



SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

Approved by CPMT ON 5 August 2011

[12 font in text, 10 font in tables, except where otherwise indicated]

Country: CHINA

Resources to be invested: US\$2.2 million¹

1. SGP country programme - summary background (2 pages max)

1.1 Please describe the length of time the SGP country programme has been active within the global SGP and results achieved (i.e. GEF-5 status as a Category 1, 2a, 2b or 2c country programme).

SGP China is a category 1b country programme. The country programme started in July 2009 and launched its 22 projects in March 2010 and all projects closed before 30 April 2011. The 22 projects are distributed in 14 provinces and municipals. Among them, half are located in middle and west regions-the so-called undeveloped region and the other half are located in the east, the so-called developed region. Although 11 projects are located in east region, 2 of them are located in Biosphere Reserves and 4 of them are located in national nature reserves, which are the priority areas for biodiversity conservation; 3 of them focus on climate change mitigation by promoting renewable energy and improve energy efficiency; 1 of them focuses on raising public awareness on POPs and another 1 of them focuses on community-based approach on prevention of international water. The country programme has achieved the following results:

- Enhanced biodiversity conservation capacity at community level through establishment and demonstration of different types of Community Co-management Models and Community Conserved Area in different nature reserves

¹ The level of SGP OP5 resources is an estimated total of the GEF core grant allocation, anticipated STAR resources, as well as other sources of third party co-financing.

- Increased sustainable use of biodiversity-based products through utilization of traditional knowledge and sustainable livelihood approaches both within protected areas and their buffer zones
- Promoted models and approaches on removal of barrier to climate change mitigation through productive uses of renewable energy and transformation for energy efficiency at community level.
- Demonstrated and promoted indigenous sustainable land management practices through water and soil conservation and afforestation.
- Demonstrated community-based approaches of foundational work in international waters through initiatives of eliminating the causes of land and marine-based sources of pollution, participatory community activities in joint biodiversity/ international waters multiple focal area projects.
- Enhanced target group's capacity and public awareness in the POPs focal area through knowledge sharing, training and community participation.
- Raised public awareness and enhanced capacities of communities to engage in biodiversity conservation, climate change and environmental management through training, seminar, publicity and community participation.

1.2 Please update key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme Strategy, major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing (including from government, bilateral and other sources).

In 2010, China's GDP reached 39.8 trillion Yuan ranking the second in the world. The national revenue reached 8.3 trillion Yuan. However, China is still facing challenges to poverty reduction. A large number of poor people still exist. A new official poverty line was publicized by the Report on the Work of Government of China in March 2009. Based on the current official poverty line of 1196CNY (about \$171) per capita per year, by the end of 2009, there are still 35.97 million people classified as "the poor" in China.

China is one of the 12 mega-biodiversity countries in the world. However, this biodiversity is under severe threat as following: **(1) Functions of some ecosystems are being constantly degraded.** The monopoly of forest plantations in China has led to low pest resistance of forests. 90% of grasslands have been degraded by varying degrees. Inland fresh water ecosystems are threatened and some important wetlands have been degraded. Marine and coastal species and their habitats are being constantly lost and marine fishery resources have declined. **(2) The status of endangered species is being exacerbated.** It is estimated that 15% to 20% of wild higher plants in China are endangered. Among them, over 40% of gymnosperms and orchids are endangered. The status of endangered wild animals continues to worsen, with 233 vertebrate animal species facing extinction, the number of about 44% of wild animals declining, as well as the populations of non-protected wild animals decreasing significantly. **(3) Erosion and loss of genetic resources is continuing.** The habitats of some wild crop relatives have been destroyed and lost. 60%to 70% of the original distribution sites of wild rice have disappeared or shrunk. Some rare and endemic germplasm resources of crops, trees, flowers, livestock, poultry and fish suffer serious loss. Some local traditional and rare varieties have been also lost. (China National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2030)

According to the first National Assessment Report on Climate Change released in 2007, the average temperature in China will rise 1.3 to 2.1 degrees Celsius by 2020 and 2.3 to 3.3 degrees Celsius by 2050. Meanwhile, the country's annual average rainfall is projected to increase 2–3 percent by 2020 and 5–7 percent by 2050. This increase in precipitation is not expected to protect northern China against deepening water shortages, however, because warming temperatures will likely lead to greater evaporation. The assessment also forecasts that extreme weather events and natural disasters will occur more frequently as a result of climate change. In 2006, severe natural disasters caused 2,704 deaths as well as economic losses of 212 billion yuan (US\$27 billion) in China.

China is one of the countries in the world suffering from severe desertification over a vast area, wide distribution and complex. The State Forestry Administration carried out the 4th round of national desertification and sandification monitoring from 2009 to 2010 with involvement of experts and technicians from relevant departments and institutions. By the end of 2009, China had a total desertified land area of 2,623,700 square kilometers making up 27.33% of the national territory and located in 508 counties (banners, county-level cities) of 18 provinces, and a total sandified land area of 1,731,100 square kilometers making up 18.03% of the national territory and located in 902 counties (banners, cities) of the 30 provinces.

