



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Energy Conservation, Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Soil Carbon Sequestration in Staple Crop Production		
Country(ies):	China	GEF Project ID: ²	5121
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	P144531
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	2013-02-08
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	484,500

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCM-1 (select)	Outcome 1.1: Technologies successfully demonstrated, deployed, and transferred	Output 1.1: Innovative low-carbon technologies demonstrated and deployed on the ground	GEFTF	3,960,000	20,000,000
CCM-1 (select)	Outcome 1.2: Enabling policy environment and mechanisms created for technology transfer	Output 1.2: National strategies for the deployment and commercialization of innovative low-carbon technologies adopted	GEFTF	900,000	3,000,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				4,860,000	23,000,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			GEFTF	240,000	2,000,000
Total Project Cost				5,100,000	25,000,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To promote innovative low-emission technologies and practices and soil carbon sequestration in foodgrain production through technology demonstration and deployment, creation of enabling policy environment, information dissemination and awareness raising.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Technology Demonstration and Deployment	Inv	Selected low-emission technologies in foodgrain production demonstrated and disseminated to wider	a. Completion of at least four subprojects to demonstrate low-emission technologies in foodgrain production;	GEFTF	3,960,000	20,000,000

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

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

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

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

		areas for testing, monitoring, verification, and adoption.	b. Demonstrated low-emission technologies scaled up in areas with similar cropping systems; c. An efficient carbon sequestration monitoring, recording and evaluation system established; d. Proper project baseline and project impacts properly monitored and evaluated.				
Policy Development	TA	Improvement of policy environment to promote the application of low-emission technologies in foodgrain production	a. Technical codes, standards and guidelines of low-emission technologies proposed; b. Technical codes/ and standards for production and application of agricultural inputs drafted. c. Policy studies on incentive mechanism for promoting the application and dissemination of low-emission technologies completed.	GEFTF	500,000	1,000,000	
Knowledge Management	TA	Knowledge of low-emission technologies in foodgrain production identified, disseminated and ready to be scaled up.	a. Pilot experiences analyzed, documented and disseminated; b. Knowledge platform and replication strategies established.	GEFTF	400,000	2,000,000	
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
Sub-Total						4,860,000	23,000,000
				Project Management Cost ⁵	GEFTF	240,000	2,000,000
Total Project Costs						5,100,000	25,000,000

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

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Agriculture	Unknown at this stage	15,000,000
Local Government		Unknown at this stage	5,000,000
Private Sector		Unknown at this stage	5,000,000
(select)		(select)	

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			25,000,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)²	Total c=a+b
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

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

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies /[NPIF](#) Initiative:

The proposed project will contribute to the CCM-1 objective through demonstration and deployment of new, low-emission technologies and practices in production cycles of China's three major foodgrain crops – rice, wheat and corn (maize). The technologies and practices are expected to help achieve efficient uses of agricultural inputs (e.g. chemical fertilizers, irrigation water and pesticides) as well as improve soil organic carbon contents at project sites. Together, the improvement is expected to lead to significant emission reductions from piloted crop production and soil carbon sequestration activities. Successful demonstration and deployment of the technologies and practices verified by concrete monitoring and evaluation results will provide a solid technical basis for the country to develop an enabling policy environment and well-informed strategies to further replicate the technologies and practices at a larger scale.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

N/A.

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

N/A.

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

From its National Climate Change Program (2007) to the White Paper of China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change (2011, the White Paper) and the Government of China's Work Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emission Control during the Period of the 12th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development (2011, the 12th FYP), China has strived to integrate its actions responding to climate change into its emerging green growth development strategy. Recognizing the importance of agriculture in achieving food security, poverty reduction and sustainable development, China has stated clearly in its Agricultural Action Program on Climate Change (2008, AAPCC) that it will actively reduce its agricultural emissions and promote soil carbon sequestration while developing a sustainable and healthy agricultural production system and increase agricultural outputs and farmers' incomes through adoption of advanced production technologies. China's Second National Communications on Climate Change (submitted to UNFCCC in November 2012) also highlighted China's efforts to "taking a range of technical measures that are useful for mitigating GHG emissions." In this regard, China has emphasized the importance of accessing low-emission technologies and establishing scientific evaluation methods to control emissions from the agricultural sector⁴.

