Intergovernmental) The partnership should help improve communication between partners and work toward consensus building. (Intergovernmental) There should be some demonstration that MOF has committed to the CBPF 'package' approach and that this is supported by GEF. (i.e., that there is a streamlined application process for projects submitted under the CBPF). (Intergovernmental) A priority for the CBPF should be reaching out to the private sector and getting them involved early. (Intergovernmental) Practical support should be provided for each of the partner's interest (e.g. projects). (National) The CBPF is a project to support the CBD. (National)</p>
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<p>Coordination/Management Mechanism and/or Work Plan Needed</p>	<p>Should be managed via some sort of pre-existing and recognized steering committee (i.e., CBD). (Intergovernmental, National) The CBD Steering Committee is not fit to act as a coordination mechanism or a steering committee for the CBPF. (National) SEPA should take the lead as a management body, and other ministries should participate via thematic working groups on a project level. (National) A strong coordination system needs to be in place to manage duplication of efforts amongst the ministries. (National) A PMO could be established with a Secretariat in place and a set of rules/regulations to be discussed for acceptance by all partners. (National) The Joint Group name should be changed to Partner Committee. (National) Each ministry should nominate an affiliated technical agency or non-profit organization to involve in the partnership other than a NGO or university outside the ministry. (National) The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) can serve as the coordination mechanism. (National) Would need an efficient secretariat for coordination. (Bilateral) Develop a work plan with defined roles and responsibilities. (Bilateral) Define clear goal and objectives. (Bilateral) A work plan should be developed. (Bilateral) Need to have a clear vision for the short-, medium- and long-term. (NGO)</p>
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Biodiversity Planning and Analyses	<p>The Results Framework must be co-created, SEPA cannot give the impression that they are dominating this process. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>SEPA needs to show willingness to address the 'real' problems to biodiversity conservation - they should be willing to link biodiversity conservation and development. (Intergovernmental, NGO)</p> <p>The CBPF should broaden its approach and open up to sustainable development as a part of biodiversity conservation. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>SEPA should show more willingness to accept other regional planning approaches in the CBPF, in addition to the EFCA. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>The CBPF should build a clear link with the demo projects, these two efforts should be supporting one another. (Intergovernmental)</p> <p>Important to incorporate other related topics into Results Framework, such as sustainable development and land degradation. (National)</p> <p>Priorities must accurately reflect the interests of all the ministries/partners. (National)</p> <p>Reliable and state-of-art profile of biodiversity-related projects should be carried out in China as part of this work. (Bilateral)</p> <p>The partnership should provide a useful analysis of biodiversity profile of projects and status to help donors. (Bilateral)</p> <p>A true stakeholder analysis should be performed - a</p>
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Table 3 (below) presents specific comments provided by the stakeholders on the declaration. Unlike Table 2, comments are grouped by the type of stakeholder interviewed, i.e., intergovernmental, national, embassy/development program (bilateral), NGOs, and the private sector. The declaration was reviewed during the course of the interview, but given the timeframe, some stakeholders were asked to provide further comments by e-mail. Note that the declaration was not presented to all stakeholders; if the stakeholder was not familiar with the CBPF, these types of details were not approached during the interview.

Table 3: Comments Received from International and National Stakeholders on the Declaration	
Stakeholder	Comments on Declaration
Intergovernmental	<p>The activities of intergovernmental agencies in China are guided by the government's request. Would be difficult to provide an institutional sign-off to the declaration.</p> <p>It would have to come from a high level in the Government to the Country Director and would then require the involvement of the legal team.</p>

Table 3: Comments Received from International and National Stakeholders on the Declaration

Stakeholder	Comments on Declaration
	<p>Should be proactive. Supports Stakeholder signing. Goals should be more specific. One agency could sign up on the behalf of other ministries, but the key ministries (e.g., SEPA, SFA, MOF, MOC, etc.) must be represented. The national signing party has to clearly define that this is the only framework to pursue for all financial donors. The commitment level should be left general. The purpose of the declaration is unclear. Seemed very bureaucratic. Needs to be more specific. Unclear of the value-added.</p>
National Ministries	<p>Difficult to sign something like this. Seems very formal Would like to see some kind of 'criteria' or 'conditions' for joining Proposed a 'statement' instead of a declaration that is agreed and accepted by all the partners, but not signed. Need to seek agreement first between national ministries, before bringing this to the international side. Would first like to see a working mechanism in place before discussing declaration possibilities. Would like to see more clearly in a declaration how the government would benefit.</p>
Foreign Embassies/Bilateral Development Programs	<p>Willing to sign, but will depend on the contents and commitments specified in the declaration. Recommended to have European Union to sign on behalf of EC members. Thinks it's a good idea. Useful document. Would like to see commitment from national side as well. Would have to send to headquarters for approval. Would like to see 'to create' a legal framework for biodiversity conservation in China as a goal.</p>