Although production and use of toxaphene and heptachlor were stopped in the 1970's, the production and use of hexachlorobenzene were stopped in 2004 and the production, circulation, utilization, import and export of DDT, chlordane, mirex and perchlorobenzene have been banned as of May 17, 2009 in an all round way (State of the Environment in China 2009), China is still facing lots of challenges to eliminate POPs. POPs such as DDT and PCBs still can be detected in the environment and foods. Due to constraints in research and monitoring level and analysis costs, China still has a very limited understanding of Dioxin releases and pollution. At present, China does not have complete regulations and standards on POPs such as Dioxins and PCBs contained in foods, feedstuff and electrical and mechanical equipment, which is not favorable for the protection of human health and of animals and plants. The public is lack of awareness of POPs. Impacts evaluation of POPs on the environment and human health need to be strengthened, and relevant environmental and hygienic standards need to be developed. Financing mechanism to reduce and control POPs releases need to be established nationwide.

China has joined several Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies such as The '*Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem*', the '*Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)*' under PEMSEA, the '*Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea*' and the '*TumenNET Strategic Action Programme (SAP)*'. However, China is facing the challenges to address transboundary water issues. There are vast differences between various international rivers in terms of natural, economic, social and environmental conditions as well as international contexts. Transboundary water management is hindered and slowed down by practices of social, economic and environmental differences. Throughout history, no integrated or systematic research has been carried out on international rivers in China. Meanwhile, little information is collected and analyzed about neighboring countries in a systematic and compatible way with research underway in China. Border demarcation and territory uncertainties remain unresolved, particularly

within international river basins in southwest China. In northeast and southwest China, soil erosion and other forces alter the course of transboundary rivers forcing re-demarcation of borders. Relevant laws and capacity building are underdeveloped. An integrated action plan is absent, which hinders the international cooperation in many international river basins. Currently, there are no formal development or management agencies to govern transboundary environmental resources along China's borders.

SGP China has established partnerships with major line ministries such as Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environmental Protection and State Forestry Administration, academic institute such as Tsinghua University and Beijing University and built wide NGO network in China.

All grantees of GEF SGP are considered partners who can raise cash or in-kind co-financing. In 2010, SGP China has mobilized US\$402,250 cash and US\$335,184 in-kind co-financing from grantees. Through the one year operation of SGP China, it's proved that most grantees have capacities to leverage resources from local government departments, academic and research institutes, private sectors and communities to participate in project implementation because these stakeholders have a link to GEF SGP objectives. In GEF-5, SGP China will continue to help grantees to mobilize more resources from wide channels.

2. SGP country programme niche (6 pages max)

2.1 Please list the dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	January 5, 1993
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	September 15, 2010
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	November 7, 1992
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	1 st : November 9, 2004
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	January 28, 2010: autonomous domestic mitigation actions
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	February 18, 1997
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	August 1996
Stockholm Convention (SC)	June 25, 2004
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	April, 2007
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	Not applied
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	January 2006

GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	Not applied
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The '<i>Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem</i>' has been endorsed in November 2009. 2) <i>Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the South China Sea</i> has been approved in August 2008. 3) The '<i>Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)</i>' under PEMSEA project has been adopted in December 2003. 4) The '<i>TumenNET Strategic Action Programme (SAP)</i>' has been adopted in October 2002.

2.2 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use OP5 resources to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 Strategic Priorities. How will civil society and community-based projects be facilitated and coordinated to help the country achieve its priorities and achieve the objectives of the global conventions?

The SGP-China will integrate the GEF-5 Focal Areas strategies and priorities with national environmental priorities in “The 12th National Five-year Plan”, China’s Agenda 21, National Ecological Environmental Protection Programme, China National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan and National Climate Change Programme.

The geographic focus of SGP China will be achieved via the stimulus to applicant organizations to coordinate among each other for the development and implementation of SGP projects in a given area. Thus it will occur in locations where needs match capacities and will be a product of portfolios formed by proponents themselves rather than selection of locations by the program itself. Last but not least this will stimulate cooperation among NGOs and CBOs towards strategic partnerships for sustainable local development. SGP China considers establishment of viable multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level as a key condition for the successful formulation and implementation of projects.

SGP China will help the country achieve its priorities and the objectives of the global conventions focusing on the following thematic areas:

Biodiversity Conservation:

- Build up, demonstrate and promote different types of Community Co-management Models in different nature reserves.

- Encourage communities to establish small nature reserves or protected plots, and intensify the management of these facilities.
- Establish community-based monitoring and early warning system of invasive alien species, carry out long-term monitoring and organize elimination of invasive alien species that have caused serious damage at local level.
- Promote knowledge of biodiversity conservation and raise the public awareness of conservation, build up mechanism for public participation in biodiversity conservation.
- Establish biodiversity partnerships involving local governments, local communities and domestic NGOs.
- Promote sustainable use of biodiversity products and enhance local community's livelihood through innovative approaches such as market mechanism, eco-labeling, biodiversity offset and payments for ecosystem services at community.
- Encourage community to participate in establishment of ecologically friendly demonstration areas such as ecologically friendly provinces, cities, counties, towns and villages.
- Promote consumption patterns and dining culture favorable to biodiversity
- Promote sewage treatment, waste disposal, agricultural non-point sources and domesticated animal farming pollution control in rural areas to reduce impacts of environment pollution on biodiversity.
- Carry out baseline survey and catalogue on indigenous biodiversity resources.
- Promote and apply traditional knowledge, innovation and practices related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the minority regions.
- Strengthen the conservation and restoration of typical coastal and marine ecosystems of mangrove forest, coral reefs and sea grass bed and improve the ecological environment of off-shore and coastal areas at community level.
- Strengthen the conservation of grassland ecosystem through community-based approaches such as rotation of enclosure and grazing, artificial grassland construction, confined feeding and limiting activities such as overgrazing.
- Deepen the understanding of the impact of climate change on indigenous biodiversity and enhance communities' capacity of adaptation to climate change.
- Promote Sustainable Livelihoods Approach to wisely use natural resources and promote best conservation practices.

