PROJECT DOCUMENT

[UNDP China Project]

Project Title: **UNDP DR PLANT Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilization Project Ⅱ**

Project Number: 01002322

Implementing Partner: **Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland**

Start Date: 22/05/2024 **End Date:** 21/05/2027 **PAC Meeting date:** 16/05/2024

Brief Description

In recent years, the global biodiversity decline has continued; biodiversity loss has been one of the three major global environmental crises; along with the loss of biodiversity, local communities in different countries are threatened by the loss of traditional knowledge and culture, this issue has attracted widespread attention from the international community. Targets 15 and 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at COP15 in 2022 explicitly stated that enterprises and financial institutions are the main part of biodiversity conservation, and it has great significance for enterprises as important participants to participate in biodiversity conservation. China is one of the 12 countries with the richest biodiversity in the world.

In the course of their long-term production and living, the ethnic people in local communities have accumulated many forms of traditional knowledge and cultural connotations related to biodiversity centered on the surrounding environment and biological resources, these ecological concepts and practices have important lessons for biodiversity conservation and management. This project, through the multiparty cooperation model of "United Nations agencies + government guidance + scientific research institutes + local communities + enterprise participation", is aimed at problems of weak capacity of communities to protect biodiversity and its associated traditional knowledge at the decision-making level of regional governments, the management level of resources and ecosystems, and the level of community residents and public participation the mainstreaming of biodiversity is insufficient, Enterprise is lack guideline standards for the implementation of requirement indicators for access and benefit-sharing of bio-genetic resources and biodiversity information disclosure, which adapted to the GBF, and the awareness of capacity building for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and green development is very weak.

Carrying out the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation international standards of enterprises and developing the key standards, which focus on typical ethnic minority villages in Yunnan Province as demonstration sites, establishing in situ conservation of alpine plants genetic resources such as *Prinsepia utilis* Royle and *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati and sustainable use and access and benefit sharing (ABS) community demonstration, exploring the ABS model of corporate participation in biodiversity conservation, genetic resources and related traditional knowledge. Promoting the mainstreaming of participatory biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in China. (i) Establishing a standard system for biodiversity conservation in China and group technical standards for the origin of raw materials in the cosmetics industry; (ii) Establishing a replaceable model of community-based participatory biodiversity conservation and resource management through demonstration; (iii) Supporting the application of artificial intelligence technology in intelligent regulation of ecological environmental protection and biodiversity resource management in Yunnan Province, and promoting the mainstreaming of ecological protection in Yunnan; (iv) Enhancing capacity building and public awareness of biodiversity conservation and green development in China.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD): UNSDCF Outcome 3: People in China and the region benefit from a healthier and more resilient environment. Strategic Plan Outcome 2 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development Indicative Output(s) with gender marker[2]: GEN 2	**Total resources required:** [1]	$691,754	
	Total resources allocated:	**UNDP TRAC:**	
		Donor:	$691,754
		Government:	
		In-Kind:	
	Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures):

UNDP	Implementing Partner Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland
Print Name: James George Deputy Resident Representative UNDP China	Print Name: Zhong Mingchuan President Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland
Date: 22/05/2024	Date: 22/05/2024

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
AI	Artificial Intelligence
CBD	Convention of Biodiversity
DARAYP	Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Yunnan Province
DEEYP	Department of Ecology and Environment of Yunnan Province
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
FGBYP	Forestry and Grassland Bureau of Yunnan Province
IR	Inception Report
PMO	Project Management Office
PPR	Project Progress Report
PSC	Project Steering Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
YAFG	Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland

[1] Exchange rate in April 2024 is US$ 1 to CNY 7.228

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1.1 Necessity and Significance

Biodiversity loss is one of the three major global environmental crises. Over the past 50 years, global biodiversity has continued to decline, more than 85% of wetland areas have been lost, about 1 million species have been endangered, in 6,190 species of domesticated mammals used for food and agriculture, there are 559 (9%) extinct. The Living Planet Report 2022 published by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), shows that wildlife populations including mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and fish, have declined by an average of 69% from 1970 to the present. With the widespread international attention paid to the issue of biodiversity, in 1993 the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) has become effective, which established the three main objectives of biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biodiversity. Among them enterprise as an important participant, is the mainly part that depend on, influence and utilize natural resources, and it has great significance to participate in biodiversity conservation. In 1996 at the third Conference of the Parties (COP3) for the Convention, it was the first time to propose a concept that is enterprise (private sector) participates in biodiversity; In 2002 enterprise participation was officially bring into the global strategy of the Convention; At COP8 in 2006 enterprise participate in biodiversity was the first time to bring into decision of convention separately; At COP10 in 2010 enterprise participate in biodiversity was the first time to bring into strategic target of Aichi Targets; In 2014 the secretariat of the Convention launched an initiative dedicated to the Global Partnership for enterprise and Biodiversity (GPB); Targets 15 and 19 of the Kunming and Montreal Framework adopted at COP15 in 2022 explicitly that enterprises and financial institutions as the mainly part of biodiversity conservation, although these targets will not come into effect until 2030, in the face of this new trend, whether as an important content of enterprise to undertake social responsibility or from the view of their own development, corporate participation in biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and the equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity is becoming a topic for more and more enterprises need to facing and address, The earlier enterprise grasps its natural capital status and takes biodiversity conservation actions, there may be more competitive advantages in the future.

Biodiversity-related traditional knowledge plays an indispensable role in the conservation of bio-cultural diversity, sustainable development and the building of ecological civilization. It is regarded as key to maintaining the daily life of indigenous peoples and global biodiversity. However, with the rapid changes in biotechnology and the increasing pressure of human development on the demand for biodiversity, local communities in different countries are facing the threat of loss of traditional knowledge and culture along with the disappearance of biodiversity, more and more studies have identified traditional culture and traditional knowledge as a favourable tool for coping with the loss of biodiversity in the future. those contents have become important topic, which pay attention by the Convention and its Conference of the Parties(COP) and many international

organizations, in the document of the Convention, not only clarified the definition of biodiversity , but also required parties to protect biodiversity and in the same time the cultural and traditional knowledge associated with it in the same time ; At COP10 in 2010 adopted The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (the abbreviations is the Nagoya Protocol), it established the basic framework for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the Utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge; The Kunming and Montreal Framework adopted at COP15 consists of four long-term targets (until 2050) and 23 action targets (until 2030), the first three of which correspond to the three objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity and place them at the centre of the sustainable development agenda, providing a clear direction and focus for the conservation of global biodiversity, which has both guiding and binding.

China is one of the 12 countries with the en-richest biodiversity in the world, it has a vast territory with both sea and land, has complex and diverse land forms and climates, breeding the rich and unique ecosystem, with the species and genetics diversity, has the complex resources of biological species and varieties. It is the place of origin for many important crops such as rice and soybean, and it's also one of the main origin centers for many wild and cultivated fruit trees and medicinal resources, with rich and diverse biological genetic resources. As one of the earliest parties to sign and ratify the Convention, China has always attached great importance to biodiversity conservation, and continuously pushed forward the biodiversity conservation to keep pace with the times, since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), under the lead by Xi Jinping's thought of ecological civilization, China has insist to ecological priority and green development, the legal system for ecological environmental conservation has been perfected, the regulatory mechanism has been strengthened, the basic capacity has been greatly enhanced, the new pattern of biodiversity governance has basically been formed, and biodiversity conservation has entered a new historical period. Under the influence of multiple factors such as the natural geographic environment and historical and tradition cultural, local communities and people of various ethnic groups, in the course of their long-term production and living with the living resources of the surrounding environment, have created various livelihoods according to their local conditions, and deposited traditional knowledge and cultural connotations related to biodiversity, accumulating a wealth of wisdom on biodiversity. The ecological concepts embedded in some traditional livelihoods and their associated traditional knowledge are highly compatible with the local natural environment and embody a simple awareness of biodiversity conservation, which is of great significance to the conservation and management of biodiversity in China. However, these areas rich in traditional knowledge related to biodiversity are often located in remote mountainous areas where economic development is relatively lagging and social pressure to reduce poverty is relatively high.

Currently, exploring and establishing models for biodiversity conservation and green development at the community level, developing participatory biodiversity conservation mechanisms, and establishing the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and green development are the central

contents of current biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. With the continuous spread of the concept of green development, in recent years, more and more enterprises in China have participated in biodiversity conservation and green development actions, especially the participation of enterprises that rely on biological resources in biodiversity conservation and ABS actions, which is of great significance for biodiversity conservation at the community level and the sustainable use of biological resources.

1.2 Introduction of the Project Site

Yunnan Province is an area (Figure 1) with the richest biodiversity in China, as well as a highly enriched area of global biological species and a world-class gene bank, it enjoys the reputation of "Kingdom of Plants", "Kingdom of Animals", "Garden of the World", "Treasure House of Biological Genes" and "Home of Medicinal Herbs". There are 19,333 species of higher plants in Yunnan province, accounting for 50.1% of the national total, and a large number of precious genetic germplasm resources have preserved. in Yunnan can found wild types or close relatives of many cultivated plants with high economic value and widely utilized, it has formed rich genetic germplasm resources of special economic forests, medicinal plants, forest vegetables and so on, it is a hot-spot for biodiversity conservation and practice in China, and has been attracting extensive attention for biodiversity conservation research and practice at home and abroad. Yunnan has 25 ethnic minorities living in this area. These ethnic minorities have developed diverse ethnic cultures in the course of their long-term interaction with environmental biological resources. They have accumulated rich knowledge and experience in biodiversity conservation and management at the community level. Yunnan as a typical mountainous province, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity will directly affect all aspects of economic, social and cultural development, especially in Xishuangbanna, which is a region with unique tropical ecosystems where many ethnic groups such as the Dai, HaNi, BuLang and JiNuo etc., many ethnic minorities have breed a wealth and traditional knowledge on local biodiversity conservation and management, as a result of the historical over-utilization of wildlife resources, coupled with the climate change and environmental changes currently, the velocity of biodiversity loss has not been radically curbed, due to the influence of various social factors, there is also a rapid loss of cultural diversity that constrains the sustainable development of local communities. According to the current situation and facing the new situation of COP15 for Kunming and Montreal Framework. This project through the multiparty cooperation model of "United Nations agencies + government guidance + scientific research institutes + local communities + enterprise participation", being aimed at problems on weakly capacity of communities to protect biodiversity and its associated traditional knowledge, at the decision-making level of regional governments, the management level of resources and ecosystems, and the level of community residents and public participation the mainstreaming of biodiversity is Insufficient, Enterprise is lack of principles and guideline standards for the implementation of requirement indicators for access and benefit-sharing of bio-genetic resources and biodiversity information disclosure ,which adapted to the Kunming and Montreal Framework , and the awareness of capacity building for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and green development of knowledge dissemination, advocacy, promotion and application is very weak. Carrying out the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation international standards of enterprises and developing the key standards, which focusing on typical ethnic minority villages in Lijiang city and Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture and Dali as demonstration sites(Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4), establishing in situ conservation of alpine plants genetic resources such as *Prinsepia utilis* Royle and *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati and sustainable use community demonstration,

fully mobilize the initiative of local communities in addressing the multiple pressures of biodiversity conservation, economic development and poverty reduction, reducing the knowledge gap of biodiversity conservation, exploring the ABS model of corporate participation in biodiversity conservation, Community demonstration study and multidimensional for genetic resources in situ conservation and sustainable use, carrying out multilevel dissemination of knowledge, publicity, promotion and capacity building for biodiversity conservation, enhancing the capacity building for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of alpine genetic resources, to promote the internationalization, institutionalization and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and green development.

(i) Dakalaozhai (101.27°E, 21.90°N) and Gongbing New Village (101.22°E, 21.82°N) are located in Xishuangbanna Prefecture and are typical Hani villages, there are 529 Hani inhabitants, of whom 332 are men and 197 are women. For a long time, the local Hani residents have developed a unique inter-cropping or inter-planting system of the aromatic plant *Adenosma bracteosum* Bonati, which has a repellent effect, and other cash crops in the local area, which has achieved remarkable results in the pest control of crops. In recent years, studies have found that *Adenosma bracteosum* Bonati is an important resource for developing skin care products such as insect repellent and antipruritic, and has important development value.

(ii) ManYuan Dai Village (100.96°E, 21.92°N) is located in the central part of Xishuangbanna, there are 436 Dai residents living there, including 220 males and 216 females. For thousands of years, the Dai residents have accumulated rich traditional knowledge and experience in biodiversity conservation and management at the village level, especially in the cultivation, management, and protection of Dai medicine resources in the Dai courtyards, forming a unique style. Due to the participatory protection of the Dai residents, the local Dragon Mountain Forest has been well protected, laying a solid foundation for promoting the institutionalization and mainstreaming of "Dragon Mountain protection".

(iii) Jiuzihai Village (100.30°E, 27.01°N) is under the jurisdiction of Kaiwen Community Neighbourhood Committee, Shuhe Sub-district Office, Gucheng District, Lijiang City, Yunnan Province. A total of 53 households and 228 residents live there. It is a village where multiple ethnic groups such as the Han, Naxi, Pumi, and Lisu live together. The residents in this group are mainly of the Han ethnicity, including 190 Han residents, 18 Lisu people, and 20 people of other ethnic groups. Among them, there are 118 males and 110 females. Jiuzihai Village is one of the main producing areas of Lijiang *Prinsepia utilis* Royle. *Prinsepia utilis* Royle oil has the functions of clearing away heat, reducing inflammation and inhibiting bacteria, and detoxifying and detoxifying. Local community people often use *Prinsepia utilis* Royle oil to treat symptoms such as skin burns and skin ulcers.