Table 3: Comments Received from International and National Stakeholders on the Declaration

Stakeholder	Comments on Declaration
International NGOs	<p>Would sign. Believe that partners do need to sign on to something. Think signing a document is important. Needs endorsement by State Council. Would need permission from regional offices to sign on. A looser partnership is better. More simple, less bullets, less detail. Needs to have a binding nature. Too 'soft' is not going to be effective. Needs more definition. Either go broad and add points on 'good will' or get more specific. Partnership is still too amorphous. What is the 'boundary' of this commitment? To what extent does an organization have to commit to working through the results framework? Exclusively? Needs to define management structure and organization Go broader for the goals – "To set a worldwide example on the management of biodiversity through a partnership." Remove sentence about 100% programming via the CBPF results matrix. Would not be able to commit any resources – need to remove this commitment if certain NGOs are to be partners. Remove the 'monitoring of projects' remark or make clearer- suggested monitoring of the overall partnership. Add the improvement coordination and harmonization as an objective.</p>
Private Sector	The declaration was presented very generally.

Benefits and Risks

Stakeholders were asked what their expectations were regarding benefits and what types of risks they foresee with participating in the partnership; for the first part of this question, the neutral facilitators often asked, "how could the partnership support you?"

Stakeholders were forthright in answering these questions, and provided useful feedback. This section groups the 'benefits' and 'risks' by the type of stakeholder interviewed, i.e.,

intergovernmental, national, embassy/development program (bilateral), NGO, and the private sector. For the intergovernmental organizations, a separate section on 'expectations' is also provided.

Intergovernmental Organizations

As expected, the intergovernmental organizations had clear expectations for the CBPF project. One of the most notable risks was losing opportunities if important national ministries were not signed on or if stakeholders did not take the CBPF seriously. Intergovernmental organizations made it clear that in order for them to commit to the CBPF they would need to be ensured that the national ministries have collectively chosen to adopt the CBPF as the biodiversity planning and programming mechanism in China.

Expectations

The CBPF should have a clear mandate with a legal framework.

The CBPF should be an official and the exclusive window for international parties on biodiversity conservation planning and programming.

The CBPF should be capable of mobilizing resources.

There should be a sufficient level of participation.

All partners should be engaged technically.

The CBPF should fill in the gaps of the ECBP project by extending the scope, the geography, and the timeframe. The CBPF should have more impact and more long-term continuity.

Benefits? How could the partnership support you?

Carry out the lessons learnt and duplicate methods and approach of demo projects.

A streamlined GEF application process for projects submitted under the CBPF.

Technical expertise.

Co-financing.

Lessons learnt.

What risks do you foresee?

If the CBPF is not a comprehensive window for all financing organizations and all partners are not signed on or are not taking it seriously, than the committed partners risk losing opportunities as other organizations may be working with other ministries.

A mechanism should be in place to ensure that partners are working together, but there also needs to be recognition of the contribution of the individual partners involved.

Would opportunity be limited by signing on?

Would a partner be giving up their identity by joining?

Lack of ownership.

Will SEPA/UNDP be taking all the credit?

There is also the risk of not having a clear link between policy development and capacity building and field demo-type projects i.e., the vertical connection.

Embassies/Development Programs

The Embassies/Development (bilateral) programs were very interested in contributing and noted a number of benefits to joining the program. Risks mainly included the potential inefficiency involved and administrative burdens.

Benefits? How could the partnership support you?

Improved cooperation and coordination, especially with national ministries.

Information-sharing and networking.

Collaboration and opportunity.

A mechanism to present experiences and findings.

Access to further international experience and problem-solving.

Help with project identification.

Organization of seminars and distribution of newsletters.

Overview of the biodiversity situation in China

What risks do you foresee?

All talk, no real action (administrative burden)

Non-Governmental Organizations/Membership Organization

The non-governmental organizations were eager to be involved. Although they noted numerous benefits, several risks were also highlighted; one potential risk was the possibility of hampering future partnership initiatives if the CBPF proved to be unsuccessful.

Benefits? How could the partnership support you?

Potential for high-level problems to be resolved; this partnership provides an additional voice,

Opportunities to leverage more funding to reach higher-level objectives.