Climate Change:

- Identify and promote climate change mitigation barrier removal models or approaches, including focused and targeted market mechanisms, innovative financing modalities, and inclusive partnerships, leveraging of social capital with financial and technical resources and focused lobbying and capacity development.
- Promote alternative renewable sources of energy through community driven projects.

- Identify and implement low cost user friendly technologies and strategies to reduce greenhouse emissions from land use and land use change.
- Promote sustainable transport at community level through demonstration, applied research, policy advocacy, capacity building, information dissemination and raising public awareness.
- Promote resources recycling in the country side to reduce carbon emission.
- Promote test-based application of fertilizers and to reduce the emission of nitrous oxide in country side
- Popularize protective farming featuring mainly crop stalk coverage and non-tillage to reduce carbon emission.
- Promote afforestation and strengthen the capacity of carbon sinks while take account of the impact of plantation on biodiversity.
- Strengthen forest sustainable management, increase forest storage and enhance carbon stocks in forest

Land Degradation:

- Protecting the existing vegetation and planting forest and grass
- Rational use of water resources to ensure the use of water for ecological purposes
- Implementing ecosystem service payment mechanism to enhance forest conservation
- Changing the way of production and management in animal husbandry to ease the pressure on pastureland
- Optimizing the land use structure, and promoting sustainable development of social economy and ecological environment
- Adopting integrated natural resources management and sustainable land management to reverse and prevent desertification and land degradation
- Strengthening information publicizing and education, increasing public awareness of combating desertification

International Water:

- Conservation and sustainable management of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass beds and other types of ecologically important wetlands in the South China Sea
- Conservation and sustainable management of fish habitats and fish stocks in the South China Sea, reduce overexploitation of fisheries

- Reduction and elimination of the land-based pollution loading the South China Sea marine basin
- Ensure sustainable use of coastal and marine resources in the seas of East Asia.
- Preserve species and areas of the coastal and marine environment that are pristine or are of ecological, social or cultural significance in the seas of East Asia.
- Protect ecosystems, human health and society from risks occurring as a consequence of human activities in the seas of East Asia.
- Develop economic activities in the coastal and marine environment that contribute to economic prosperity and social well-being while safeguarding ecological values in the seas of East Asia..
- Implement integrated coastal management approach in the seas of East Asia.
- Communicate with stakeholders to raise public awareness, strengthen multisectoral participation and obtain scientific support for the sustainable development of the coastal and marine environment in the seas of East Asia.
- Reduce the fishing effort, rebuild the over-exploited marine living resources, improve the sustainable mariculture techniques and keep the stock levels adequately high for reproduction to ensure the healthy condition of marine living resources.
- Keep the quality of seafood at safe levels, and to improve the seawater quality with reduction of pollutant discharge.
- Conserve the landscape and/or seascape and to reduce the standing stock of marine litter and contaminants particularly around bathing beaches and other marine recreational waters, to nationally acceptable levels.
- Maintain and improve current populations/distributions and genetic diversity of organisms including endangered and endemic species, maintain the marine species habitats and reduce the risks from introduced species and red tides.
- Strengthen ecological conservation on transboundary river basins in southwest China and reduce contaminants to transboundary rivers in northeast China.

POPs

- Enhance communication and education, raise public awareness including the impacts of POPs on human health and environment and knowledge of substitutes.
- Identify the location of obsolete pesticide stockpiles, characterize their contents and condition, notify responsible government authorities and advocate for their proper cleanup and disposal.

- Help identify PCB-containing equipment in use, in storage and at waste sites, conduct communication and education to target group and make sure that PCB-containing equipments are removed from areas where food or feed is produced or processed and populated areas.
- Eliminate and reduce waste to reduce dioxin from waste burning.
- Improve POPs information publicity

2.3 Please insert or annex a map of the region indicating a geographic focus, if relevant.



2.4 Please fill in the table below detailing the target OP5 global project objectives described in the GEF CEO endorsement documents. SGP country programmes are invited to establish the SGP niche for grant-making in relation to the national priorities as applicable, outlined above, and the OP5 project objectives for the focal areas, as relevant.