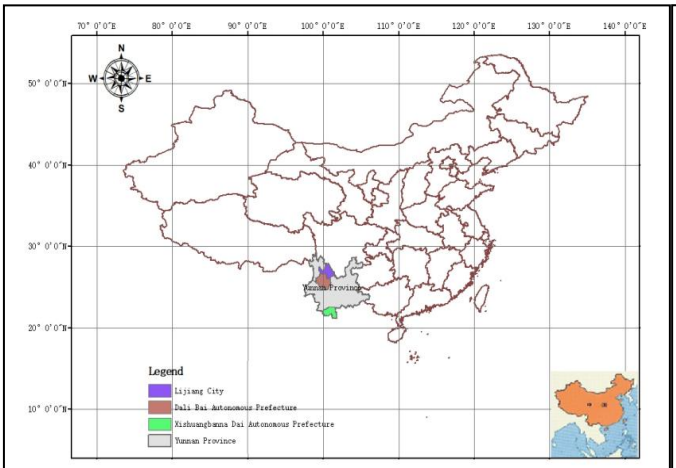


Figure 1 Project locations in Yunnan Province, China

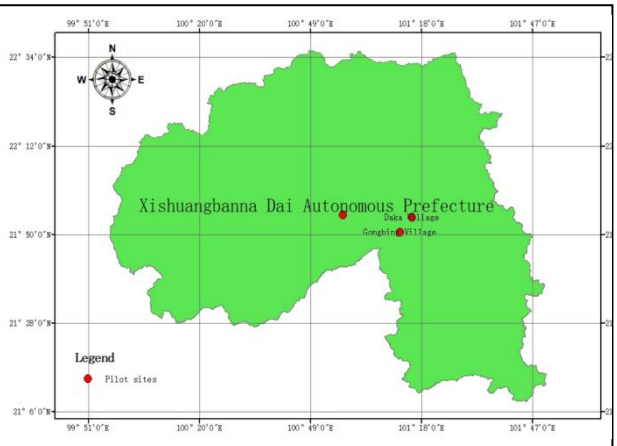


Figure 2 Pilot sites in Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture，Yunnan Province

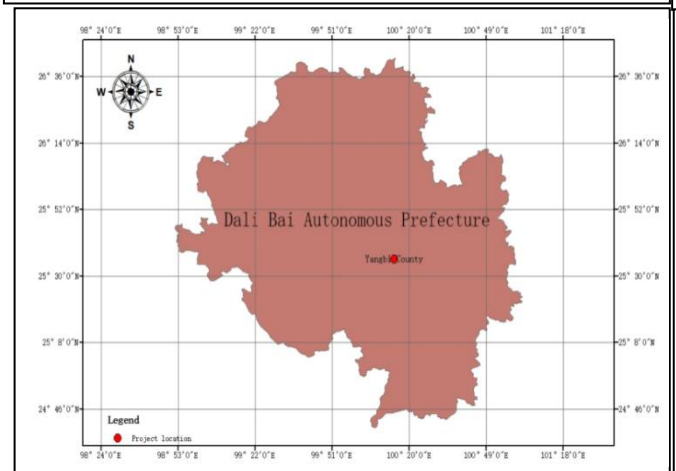


Figure 3 Project location in Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province

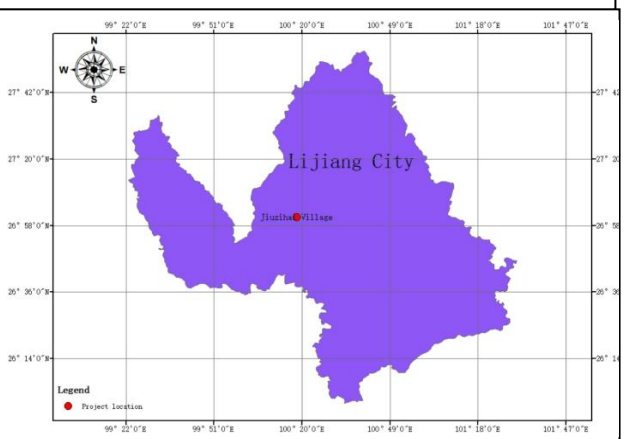


Figure 4 Project location in Lijiang City, Yunnan Province

II. STRATEGY

2.1 Theory of Change

In recent years, the global biodiversity decline has continuing exacerbation, biodiversity loss has been one of the three major global environmental crises, With the rapid changes in biotechnology and the increasing pressure of human development on the demand for biodiversity With the rapid changes in biotechnology and the increasing pressure of human development on the demand for biodiversity, local communities in different countries are facing the threat of loss of traditional knowledge and culture along with the disappearance of biodiversity, more and more studies have identified traditional culture and traditional knowledge as a favourable tool for coping with the loss of biodiversity in the future. The ecological concepts embedded in some traditional livelihoods and their associated traditional knowledge are highly compatible with the local natural environment and embody a simple awareness of biodiversity conservation, which is of great significance to the conservation and management of biodiversity in China, and these biodiversity-rich areas are also often important areas for the provision of genetic resources and their associated traditional knowledge.

However, these areas rich in traditional knowledge related to biodiversity are often located in remote mountainous areas where economic development is relatively lagging and social pressure to reduce poverty is relatively high. Adapt the guidelines and standards of the Kunming and Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the awareness and capacity building of mainstreaming knowledge dissemination, publicity, promotion and application of biodiversity conservation and green development are weak, etc., carry out the development of mainstreaming international standards on biodiversity conservation and key standards for enterprises, fully mobilize the participation of local communities to address the multiple pressures of biodiversity conservation, economic development and poverty alleviation, and reduce biodiversity to address the multiple pressures of biodiversity conservation, economic development and poverty alleviation, to reduce the knowledge gap in biodiversity conservation, and to explore the participation of enterprises in biodiversity conservation, access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources and related traditional knowledge, community demonstration studies on in-situ conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources, as well as dissemination of knowledge on biodiversity conservation and capacity building are important elements of the current biodiversity conservation practice.

2.1.1 Analysis of problem tree and solution pathways

The risks at each level of the change theory are as follows:

1. **Development challenges**: To coordinate the relationship between the mainstreaming of biodiversity protection by the original villagers, better development, and poverty reduction, reducing women's vulnerability and encouraging their active participation leads to more inclusive and sustainable projects in terms of gender mainstreaming.

2. Immediate Causes: The project involves the use of plant genetic resources and their traditional knowledge, and how to build a fair and just ABS development model to access local genetic resources and their traditional knowledge and share the benefits generated therefrom.

3. Underlying Causes: How to promote and implement the project to ensure the sustainable development of gender mainstreaming, drive women in the project sites to benefit from the project while participating in the project.

4. Root Causes: The lack of a coordination mechanism among participating agencies may limit the effectiveness and impact of project implementation, and may also limit the demonstration effect.

5. Immediate Changes: How to promote the sustainable use of plant genetic resources and the inheritance of traditional knowledge related to biodiversity, and provide a reference for the project implementation area.

6. Med-term changes: How to build a fair and just ABS development model to obtain local genetic resources and their traditional knowledge and share the benefits generated therefrom, and promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity protection.

7. Long-term changes: The low participation of farmers in the demonstration sites may restrict the demonstration effect.

8. Development and change: The time required for an enterprise's international standards for biodiversity conservation from application to approval is longer than the implementation period of the project, which may result in the risk of the project's implementation period expiring before the international standards are successfully applied for.

The project will promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation by encouraging the participation of the original villagers, better coordinating the relationship between development and poverty alleviation, thus promoting the efficient implementation of the project and ensuring the sustainable development of gender mainstreaming, through the utilisation of plant genetic resources and their traditional knowledge, carrying out the research and evaluation of the coordination mechanism among the participating institutions, building a fair and equitable ABS development model among the community, enterprises and the management sector. The project will also promote the sustainable use of plant genetic resources and the transmission of biodiversity-related traditional knowledge through the use of plant genetic resources and their traditional knowledge, conduct research and evaluation on the coordination mechanism between participating institutions, establish a fair and equitable ABS development model for communities, enterprises and management, gain access to local genetic resources and their traditional knowledge and share the benefits arising from them, thus promoting the sustainable use of plant genetic resources and the transmission of traditional knowledge related to biodiversity, increase the rate of farmers' participation in the demonstration sites as a reference for the project areas and ensure the approval of the international standard for biodiversity conservation in the enterprises during the implementation period.

Theory of Change

Development Challenge

- Increasing loss of biodiversity;
- Traditional knowledge and culture are threatened with loss as biodiversity disappears;
- How enterprises are adapting to the objectives of Kunming and Montreal Framework.
- Risk: To coordinate the relationship between the mainstreaming of biodiversity protection by the original villagers, better development, and poverty reduction

Immediate Causes

- Weak ability to protect biodiversity and related traditional knowledge;
- The degree of mainstreaming biodiversity among all stakeholders is not enough;
- Lacking of referable models studies for biodiversity conservation and ABS regional practice case.
- Risk: The project involves the use of plant genetic resources and their traditional knowledge, and how to build a fair and just ABS development model to access local genetic resources and their traditional knowledge and share the benefits generated therefrom.

Underlying Causes

- Enterprises lack guidelines and standards to adapt the Kunming-Montreal Framework.;
- Knowledge, awareness, and capacity building for biodiversity conservation is very weak.
- Risk:How to promote and implement the project to ensure the sustainable development of gender. mainstreaming.

Root Causes

- There is a knowledge gap between government management , users and accessors of biological genetic resources, and other public biodiversity conservation;
- Lacking of organizational and practical models for participatory biodiversity conservation.
- Risk: The lack of a coordination mechanism among participating agencies may limit the effectiveness and impact of project implementation, and may also limit the demonstration effect.

Immediate Changes

- Promoting in situ conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources
- Promoting the inherit of biodiversity-related traditional knowledge;
- Promote the development of key standards for enterprises to adapt the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Framework;
- Providing typical case data support for biodiversity conservation and ecological environment management at the provincial and national levels in Yunnan Province.
- Risk: How to promote the sustainable use of plant genetic resources and the inheritance of traditional knowledge related to biodiversity, and provide a reference for the project implementation area.

Medium-term Changes

- Promoting the formation of ABS model cases of local community biodiversity conservation among all stakeholders;
- Promoting mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation international standards of enterprise;
- Promoting the investigation, collection and protection of local important genetic resources and their related traditional knowledge.
- Risk: How to build a fair and just ABS development model to obtain local genetic resources and their traditional knowledge and share the benefits generated therefrom, and promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity protection.

Long-term Changes

- Effectively narrow the knowledge gap, enhancing knowledge awareness and capacity-building for biodiversity conservation;
- Promoting and improving the policies and management mechanisms of biodiversity conservation;
- Assisingt local communities to solving the multiple pressures of biodiversity conservation, economic development and poverty reduction;
- Effectively promoting enterprise to adapt the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Framework..
- Risk:The low participation of farmers in the demonstration sites may restrict the demonstration effect.

Development Changes

- promote the internationalisation, institutionalisation and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and green development.
- Effectively protect biodiversity and its related traditional knowledge;
- Maintaining a good ecological environment and promoting sustainable development.
- Risk： The time required for an enterprise's international standards for biodiversity conservation from application to approval is longer than the implementation period of the project, which may result in the risk of the project's implementation period expiring before the international standards are successfully applied for.

2.2 Objective of project

The objective of this project is carrying out the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation international standards of enterprises and developing the key standards, establishing in-situ conservation of alpine plants genetic resources such as *Prinsepia utilis* Royle and *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati and sustainable use community demonstration, exploring the ABS model of corporate participation in biodiversity conservation, and through multi-dimensional and diverse knowledge dissemination, publicity, promotion and application, enhancing the capacity building of the new contemporary youth to participate in the conservation and sustainable use of traditional biodiversity of alpine, to promote the internationalization and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and green development.

2.3 Project components

To fulfil the objectives of this project, three components will be conducted, including:

i) Mainstreaming and integrating corporate participation in biodiversity into international standards and developing industry standards in relevant professional fields.
ii) Community demonstration on alpine plant genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge conservation, access and benefit-sharing, and establishment of alpine plant field gene banks.
iii) Enhancing biodiversity awareness and capacity building in society and enterprises.

2.3.1 Mainstreaming and integrating corporate participation in biodiversity into international standards and developing industry standards in relevant professional fields

Based on the group standard of Guidelines on Biodiversity Conservation in the Raw Material Origin of Cosmetic Enterprises, around the field of biodiversity conservation of raw material place of origins for cosmetic enterprises, conducting research from the principles of biodiversity conservation in the raw material place of origins for cosmetic enterprises, biodiversity impact assessment, biodiversity management, biodiversity conservation actions, access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, and exotic species management etc.. Carrying out the development of international standard draft of *Guidelines for the Conservation of Plateau Biodiversity in Raw Material Producing Areas for skin care Enterprises*. Around the biodiversity conservation strategies, objectives, measures and effectiveness of enterprises, as well as various factors such as economic, environmental and social impacts of enterprises in biodiversity conservation, it constructs corporate biodiversity information disclosure indicators from the aspects of corporate response and conservation effectiveness in terms of changes in the use of corporate land and water bodies, the direct use of living organisms, pollution, alien invasive species and climate change, and so on, requirements, and give a report format for corporate biodiversity information disclosure, and finally compile the group standard of *Guidelines for Corporate Biodiversity Information Disclosure*. Around the area for access and benefit-sharing of bio-genetic resources of enterprise, from the perspective of the principles for enterprises to access to biological genetic resources and benefit sharing,

access to biological genetic resources by enterprises (prior informed consent), benefit sharing of biological genetic resources by enterprises (mutually agreed terms), management of biological genetic resources by enterprises, and responsibilities related to access to biological genetic resources and benefit sharing by enterprises, developing group standard of *Guidelines on Access to Biological Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing for Enterprises*.

2.3.2 Community demonstration on alpine plant genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge conservation, access and benefit-sharing, and establishment of alpine plant field gene banks

The focus is carried out demonstration work on the protection, sustainable utilization, and benefit sharing of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle genetic resources in typical ethnic minority villages in Yunnan Province. On the basis of mapping out the current situation of the germplasm resources of China's *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle and completing the map of the distribution of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle resources, establishing a germplasm resource nursery of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle in Yangbi County, Yunnan Province. Screening of large-fruited, high-yielding, high-oil and high-disease-resistant *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle superiority germplasm resources, establishing a scientific and practical system of high-yielding and high-quality cultivation technology of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle. Exploring solutions to the industrialization problems of active ingredient, research and development extraction technologies, and sustainable utilization of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle, to enhancing the production and quality of raw materials of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle in the cosmetics industry. Providing scientific practice and technical support for international standards of corporate biodiversity conservation, community demonstration and industrial development, and carry out case studies on access and benefit sharing and community demonstration of the genetic resources of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle and its related traditional knowledge. The focus is on carrying out demonstration work on the conservation, sustainable utilization, and benefit sharing of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati genetic resources in Dakalaozhai and Gongbing new village Menglun township, Mengla County, Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture. On the basis of carrying out research and development on the excavation, development and deep processing of the active ingredients from traditional germplasm resources of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati and the development of high-quality product series, promoting the transmission of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati traditional knowledge in the local communities through multiple channels such as government support, expert proposals, enterprise promotion and public demand, making concerted efforts to explore paths to solve key bottlenecks restricting the commercialization and marketability of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati products, enhancing the possibilities of the future sustainability of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati industry, and carry out case studies on the access to and benefit-sharing of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati genetic resources and their related traditional knowledge.