Expect to gain useful, reliable biodiversity information and insight on methods used.

A vehicle for others to adopt in-field methods and practices that have been successful and to implement and carry out work that has been started.

Help with raising funds for biodiversity-related projects.

Awareness-raising and a mechanism to bring ministries together and promote

Streamlining, facilitation, or assistance with helping to obtain GEF funding.

Expectation that the CBPF work will be connected with fieldwork, demo projects, and local governmental capacity

Creation of an additional channel to the government to make project results and outputs useful

Foster increased government partnerships.

Help with identifying and directing project needs.

Communication between partners to help prevent duplications/overlaps of

What risks do you foresee?

CBPF will remain on paper, and that it won't be implemented

Could the partnership slow down the funding process?

If we all have to work through the CBPF Results Framework, will this hamper the

Will this be just another administrative burden?

If partnership is not well established and/or is unproductive it may even hurt

Over-committing - without clear boundary on commitment, it is hard say what

Private Sector

Both of the companies interviewed were interested in and intrigued by the CBPF. Novozymes is a leading biotechnology company in enzyme production and has a global presence. Novozymes has supported approximately 15 field-based biodiversity conservation programs through the Novozymes/WWF fund. Novozymes was not familiar with the CBPF but was interested in learning more and possibly becoming a partner or contributing on some level.

Shell has been involved with the CBPF for some time now. They are very interested in participating on some level, and they have carried out biodiversity-related projects in China through partnerships with FFI, SEPA, China Environmental Protection Foundation (CEPF), and Wetland International.

Benefits? How could the partnership support you?

Identification of possible projects to develop or partners with which to work.
In line with company philosophy and business policy.
Implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) and fulfillment of its goals is considered a benefit.

What risks do you foresee?

Being that the private sector is quite different than the government entities or the NGOS, attending meetings and participating as a CBPF partner may be unproductive.

National Ministries

Most of the ministries interviewed provided useful and concrete feedback. All ministries indicated a number of benefits, albeit the difficulties in realizing these benefits were also highlighted.

Benefits? How could the partnership support you?

Providing technical input.
Development of uniform criteria for priorities.
Project coordination and reduction of overlap and redundancy.
Streamlining, facilitation, or assistance with helping to obtain GEF funding.
Providing international experience.
Capacity-building training for staff.
Information-sharing.
Expediting the project approval process.
CBPF serving as a clearinghouse function.

What risks do you foresee?

May cause more problems and/or disputes instead of resolving them.
Prolong project approval procedures and time.
Difficulty managing conflicting interests.
Possible unilateral decision-making.

CONCLUSIONS AND FOLLOW-UP

A brief summary of conclusions from the stakeholder interviews are presented along with some recommended follow-up steps to be taken by SEPA/UNDP in the near future.

Conclusions

The stakeholders provided a clear vision of what they expect from a biodiversity partnership in China in terms of function, benefits and incentives. The stakeholders' comments are line with SEPA/UNDP's vision, although some specifics were provided that could more concretely define ways in which the partnership '*could support the partners*'. This presentation of the partnership, i.e., '*how could the partnership support you?*', rather than the way around, will be key to genuinely attracting the support of the partners and co-constructing an effective mechanism that works for all parties. Based on the feedback received, it was recommended that the partnership include the following components and incentives:

A clear mechanism for reducing overlapping work and duplicating efforts between partners.

A clear mechanism for identifying joint opportunities to pursue work together, researching and discussing co-financing possibilities, fundraising and/or other types of mobilization of resources.

A clear mechanism for helping partners to access GEF funds and/or providing assistance to partners with the GEF application process.

A forum for the exchange of lessons learnt and information-sharing, perhaps through a series of workshops on particular topics or experience.

A clear mechanism to share ideas for project development (i.e., in particular to expand on findings from on-going programs and duplicate results such as the ECBP's demo projects and TNC's blueprint project).

A streamlined approach to ensure the involvement and participation of the private sector.

A clear mechanism for updating the results framework (i.e., partnership's priorities).

The presentation of the declaration obtained mixed results – some strongly supporting the idea and some strongly against the idea. It was recommended to hold off on the declaration approach as it may be impractical at this stage. Alternatively, one very important stakeholder suggested that the declaration take the form of a type 'statement', which would be agreed up and accepted by all partners, but not signed. The purpose of the statement would be to express a common willingness to cooperate and contribute to the biodiversity conservation in China.