Table 2. Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP niche
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build up, demonstrate

<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions</p>	<p>implementation and improvement of national nature reserve planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve conservation in priority areas of biodiversity conservation • Standardize nature reserve development and improve the effectiveness of management of nature reserves • Improve biodiversity conservation outside nature reserves • Improve establishment of farms and reserves for conservation of genetic resources of domesticated animals 	<p>and promote different types of Community Co-management Models in different nature reserves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage communities to establish small nature reserves or protected plots, and intensify the management of these facilities. • Establish community-based monitoring and early warning system of invasive alien species, carry out long-term monitoring and organize elimination of invasive alien species that have caused serious damage at local level. • Promote knowledge of biodiversity conservation and raise the public awareness of conservation, build up mechanism for public participation in biodiversity conservation. • Establish biodiversity partnerships involving local governments, local communities and domestic NGOs.
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies to enhance biodiversity conservation and sustainable use • Improve the legal system of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use • Establish and enhance bodies for biodiversity conservation and management and improve the inter-agency coordination mechanism • Incorporate biodiversity conservation into relevant sectoral and regional planning and programmes • Ensure sustainable use of biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable use of biodiversity products and enhance local community's livelihood through innovative approaches such as market mechanism, eco-labeling, biodiversity offset and payments for ecosystem services at community • Encourage community to participate in establishment of ecologically friendly demonstration areas such as ecologically friendly provinces, cities, counties, towns and villages. • Promote consumption patterns and dining culture favorable to biodiversity • Promote sewage

		<p>treatment, waste disposal, agricultural non-point sources and domesticated animal farming pollution control in rural areas to reduce impacts of environment pollution on biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and apply traditional knowledge, innovation and practices related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the minority regions • Strengthen the conservation and restoration of typical coastal and marine ecosystems of mangrove forest, coral reefs and sea grass bed and improve the ecological environment of off-shore and coastal areas at community level. • Strengthen the conservation of grassland ecosystem through community-based approaches such as rotation of enclosure and grazing, artificial grassland construction, confined feeding and limiting activities such as overgrazing. • Promote Sustainable Livelihoods Approach to wisely use natural resources and promote best conservation practices.
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore establishment of low carbon products standard, labeling and certificating system, establish and perfect GHG emission statistical accounting system, gradually establish carbon emission trade market; • promote the demonstration of low carbon pilots • Non-fossil fuel is to account for 11.4 percent of primary energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and promote climate change mitigation barrier removal models or approaches, including focused and targeted market mechanisms, innovative financing modalities, and inclusive partnerships, leveraging of social capital with financial and technical resources and focused lobbying and capacity development. • Promote alternative renewable sources of

	consumption from 2011 to 2015	energy through community driven projects.
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accelerate low carbon technology research and application, control GHG emission in industry, construction, transportation and agriculture; • effectively control the total energy consumption, strengthen the management of energy utilization, accelerate formulation of energy development plan, define specific goal of total emission control and breakdown implementation mechanism; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable transport at community level through demonstration, applied research, policy advocacy, capacity building, information dissemination and raising public awareness. • Promote energy efficiency and resources recycling in the country side to reduce carbon emission
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote afforestation, increase forest coverage by 12.5 million hectares and forest stock to increase by 600 million cubic meters from 2011 to 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and implement low cost user friendly technologies and strategies to reduce greenhouse emissions from land use and land use change. • Promote test-based application of fertilizers and to reduce the emission of nitrous oxide in country side • Popularize protective farming featuring mainly crop stalk coverage and non-tillage to reduce carbon emission. • Promote afforestation and strengthen the capacity of carbon sinks while take account of the impact of plantation on biodiversity. • Strengthen forest sustainable management, increase forest storage and enhance carbon stocks in forest
<u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forest tenure reform should be pushed in the desertification affected areas by further 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the existing vegetation and planting forest and grass • Rational use of water

<p>services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>	<p>clarifying the forest property rights, activating the mechanism and executing the preferential policies. The material incentive principle needs to be followed to mobilize wide participation by combining ecological improvement and income generation, integrating desertification control and poverty alleviation, optimizing supporting policies and actualizing the operational mechanism.</p>	<p>resources to ensure the use of water for ecological purposes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing ecosystem service payment mechanism to enhance forest conservation
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ‘triple prohibitions’ should be carried out continuously to intensify vegetation protection. Sandified land closure and protected area construction should be conducted in accordance with the law, to enable a full play of the ecosystem resilience to promote natural restoration of desert vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the way of production and management in animal husbandry to ease the pressure on pastureland • Optimizing the land use structure, and promoting sustainable development of social economy and ecological environment • Adopting integrated natural resources management and sustainable land management to reverse and prevent desertification and land degradation
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacity to ensure long-term sustainable use of mangrove habitats and resources; enhancing mangrove management skills through development and dissemination of regionally applicable tools; integrating research programme with management and policy making and enhance international and regional cooperation for mangroves management. • Enhance resource and habitat management of coral reefs; facilitate public awareness raising, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable management of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass beds and other types of ecologically important wetlands in the South China Sea • Conservation and sustainable management of fish habitats and fish stocks in the South China Sea, reduce overexploitation of fisheries • Reduction and elimination of the land-based pollution loading the South China Sea marine basin • Ensure sustainable use of coastal and marine