As an integral part of China's efforts to address climate change issues in its agricultural sector, this project aims to pilot low-emission crop production technologies to achieve measurable on-the-ground impacts under its AAPCC. Successful implementation of this project will help contribute the country's efforts to reduce China's carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 17% by 2015 from its 2010 level as stipulated in its 12th FYP, and to reduce by 40-45% by 2020 compared to its 2005 level as announced in China's letter to UNFCCC on its Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions⁵.

The proposed project will coordinate with the implementation of the GEF-funded

⁴ UNFCCC (May 2012), Views on Issues Related to Agriculture – Submission from Parties. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012_sbsta/eng/misc06.pdf

⁵ Available at http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/copenhagen_accord/application/pdf/chinacphaccord_app2.pdf

Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) Project, which will support the assessment of available low-emission technologies in agricultural production, and identify barriers to deployment of key technologies. Preparation of this project will provide inputs on low-emission technologies to the TNA project, and actual results of piloted low-emission technologies under this project will eventually provide concrete evidence on the effectiveness of these technologies that could feed into the TNA project and China's future TNA efforts. Results/findings of this project will also feed into the ongoing preparation of China's Third National Communications on Climate Change.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

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

Baseline: High Inputs, Low Efficiency and High Emission

To feed 22% of world population with only 9% of world's arable land, China's agricultural sector has relied largely on high consumption of agriculture inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation water. During the period of 2006-2011, China's gross grain production is maintained at the level of over 0.5 billion tons while the consumption of agricultural inputs has increased continuously. Ranked the first in the world for fertilizer and pesticide consumption from 1994 to 2011, China consumed roughly 30% of the global fertilizer consumption. The total amount of fertilizers used in 2010 in China reached 56.317 million tons, including 23.537 million tons of nitrogen fertilizers. Application of commercial fertilizers produces nitrous oxide, a potent greenhouse gas with a global warming potential (GWP) of 310 (in a time horizon of 100 years).

Such a high consumption is accompanied with a low utilization rate. In fact, the utilization rate of nitrogen fertilizers in China is only at 30%-35% while such rates in developed countries often exceed 60%. In 2010, China used 350 billion cubic meters of irrigation water for agricultural production with an effective utilization rate only about 50%, compared to 80% in developed countries. In the same year, the utilization rate of pesticides in China was only about 30%, which is much lower than that of developed countries.

High consumption and low utilization rates of agricultural inputs have significant impacts on the sector's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. China's 2004 National Communications on Climate Change estimates that agriculture recourses accounted for 17% of the country's GHG emissions in 1994. Specifically, the agricultural sector contributed 50.1% of China's total methane releases, of which 59.2% is from the ruminant animals and 35.8% from rice production, and 92.4% of China's total nitrous oxide emissions, of which 60.3% from direct and 19.5% from indirect releases from croplands. For direct releases of nitrous oxide, it is estimated that 57.8% are from the use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and 22.9% from the application of organic manure. With the increased uses of agricultural inputs, recent research estimates that nitrous oxide emissions have reached 780,000 tons in 2005, a 24% increase from 1994, whilst crop production increased at a much slower rate in the same period.

Heavy reliance of synthetic fertilizers brings additional stress on China's scarce and infertile arable land. With a per capita arable land area close to the warning line set by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and low-yielding croplands account for over 70% of the total arable land areas, soil organic carbon contents in typical croplands in China are 30% lower than the world average and over 50% lower than that of Europe.

It is also noted that baseline crop production technologies in China often include till farming, flood irrigation, no or limited crop rotation, straw burning, low organic matter return, and over-fertilization. All such practices lead to high GHG emission from China's crop production.

Statement of the Problem

High inputs, low efficiency, high emission and low soil organic carbon contents imply that there are high potentials for China to improve climate performance of its agricultural sector. Recognizing the potential, China is working on its own and with international donors including the World Bank to identify and pilot low-emission technologies to prevent and control agriculture non-point source pollution and to promote integrated modern agriculture development. A key focus of these initiatives is to introduce to farmers technologies (e.g., precision fertilization, controlled release of fertilizer, crop straw returning to field, minimum and no-tillage crop production systems, and irrigation and fertilization integration) and practices that can optimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides and improve soil fertility while achieving sustainable crop yields.