To carry out the conservation of alpine plant germplasm resources around the Lijiang area by means of relocation, near-place and in-situ conservation approach. Screening out important target

plants in Lijiang area for resource investigation, collection and conservation on the basis of standardized, large-scale and centralized collection of resources, as well as expanding and propagating research, to providing high-quality seed sources and technical support for large-scale production, and preserving and evaluating the collected germplasm resources, investigating and collecting research on the germplasm resources of wild native tree species and their related traditional knowledge in the Lijiang area, to providing the necessary basic data support of native seedlings germplasm resources for the development of economic forestry industry for rural revitalization in Yunnan Province, and insisting ecological construction of countryside. Through the multi-participation and discussion of policy makers, legal makers, protective actors and consultants, on the basis of the Long Mountain Protection Day, preparing feasibility technical specifications, village rules and regulations and other policy recommendations, which related to the protection of the Long Mountain, promoting the local government to formulate and introduce corresponding policies, systems and norms, and call on the local people to take normative actions based on the policies, so as to promote the institutionalization and mainstreaming of the Long Mountain conservation.

2.3.3 Enhancing biodiversity awareness and capacity building in society and enterprises

Through knowledge dissemination platforms at home and abroad, combining traditional and new media, constructing an action programme for knowledge dissemination and concept enhancement with the participation of the public in society, and establishing a demonstration base for public science education on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in Kunming; To enhancing the public's intuitive knowledge and understanding of biodiversity conservation. Timely dissemination and promotion of the results of the three project target outputs on mainstreaming of international standards for biodiversity conservation in business and priority standards, community demonstration of conservation of and access to alpine plant genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing, in situ conservation of alpine plant genetic resources and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation systems etc., enhancing the international and domestic social influence of the overall protection effectiveness of the project. The focus is on the conservation and sustainable use of alpine plant germplasm resources and their associated traditional knowledge, access and Benefit Sharing, ecosystem restoration, enterprise adapts to the *Kunming and Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*, biodiversity Mainstreaming, smart forestry and other areas. Using training ,academic reports, seminar, knowledge competition, designing cultural and creative products, distributing popular science publicity materials and learning practices, etc., to further promoting the capacity building of the Yunnan Youth Biodiversity Conservation Action Network, to enhancing the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the youth to participate in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to strengthening the dissemination of public concepts and capacity building for biodiversity conservation. Encouraging women to participate in the work of biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization, enhance their capacity building, and raise the level of gender mainstreaming.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.1 Expected Results

Outcome 1: Mainstreaming and integrating corporate participation in biodiversity into international standards and developing industry standards in relevant professional fields

Output 1.1: Compile and submit the International standard draft of *Guidelines on Biodiversity Conservation in the Raw Material Origin of Cosmetic Enterprises*

Based on the group standard of *Guidelines on Biodiversity Conservation in the Raw Material Origin of Cosmetic Enterprises*, around the field of biodiversity conservation of raw material place of origins for cosmetic enterprises, conducting research from the principles of biodiversity conservation in the raw material place of origins for cosmetic enterprises, biodiversity impact assessment, biodiversity management, biodiversity conservation actions, access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing and exotic species management etc., carrying out the development of international standard of Guidelines for the Conservation of Plateau Biodiversity in Raw Material Producing Areas for skin care Enterprises. The material related to international standard submits to ISO/TC331 domestic technical counterpart unit and by the domestic technical counterpart unit submits them to the National Standardization Administration Committee, the National Standardization Administration Committee will submit the application for the establishment of international standards to ISO/TC331 International Organization for Standardization Technical Committee on Biodiversity Conservation.

Before the conclusion of the project activities, the material related to international standard submits to ISO/TC331 domestic technical counterpart unit and by the domestic technical counterpart unit submits them to the National Standardization Administration Committee, the National Standardization Administration Committee will submit the application for the establishment of international standards to ISO/TC331 International Organization for Standardization Technical Committee on Biodiversity Conservation.

Output 1.2: Release *the Guidelines for Corporate Biodiversity Information Disclosure* and implement the guidelines in DR PLANT

According to the existing framework of financial information disclosure related to nature (TNFD), around the biodiversity conservation strategies, objectives, measures and effectiveness of enterprises, as well as various factors such as economic, environmental and social impacts of enterprises in biodiversity conservation, it constructs corporate biodiversity information disclosure indicators from the aspects of corporate response and conservation effectiveness in terms of changes in the use of corporate land and water bodies, the direct use of living organisms, pollution, alien invasive species and climate change and so on. From the perspectives of enterprise response and protection effectiveness, it is necessary to establish indicators and requirements for enterprise biodiversity information disclosure. By studying and providing a format for enterprise biodiversity

information disclosure reports, *the Guidelines for Enterprise Biodiversity Information Disclosure* will be developed and published.

While in the process of formulating, we took the lead in trying to build a database system within the DR PLANT enterprise, particularly in the supplier system, to provide technical support for subsequent information disclosure and to carry out plastic reduction actions in supply chain activities.

Output 1.3: Release the *Guidelines on Access to Biological Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing for Enterprises*.

Around the area for access and benefit-sharing of bio-genetic resources of enterprise, from the perspective of the principles for enterprises to access to biological genetic resources and benefit sharing, access to biological genetic resources by enterprises (prior informed consent), benefit sharing of biological genetic resources by enterprises (mutually agreed terms), management of biological genetic resources by enterprises, and responsibilities related to access to biological genetic resources and benefit sharing by enterprises, developing group standard of Guidelines on Access to Biological Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing for Enterprises.

Outcome 2: Community demonstration on alpine plant genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge conservation, access and benefit-sharing, and establishment of alpine plant field gene banks

Output 2.1: Develop the distribution map of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle resources in China, establish 50 mu (3.3 hectares) germplasm resource area of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle in Yangbi County, Yunnan Province. Carry out the demonstration of artificial high-yield cultivation of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle through the NBS method.

Conducting investigations on the germplasm resources of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle in different ecological areas such as Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, and Tibet, and draw a distribution map of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle resources in China. Establish a germplasm resource collection garden, carry out in-depth exploration of germplasm resources, and screen out the excellent germplasm with large fruits, high yield, high oil content, and high disease resistance through germplasm comparative tests. Constructing and completing a community demonstration model for access and benefit-sharing (ABS) of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge before the end of project, promoting the signing of ABS agreements for genetic resources between enterprises and communities and the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for the acquisition of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle genetic resources and their related traditional knowledge. By conducting research on asexual propagation and seedling raising techniques such as branch selection and storage, rootstock cultivation, grafting methods and time, cutting methods, time, and matrix formulation, and medium selection and formulation; through key technical research and technological integration and innovation research on artificial high-yield cultivation, such as tree body regulation, fertilizer and water management, compound management, pest and disease control, efficient harvesting, and transformation of low-yield forests, an innovative high-yield

cultivation technique system of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle was formed. A 100-acre high-yield demonstration forest was established in Lijiang, Yunnan, driving the promotion of 500 acres.

Output 2.2: Establish a cultivation demonstration and promotion system for Adenosma buchneroides Bonati in Daka Laozhai and Gongbian New Village of Menglun Township through NBS and community participatory ways. Establish a community demonstration model on Access to and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of Adenosma buchneroides Bonati Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge. Develop three new products made from Adenosma buchneroides Bonati and apply for Adenosma buchneroides Bonati geographical indications.

Conducting industrialized *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati cultivation demonstration in Daka Laozhai and Gongbian New Village of Menglun Township, Constructing and completing a community demonstration model for access and benefit-sharing (ABS) of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge before the end of project, promoting the signing of ABS agreements for genetic resources between enterprises and communities and the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for the acquisition of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati genetic resources and their related traditional knowledge.

Output 2.3: Conducting survey, collection, protection and evaluation for 20 species wild plant germplasm resources in Lijiang, conducting investigate and collect research on the germplasm resources of 20 wild native tree species and their related traditional knowledge in the Lijiang area;

Output 2.4: Summarize one or two feasibility technical guidelines, village rules and other recommendations, which related to the protection of the Long Mountain, promoting the mainstreaming of the Long Mountain conservation system.

Carrying out research on the "Longshan Protection" system in the community and feasible technology, and formulate policy suggestions such as "Longshan Protection" feasible technical norms and village rules and regulations in combination with the current situation of Longshan protection.

Outcome 3: Enhancing biodiversity awareness and capacity building in society and enterprises

Output 3.1: Carry out capacity building on biodiversity for the enterprises, suppliers, and customer groups of DR PLANT.

Output 3.2: Timely disseminate and promote the contents of Outcomes 1, 2, and 3, and explore and summarize best practices for the synergy of traditional ethnic culture and biodiversity.

Output 3.3: Carry out events on “Youth Biodiversity Action Network in Yunnan” , organize the Southwest Associated University High-level Forum on Biodiversity Theme, and conduct training on traditional culture and biodiversity for rural communities.

Output 3.4: Develop one practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women. Promote it and provide training sessions for women in rural communities and related units at the project sites to improve their ability.

3.2 Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

To effectively promote the implementation of the project and achieve the expected results, the required resources are as follows:

- Project Liaison Officer: Maintaining communication and coordination between UNDP and the project implementation team. This person can be a halftime person from UNDP.

- Project Manager and Assistant: Both of them composed the PMO for daily management of the project including M & E functions by following up on the annual monitoring and evaluation of the project, track risk assessment, collect and organize project data.

- Project Legislative Evaluation Consultant: Completing the legislative evaluation of Longshan protection plans and related policies, and need to sign a three-year contract.

- Project Knowledge Management Consultant: Assisting in the development and promotion of related publicity activities of the project, complete 5 project cases, design project promotional materials, complete the project annual publicity brief and each activity newsletter, and contact mainstream media for real-time reporting, requiring a three-year contract.

- Project Consultant on Mainstreaming of International Standards for Enterprise Biodiversity Conservation and Development of Key Standards: Responsible for the development and project establishment of international and group standards, and need to sign a three-year contract.

- Project Consultant on Conservation of Alpine Plant Genetic Resources and Their Related Traditional Knowledge: Responsible for mapping, researching, evaluating key germplasm resources, and related technological research and promotion.

- Several subcontractors and NGOs: Participating in the promotion of the project, the construction and promotion of demonstration forests, the production and printing of promotional materials etc..

3.3 Partnerships

All major project partners, including UNDP, Beijing DR PLANT Biotechnology Co., Ltd (DR PLANT), YAFG, Jinghong Municipal Government, biodiversity management sectors and local villages will assign staff to participate in project implementation and management, monitoring and financial management. The leaders or assigned staff of UNDP, DR PLANT, YAFG will establish Project Steering Committee (PSC),consisting of representatives from Forestry and Grassland Bureau of Yunnan Province (FGBYP), Department of Ecology and Environment of Yunnan Province (DEEYP), and Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Yunnan Province(DARAYP), and officials from

Jinghong Municipal Government, Lijiang Municipal Government and Yangbi County Government. PSC members should participate in annual PSC meetings. They are also welcomed to participate training meetings and technical seminars and provide policy and technical guidance. UNDP will appoint a Project Coordinator for the daily coordination for the project. A Project Management Office (PMO) will be established in YAFG. Composed of a Project Manager and a Project Assistant, the PMO will be guided by PSC and communicate daily with project coordinator in UNDP. To ensure technical guidance in the implementation of the project and the technical direction of the project, the project will recruit technical consultants according to work plans.

3.4 Risks and Assumptions

Based on deep investigation and analysis, there are some potential risks associated with successfully achieving the strategic objectives and the expected results. According to the experiences from similar projects, identification and analysis shows the project will mainly face the following potential risks:

Project Risk and Mitigation Measures

Risks	Level	Mitigation measures
Inadequate coordination among agencies. The lack of coordination mechanisms in the participating agencies might limit the effectiveness and results of project implementation.	low	The project will establish PSC for overall coordination and decision making. PSC is composed of representatives from YAFG, UNDP, DR PLANT, officials from Jinghong Municipal Government and line departments and relevant experts. The PSC is responsible for monitoring the progress, reviewing annual work plan and providing technical input and advises. Once the annual work plan is formally approved under the leadership of PSC, PMO will be responsible for ensuring coordination and cooperation among all agencies or units. This risk can be largely mitigated during the project design and implementation.
Limited participation in pilot village. The beneficiaries are not interested in the project activities or think that the project activities are not important, and the degree of participation is not high. The limited participation of local farmers might reduce the effectiveness and output in pilot villages.	low	Based on our previous investigation at pilot villages and discussions with local farmers, local farmers are highly positive to participate in the demonstration of the ABS practice and community-based biodiversity conservation. With previous cooperation and local government support participation of local farmers are supposed to be adequate. In addition, to reduce uncertainty of the project implementation ability of local farmers this project will provide suitable training for local farmers to enhance their implementation ability. Thus, this risk can be mitigated during the project design and implementation.
The time required for an international standard for enterprise biodiversity conservation from application to approval is longer than the implementation period of the project, and there may be a risk that the project implementation period will expire before the international standard is successfully applied.	low	During the project design phase, the UNDP China Office has in-depth discussions with the China National Institute of Standardization for this issue. In the three years of project implementation, will complete the material related to International standard submits to ISO/TC331 domestic technical counterpart unit, and by the domestic technical counterpart unit submits them to the National Standardization Administration Committee, the National Standardization Administration Committee will submit the application for the establishment of international

		standards to ISO/TC331 International Organization for Standardization Technical Committee on Biodiversity Conservation.

3.5 Stakeholder Engagement

This project will contribute to four outcomes involved in regional and national biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. The project will involve close collaboration with UNDP and DR PLANT, and stakeholders including local government departments such as FGBYP, DEEYP, DARAYP, Jinghong Municipal Government, Lijiang Municipal Government and Yangbi County Government officers and managers of management agencies, local farmers, relevant experts and the public. The project may also explore international linkages and lessons learned to best deliver its expected results. The project design will also reflect relevant UNDP policies about the integration of biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and sustainable development. In the project design phase, stakeholder relationships have been discussed and analyzed in depth, and meetings have been held with stakeholders and consultations have been conducted. Identified key stakeholders will be involved in the project preparation and implementation. Mechanisms supporting stakeholder engagement are included in the project design.

UNDP will play a central role in overseeing these partnership mechanisms and maintain the highest level of liaison with the YAFG, DR PLANT and the local government to ensure that the project fully realizes its expected results through effective implementation.

The targeted beneficiaries of this project are local communities including all the pilots villages.