	<p>communication and education on coral reefs; research and monitoring for sustainable management of coral reefs; improve capacity in management of transboundary issues regarding coral reefs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacity and awareness at all levels to ensure long-term sustainable uses of seagrass habitats and resources; enhancing management skills through development and dissemination of regionally applicable tools; integration and promotion of research programmes with policy and decision-making and the second focuses on international and regional co-operation and co-ordination. • Capacity development to enhance sustainable wetland management; maintenance and strengthening the regional working group on wetlands and enhancement of international cooperation; participatory wetlands management and monitoring mechanism. • Improved integration of habitat and biodiversity conservation considerations in the management of fisheries in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand; improved national management of the effects of fishing on critical habitats within fisheries refugia; and Enhanced uptake of good practices in integrating fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in the design and implementation of 	<p>resources in the seas of East Asia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve species and areas of the coastal and marine environment that are pristine or are of ecological, social or cultural significance in the seas of East Asia. • Protect ecosystems, human health and society from risks occurring as a consequence of human activities in the seas of East Asia. • Develop economic activities in the coastal and marine environment that contribute to economic prosperity and social well-being while safeguarding ecological values in the seas of East Asia. • Implement integrated coastal management approach in the seas of East Asia. • Communicate with stakeholders to raise public awareness, strengthen multisectoral participation and obtain scientific support for the sustainable development of the coastal and marine environment in the seas of East Asia. • Reduce the fishing effort, rebuild the over-exploited marine living resources, improve the sustainable mariculture techniques and keep the stock levels adequately high for reproduction to ensure the healthy condition of marine living resources. • Keep the quality of seafood at safe levels, and to improve the seawater quality with reduction of pollutant discharge. • Conserve the landscape and/or seascape and to reduce the standing stock of marine litter and contaminants particularly
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	<p>regional and national fisheries management systems, and marine protected areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building capacity to ensure sustainable use of coastal waters; enhance pollution control and management; integrate science with policy making in the management of land-based pollution and enhance international and regional cooperation. • Use “ecosystem-based approach” to guide appropriate management actions that preserve the ecosystem function of the YSLME and improve its capacity to supply its provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services. • Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from pollution and environmental damage caused by ships • Protect the coastal and marine environment from land-based sources of pollution • Significantly reduce the loss of marine biodiversity and maintain the productivity and biodiversity of coastal and marine ecosystems, species and genetic resources • Ensure that fish stocks are maintained or restored to levels that can sustainably support present and future generations 	<p>around bathing beaches and other marine recreational waters, to nationally acceptable levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and improve current populations /distributions and genetic diversity of organisms including endangered and endemic species, maintain the marine species habitats and reduce the risks from introduced species and red tides. • Strengthen ecological conservation on transboundary river basins in southwest China and reduce contaminants to transboundary rivers in northeast China.
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate and improve the policies and regulations required for Convention implementation and strengthen institutional building; • Introduce and develop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance communication and education, raise public awareness including the impacts of POPs on human health and environment and knowledge of substitutes.

	<p>alternatives/alternative technologies, give an impetus to their industrialization, and introduce and develop BAT/BEP, waste disposal technologies and contaminated site remediation technologies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate production, use, import and export of chlordane, mirex and DDT; • Investigate and update inventories of POPs releases from unintentional production and inventories of electrical equipment containing PCBs and POPs wastes; • Implement BAT/BEP to control Dioxin releases in key industries; • Establish a financial mechanism so as to ensure the implementation of various action plans; • Carry out demonstration projects and replication programs; and • Strengthen capacity building and establish a long-term, effective mechanism to control POPs releases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the location of obsolete pesticide stockpiles, characterize their contents and condition, notify responsible government authorities and advocate for their proper cleanup and disposal. • Help identify PCB-containing equipment in use, in storage and at waste sites, conduct communication and education to target group and make sure that PCB-containing equipments are removed from areas where food or feed is produced or processed and populated areas. • Eliminate and reduce waste to reduce dioxin from waste burning. • Improve POPs information publicity
<p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve social organization management, establish and improve social organization management system for unified registration, each performing its own function, coordinating and cooperating, taking responsibility by levels and supervising by law; give priority and focus on the development and incubation of social organization working in the field of economy, commonweal and philanthropy, private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the capacity of CSOs and communities to solve environmental problems and raise their awareness. • Strengthen cooperation, collaboration and communication between NGOs, CBOs and local government and other stakeholders. • Build NGO network for knowledge and lessons learned sharing.

	<p>non-enterprise units and urban and rural communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the reform and development of guild and chamber of commerce, intensify industry self-discipline, display function of communicating private sectors and the government; • Improve supporting policies, facilitate governmental departments to transfer functions to social organizations, open more public resources and field to social organizations and expand the types and scopes of tax preference for social organizations. 	
<p><u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite the development of modern agriculture, expand the opportunities of increasing farmers' income, improve the production condition and livelihood in rural area, and perfect the system and mechanism of rural development • Carry out the basic national policy of gender equality, implement <i>Program for the Development of Chinese Women</i>, fully develop human resources of women, safeguard women's legitimate rights, facilitate women's employment and career development, enhance women's capacity to engage in economic development and social management, intensify women's labor protection, social welfare, health care, poverty reduction and elimination and legal aid, perfect gender statistic system and improve the environment for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the poor and the vulnerable people's livelihood through community –based approaches such as sustainable use of biodiversity products, utilization of renewable energy and energy-saving technologies • Empower women through promoting their engagement in project design, planning and management • Equip knowledge for women through training, workshop, publicity and other approaches.

	women's development.	
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3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP (1 page max)

3.1 Please describe how the SGP country programme in the preparation and review of projects, and later in their implementation, will produce positive results in the development of capacity of civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples organizations); improving livelihoods and local benefits; as well as addressing gender and indigenous peoples' considerations so as to achieve global environmental benefits.² Please also provide details how the capacity developed will be retained within different organizations and communities.