The three major foodgrains (wheat, rice and corn) targeted by the proposed project account for over 85% of total staple crop production in China. Specifically, the proposed project will focus on promoting low-emission technologies and practices in the areas of: (a) reducing nitrous oxide and methane releases from crop production; and (b) increasing soil organic carbon contents in croplands. Tentatively, the project plans to select an area of 50,000 mu in one county each from four project provinces – Anhui, Sichuan, Jilin and Henan – to carry out demonstration activities. For technology deployment, it is expected the four project provinces will promote demonstrated technologies at similar crop production areas in their provinces. Selection of demonstration and deployment areas will be determined during project preparation and adjusted during project implementation based on actual implementation results. As there are no mature/widely accepted monitoring methodologies in China on emission reduction from crop production, it is expected that baseline monitoring methodologies will be investigated and confirmed during the early stage of project implementation, after which baseline emission situations at the demonstration sites will be determined accordingly.

An analysis by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) has identified key issues that limit the uptake of low-emission technologies and practices, including: (a) new low-emission technologies are yet to be well identified and assessed at the national level as there are limited funding support – mainly from the public sector – for the screening and assessment of low-emission technologies and practices; (b) actual impacts of low-emission technologies and practices are yet to be fully demonstrated and evaluated on the ground; (c) farmers and local governments had little awareness and information on these technologies and their actual applications; (d) policy incentives and mechanisms are yet to be instituted to promote the demonstration and adoption of low-emission technologies and practices; and (e) capacity and technical support of extension services are largely missing for the adoption of low-emission technologies and practices.

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

As noted above, China is working on the GEF-financed TNA project to identify and assess low carbon technologies including those for agricultural production. The proposed project will contribute to the TNA project to screen and identify low-emission technologies in foodgrain production, and conduct field tests to verify the effectiveness of these technologies. Results of successful piloting will provide a solid foundation for China to develop effective policy instruments and mechanisms and create a state-of-the-art knowledge platform to promote the adoption of proven low-emission technologies for foodgrain production and soil carbon sequestration.

The project's potential global environmental benefits will be (a) avoided nitrous oxide and methane emissions and (b) increased soil organic carbon contents from pilot adoption of low-

emission technologies and practices. It is estimated that adoption of low-emission technologies and practices can reduce on average 20% of nitrogen fertilizers for each crop production cycle, and increase soil organic carbon contents by 0.15%. The project may lead to a direct GHG emission reduction of 200,000 t CO₂e/year by the end of the project. This estimate will be updated at the CEO endorsement stage based on detailed designs of the project activities.

The proposed project activities are:

Component 1: Technology Demonstration and Deployment

This component will promote adoption and dissemination of low-emission technologies /techniques/practices in foodgrain production on project sites. As most of such technologies/ techniques/practices are being promoted in China individually, this project will focus on a systematic design, demonstration and evaluation of these technologies and their individual and joint impacts on emission reduction. Actual technological selection will be done during preparation based on current status of crop production in the project provinces. It is expected that for wheat and corn, the focus will be on (a) sound soil nutrient management; (b) improvement in soil organic carbon; (c) change in tillage practices. For rice, the focus will be (a) crop rotation; (b) water management; and (c) sound soil nutrient management. These proposed activities will increase organic carbon contents in soil, improve the efficiency of crop utilization and reduce the use of nitrogen fertilizers (and thus reduce associated nitrous oxide emission).

Results of technology demonstration and deployment will be monitored and evaluated, and will be used to inform farmers and policy makers on the benefits of low-emission technologies. With results of on-site testing and verification of effectiveness and feasibility of selected technologies and acceptance by local farmers, this component will help establish an initial technical system of inputs saving technologies and soil carbon sequestration technologies for the production of rice, wheat and corn.

Component 2: Policy Development

This component is intended to remove policy and institutional barriers to the adaptation of low-emission technologies in foodgrain production. Specifically, it will support (a) review and development of technical codes and standards related to production and applications of agricultural inputs (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides and irrigation water); (b) review and development of technical procedures/ guidelines of demonstrated soil carbon sequestration and emission reduction technologies; and (c) policy studies on incentive mechanisms to encourage local farmers to apply the relevant technologies. The project will also promote MOA adoption of selected policy instruments based on concrete demonstration results of Component 1 activities.