Stakeholders and Responsibilities

Stakeholders	Role and Responsibility	Work
UNDP	The UNDP China works in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in global, national or regional areas. In order to sustain development results, UNDP helps countries or regions to formulate policies, develop workable models, cooperation, institutions and resilience.	UNDP is fully responsible for project supervision and oversight, as well as ensure the project's compliance to rules and regulations of UNDP. UNDP will be a core member of the PSC.
YAFG	YAFG is responsible for the development of forestry, grassland management and the rural economy, as well as the research and formulation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development strategies and policies and plans in Yunnan Province.	As the daily project executor and fund manager, YAFG is the implementing partner of the project, which presides over the project and the PSC, including project planning, coordination, management, financial management, monitoring and reporting, and providing service and supply. It will set up a PMO, leading coordination and plan of the project to ensure that regular results and financial reports are prepared in accordance with the rules and procedures of UNDP. As the implementation partner of the project, YAFG will provide technical support and coordination for the project team and participate in all activities of this project.

Stakeholders	Role and Responsibility	Work
DR PLANT	DR PLANT is a leading plant resources-based skincare company in China with a mission of green development. DR PLANT has been active in pushing green development by supporting public welfare projects such as diversity conservation and green development in several regions. DR PLANT was identified as one of the pilot enterprises under "*UNDP/GEF Developing and Implementing the National Framework on Access to and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge Project*" due to its various actions in alpine plant protection and strong commitment and efforts in biodiversity conservation in 2018.	As the donation party, DR PLANT will provide financial support to the implementation of the project. DR PLANT also provides technical support through participating in PSC Meeting and key activities during project implementation.
Local management departments	FGBYP, DEEYP, DARAYP are officially management agencies of biodiversity conservation and utilization. These agencies are important to push project implementation and to scale-up knowledge and experiences obtained from this project to push biodiversity conservation and green and sustainable development in Yunnan in the future.	FGBYP, DEEYP, DARAYP will provide policy and technical support to implement this project and to scale-up knowledge and experiences obtained from this project. These agencies will join the PSC Meetings to provide policy and technical guidance and push implementation of this project. They will also be involved in the training, technical seminars, and other key activities during the implementation.
Jinghong Municipal Government	Jinghong Municipal Government plays an important role in providing guidance and coordinating the demonstration of community-based biodiversity management and ABS implementation at two pilot sites.	The Municipal Government of Jinghong City will provide policy guidance and official coordination to facilitate the demonstration of community-based biodiversity management and conservation and ABS implementation and other key activities during the implementation.
Lijiang Municipal Government	The Lijiang municipal government provides policy support, technical guidance and coordination for the implementation process of community biodiversity and related traditional knowledge protection, management and ABS in the project demonstration sites.	The Lijiang Municipal Government will provide policy guidance and coordination, and coordinating relevant matters in the process of community biodiversity and related traditional knowledge protection and management and ABS, and participating in key activities in the implementation process of the demonstration sites.
Yangbi County Government	The Yangbi County government will provide policy support, technical guidance and coordination in the process of establishing germplasm resource nursery and Screening superiority germplasm resource of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle.	The Yangbi County government will provide policy support, technical guidance and coordination, and coordinating relevant matters in the process of establishing germplasm resource nursery and Screening superiority germplasm resources of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle, and participating in key activities in the conservation process of the germplasm resource.
NGOs	During implementation of the project, seeking NGOs that are willing to participate in the project, jointly promote and provide new technologies, concepts and technical training of community-level biodiversity management and conservation at the regional or global	Providing reference for the new technology and concept of community-level biodiversity management and conservation; Providing technical training on community-level biodiversity management and conservation, and ABS activities as well.

Stakeholders	Role and Responsibility	Work
	level.	
Local community	It covers local communities and individuals from Jinghong, Lijiang and Yangbi. They are the major attendees of the projects and the beneficiaries.	Local communities will co-sign the agreements with the local governments on ABS and join the practices on the community demonstration models.

3.6 South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

If there is an opportunity, the project results can be considered for training and mutual learning with scholars and/or resource-dependent enterprises and government officials from other countries on key issues, because there are more experiences and clearer visions in these issues, so that resource-dependent enterprises, resource-providing local communities and individuals in different countries in various regions can carry out experience exchanges and promotion with local governments on the mainstreaming of international standards for enterprise biodiversity conservation, the protection of genetic resources and their related traditional knowledge, the acquisition and benefit-sharing community demonstration, the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation systems and the concept of biodiversity conservation, awareness and capacity building etc..

3.7 Knowledge

Through the implementation of the project, an international standard draft of *Guidelines for Biodiversity Conservation in Raw Material Producing Areas of Cosmetics Enterprises* will be formed, and two group standards such as "Guidelines for Enterprise Biodiversity Information Disclosure" and "Guidelines for Enterprise Access and Benefit Sharing of Biological Genetic Resources" will be released. These standards and guidelines will have important guiding significance for bio-resource-dependent enterprises to grasp their own status of natural capital, participating in biodiversity conservation, sustainable utilization, and fair sharing of the benefits of utilizing biodiversity, and for enterprises to adapt to the *Kunming-Montreal Framework*. By implementing the contents of the community demonstration project for the protection, access, and benefit sharing of alpine plant genetic resources and their related traditional knowledge, it will effectively promote high-efficiency propagation technology system and artificial abundant yield cultivation technique system of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle and *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati, promote the industrialization of the sustainable utilization of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle and *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati genetic resources, and contributing to the protection and inheritance of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle and *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati genetic resources and their related traditional knowledge. It will promote the signing of genetic resource access and benefit-sharing agreements between enterprises and communities, forming a community biodiversity conservation and resource management model for access and benefit sharing and a series of related data, research cases, access and benefit-sharing agreements, and popular science publicity materials on resource

management will have a broad reference role for biodiversity conservation and green development that are widely concerned in Yunnan Province, China, and even the international community, and will play an important role in further promoting the mainstreaming of participatory biodiversity and its related traditional knowledge protection, benefit sharing and green development. The project through construction of germplasm resources nursery of alpine plant and conducts survey, collection, protection and evaluation for 20 species wild plant germplasm resources in Lijiang and preparing one or two feasibility technical specifications, village rules and regulations and other policy recommendations, which related to the protection of the Long Mountain, promoting the mainstreaming of the Long Mountain conservation system. Constructing an action plan for knowledge dissemination and concept enhancement with public participation, and timely communicates and publicizes the outputs of the entire project, which can greatly enhance the international and domestic social influence of the overall protection effectiveness of the project. And by promoting the capacity building of the Yunnan Youth Biodiversity Conservation Action Network, it helps the public to participate in biodiversity conservation from awareness to action. The overall implementation of the project will greatly enhance the awareness and concept of public participation in biodiversity conservation and green development, and it is of great significance to promote regional biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

3.8 Sustainability and Scaling Up

Biodiversity and its related traditional knowledge protection and sustainable development have always been issues of great concern to the international community. Based on the new situation of the COP15 "Kunming-Montreal Framework", through the multi-party cooperation model of "United Nations agencies + government guidance + scientific research institutes + local communities + enterprise participation", selecting typical ethnic areas in Yunnan Province, which has the richest biodiversity in China, carrying out the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation international standards of enterprises and developing the key standard. Establishing in situ conservation of alpine plants genetic resources such as *Prinsepia utilis* Royle and *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati and sustainable use community demonstration, exploring the ABS model of corporate participation in biodiversity conservation, Community demonstration study and multidimensional for genetic resources in situ conservation and sustainable use, carrying out multi-level dissemination of knowledge, publicity, promotion and capacity building for biodiversity conservation.

At the same time, the outcomes (including knowledge, experience, standards, and models) of the project have broad reference significance for the protection of biodiversity and traditional knowledge in other areas and the green development. It also has important guiding significance and promotional effect for Chinese cosmetics industry and other bio-resource-dependent enterprises to grasp the current situation of their own natural capital, participate in biodiversity conservation, sustainable utilization, and fair sharing of the benefits of utilizing biodiversity, and for enterprises to adapt to the *Kunming-Montreal Framework*. Therefore, the results of this project have sustainability, practicability, and promotion potential.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project aims to make long-term contributions to the benign and efficient enterprise and community-participatory management, protection, and utilization of key species in the project implementation area. In addition, it increasingly covers globally significant biodiversity, improves the management efficiency of key species, and mainstreams the protection and development of key species and gender. Through the cooperation between enterprises and communities and the process of enterprise participation in biodiversity conservation, it promotes rational decision-making on ecological protection and resource utilization.

In terms of cost-effectiveness, the funds of DR PLANT can be used in various aspects such as participatory species conservation, capacity building, technology, and germplasm promotion, and knowledge management, aiming to provide practical knowledge and technology for enterprises, communities, and relevant units, and promote the true protection and effective development and utilization of germplasm resources. By serving the basic capacity for sustainable conservation and development and utilization of germplasm resources, it is recognized as a cost-effective investment, and the benefit proceeds are included in the project through cooperation with other projects and units in technical consulting, knowledge management, summary reporting, etc.

4.2 Project Management

4.2.1 Project implementation arrangements

According to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and Country Programme Document signed between UNDP and the Chinese government, the project is implemented in accordance with the UNDP National Implementation Modality (NIM).

The implementing partner of this project is the Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland, who is a research and management agency entrusted by UNDP, which is responsible for implementing the provisions in this signed Project Document, accepting UNDP assistance and effectively using UNDP resources to achieve project output. The project implementation partner is responsible for the execution of the project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring and reporting. These includes providing the information and data needed for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reports, as well as results and financial data when necessary. The implementing partners will try their best to ensure that project carried out consistent with the national system, so that the data used and generated by the project supports the national system. Potential crisis management is as outlined in the project document.
- Procurement of goods and services including human resources.
- Financial management, including supervision of financial expenditures according to project budget; approval and signing of multi-year work plans.
- Sign financial report or own authorization and proof of expenditure

The Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland is responsible for implementing whole project throughout and the daily management of all project activities. The UNDP China Office would provide oversight and quality assurance on the management and implementation of the project.

4.2.2 Project implementation

The project implementation period is 3 years. The project is expected to start from May 22th, 2024 to May 21th, 2027.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: UNSDCF Outcome 3: People in China and the region benefit from a healthier and more resilient environment.								
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: CPD Indicative Indicator 2.3: Number of pilots with adopted sustainable and gender-sensitive biodiversity-friendly approaches and practices.								
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: OUTPUT 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods								
Project title and Quantum Project Number: UNDP DR PLANT Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilization Project II (Quantum Project ID: 01002322)								
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	**OUTPUT INDICATORS**	**BASELINE**		**TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)**				**DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS**
		Value	Year 2023	Year 1 2024	Year 2 2025	Year 3 2026	Final Target 2027	
Outcome 1: **Mainstreaming and integrating corporate participation in biodiversity into international standards and developing industry standards in relevant professional fields**								
Output 1.1: Compile and submit the International standard draft of *Guidelines on Biodiversity Conservation in the Raw Material Origin of Cosmetic Enterprises*	**Indicator** 1: *Form 4: New Work Item Proposal (NP)* (Chinese, English); *Draft Outline* (Chinese, English); Drafting and submission of the international standard and gender-sensitive draft of *Guidelines for Biodiversity Conservation in Raw Material Producing Areas of Cosmetic Enterprises.*	No standards	2023	Completed the procurement and initiated writing.	*The Guidelines* have been developed.	The National Standardization Commission submitted an application for international standard projects to the ISO/TC331 International Standardization Organization Technical Committee on Biodiversity Conservation.	Form 4: New Work Item Proposal (NP) (Chinese, English); Draft Outline (Chinese, English); Drafting and submission of the international standard and gender-sensitive draft of Guidelines for Biodiversity Conservation in Raw Material Producing Areas of Cosmetic Enterprises.	1.Proof of the release of the guidelines by the government, department, or industry association; 2.Application and approval documents for the project of the international standard draft of *Guidelines for Biodiversity Conservation in Raw Material Producing Areas of Cosmetic Enterprises*.
Output 1.2: Release *the Guidelines for Corporate Biodiversity*	**Indicator 2:** The Guidelines for Enterprise Biodiversity Information	No standards	2023	Based on the framework of TNFD, developing a guideline for	*The Guidelines* have been compiled, and the framework of the database	Relevant government departments/industry associations released *the*	The Guidelines for Enterprise Biodiversity Information Disclosure	1.Proof of the release of the guidelines by the government, department, or industry

Information Disclosure and implement the guidelines in DR PLANT	Disclosure released by the relevant government departments or industry associations.			enterprise voluntary information disclosure and form a draft.	and statistical system has begun to be established in parts of supply chains of DR PLANT.	*Guidelines.*	released by the relevant government departments or industry associations.	association; 2.Released documents or news of the *Guidelines for Enterprise Biodiversity Information Disclosure*.
Output 1.3: Release the *Guidelines on Access to Biological Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing for Enterprises.*	**Indicator** 3: The gender-sensitive *Guidelines for Enterprise Access to Biological Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing* was released by relevant government departments or industry associations.	No standards	2023	The gaps in the access to and benefit-sharing of enterprise biological genetic resources identified.	The draft of *Guidelines for Access to and Benefit-sharing of Enterprise Biological Genetic Resources* developed.	The gender-sensitive *Guidelines for Access to and Benefit-sharing of Enterprise Biological Genetic Resources* released by relevant government departments or industry associations.	The gender-sensitive *Guidelines for Enterprise Access to Biological Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing* was released by relevant government departments or industry associations.	1.Proof of the release of the guidelines by the government, department, or industry association. 2.Released documents or news of the *Guidelines for Access to and Benefit-sharing of Enterprise Biological Genetic Resources*.
Outcome 2: Community demonstration on alpine plant genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge conservation, access and benefit-sharing, and establishment of alpine plant field gene banks.								
Output 2.1: Develop the distribution map of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle resources in China, establish 50 mu (3.3 hectares) germplasm resource area of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle in Yangbi County, Yunnan Province. Carry out the demonstration of artificial high-yield	**Indicator** 4: One distribution map of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle resources in China; 300 germplasm resources collected; 50 acres of Nitraria tangutorum germplasm resource nursery established in Yangbi, Yunnan.	There is no resource investigation of *Prinsepia utilis* Royle.	2023	Launching..	A 50-acre germplasm resource garden of *Prinsepia utilis* Royle established in Yangbi, Yunnan, to cultivate and protect the planting of all available Prinsepia utilis Royle varieties.	Demonstration activities of artificial high-yield cultivation of *Prinsepia utilis* Royle carried out.	One distribution map of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle resources in China; 300 germplasm resources collected; 50 acres of Nitraria tangutorum germplasm resource nursery established in Yangbi, Yunnan.	1.One distribution map of *Prinsepia utilis* Royle resources in China. 2.Collectinggermplasm resources. 3.Establish a 50-acre *Prinsepia utilis* Royle germplasm resource garden in Yangbi, Yunnan. 4.Summaring of the practice of the guidelines.
	Indicator 5: 1-2 types of	None	2023	1-2 types of prior informed	Enterprises and communities	In the process of research and use,	1-2 types of gender-sensitive	1.Constructing 1-2 types of community