SGP grant-making is guided by Country Program Strategies developed on the basis of national environment and development priorities. SGP grant-making has been directed principally towards community-based organizations (CBOs) or local or national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The programme pays special attention to meeting environmental objectives while at the same time achieving poverty reduction and local empowerment objectives. The country programme will give priority to poor area and most vulnerable people in China. In this connection, SGP China will focus on western China and poor areas in the rest of China. SGP China will support local communities to improve the poor and the vulnerable people's livelihood through community –based approaches such as sustainable use of biodiversity products, utilization of renewable energy and energy-saving technologies. Special concern is also given to local and indigenous communities as well as gender concerns. GEF SGP supports the larger sustainable development goals and the achievement of key components of the MDGs. It will continue its goal of helping the most vulnerable by making sure that even small grants can create concrete results, not only for the global environment, but also for sustainable development.

The SGP China has developed a Chinese website to disseminate the information of GEF focal areas, the ongoing project implementation, the photos and videos of ongoing project activities, the approved project proposals, the CPS and the guidelines for project proposals. All of this information will help the civil society organizations to enhance their capacities in terms of managing environment and natural resources, designing, planning and implementing projects, managing their own organizations. In the SGP China Guidelines of Project Proposals, it clearly indicates the priority principles of SGP China, which are 1) There are components in project proposal to enhance the capacity of CSOs and promote the participation of local communities through consultative process; generation, access and use of information and knowledge; supporting participatory process in local and national environmental dialogues and planning; policy and legislation development; awareness raising; and monitoring and evaluation of environmental impacts and trends. 2) Project proposal focuses specially on the engagement and empower of women and promoting gender equality and women's leadership. 3) The poor and vulnerable communities can benefit from project implementation.

² During OP5, the SGP capacity development outcome is cross-cutting and relates to interventions corresponding with each of the relevant GEF focal areas.

4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities (3 pages max)

Table 3. Results Framework

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
1.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas 1.2: Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas 1.3: Increased recognition and integration of indigenous and community conservation areas in national protected area systems	Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced Hectares of protected areas influenced Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status	GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan, Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits	<i>8 projects supported by STAR³</i>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
2.1: Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes /	Hectares of production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable use practices	GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan,	<i>-7 projects supported by STAR</i>

³ The estimated number of OP5 projects should distinguish between the utilization of core grants (which can apply across GEF focal areas) and non-core GEF resources (which need to be directly linked to the relevant GEF focal areas). In accordance with the GEF Steering Committee decision (March 2010), up to 20% of non-core GEF resources mobilized may be used for secondary focal areas.

seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations 2.2: Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity	Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)	Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits	
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
3.1: Innovative low-GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level 3.2: GHG emissions avoided	Tons of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies	GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan, Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits	<i>6 projects supported by STAR</i>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
4.1 Low-GHG transport options demonstrated at the community level 4.2: Increased investment in community-level energy efficient, low-GHG transport systems	Total value of energy, technology and transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)	GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan, Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits	<i>5 projects supported by STAR</i>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
5.1: Sustainable land use, land use change, and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and non-forest land-use types 5.2: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands, including peatland	Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices Tons of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices	GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan, Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits	<i>4 projects supported by STAR</i>

5.3: GHG emissions avoided			
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystems ⁹ and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
6.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on agro-, and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services demonstrated to sustain ecosystem functionality 6.2: Community-based models of sustainable forestry management developed, and tested, linked to carbon sequestration for possible upscaling and replication where appropriate, to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from land use, land use change, and forestry activities	Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan, Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits	<i>2 projects supported by CORE</i>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
7.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts in land use frontiers of agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems (rural/urban, agriculture/forest)	Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan, Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits	<i>2 projects supported by CORE</i>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
8.1: Effective and climate resilient community-based actions and practices supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions demonstrated 8.2: Synergistic	Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs	GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan, Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits	<i>4 projects supported by CORE</i>

partnerships developed between SGP stakeholders and transboundary water management institutions and structures supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions	Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided		
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
9.1: Improved community-level initiatives and actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants, manage contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner, and mitigate environmental contamination	Tonnes of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release	GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan, Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits	<i>4 projects supported by CORE</i>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs(particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
10.1: Active participation of NSCs and NFGs in GEF focal areas at the national level 10.2: Improved information flows to/from CBOs and CSOs in SGP countries regarding good practices and lessons learned, and application of such practices 10.3: Increased public awareness and education at the community-level regarding global environmental issues 10.4: Capacity of CBOs and CSOs strengthened to support implementation of global conventions 10.5: Increased application of	Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks Number of community-based environmental monitoring systems demonstrated Number of new technologies developed/applied Number of local or regional policies influenced (<i>level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4</i>) Number of national policies influenced	GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan, Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits	<i>1 project for SGP knowledge management and 1 project for grantee capacity development workshop</i>