It is expected that Component 1 activities may identify two groups of technologies – technologies that will reduce production costs while maintain or even increase productivity, and technologies that will have a higher costs while maintain or even reduce productivity. As such, first and second types of policy instruments will target on strengthening technical support of extension services to disseminate demonstrated financial and technical results. The third group of policy instruments may involve review and revision of existing subsidy schemes on agricultural inputs (especially on synthetic fertilizers). Such modifications could be considered as an important policy instrument to incentivize adoption of low emission technologies. Given the complexity of designing, revising and implementing such policy instruments, it is expected that this project will focus on policy studies to support MOA to analyze utility and feasibility of various incentive instruments and organize national discussions on these instruments. The expected outcome of this component is an improved policy environment that is conducive for the adoption and dissemination of low-emission technology in foodgrain production.

Component 3: Knowledge Management

This component aims at analyzing and summarizing experiences and lessons learnt from

demonstration and deployment of low-emission technologies at project sites. It will establish a knowledge base on low-emission technologies for foodgrain production, and work with agricultural extension services to develop an information dissemination platform. It will also develop a strategy for scaling up the adoption of demonstrated low-emission technologies in production areas beyond the pilots. Such activities will enable China to properly manage and disseminate relevant knowledge and information on low emission technologies.

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

The proposed project is expected to deliver significant socioeconomic benefits at both the local and national levels. At local levels, the project will support pilot project sites and their communities to adopt sustainable crop production modalities with reduced farmer expenditures on agricultural inputs and reduced non-point pollution discharges to local surface and ground water bodies. At the national level, the successful implementation of this project will help China's agricultural sector identify effective technical solutions to develop sustainable and healthy foodgrain production modalities that could be scaled up in regions with similar cropping systems. All these efforts will enable China to improve its food security with limited arable lands and water resources. At the international level, this project will contribute to the global dialogues on climate mitigation from agricultural production.

Even more specifically, proposed project is expected to bring positive benefits to rural women farmers in China, who are now the backbone of agricultural production as a result of massive nationwide rural-urban migration. At the project sites, women farmers will improve their production skills by participating training activities and adopting low-emission technologies and practices. Reduced agricultural inputs will improve women farmers' income. It is also expected that these women farmers' exposures to potential health risks associated improper handling and excessive uses of pesticides and fertilizers will be greatly reduced.

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

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Lack of understanding of low-emission technologies and practices	Close cooperation with the China TNA Project and other technical institutions to ensure proper identification and assessment of domestically and internationally available low-emission technologies and practices.
Lack of coordination and participation of national stakeholders	A national project steering committee will be established. It will be led by MOA with participation of key national agencies on climate change and All China Women's Federation.
Lack of technical capacity at project sites	A technical advisory committee will be set up by MOA to recruit technical experts, research institutes and extension, rural energy and environmental protection service providers to support project activities.
Lack of farmers' interests in piloting low-emission technology on the ground	Financial and technical support will be provided to the farmers to encourage their participation in project activities.

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

Category	Institutions	Role in the Project
National government	MOA	MOA will be the domestic implementing agency and the lead agency of the PSC. It will coordinate all stakeholders in preparing and implementing this project. It will also mobilize its subsidiaries such as its rural energy and environmental protection and extension service stations to provide technical support as needed.
	Ministry of Finance (MOF)	MOF will be a member of PSC and guide this GEF project on policy issues and GEF processing issues.
	National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)	NDRC will be a member of PSC. As the national lead agency on climate change and the domestic implementing agency of the GEF China TNA project, NDRC will advise on technical design of this project, deliver technology identification and assessment results, facilitate development of policy instruments and replication strategies as well as the creation of the national knowledge platform under this project, and support MOA to carry out knowledge dissemination and national replication of piloted technologies.
	Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP)	MEP will be a member of PSC. MEP will provide technical advices on project design, specifically on policy development, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge dissemination.
	Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)	MOST will be a member of PSC, MOST will provide technical advices on project design, specifically on pilot technology selection, monitoring and evaluation, the creation of the national knowledge platform, and knowledge dissemination.
Civil Society Organization	All-China Women's Federation (ACWF)	As a member of PSC, ACWF will ensure proper consideration of gender issues in project design and proper monitoring and evaluation of the project's gender impacts.
Local governments	Provincial, municipal, county and township governments of project sites	All levels of local governments at project sites will participate in project preparation and support MOA to carry out project activities during project implementation.
Technical and academic institutions	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)	As members of the national technical advisory committee (NTAC), CAAS and CAU will provide advice to MOA during project preparation and implementation on key technical issues.
	China Agricultural University (CAU)	
	Local agricultural research institutions, colleges and universities	Local technical institutions will work with NTAC to provide on-site technical support to project activities.
Project beneficiaries	Pilot Farms/Farmers	Pilot farms and farmers will carry out pilot activities with project support on their crop lands.