cultivation of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle through the NBS method.	gender-sensitive community demonstration models conducted for fair and just access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle and its related traditional knowledge.			consent forms for accessing the genetic resources of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle and its related traditional knowledge.	signed 2-5 agreements on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing.	practice the requirements of Guidelines 1.1 and 1.3, and summarize the experience.	community demonstration models conducted for fair and just access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle and its related traditional knowledge.	demonstration models for fair and just access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle and its related traditional knowledge. 2.Two summary reports.
	Indicator 6: 100 mu of NBS-cultivated demonstration forest of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle in Lijiang established, Yunnan, and scaled up to 500 mu.	None	2023	Site selection, and carried out environmental and social screening.	Using nature-based solutions to build demonstration forests.	100 mu of high-yield demonstration forests in Lijiang, Yunnan established, and scaled up to 500 mu.	100 mu of NBS-cultivated demonstration forest of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle in Lijiang established, Yunnan, and scaled up to 500 mu.	1.SES report. 2. Report on the progress and effectiveness of NBS method. 3. Construction plan and effectiveness report of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle demonstration forest.
Output 2.2: Establish a cultivation demonstration and promotion system for *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati in Daka Laozhai and Gongbian New Village of Menglun Township through NBS and community participatory ways. Establish a community	**Indicator** 7: Cumulative application of NBS methods and ABS requirements for cultivation demonstration and scaled up to 1000 mu.	Currently, the demonstration and promotion area of industrialized cultivation of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati is limited.	2023	Community research developed and 1-2 types of prior informed consent forms for accessing the genetic resources of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati and its related traditional knowledge signed.	The industrialized cultivation demonstration and promotion system of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati in Dakalaozhai, Menglun Town, and Gongbing New Village, Menglun Town developed. 2-5 agreements on access to genetic	Cultivation demonstration and scaled up to 1000 mu.	Cumulative application of NBS methods and ABS requirements for cultivation demonstration and scaled up to 1000 mu.	1.Cultivation demonstration and promotion area of 1000 mu. 2. Reporting on 1-2 community demonstration patterns of fair and impartial access to *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati genetic resources and their associated traditional knowledge, and benefit sharing.

demonstration model on Access to and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge. Develop three new products made from *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati and apply for *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati geographical indications.					resources and benefit sharing between enterprises and communities signed.			
	Indicator 8: The application for *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati geographical indications initiated.	It is not a geographical indication product.	2023	The work of applying for the geographical indication of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati started.	3 new products with *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati as the raw material developed.	Phased results of the application for the geographical indication of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati.	The application for *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati geographical indications initiated.	1.New product display. 2.Application form and approval document.
	Indicator 9: local communities' income has increased by 10% through the planting of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati. (of which 20% of the total number of beneficiaries are women).	No survey data	2023	Initiating an investigation	The community got involved in the process of cultivating and developing new products.	Income increased by 10%	local communities' income has increased by 10% through the planting of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati. (of which 20% of the total number of beneficiaries are women).	Investigation report
Output 2.3: Conduct survey, collection, protection and evaluation for 20 species wild plant germplasm resources in Lijiang, conducting investigate and collect research on the germplasm	**Indicator** 10: One investigation and evaluation report developed.	No baseline investigation	2023	Initiating an investigation	Carrying out the investigation, protection and evaluation of the germplasm resources of 20 wild plants in Lijiang area, and form phased results.	Completing the investigation and evaluation report	One investigation and evaluation report developed.	One investigation and evaluation report
	Indicator 11: 20 kinds survey of germplasm	No investigation report	2023	Initiating an investigation	An investigation and assessment of the	The investigation report completed	kinds survey of germplasm resources of wild	One investigation report

resources of 20 wild native tree species and their related traditional knowledge in the Lijiang area.	resources of wild native tree species in Lijiang area and their related traditional knowledge, and 1 investigation report.				germplasm resources of 20 kinds of wild native tree species in Lijiang and their related traditional knowledge, and achieving interim results.		native tree species in Lijiang area and their related traditional knowledge, and 1 investigation report.	
Output 2.4: Summarize one or two feasibility technical guidelines, village rules and other recommendations, which related to the protection of the Long Mountain, promoting the mainstreaming of the Long Mountain conservation system.	**Indicator** 12: one or two feasibility technical guidelines, village rules and regulations and other policy recommendations, which related to the protection of the Long Mountain.	No standardized documents	2023	The research on the "Longshan Protection" system conducted in the community and the feasibility of the technology.	recommendation draft	The final draft delivered, translated and promoted it.	one or two feasibility technical guidelines, village rules and regulations and other policy recommendations, which related to the protection of the Long Mountain.	One or two feasibility technical specifications, village rules and regulations and other policy recommendations, which related to the protection of the Long Mountain.
Outcome 3: **Enhancing biodiversity awareness and capacity building in society and enterprises**								
Output 3.1: Carry out capacity building on biodiversity for the enterprises, suppliers, and customer groups of DR PLANT.	**Indicator** 13: 1-2 capacity building activities annually, with a total training population of 2,000 (60% women).	None	2023	Special investigations, 1 capacity-building implementation plan, and 1-2 activities for suppliers and stakeholders. The total number of trained personnel is 500 (60% are	By leveraging the annual meeting of DR PLANT, capacity-building opportunities provided for enterprises, suppliers, and other stakeholders 1-2 times. The total	1-2 capacity-building activities conducted, with a total of 500 trainees (60% of whom are women). Share project results and experiences.	1-2 capacity building activities annually, with a total training population of 2,000 (60% being women).	1.One capacity building implementation plan. 2. News report.

				women).	number of trainees is 1000 (60% are women).			
Output 3.2: Timely disseminate and promote the contents of Outcomes 1, 2, and 3, and explore and summarize best practices for the synergy of traditional ethnic culture and biodiversity.	**Indicator** 14: Timely dissemination and promotion the output contents of Outcomes 1, 2 and 3, as well as the excavation of five typical cases (including 1-2 gender mainstreaming cases) of organic integration of traditional ethnic culture and biodiversity conservation, Organizing 2 campus biodiversity conservation work collection exhibitions (50% women participants) and make 2-3 types of brochures.	None	2023	One typical case	Capacity building for enterprises, suppliers and other stakeholders for one time. Timely dissemination and promotion the output contents of Outcomes 1, 2 and 3, as well as the excavation of two typical cases of organic integration of traditional ethnic culture and biodiversity conservation, Organizing 1 campus biodiversity conservation work collection exhibitions and make 1-2 types of brochures.	1-2 capacity building activities to share project results and experiences. Timely dissemination and promotion the output contents of Outcomes 1, 2 and 3, as well as the excavation of two typical cases of organic integration of traditional ethnic culture and biodiversity conservation, Organizing 1 campus biodiversity conservation work collection exhibitions and make 1-2 types of brochures.	Timely dissemination and promotion the output contents of Outcomes 1, 2 and 3, as well as the excavation of five typical cases (including 1-2 cases of gender mainstreaming) of organic integration of traditional ethnic culture and biodiversity conservation, Organizing 2 campus biodiversity conservation work collection exhibitions (50% women participants) and make 2-3 types of brochures.	1.Timely dissemination and promotion the output contents of Outcomes 1, 2 and 3, as well as the excavation of five typical cases of organic integration of traditional ethnic culture and biodiversity conservation 2.Activity summary. 3. News report.
Output 3.3: Carry out events on "Youth Biodiversity Action Network in Yunnan" ,	**Indicator** 15: Two Youth Biodiversity Action Network meetings, three biodiversity forums, three	None	2023	One Youth Biodiversity Action Network meeting, one biodiversity forum, one	One Youth Biodiversity Action Network meeting, one biodiversity forum, one	one biodiversity forum, one training and one summary	Two Youth Biodiversity Action Network meetings, three biodiversity forums, three	1.Activity summary. 2.News report.

organize the Southwest Associated University High-level Forum on Biodiversity Theme, and conduct training on traditional culture and biodiversity for rural communities.	training sessions (50% women participants) and one recommendation			training	training		training sessions (50% women participants) and one recommendation	
Output 3.4: Develop one practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women. Promote it and provide training sessions for women in rural communities and related units at the project sites to improve their ability.	**Indicator** 16: 1 *practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women* (Published in Chinese and English versions), Conducting 3 training sessions (50% women participants).	None	2023	Carrying out field research and start the compilation work.	Finalizing the draft. Conduct 2 training sessions.	Promotion and later communication. Conducting 1 training session.	1 *practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women* (Published in Chinese and English versions), Conducting 3 training sessions (50% women participants).	1Handook (Published in Chinese and English versions)

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Budget ($)
Inception Report and Inception Workshop	Introduce the basic situation and expected output of the project.	Once	Project Implementing Partner understand the project very well and efficiently carry out various activities based on the project document	Implementing Partner Project Manager	0[1]
Project Progress Report	Progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Annually	Providing Pars twice annually that can reflect detailed performances and progresses again the results indicators in the last month of each year.	UNDP and YAFG	None
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Annually	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	PSC, UNDP	None
Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Every two years (Implementation)	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	UNDP	None
PSC Meeting	To review project results, project risk and finalize the work plan for the next year under consent of all PSC members.	Annually	PSC Minutes	UNDP, YAFG Key stakeholders	20,000
Supervision missions	Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Annually	UNDP will conduct oversight mission or field visit at least once a year to monitor the progress of the project for quality assurance	UNDP	15,000

[1] Inception workshop will be supported by co-financing.

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Project Review[2]				18 December 2026	UNDP, DR PLANT, YAFG	$15,000
Total						$15,000

[2] As the project does not meet the mandatory evaluation threshold, the project will undergo a lighter Final Project Review. This review will utilize methodologies that are adapted from the IEO evaluation guidelines.

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [34]

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

		Planned budget (by year) (USD/$)				Responsible Party	Planned budget			
OUTPUTS	**PLANNED ACTIVITIES**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**		**Donor**	**Code**	**Budget Description**	**Amount (USD)**
Output 1.1: Compile and submit the International standard draft of Guidelines on Biodiversity Conservation in the Raw Material Origin of Cosmetic Enterprises	1.1.1: Develop the international standard *Guide for the Protection of Diversity of Plateau Plants in the Raw Material Producing Areas of Cosmetic Enterprises*.	10,000				YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000
	1.1.2: The material related to international standard submitted to ISO/TC331		15000	5000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	20,000
	Total Output 1.1									30,000
Output 1.2: Release the Guidelines for Corporate Biodiversity Information Disclosure and	1.2.1: Develop the group standard of *Guidelines for Corporate Biodiversity Information Disclosure.* Link activity 3.1.1.	0	0	0		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	0

[3] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[4] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

implement the guidelines in DR PLANT	1.2.2: Publish the group strandard of *Guidelines for Corporate Biodiversity Information Disclosure*.			8,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	8,000
	Total Output 1.2									8,000
Output 1.3: Release the Guidelines on Access to Biological Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing for Enterprises.	1.3.1: Develop the group standard of *Guidelines on Access to Biological Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing for Enterprises*.		6000	6000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	12,000
	1.3.2: Publish group strandard *Guidelines on Access to Biological Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing for Enterprises.*		3,000	3,000	2,000	YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	8,000
	Total Output 1.3									20,000
Travel	Travel to participate in relevant domestic worlshops and survey.		1000	1000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71600	Travel	2,000
Subtotal of Outcome 1										60,000
Output 2.1: Develop the distribution map of Prinsepia Utilis Royle resources in China, establish 50 mu (3.3 hectares) germplasm resource area of Prinsepia Utilis Royle in Yangbi County, Yunnan Province. Carry out the	2.1.1：Conduct investigations on the germplasm resources of Prinsepia utilis in different ecological areas such as Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, and Tibet.		3000	3000	1000	YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	7,000
	2.1.2：Draw a distribution map of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle resources in China.		6000	6000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	12,000

demonstration of artificial high-yield cultivation of Prinsepia Utilis Royle through the NBS method.	2.1.3：A 50-acre germplasm resource garden of Prinsepia Utilis Royle established in Yangbi, Yunnan.		20,000	15,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	35,000
	2.1.4：And establish 1-2 kinds of ABS community demonstration models: (1) sign 2-5 ABS agreements between enterprises and communities, and (2) sign 1-2 prior informed consent forms for the ABS of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle and their related traditional knowledge.		5,000	5,000	3,000	YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	13,000
	2.1.5 Explore the innovative high-yield cultivation technique system for Prinsepia utilis.		5000	5000	3000	YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	13,000
	2.1.6：Establish 100 mu of high-yield demonstration forest in Lijiang, Yunnan, and drive the promotion of 500 mu.		30,000	20,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	50,000
	Total Output 2.1									130,000
Output 2.2: Establish a cultivation demonstration and promotion system for Adenosma buchneroides Bonati in Daka Laozhai and Gongbian New	2.2.1：Construct industrialized *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati cultivation demonstration and promotion system in Daka Laozhai and Gongbian New Village of Menglun Township.		5,000	15,000	10000	YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	30,000