<p>community-based environmental monitoring</p> <p>10.6: Evaluation of SGP projects and programs against expected results strengthened, including increased capacity of CBOs and CSOs to apply relevant evaluation methodologies</p>	<p><i>(level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4)</i></p> <p>Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc</p>		
<p>Cross-Cutting Results: Livelihoods and Gender</p>			
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Means of verification</p>	<p>Activities</p>
<p>SGP’s Results Framework for OP5, as approved by the SGP Steering Committee, does not include specific objectives on livelihoods and gender. Nonetheless, SGP does produce positive results in these areas, which contribute to the overall achievement of Global Environmental Benefits through sustainable development. Generally, SGP seeks to improve livelihoods through increasing local benefits generated from environmental resources, and mainstream gender considerations in community-based environmental initiatives.</p>	<p>Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated)</p> <p>Number of days of food shortage period reduced</p> <p>Number of increased student days participating in schools</p> <p>Number of households who get access to clean drinking water</p> <p>Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent)</p> <p>Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars</p> <p>Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered</p> <p>Number of indigenous peoples directly supported</p> <p>Number of women-led projects directly supported</p>	<p>GEF SGP database, 2 or 3 project Progress reports and financial reports, Project workplan, Project M&E record, Project final report and final financial report, Project site visits</p>	<p><i>44 projects that include gender analysis or incorporate gender relevant elements in a positive manner; with appropriate gender balance of participants and target beneficiaries; include socioeconomic analysis</i></p> <p><i>20 projects support sustained livelihood improvement</i></p>

	Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place		
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5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan (3 pages max)

5.1 Please describe the Monitoring & Evaluation plan for the portfolio of individual SGP projects working with civil society organizations (i.e. national NGOs, CBOs, or indigenous peoples' organizations). Details on the frequency of monitoring visits and evaluations of projects should be provided.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection ⁴	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports (<i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i>)	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i> ⁵)	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

⁴ Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for “climate proofing” of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

⁵ To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

5.2 Please describe how local stakeholders will participate in setting project objectives and outputs; how they will participate in monitoring with what kind of method and periodicity; and how progress will be documented and reported.

Each project proposal is required to provide the baseline information of project site. A stakeholder meeting is suggested to be hold with the involvement of locals to identify the existing problems, proposed solutions, project objectives and outputs. Each approved GEF-SGP project is required a monitoring and evaluation plan with appropriate indicators. For each project there shall be a monitoring record which will be used to collect information that will be analyzed to produce periodic progress reports and final reports to be submitted to the GEF-SGP Country Programme by the grantees. The periodic progress reports and site visits are basic sources of information for monitoring of projects by the National Coordinator. Each project will be concluded with: a final evaluation, a final financial report and a final progress report with an assessment of lessons learned.

5.3 Please describe the strategy for how the results of SGP individual projects will be aggregated at the country programme portfolio level. Please describe the target indicators for focal area and multi-focal area outcomes.

Focal area/multi-focal area	Target indicators
Biodiversity conservation	10 ICCAs and PAs positively influenced through SGP support 100000 hectares of ICCAs and PAs positively influenced through SGP support 1500 community members with improved livelihoods related to benefits from ICCAs and PAs 4 significant species benefited 4 significant ecosystems with conservation aware communities resulting in their maintained or improved conservation status 2000 hectares of significant ecosystems with maintained or improved conservation status 2000 hectares of production landscapes / seascapes under improved sustainable use practices, leading, where possible, to certification through recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (supported by SGP) 4 significant species with maintained or improved Conservation status 4 significant ecosystems with communities adopting sustainable use resulting in maintained or Improved conservation status
Climate change mitigation	6 projects with demonstrations addressing community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies 1 national or international partners or agencies are aware of SGP practices and lessons 3 projects with community-level low-GHG transportation demonstrations

	1 project with influence government (local or national) in policy development and implementation 150 hectares under improved sustainable land management and climate proofing practices Restoration and enhancement of 100 hectares of forests and nonforest lands initiated
Prevention of land degradation	100 hectares under improved agricultural, land and water management practices (by management practice) At least 200 community members having improved actions and practices that have reduced pressure on land uses
Protection of international water	4 SGP projects support SAPs on the ground implementation of regional priority actions
Chemicals	1 tons of POPs waste avoided from burning
CSOs capacity building	SGP China website established to disseminate SGP information and share lessons learned among CBOs and CSOs Capacities of 44 CSOs and CBOs strengthened At least 85% of projects incorporate M&E activities in their design At least 70% of projects specify sufficient indicators which are covered in completion reports
Livelihoods and Gender	100% of projects that include gender analysis or incorporate gender relevant elements in a positive manner 100% of projects with appropriate gender balance of participants and target beneficiaries 100% of projects that include socioeconomic analysis 800 community members with sustained livelihood improvement resulting from SGP support

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year

Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report ⁶	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

6 Knowledge Management Plan (1 page max)

6.1. Please describe your plans for capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices identified through the country portfolio of SGP projects with civil society, government, and other relevant stakeholders (i.e. process for generating knowledge; type of knowledge products; knowledge fairs; peer to peer exchanges; use of demonstration sites; knowledge centers etc.).