Follow-up

Based on the feedback obtained from the bilateral interviews, ten specific recommended actions were put forth to SEPA/UNDP. These actions were geared towards moving the partnership forward for the remainder of the PDF-phase, which will draw to a close in April 2007; these include:

Establish a 'start-up' Partnership Committee will include approximately 20 members and will be composed of national ministries, intergovernmental organizations, embassies/bilateral development programs, NGOs, and the private sector. On behalf of

the Government of China, the CBD Steering Committee will invite national and international partners.

Develop an organizational mechanism that explains how the partnership will be coordinated and managed.

Formalize a strategy for partners to submit biodiversity-related proposals under a common CBPF cover in a way that could ensure a streamlined approach to obtaining MOF's approval.

Conduct additional outreach (via bilateral interviewing) to further engage the participation of certain partners and ensure that their concerns are being followed-up on and addressed.

Identify a streamlined approach to ensure the participation of the private sectors.

Continue reaching out to other groups and determine the function of the ACG.

**ANNEX 3: GEF-4 TRACKING TOOL FOR GEF BIODIVERSITY FOCAL AREA
 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO: MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY
 CONSERVATION IN PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES AND SECTORS**

I. Project General Information

1. Project Name: **Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the CBPF**
2. Project Type (MSP or FSP): **FSP**
3. Project ID (GEF): **2435**
4. Project ID (IA): **2902**
5. Implementing Agency: **UNDP**
6. Country(ies): **China**

Name of reviewers completing tracking tool and completion dates:

	Name	Title	Agency
Work Program Inclusion	Liu Yuan	Deputy Director	Ministry of Environment MEP
Project Mid-term			
Final Evaluation/project completion			

7. Project duration: **Planned** 5 years **Actual** _____ years

8. Lead Project Executing Agency (ies): **Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP)**

9. GEF Strategic Program:

√ Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity (SP 4) (mainly)

√ Fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services (SP 5) (Outcome 4 only)

10. Production sectors and/or ecosystem services directly targeted by project:

10. a. Please identify the main production sectors involved in the project. Please put “P” for sectors that are primarily and directly targeted by the project, and “S” for those that are secondary or incidentally affected by the project.

Agriculture _____

Fisheries _____

Forestry _____

Tourism _____

Mining _____

Oil _____

Transportation _____

Other (please specify) **Development Planning**

II. Project Landscape/Seascape Coverage

11. a. What is the extent (in hectares) of the landscape or seascape where the project will directly or indirectly contribute to biodiversity conservation or sustainable use of its components? An example is provided in the table below.

Targets and Timeframe	Foreseen at project start	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Project Coverage			
Landscape/seascape⁶⁸ area <u>directly</u>⁶⁹ covered by the project (ha)			
Landscape/seascape area <u>indirectly</u>⁷⁰ covered by the project (ha)	166 million Five provinces: Zhejiang, Liaoning, Hubei, Yunnan, and Xinjiang (through the DPZ) and all the rest of China through better operationlization of the CBPF		

Name of Protected Areas	IUCN and/or national category of PA	Extent in hectares of PA

⁶⁸ For projects working in seascapes (large marine ecosystems, fisheries etc.) please provide coverage figures and include explanatory text as necessary if reporting in hectares is not applicable or feasible.

⁶⁹ Direct coverage refers to the area that is targeted by the project’s site intervention. For example, a project may be mainstreaming biodiversity into floodplain management in a pilot area of 1,000 hectares that is part of a much larger floodplain of 10,000 hectares.

⁷⁰ Using the example in footnote 5 above, the same project may, for example, “indirectly” cover or influence the remaining 9,000 hectares of the floodplain through promoting learning exchanges and training at the project site as part of an awareness raising and capacity building strategy for the rest of the floodplain. Please explain the basis for extrapolation of indirect coverage when completing this part of the table.

China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action:
Programme Document

1.			
2.			
3.			
4...			

Note: As the area is vast and there are several protected areas in the landscape. These cannot all be listed here. These protected areas fall into all categories (i.e., National, provincial, county and township).

10. b. Within the landscape/seascape covered by the project, is the project implementing payment for environmental service schemes? If so, please complete the table below. An example is provided.

Explanation for indirect coverage numbers:

Outcome 3 of the Project will mainstream biodiversity into the Government’s Development Priority Zone (DPZ) Programme. Project activities under this Outcome will ensure that biodiversity considerations are mainstreamed into government zoning decision-making. The project will first do this in 5 pilot provinces.

11. c. Are there Protected Areas within the landscape/seascape covered by the project? If so, names these PAs, their IUCN or national PA category, and their extent in hectares.