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

As noted above, this proposed project is part of China's efforts to reduce GHG emissions from its agricultural sector and will closely coordinate with the ongoing GEF TNA project in China. MOA will coordinate closely with NDRC, the domestic implementing agency of the TNA project and a PSC member of this project, to realize the co-sharing and enhancement of the results of the two projects.

Preparation of this project will also be closely coordinated with two World Bank loan projects under preparation – the China Integrated Modern Agriculture Development Project and the Guangdong Agricultural Pollution Control Project. The first project has been negotiated and is scheduled to be approved in May 2013 while the second project will be appraised in March 2013 and will be approved in October 2013. The first project is working with the Ministry of Finance to develop sustainable and climate resilient foodgrain production systems in six provinces (Hunan, Jiangxi, Gansu, Liaoning, Xinjiang and Chongqing) through investing in (i) irrigated agriculture infrastructure improvement; (ii) enhanced low carbon agricultural practices; and (iii) institutional strengthening and capacity building. This project is expected to be approved by the Bank in May 2013. The second project is working with Guangdong Province to reduce water pollutant releases from targeted agricultural sources by demonstrating environmental friendly crop production and livestock waste management practices in selected project areas. This project is expected to be approved by the Bank in October 2013. Both projects will address inadequacies on current agricultural practices in the project provinces from either production/adaptation or pollution control perspectives with clear contributions to climate mitigation, while neither of the two IBRD projects will have a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to monitor and evaluate the projects' impacts on emission reduction.

It is expected that this proposed GEF project will be complementary to the two loan projects by piloting low carbon technologies, establishing a robust M&E system to measure GHG emission. Technologies demonstrated under this project could benefit implementation of the two IBRD projects. More importantly, by working with MOA at the national level, this GEF project will support the development of national policies to address agricultural emission issues and scale up piloted low carbon technologies.

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

The World Bank has a large investment portfolio in China as well as globally on agriculture covering from integrated modern agriculture development, agricultural technology innovation, non-point pollution control, to sustainable land/forestry management. Along with the investments, the World Bank has carried out a number of studies on soil carbon stock, on agricultural emission reduction, and potential use of carbon finance in the agricultural sector. The World Bank has developed a good understanding of global trends and local situations of agricultural development and emission reduction. Related to this project, the World Bank is implementing the GEF TNA and preparing the two lending projects noted above. These engagements and the World Bank's excellent track records of preparing and implementing innovative projects (including many financed by the GEF) make the World Bank the most competent GEF Implementing Agency to support China on this innovative and important GEF project. Successful implementation of this proposed project will also help China refine its engagements with the World Bank on future loan projects in the agricultural sector.

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

This proposed GEF project will not link directly to the two above mentioned loan projects as these projects have different project objectives/scopes, geographic focuses, counterparts, processing schedules and financing arrangements. However, the preparation and implementation of this GEF project will be closely coordinated with these two projects. Results of the two loan projects will be analyzed and included in the knowledge platform to be developed under this project as well as be used in the development of policy instruments and replication strategies under this project.

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

The proposed project is fully consistent with the Strategic Theme 1: Supporting Greener Growth of the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for FY2013-FY2016 (Report No. 67566-CN) by contributing to the achievement of Outcome 1.4: Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Practices.

The World Bank Office in China has a team of over 100 staff members. Preparation and implementation of this project will draw staff members from the Beijing Office, the Washington Office and if needed technical staff members from other country offices of the World Bank.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ms. YE, Jiandi	GEF Opeartional Focal Point	MINISTRY OF FINANCE	09/11/2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson		2/8/2013	Jiang Ru	202-473-8677	jru@worldbank.org