- Collect data and information through project proposal, project reports and field visits and regularly upload to SGP database and keep it updated
- Conduct regular analysis of lessons learned and provide the transmission of experience from project to project
- Collect and consolidate obtained experience and knowledge on the program in forms of booklets, reports, reviews, photos and movies
- Make presentations at different seminars and workshops related to environment or NGO issues to publicize the lessons learned and case studies of local communities
- Reports best practices to HQs and share with SGP global family through SGP Knowledge Facilitator
- Establish SGP China NGO network thorough website, workshops and other approaches
- Disseminate SGP lessons learned and best practice through SGP China website and NSC members network
- Organize a special section to introduce SGP lessons learned at the All-China environmental non-government organizations sustainable development annual meeting

6.2 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use this knowledge to inform and influence policy at the local, regional and national levels (i.e. identify key policy processes and relevant networks).

- Increase efforts in building relations with the national and local media to enhance the influence of SGP
- Submit SGP project outcomes to relevant governmental agencies
- Submit policy recommendations through local People's Congress and People's Political Consultative Committee

⁶ The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

6.3 Please describe how the SGP country programme will use this knowledge to replicate and up-scale good practices and lessons learned from SGP projects.

- Organize visit exchange between NGOs in the framework of one thematic direction or having an opportunity to exchange experience in solving same problems to encourage grantees to adopt the necessary experience obtained in the framework of other initiatives for solve the problems in their own projects
- Organize stakeholder meetings involving local government, academic institute, media, local NGOs and communities to introduce SGP project outcomes for replicating and up-scaling

7 Resource Mobilization Plan (1 page max)

7.1. Please describe the resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP country programme with reference to: (i) the diversification of funding sources to achieve greater impact (i.e. non-GEF resources that help address sustainable development concerns); and (ii) the cost recovery policy to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme management costs.

All grantees of GEF SGP are considered partners who can leverage resources from local government departments, academic and research institutes, private sectors and communities to participate in project implementation because these stakeholders have a link to GEF SGP objectives. In GEF-5, SGP China will continue to help grantees to mobilize more resources from wide channels. In addition, some international organizations and foundations are working in the same field with SGP. All of them offer great opportunities for complementarily and cooperation with the local NGOs on project basis.

At country programme level, SGP China will explore strengthening the cooperation with domestic commonweal foundation such as China Environmental Protection Foundation, Tencent Charity Foundation, Vanke Foundation, Vantone Foundation, and One Foundation and so on. Based on the sustainable development and CSR strategy of private sectors, in GEF-5, SGP China will explore partnership and cooperation with private sectors that concerns environmental protection and social commonweal. When cooperating with non-profit organizations, companies pay more attention to the degree of agreement between non-profit organizations and companies' value and strategy and the combination of projects with their own main products or services. SGP China will research and learn the needs of companies before fund raising.

The UNDO CO by virtue of being the coordinator of the United Nations system in the country and the convener of the development partners' consultative forum can facilitate building of partnerships, which will help SGP to explore the potential donors. The major potential donors in China are GEF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP, UNEP, EU, and governments of some developed countries – Australia, Canada,

Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and UK. SGP will seek the opportunity to build partnership with these international organizations and bilateral agencies.

7.2. Please outline possibilities to develop strategic partnerships (identifying their objectives and possible synergies with SGP) with the following potential partners: (i) national government agencies; (ii) multilateral agencies or financial institutions (such as the World Bank, regional development banks, and/or other international organizations); (iii) bilateral agencies; (iv) non-governmental organizations and foundations; and (v) private sector.

In OP5, SGP China will develop strategic partnership with China Environmental Protection foundation (CEPF). Founded in 1993, CEPF is the first nonprofit organization dedicated to environmental protection in China, and an NGO in Special Consultative Status with the UN ECOSOC. CEPF works to raise funds through different means and channels to commend organizations and individuals that have made outstanding contributions to environmental protection, to sponsor activities and projects of various kinds and to promote technical exchange and cooperation with other countries in the field of the environmental protection and ecosystem conservation in China. The CEPF has 18 years experiences of fund raising and working with local NGOs, private sectors and government on the environmental issues. SGP China will work closely with CEPF to search the opportunity to establish a special fund for SGP under CEPF and share SGP China country programme management cost.

ANNEX 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Biodiversity (BD)	
BD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced ○ Hectares of protected areas influenced ○ Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices ○ Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status ○ Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
Climate Change (CC)	
CCM1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewable energy measures (please specify) ▪ Energy efficiency measures (please specify) ▪ Other (please specify) ○ Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies ○ Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low carbon transport practices (please specify) ○ Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	
LD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices ○ Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
International Waters (IW)	
IW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs ○ Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably ○ Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	
POPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal ○ Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately ○ Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)	
CD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify) ○ Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) ○ Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) ○ Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)

SGP OP5 results indicators

Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment (all focal areas)

Cross-cutting	<p>Livelihoods & Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects) ○ Number of days of food shortage reduced ○ Number of increased student days participating in schools ○ Number of households who get access to clean drinking water ○ Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) ○ Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3). <p>Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered ○ Number of indigenous peoples directly supported ○ Number of women-led projects supported ○ Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place
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