Village of Menglun Township through NBS and community participatory ways. Establish a community demonstration model on Access to and Benefit Sharing (ABS) of Adenosma buchneroides Bonati Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge. Develop three new products made from Adenosma buchneroides Bonati and apply for Adenosma buchneroides Bonati geographical indications.	2.2.2：The demonstration and promotion area of cultivation is 1,000 mu.		15,000	10,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	25,000
	2.2.3： And establish 1-2 kinds of ABS community demonstration models: (1) sign 2-5 ABS agreements between enterprises and communities, and (2) sign 1-2 prior informed consent forms for the ABS of *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati and their related traditional knowledge.		5,000	3,000	2,300	YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,300
	2.2.4：Develop three new products made from *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati.		10,000	5,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	15,000
	2.2.5： Application for *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati geographical indications.		5,000	5,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000
	Total Output 2.2									90,300
Output 2.3: Conduct survey, collection, protection and evaluation for 20 species wild plant germplasm resources in Lijiang, conducting investigate and	2.3.1： Conduct an investigation and collection of germplasm resources of 20 wild plants in Lijiang region, and achieve interim results and deliver one investigation and evaluation report.		15,000	8,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	23,000
			13,000	13,500	13,500	YAFG	Dr. Plant	72800	Information Technology Equipment	40,000

collect research on the germplasm resources of 20 wild native tree species and their related traditional knowledge in the Lijiang area.	2.3.2：Investigating 20 kinds of germplasm resources of wild native tree species in Lijiang area and their related traditional knowledge, and deliver 1 investigation report.		12,000	6,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	18,000
	Total Output 2.3									81,000
Output 2.4: Summarize one or two feasibility technical guidelines, village rules and recommendations, which related to the protection of the Long Mountain, promoting the mainstreaming of the Long Mountain conservation system.	2.4.1：Conducting research on the *Longshan Protection* system in the community and the feasibility of the technology.	2,000	6,000			YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	8,000
	2.4.2：Summarize one or two feasibility technical guidelines, village rules and recommendations		4,000	2,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	6,000
	2.4.3 Share these practices on COP16 or/and COP17 or other international meetings.			10,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71600	Travel	10,000
	Total Output 2.4									24,000
Travel	National Travel for output 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4	2000	4000	4000	2000	YAFG	Dr. Plant	71600	Travel	12,000
Subtotal of Outcome 2										347,300
Output 3.1: Carry out capacity building on biodiversity for the enterprises, suppliers, and customer groups of DR PLANT.	3.1.1：Develop one capacity building plan. Provide technical support to activity 1.2.1.		5000	5000		UNDP	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	10,000
	3.1.2：Holding capacity building/stakeholder engagement activities on biodiversity in 2025 and 2026.		5,000	5000		UNDP	Dr. Plant	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000
			2000			UNDP	Dr. Plant	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	2,000

	Total Output 3.1									22,000
Output 3.2: Timely disseminate and promote the contents of Outcomes 1, 2, and 3, and explore and summarize best practices for the synergy of traditional ethnic culture and biodiversity.	3.2.1：Timely dissemination and promotion the output contents of Outcomes 1, 2 and 3.		2000	2,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	4,000
	3.2.3 Organizing 2 campus biodiversity conservation work collection exhibitions and make 1-2 types of brochures.		10000	10,000	5,000	YAFG	Dr. Plant	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	25,000
			5,000			YAFG	Dr. Plant	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000
	Total Output 3.2									34,000
Output 3.3: Carry out events on “Youth Biodiversity Action Network in Yunnan” , organize the Southwest Associated University High-level Forum on Biodiversity Theme, and conduct training on traditional culture and biodiversity for rural communities.	3.3.1Carry out events on “Youth Biodiversity Action Network in Yunnan”		1,000	1000	1000	YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	3,000
	3.3.2：Organize Southwest Associated University High-level Forum on Biodiversity Theme and conduct training on traditional culture and biodiversity for rural communities.		5,000	5000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	10,000
				4,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000
	Total Output 3.3									17,000
Output 3.4：Develop one practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women. Promote it and provide training sessions for women in rural communities	3.4.1：Completing 1 *practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women*（Published in Chinese and English versions）,conducting 1 training sessions in rural communities and related units at the project sites.		2000			YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	2,000

and related units at the project sites to improve their ability.	3.4.2: Conducting 2 training sessions in rural communities and related units at the project sites.		2,000	2,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	4,000
			3,000	3,026		YAFG	Dr. Plant	71600	Travel	6,026
	3.4.3: Inception workshop	0	0	0		YAFG	Dr. Plant	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	0
	3.4.4 Closure Workshop			10,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000
	3.4.5 PSC meetings		3,000	3,000		YAFG	Dr. Plant	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	6,000
	Total Output 3.4									28,026
Subtotal of Outcome 3										101,026
Project Management	Staff	5,000	10,000	10,000	6,000	YAFG	Dr. Plant	71800	Contractual Services - Imp Partner	31,000
	Suppliers	700	800	1,388	700	YAFG	Dr. Plant	72500	Supplies	3,588
Subtotal of Project Management	Total Project Management									34,588
UNDP M&E	Oversight and audit, M&E, communication activities of UNDP CO	0	23,000	23,000	5,000	UNDP	Dr. Plant	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	51,000
		3,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	UNDP	Dr. Plant	71600	Travel	14,000
		3,000	6,000	6,500	3,000	UNDP	Dr. Plant	74100	Professional Services	18,500
					10,000	UNDP	Dr. Plant	71300	Local Consultant	10,000
	Total UNDP M&E									93,500
UNDP GMS	UNDP GMS	5,000	20,000	20,340	10,000	UNDP	Dr. Plant	75100	GMS	55,340
TOTAL										691,754

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The implementing party of this project: Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland. The implementing party is responsible for managing the project, including monitoring and evaluating the project's intervention measures, achieving the project results, and effectively utilizing the resources of the United Nations Development Programme. The implementing party is responsible for: 1) drafting and signing the multi-year work plan; 2) drafting and signing the consolidated delivery report at the end of the year, as well as signing the financial report or proof of funding authorization and expenditure.

The Project Steering Committee is responsible for making management decisions in a consensus-based manner when requested by the project manager to provide guidance, including recommending the approval of project plans and revisions by the United Nations Development Programme/implementing agency, and resolving any project-level appeals. To ensure the ultimate accountability of the United Nations Development Programme, the decisions of the Project Steering Committee should be made in accordance with the standards of ensuring development outcomes, best value, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition management. In the event of a failure to reach a consensus within the committee, the final decision should be the responsibility of the program director of the United Nations Development Programme. The specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include:

1）Provide overall guidance and direction for the project to ensure that it complies with any specific limitations;

2）Address the issues raised by the project manager;

3）Provide guidance for new project risks and reach consensus on possible countermeasures and management actions to deal with specific risks;

4）Reach consensus on the issues raised by the project manager as needed;

5）Evaluate the progress of the project and provide guidance and suggestions to ensure the generation of satisfactory deliverables as planned;

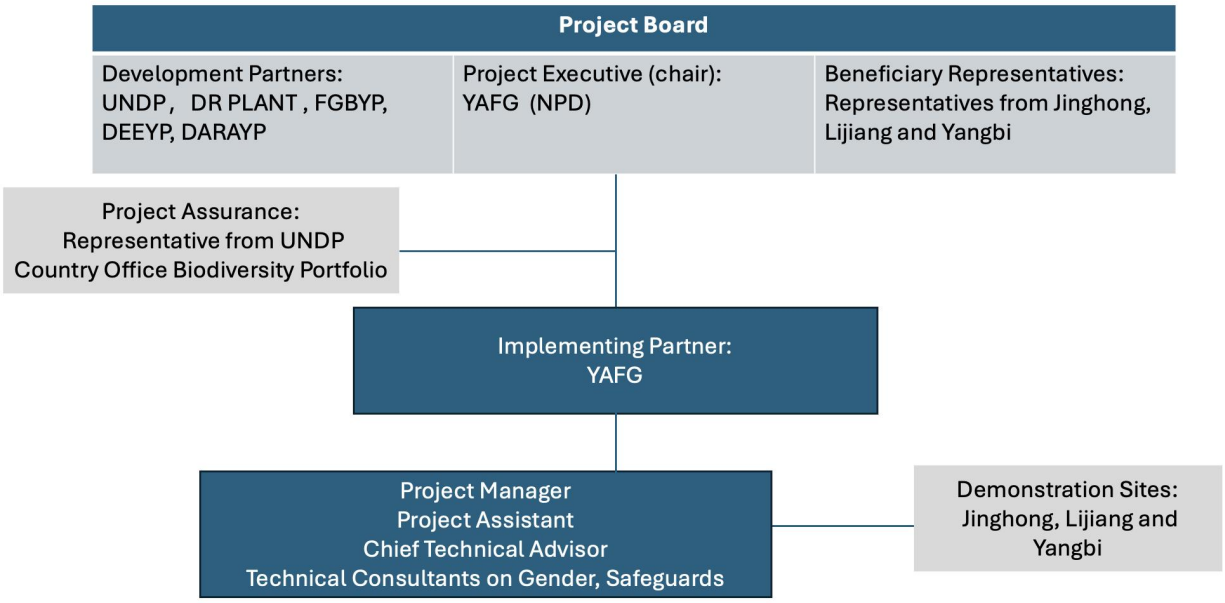
6）Evaluate the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment level report, and make suggestions for the work plan;

7）Provide interim guidance and suggestions for special circumstances when beyond the tolerance of the project manager;

8）Evaluate and decide to continue to make changes to the project through appropriate revisions.

9）Hold at least one meeting of the project steering committee each year.

Members of the project steering committee include：UNDP，DR PLANT，YAFG，combining with FGBYP, DEEYP, DARAYP, Jinghong Municipal Government, Li jiang Municipal Government, Yangbi County Government. The project management office will be led and supervised by PSC to achieve the objective of the project and targets of 3 components (The details are shown in the figure).



The responsibilities of the UNDP project coordinator (within 18 months during the three-year project implementation) mainly include:

1） Be responsible for the overall coordination with the project implementer, participants, and stakeholders' concerns, to ensure the feasibility of project implementation;

2） Be responsible for supervising the implementation of the project according to the designed content and direction;

3）Regularly hold project launches, annual progress reports, mid-term progress reports, and project final reports, and organize meetings of the project steering committee;

4） Ensure that the project is carried out in a planned manner and that the project management process is transparent and clear;

5）Review all project reports to ensure that the project reports meet the requirements of UNDP.

The project manager (recruited by the Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland Sciences) is fully responsible for the administrative management and fund management of the project. The main responsibilities include:

1)Within the framework of the project implementation plan document, ensure the smooth progress of the project, establish a reasonable project management process, coordinate local management

departments and relevant stakeholders of the project site, and promote the complete implementation of the project;

2)According to the requirements of the project, regularly report on the progress of the project and provide project reports;

3)Arrange the responsibilities of project personnel and consultants, and, if necessary, arrange outsourcing agreements for project tasks to ensure the implementation of each task as planned;

4)Review and evaluate the rationality of the project-related work plan, expenses, and reimbursement;

5)Supervise the rationality of the project's fund expenditures to ensure that the project's fund expenditures are in line with the project's budget;

6)Be responsible for preparing the annual work plan, annual, mid-term, and final project progress reports (in Chinese and English);

7)Provide necessary working facilities for relevant consulting experts and outsourced contractors;

8)Supervise the smooth implementation of each task of the project;

9)Assist project members and relevant stakeholders or research institutions to carry out close cooperation;

10)Ensure the timely provision of relevant project supervision and evaluation reports.

Project Assistant (36 months)

Obey the work arrangement of the project leader, assist the project team members, and carry out the work in an all-round way. In addition, the project assistants also need to serve as gender officers. While cooperating with the project leader to complete various tasks, they should adjust the arrangement and implementation of gender activities in a timely manner according to the project progress and the degree of women's participation in project activities at the project site, so as to increase the participation and enthusiasm of women at the project site and increase the inclusiveness of the project in the demonstration sites.

According to the needs of the project, the project implementer can hire relevant technical consultants to assist the project leader in fully achieving the implementation goals of the project.

Technical consultants may be recruited to provide technical support and input, assist Project Manager to monitor project implementation and prepare technical reports according to workplans.

Legal Context

Option a. Where the country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date). All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by [name of entity] ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required here under shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP here under do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http: //www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and

abuse; policies on whistle blowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http: //www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http: //www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

10. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

11. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

12. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. *Choose one of the three following options:*

    Option 1: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Option 2: The Implementing Partner agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Option 3: UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

X. ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
2. **Social and Environmental Screening**
3. **Risk Analysis**. Use the standard Risk Register template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Register for instructions
4. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

The Implementing Partner of this project is the YAFG. Based on UNDP's requirement, UNDP has finished the capacity assessment for YAFG. The assessment results show YAFG is qualified to implement this project, and the overall risk on project implementation and financial management is low.

5. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions**
6. **Stakeholder Analysis**
7. **Gender Analysis**

Annex1：Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5)	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4)	SATISFACTORY (3)	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2)	INADEQUATE (1)
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The Principled criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to be approved in its current form**.** Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

For all questions, select the option that best reflects the project

STRATEG C

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change? • **3:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks. • **2:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change. • **1:** The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change. **Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the lightbulb for these cases.*	3√	2 1
	Evidence In the theory of change, the project analysis of problem tree and solution pathways to explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change.	
√**Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?** • **3:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[5] and adapts at least one Signature Solution[6]. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan[4]. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. *(both must be true)* • **1:** The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of	3√	2 1
	Evidence The project responds UNDP Strategic Plan: OUTPUT 4.1 Natural resources protected and managed to enhance	

[5] The three development settings in UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions; b) Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; and c) Build resilience to shocks and crises

[6] The six Signature Solutions of UNDP's 2018-2021 Strategic Plan are: a) Keeping people out of poverty; b) Strengthen effective, inclusive and accountable governance; c) Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; d) Promote nature based solutions for a sustainable planet; e) Close the energy gap; and f) Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.	sustainable productivity and livelihoods.	
Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNSDCF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)	**Yes√**	**No**

RELEVAT

2. Does the project target groups left furthest behind? • **3:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence. • **2:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind. • **1:** The target groups are not clearly specified. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1. *Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support*	3 / 2√ / 1 **Evidence** The project will reconcile development and poverty reduction while promoting the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation.	
3. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? • **3:** Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project. • **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, but have not been used to justify the approach selected. • **1:** There is little or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3√ / 2 / 1 **Evidence** Yes, the project use SESP, SES and some templates from other projects.	
4. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national/regional/global partners and other actors? • **3:** An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **2:** Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans. • **1:** No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3√ / 2 / 1 **Evidence** In the project Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate.	

PRINCIPLED

5. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach? • **3:** The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. *(both must be true)* • **1:** No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no	3√ / 2 / 1 **Evidence** The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards.	

evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	
6. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design? • **3:** A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. *(all must be true)* • **2:** A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3√ | 2 1 Evidence Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure(women 50%) and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project.
9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems? • **3:** Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)*. • **2:** The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(both must be true)* • **1:** Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3√ | 2 1 **Evidence** The project will carry out risk management in accordance with the SESP and has included the corresponding monitoring and evaluation activities in the project budget.
10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]	Yes√ | No SESP Not Required
MANAGEMENT & MONITORING	
11. Does the project have a strong results framework? • **3:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. *(if any is true)* *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3√ | 2 1 **Evidence** The project will rigorously implement each activity in accordance with the indicators corresponding to the logical frameworks.