Targets and Timeframe	Foreseen at Project Start		Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project		Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project	
Ecological Services	Unit of measures: Legislation and financing programs	Services are almost entirely paid for by Gov’t, and payments are not well linked to the environmental services	Extent in hectares	Payments generated (US\$)	Extent in hectares	Payments generated (US\$)

III. Management Practices Applied

12.a. Within the scope and objectives of the project, please identify in the table below the management practices employed by project beneficiaries that integrate biodiversity considerations and the area of coverage of these management practices. Please also note if a certification system is being applied and identify the certification system being used. Note: this could range from farmers applying organic agricultural practices, forest management agencies managing forests per Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) guidelines or other forest certification schemes, artisanal fisherfolk practicing sustainable fisheries management, or industries satisfying other similar agreed international standards, etc. An example is provided in the table below.

Specific management practices that integrate BD	Name of certification system being used (insert NA if no certification system is being applied)	Area of coverage foreseen at start of project	Achievement at Mid-term Evaluation of Project	Achievement at Final Evaluation of Project
Development Priority Zones	Not Applicable	166 million Five provinces: Zhejiang, Liaoning, Hubei, Yunnan, and Xinjiang (through the DPZ.)		

Note: As mentioned, the Development Priority Zone is a national tool to improve zoning practices. The project will be integrating biodiversity considerations into these practices at central and provincial levels. As such, it is considered a macro-tool to improve management practices.

IV. Market Transformation

13. For those projects that have identified market transformation as a project objective, please describe the project's ability to integrate biodiversity considerations into the mainstream economy by measuring the market changes to which the project contributed. The sectors and subsectors and measures of impact in the table below are illustrative examples, only. Please complete per the objectives and specifics of the project.

Name of the market that the project seeks to affect (sector and sub-sector)	Unit of measure of market impact	Market condition at the start of the project	Market condition at midterm evaluation of project	Market condition at final evaluation of the project
Environmental Services	Policies and capacities for PES	Fragmented approach to PES.		

V. Policy and Regulatory frameworks

For those projects that have identified addressing policy, legislation, regulations, and their implementation as project objectives, please complete the following series of questions: 14a, 14b, 14c.

An example for a project that focused on the agriculture sector is provided in 14 a, b, and c.

14. a. Please complete this table at **CEO endorsement for each sector** that is a primary or a secondary focus of the project. Please answer YES or NO to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

Sector	Agriculture	Fisheries	Forestry	Tourism	Development Planning	Other (please specify)
Statement: Please answer YES or NO for each sector that is a focus of the project.						
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy					YES	
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation					NO	
Regulations are in place to implement the legislation					NO	
The regulations are under implementation					NO	
The implementation of regulations is enforced					NO	
Enforcement of regulations is monitored					NO	

14. b . Please complete this table at **the project mid-term for each sector** that is a primary or a secondary focus of the project. Please answer YES or NO to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

Sector	Agriculture	Fisheries	Forestry	Tourism	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)
Statement: Please answer YES or NO for each sector that is a focus of the project.						
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy						
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation						
Regulations are in place to implement the legislation						
The regulations are under implementation						
The implementation of regulations is enforced						
Enforcement of regulations is monitored						

14. c. Please complete this table at **project closure for each sector** that is a primary or a secondary focus of the project. Please answer YES or NO to each statement under the sectors that are a focus of the project.

Sector	Agriculture	Fisheries	Forestry	Tourism	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)

China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action:
Programme Document

Statement: Please answer YES or NO for each sector that is a focus of the project.						
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy						
Biodiversity considerations are mentioned in sector policy through specific legislation						
Regulations are in place to implement the legislation						
The regulations are under implementation						
The implementation of regulations is enforced						
Enforcement of regulations is monitored						

All projects please complete this question at the project mid-term evaluation and at the final evaluation, if relevant:

14. d. Within the scope and objectives of the project, has the private sector undertaken voluntary measures to incorporate biodiversity considerations in production? If yes, please provide brief explanation and specifically mention the sectors involved.

An example of this could be a mining company minimizing the impacts on biodiversity by using low-impact exploration techniques and by developing plans for restoration of biodiversity after exploration as part of the site management plan.

VI. Other Impacts

16. Please briefly summarize other impacts that the project has had on mainstreaming biodiversity that have not been recorded above.
Under Outcome 2, the project will greatly strengthen the national system of biodiversity conservation planning and monitoring. This will indirectly contribute to mainstreaming biodiversity conservation.

Under Outcome 5, the project will initiate processes to mainstream biodiversity into the measures being taken in China to adapt to climate change. Methods to monitor this mainstreaming and its impact will be developed during the project.