12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board? • **3:** The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true)*. • **2:** The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3√	2
	1	
	Evidence The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document.	
13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk? • **3:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. *(both must be true)* • **2:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk. • **1:** Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and/or no initial risk log is included with the project document. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1	3√	2
	1	
	Evidence Project implementation will be carried out in strict accordance with SES management.	
EFFICIENT		
14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners; iv) sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects, v) using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions. *(Note: Evidence of at least one measure must be provided to answer yes for this question)*	Yes (3)√	No (1)
15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates? • **3:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated. • **2:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. • **1:** The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.	3√	2
	1	
	Evidence Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated. Including exchange rate gains and losses.	
16. Is the Country Office/Regional Hub/Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation? • **3:** The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project,	3√	2
	1	

including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.) • **2:** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant. • **1:** The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project. *Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.	**Evidence** The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, it based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
EFFECTIVE	
17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project? • 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.) • 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project. • 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.	3√ / 2 / 1 **Evidence** The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.)
18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?	Yes (3)√ / No (1)
19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"	Yes (3)√ / No (1) **Evidence** Project implementation ensured gender mainstreaming and female participation rates.
SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP	
20. Have national/regional/global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? • **3:** National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. • **2:** The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national/regional/global partners. • **1:** The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.	3√ / 2 / 1 **Evidence** Yes, the project belong to National partners.
21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? • **3:** The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. • **2:** A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment. • **1:** Capacity assessments have not been carried out.	3√ / 2 / 1 **Evidence** The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment.
22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will	Yes (3)√ / No (1)

use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?		
23. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?	Yes (3)√	No (1)

Annex 2: Social and Environmental Screening Procedures (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	**UNDP-DR PLANT Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilization Project II**
2. Project Number (i.e. Quantum ID)	01002322
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Yunnan, China
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	22/05/2024

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
In order to promote community-level biodiversity management and conservation, this project involves the indigenous people and local residents of the demonstration sites in Yunnan Province. In order to determine the participatory "United Nations agencies + government guidance + research institutes + local communities + enterprise participation" biodiversity conservation and management model, Project output 2 will focus on carrying out demonstrations of the protection, sustainable utilization, and access and benefit sharing management of alpine plant genetic resources in 5 demonstration sites, including Xishuangbanna Manyuan Dai Village, Dakha Hani Village, Gongbing New Village, Lijiang City Jiuzihai Village, and Dali Yangbi County. The project activities involve the extensive participation of local Dai, Bai, and Hani residents, and by promoting the management and protection of local biodiversity resources and supporting the livelihoods of community residents, the traditional knowledge of biodiversity conservation and related ethnic cultures can be better protected and continued.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The results of this project emphasize the role in community development, poverty alleviation, and the construction of community ecological civilization, emphasizes gender equality, recognizes the important role of women in participating in biodiversity conservation and rural production activities, and increases the relevant skills and awareness of women to participate in ABS activities, manage inter cropping of cash crops, and increase economic benefits. Therefore, through the implementation of the project, local women can obtain more cash income, thereby alleviating the contradiction between the heavy household chores and labor production faced by women. Therefore, this project will support gender equality through training and ABS activities and improve women social rights.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

This project will establish workable models to promote community-based biodiversity conservation and ABS implementation in Yunnan Province, contributing to the development of environmental sustainability at regional or global level. This project will largely promote participatory community-based biodiversity conservation and sustainable development by demonstration in pilot sites, and to push the mainstreaming concept of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development by ABS implementation at the community level in China.

The established standards for skincare products manufacturing enterprises will not only be continued in guiding green development in bio-resources based enterprises in the future, but also provide references to establish other green development standard for other sections.

The project will support the big data management and AI technology based intelligent monitoring in environmental protection and forest resource management in Yunnan Province, which will technically support the construction of ecological civilization in Yunnan Province and provide example reference for the intelligent monitoring of biodiversity and forest resources management in China.

The long-term partnership between UNDP and DR PLANT, YAFG will be continued to advance biodiversity conservation and green development in China.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

Through the mechanism of multi-linkage among the project implementing units and stakeholders, and by encouraging participation, the community and enterprises are mobilized to participate in the work of germplasm protection and biodiversity conservation through participatory methods. The project will closely link the implementation plan of the project, the implementation situation of the project, and the actual needs of the project site through project liaisons and community mobilizers at all levels, thereby enhancing the implementation rate and actual benefits of the project.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description ***(broken down by event, cause, impact)***	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Risk 1 **Cause**: The project will be undertaken in areas recognized by indigenous peoples and local communities. **Event**: The project might encounter insufficient consultation for opinions. **Impact**: The lack of sufficient consultation could lead to conflicts, delays, or rejection of the project by the indigenous peoples and local communities.	I = 1 L =1	***Low***	This project will facilitate the progress of the indigenous community without any adverse effects. The project will facilitate the fully consultation and agreements between the local governments and local communities.	N/A as the risk is categorized as low risk.
Risk 2: **Cause**: The project involves the utilization of plant genetic resources. **Event**: The implementation of the project may not benefit the local community and indigenous people, especially in terms of	I = 1 L =1	***Low***	The utilization of plant genetic resources in this project is to economically benefit the local residents and promote an equal and balanced ABS development model, without causing disputes over the ownership of genetic resources.	N/A as the risk is categorized as low risk.

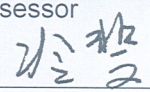
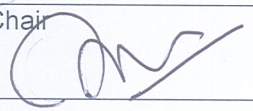
the use of tangible and/or intangible forms of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes, or the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources. **Impact**: This could result in exploitation or misappropriation of cultural heritage and natural resources, leading to loss of trust, legal challenges, and potential harm to the relationship with the local community and indigenous peoples.				

	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?				
	Low Risk	√			
	Moderate Risk	☐			
	Substantial Risk	☐			
	High Risk	☐			
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)				
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects				
	Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☐			***Status? (completed, planned)***
	if yes, indicate overall type and status		☐	Targeted assessment(s)	
			☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☐			
	If yes, indicate overall type		☐	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency	

				Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	
			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☐			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐			
	Accountability	☐			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	√			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☐			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☐			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	√			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor 	22/05/2024	UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver 	24/5/2024	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair 	24/5/2024	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	*No*
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	*No*
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	*No*
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	*No*
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [7]	*No*
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	*No*
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	*No*
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	*No*
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	*No*
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	*No*
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	*No*
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.*	*No*

[7] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	*No*
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	*No*
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	*No*
Project-Level Standards	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	*No*
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	*No*
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	*No*
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	*No*
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	*No*
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	*No*
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	*No*
1.9 significant agricultural production?	*No*
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	*No*
1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	*No*
1.12 handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[8]	*No*
1.13 utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[9]	*No*
1.14 adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	*No*
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	*No*

[8] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[9] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	*No*
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	*No*
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	*No*
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	*No*
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	*No*
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	*No*
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	*No*
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	*No*
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	*No*
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	*No*
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	*No*

Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	*No*
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	*No*
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	*No*
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	*No*
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	*No*
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	*No*
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	*No*

5.3	risk of forced evictions?[10]	*No*
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	*No*
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	*No*
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	*No*
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	*No*
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	*No*
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	*No*
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	*No*
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	*No*
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	*No*
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		*No*
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	*No*
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	*No*
7.3	use of child labour?	*No*
7.4	use of forced labour?	*No*
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	*No*
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	*No*
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		

[10] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		*No*
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	*No*
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	*No*
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	*No*
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	*No*
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	*No*
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	*No*

Annex 3: Risk Analysis

Risk Analysis. Use the standard Risk Register template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Register for instructions

A. Offline Project Risk Register (NOTE: Project Risk Register to be created and maintained in Atlas where possible)

Project Title: UNDP-DR PLANT Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilization Project II							**Project Number: 01002322**	**Date: 16/ 05/ 2024**
#	**Event**	**Cause**	**Impact(s)**	**Risk Category**	**Impact and Likelihood = Risk Level**	**Risk Treatment / Management Measures**	**Risk Owner**	**Risk Valid From/To**
1	Inadequate coordination among agencies. The lack of coordination mechanisms in the participating agencies might limit the effectiveness and results of project implementation.	Inadequate coordination among agencies.	The lack of coordination mechanisms in the participating agencies might limit the effectiveness and results of project implementation.	Organizational Operational	The executive efficiency of the project might be affected. P =1 I = 1	The project will establish PSC for overall coordination and decision making. PSC is composed of representatives from YAFG, UNDP, DR PLANT, officials from Jinghong Municipal Government and line departments and relevant experts. The PSC is responsible for monitoring the progress, reviewing annual work plan and providing technical input and advices. Once the annual work plan is formally approved under the leadership of PSC, PMO will be responsible for ensuring coordination and cooperation among all agencies or units.	Organizationally, UNDP is responsible for managing this risk; Operationally, YAFG is responsible for managing this risk	2024-2027

						This risk can be largely mitigated during the project design and implementation.		
2	Limited participation in pilot village. The beneficiaries are not interested in the project activities or think that the project activities are not important, and the degree of participation is not high. The limited participation of local farmers might reduce the effectiveness and output in pilot villages.	Limited participation in pilot village.	The beneficiaries are not interested in the project activities or think that the project activities are not important, and the degree of participation is not high. The limited participation of local farmers might reduce the effectiveness and output in pilot villages.	Operational	The outcome 2 might be affected. P = 1 I = 1	Based on our previous investigation at pilot villages and discussions with local farmers, local farmers are highly positive to participate in the demonstration of the ABS practice and community-based biodiversity conservation. With previous cooperation and local government support participation of local farmers are supposed to be adequate. In addition, to reduce uncertainty of the project implementation ability of local farmers this project will provide suitable training for local farmers to enhance their implementation ability. Thus, this risk can be mitigated during the project design and implementation.	YAFG is responsible for managing this risk	2024-2027

3	The time required for an international standard for enterprise biodiversity conservation from	The time required for an internationa l standard for	There may be a risk that the project implementatio n period will expire before	Organizatio nal	The outcome 1 might be affected.	The project team has contacted the China National Institute of Standardization and made an agreement to develop and optimize the potential criterion at the	Organizationally, UNDP is responsible for managing this risk;	2024-2 027

	application to approval is longer than the implementation period of the project, and there may be a risk that the project implementation period will expire before the international standard is successfully applied.	enterprise biodiversity conservation from application to approval is longer than the implementation period of the proje。	the international standard is successfully applied.		P = 1 I = 1	national level for establishment of group standard/guideline on the raw material and production areas. The project also provides workshops and meetings to discuss and dialogue among skincare enterprises. Thus, this risk has been largely resolved in the project design stage.		

Annex 5:

Terms of Reference for Project Steering Committee

1. Objectives

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is designed to improve the implementation of the project, to enable the project implementers to work efficiently with the international funders and the international project implementers for the benefit of the project stakeholders and to enable the mainstreaming of biodiversity in the region where the project is implemented, thus contributing to the sustainable development of gender mainstreaming.

2. Composition

The PSC is composed of nine 9 units including:

1) UNDP;
2) Donor: DR PLANT;
3) Project Implementing Partner (IP) and relevant unit: YAFG, combining with FGBYP, DEEYP, DARAYP, Jinghong Municipal Government, Li jiang Municipal Government, Yangbi County Government.

In its local management agency: Yunnan Forestry and Grassland Bureau, providing policy and technical support, and further amplifying and promoting relevant key results. Local supporting agencies: such as the Yunnan Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment, and the Yunnan Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, providing relevant policy support to further promote relevant key results.

3. Tenure

The term of office is four years, i.e. from the beginning to the end of the project. At the beginning of the project, the project executive sends a letter to each PSC member unit to confirm the list of delegates attending the PSC meetings and important activities of the project, and follows up next year to confirm whether the delegates of the member units are able to participate in the meetings, and if there is any change, it needs to be updated in a timely manner and a letter should be sent to confirm the list of delegates, until the end of the project.

4. Functions and Duties

The Project Steering Committee is responsible for making management decisions in a consensus-based manner when requested by the project manager to provide guidance, including recommending the approval of project plans and revisions by the United Nations Development Programme/implementing agency, and resolving any project-level appeals. To ensure the ultimate accountability of the United Nations Development Programme, the decisions of the Project Steering Committee should be made in accordance with the standards of ensuring development outcomes, best value, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition management. In the event of a failure to reach a consensus within the committee, the final decision should be the responsibility of the program director of the United Nations Development Programme

The Implementing Partner of this project: Yunnan Academy of Forestry and Grassland. The Implementing Partner is responsible for managing the project towards achieving the project results, and effectively utilizing the resources of the United Nations Development Programme.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for: 1) drafting and signing the multi-year work plan; 2) drafting and signing the consolidated delivery report at the end of the year, as well as signing the financial report or proof of funding authorization and expenditure.

The specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include:

1) Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and promote gender equality and social inclusion (LNOB) in the project implementation;
2) Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including standard quality assurance checks, progress reports, risk logs, spot checks/audit reports and the combined delivery report;
3) Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
4) Provide guidance on emerging and/or pressing project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks (including ensuring compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards, Fraud/corruption, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment);
5) Agree or decide on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP (Manage Change in the PPM) and the donor, and provide direction and decisions for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
6) Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor;
7) Agree or decide on a project suspension or cancellation, if required;
8) Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
9) Receive and address project level grievance, including overseeing whatever specific compliance and stakeholder response (or grievance) mechanisms have been put in place so that individuals and communities potentially affected by the project have access to effective mechanisms and procedures for raising concerns about the social and environmental performance of the project.

5. Remuneration

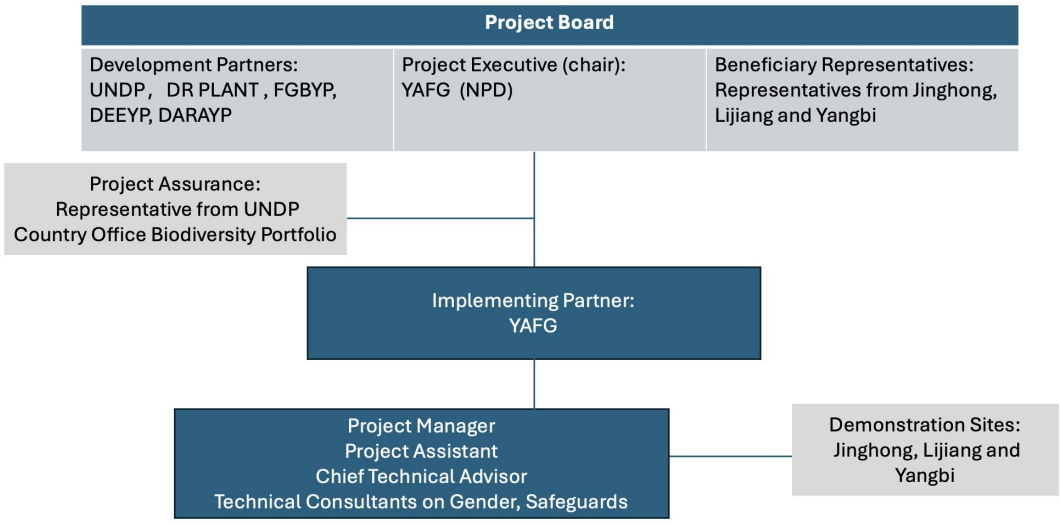
Participation in the PSC is without monetary compensation. Travel expenses for project site visits or to PSC meetings can be covered by project budget.

6. Member's profile

- Relevant to the efficient implementation of the project;
- The area or sector is relevant to the outputs of the project and the implementation of related activities under the outputs;
- Relevant to the conservation of biological biodiversity at the project implementation site;
- Sector relevant to the development and construction of the project implementation site; who has a biding interest and commitment to working with communities;
- who shares a vision of what sustainable development;
- who is the experts in one of the fields of biodiversity;
- who can contribute expertise on poverty reduction and local empowerment in the process of achieving effective environmental management;
- who is experienced in participatory approaches and methodologies;
- who has potential policy linkage and fundraising contribution.

7. Organization of NSC meetings

- PSC meeting is called by the Project Management Office (PMO) 1 times in a year.
- PSC is called for keeping abreast of the progress of the project and give advice and recommendations on issues and challenges faced by the project.
- PSC meetings are called upon written invitations by the PMO, which are sent to which are sent to the PSC members not later than 5 working days before the meeting.



Project Organogram

Annex 6: Stakeholder Analysis

This project will contribute to four outcomes involved in regional and national biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. The project will involve close collaboration with UNDP and Dr. Plant, and stakeholders including local government departments such as FGBYP, DEEYP, DARAYP, Jinghong Municipal Government, Lijiang Municipal Government and Yangbi County Government officers and managers of management agencies, local farmers, relevant experts and the public. The project may also explore international linkages and lessons learned to best deliver its expected results. The project design will also reflect relevant UNDP policies about the integration of biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and sustainable development. In the project design phase, stakeholder relationships have been discussed and analyzed in depth, and meetings have been held with stakeholders and consultations have been conducted. Identified key stakeholders will be involved in the project preparation and implementation. Mechanisms supporting stakeholder engagement are included in the project design.

UNDP will play a central role in overseeing these partnership mechanisms and maintain the highest level of liaison with the YAFG, Dr. Plant and the local government to ensure that the project fully realizes its expected results through effective implementation.

Stakeholders and Responsibilities

Stakeholders	Role and Responsibility	Work
UNDP	The UNDP China works in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in global, national or regional areas. In order to sustain development results, UNDP helps countries or regions to formulate policies, develop workable models, cooperation, institutions and resilience.	UNDP is fully responsible for project supervision and oversight, as well as ensure the project's compliance to rules and regulations of UNDP. UNDP will be a core member of the PSC.
YAFG	YAFG is responsible for the development of forestry, grassland management and the rural economy, as well as the research and formulation of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development strategies and policies and plans in Yunnan Province.	As the daily project executor and fund manager, YAFG is the implementing partner of the project, which presides over the project and the PSC, including project planning, coordination, management, financial management, monitoring and reporting, and providing service and supply. It will set up a PMO, leading coordination and plan of the project to ensure that regular results and financial reports are prepared in accordance with the rules and procedures of UNDP. As the implementation partner of the project, YAFG will provide technical support and coordination for the project team and participate in all activities of this project.
DR PLANT	DR PLANT is a leading plant resources-based skincare company in China with a mission of green development. DR PLANT has been active in pushing green development by supporting public welfare projects such	As the donation party, DR PLANT will provide financial support to the implementation of the project. DR PLANT also provides technical support through participating in PSC Meeting and key activities during project implementation.

Stakeholders	Role and Responsibility	Work
	as diversity conservation and green development in several regions. DR PLANT was identified as one of the pilot enterprises under "*UNDP/GEF Developing and Implementing the National Framework on Access to and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge Project*" due to its various actions in alpine plant protection and strong commitment and efforts in biodiversity conservation in 2018.	
Local management departments	FGBYP, DEEYP, DARAYP are officially management agencies of biodiversity conservation and utilization. These agencies are important to push project implementation and to scale-up knowledge and experiences obtained from this project to push biodiversity conservation and green and sustainable development in Yunnan in the future.	FGBYP, DEEYP, DARAYP will provide policy and technical support to implement this project and to scale-up knowledge and experiences obtained from this project. These agencies will join the PSC Meetings to provide policy and technical guidance and push implementation of this project. They will also be involved in the training, technical seminars, and other key activities during the implementation.
Jinghong Municipal Government	Jinghong Municipal Government plays an important role in providing guidance and coordinating the demonstration of community-based biodiversity management and ABS implementation at two pilot sites.	The Municipal Government of Jinghong City will provide policy guidance and official coordination to facilitate the demonstration of community-based biodiversity management and conservation and ABS implementation and other key activities during the implementation.
Lijiang Municipal Government	The Lijiang municipal government provides policy support, technical guidance and coordination for the implementation process of community biodiversity and related traditional knowledge protection, management and ABS in the project demonstration sites.	The Lijiang Municipal Government will provide policy guidance and coordination, and coordinating relevant matters in the process of community biodiversity and related traditional knowledge protection and management and ABS, and participating in key activities in the implementation process of the demonstration sites.
Yangbi County Government	The Yangbi County government will provide policy support, technical guidance and coordination in the process of establishing germplasm resource nursery and Screening superiority germplasm resource of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle.	The Yangbi County government will provide policy support, technical guidance and coordination, and coordinating relevant matters in the process of establishing germplasm resource nursery and Screening superiority germplasm resources of *Prinsepia Utilis* Royle, and participating in key activities in the conservation process of the germplasm resource.
NGOs	During implementation of the project, seeking NGOs that are willing to participate in the project, jointly promote and provide new technologies, concepts and technical training of community-level biodiversity	Providing reference for the new technology and concept of community-level biodiversity management and conservation; Providing technical training on community-level biodiversity management and conservation, and ABS

Stakeholders	Role and Responsibility	Work
	management and conservation at the regional or global level.	activities as well.

Annex 7: Gender Analysis

GENDER SITUATION ANALYSIS (1/2 PAGE – 1 PAGE RECOMMENDED)

A. Gender Situation in Dakalaozhai and Gongbing New Village

Dakalaozhai and Gongbing New Village are located in Xishuangbanna Prefecture and are typical Hani villages, there are 529 Hani inhabitants, of whom 332 are men and 197 are women. For a long time, the local Hani residents have developed a unique inter-cropping or inter-planting system of the aromatic plant *Adenosma bracteosum* Bonati, which has a repellent effect, and other cash crops in the local area, which has achieved remarkable results in the pest control of crops. In recent years, studies have found that *Adenosma bracteosum* Bonati is an important resource for developing skin care products such as insect repellent and antipruritic, and has important development value.

B. Gender Situation in ManYuan Dai Village

ManYuan Dai Village is located in the central part of Xishuangbanna, there are 436 Dai residents living there, including 220 males and 216 females. For thousands of years, the Dai residents have accumulated rich traditional knowledge and experience in biodiversity conservation and management at the village level, especially in the cultivation, management, and protection of Dai medicine resources in the Dai courtyards, forming a unique style. Due to the participatory protection of the Dai residents, the local Dragon Mountain Forest has been well protected, laying a solid foundation for promoting the institutionalization and mainstreaming of "Dragon Mountain protection".

C. Gender Situation in Jiuzihai Village

Jiuzihai Village is under the jurisdiction of Kaiwen Community Neighbourhood Committee, Shuhe Sub-district Office, Gucheng District, Lijiang City, Yunnan Province. A total of 53 households and 228 residents live there. It is a village where multiple ethnic groups such as the Han, Naxi, Pumi, and Lisu live together. The residents in this group are mainly of the Han ethnicity, including 190 Han residents, 18 Lisu people, and 20 people of other ethnic groups. Among them, there are 118 males and 110 females. Jiuzihai Village is one of the main producing areas of Lijiang Prinsepia utilis Royle. *Prinsepia utilis* Royle oil has the functions of clearing away heat, reducing inflammation and inhibiting bacteria, and detoxifying and detoxifying. Local community people often use *Prinsepia utilis* Royle oil to treat symptoms such as skin burns and skin ulcers.

XI. GENDER IN THE PROJECT (1/2 PAGE – 1 PAGE RECOMMENDED)

This project through the multiparty cooperation model of "United Nations agencies + government guidance + scientific research institutes + local communities + enterprise participation", being aimed at problems on weakly capacity of communities to protect biodiversity and its associated traditional knowledge, at the decision-making level of regional governments, the management level of resources and ecosystems, and the level of community residents and public participation the mainstreaming of biodiversity is Insufficient, Enterprise is lack guideline standards for the implementation of requirement indicators for access and benefit-sharing of bio-genetic resources and biodiversity information disclosure, which adapted to the Kunming-Montreal Framework, and the awareness of capacity building for mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and green development is very weak. Carrying out the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation international standards of enterprises and developing the key standards, which focusing on typical ethnic minority villages in Yunnan Province as demonstration sites, establishing in situ conservation of alpine plants genetic resources such as *Prinsepia utilis* Royle and *Adenosma buchneroides* Bonati and sustainable use and access and benefit sharing (ABS) community demonstration, exploring the ABS model of corporate participation in biodiversity conservation, genetic resources and related traditional knowledge. Promoting the mainstreaming of participatory biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in China. Strengthening gender awareness, enhancing women's capacity to participate and upgrading gender mainstreaming

During the project design phase, dedicated consultations with women to ensure women’s

perspectives have been fully conducted. Based on the analysis and gender situation mentioned above, gender issues have been incorporated into the Theory of Change, result framework, project outcome, output and activity level.

Outcome level:

Outcome 3: Enhancing biodiversity awareness and capacity building in society and enterprises

Output level:

Output 3.1: Carrying out capacity building on biodiversity for the enterprises, suppliers, and customer groups of DR PLANT.

Output 3.4: Compiling 1 practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women, and promoting it to improve their ability to participate in biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization. Conducting 3 training sessions in rural communities and related units at the project sites.

Activity level:

Activity 3.1.1: Submitting one capacity building implementation plan, organizing special research, and holding one capacity building activity on biodiversity protection in 2024.total training population of 500 (60% being women);

Activity 3.1.2: Holding one capacity building activity on biodiversity protection in 2025. total training population of 1000 (60% being women).

Activity3.1.3: Holding one capacity building activity on biodiversity protection in 2026. total training population of 500 (60% being women);

Activity3.4.1: Completing 1 practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women（Published in Chinese and English versions）,conducting 1 training sessions in rural communities and related units at the project sites;

Activity3.4.2: Conducting 2 training sessions in rural communities and related units at the project sites.

About $26,000 are allocated to gender-related activities.

A gender expert will be recruited, project assistance will be as a gender focal point.

XII. GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES (1/4 - 1 PAGE RECOMMENDED)

The ways in which the project will support women's participation and achieve direct benefits for women include the following:

Gender mainstreaming expertise will be recruited to guide the implementation of community-based activities of gender mainstreaming and compile gender mainstreaming act plan.

Equal consideration of women in the targeted awareness-raising actions incorporated into the project knowledge management strategy and action plan.

The PMO will designate project assistance as a gender focal point who will assist in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan.

Ensure and encourage equal opportunity recruitment of women for positions within the project management office, consultancies, and other service providers.

XIII. *GENDER MAINSTREAMING ACTION PLAN* (1/2 PAGES - 1 PAGE RECOMMENDED)

The following key actions are identified to maximize male and female residents' equal participation in and benefits from the project:

Involve women in the project consultation equally during the design and implementation phase. This can greatly facilitate equal opportunities for women to express themselves, to voice their needs, priorities, ideas, and opinions, which will lay a foundation for the project to develop and take culturally-appropriate and responsive measures to minimize or eliminate the threats and barriers, to adequately meet women's and men's needs, and for women to equally get benefits from the project.

Include more women in the project design and implementation, such as participation in training and community-level activities. This is a progressive step toward gender equality in access to resources, as well as increases women's capacity, technical and/or skills.

Engage more women in the project-related decision making. Women engagement, such as in the Pilot Community Management Committees, in development of the project related action plans, not only promotes gender equality in terms of representation, but can also be seen as a necessary condition for women's interests to be take into account. Including more women in decision-making in the development of the framework and guidelines will make the framework and guidelines more appropriate. Taking women's perspective in the decision-making will make contribution toward gender equality.

Equal inclusion of women/girls in youth and women events.

All these mentioned above are reflected in the budget and workplan

Applicable Output(s) and Activities from the Project Multi-year Workplan:

Output 3.1: Carrying out capacity building on biodiversity for the enterprises, suppliers, and customer groups of DR PLANT.

- Activity 3.1.1: Submitting one capacity building implementation plan, organizing special research, and holding one capacity building activity on biodiversity protection in 2024.total training population of 500 (60% being women);
- Activity 3.1.2: Holding one capacity building activity on biodiversity protection in 2025. total training population of 1000 (60% being women).
- Activity3.1.3: Holding one capacity building activity on biodiversity protection in 2026. total training population of 500 (60% being women)

Gender Responsive Action	Indicator	Objective	Baseline	Responsible party	Time	Budget
Action 1: Training enterprises, suppliers, and customer groups of DR PLANT	Holding three capacity building activity on biodiversity protection in 2024-2026.total training population of 2000 (60% being women)	Raise their awareness on biodiversity	0	**YAFG**	2024-2026	15,000
Output 3.4: Compiling 1 practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women, and promoting it to improve their ability to participate in biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization. Conducting 3 training sessions in rural communities and related units at the project sites; • Activity3.4.1: Completing 1 practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women（Published in Chinese and English versions）, conducting 1 training sessions in rural communities and related units at the project sites; • Activity3.4.2: Conducting 2 training sessions in rural communities and related units at the project sites;						
Action 1: Completing 1	1 practical handbook on	Raising women's awareness on	0	**YAFG**	2024	500

practical handbook on biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women（Published in Chinese and English versions）and women will be invited to join consultation	biodiversity conservation and utilization for local women （Published in Chinese and English versions）	biodiversity				
Action 2: Conducting 3 training sessions in rural communities and related units at the project sites	3 training sessions in rural communities and related units at the project sites	Raise women's awareness on biodiversity	0	**YAFG**	2024-2026	10,500

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UNDP China Project Quality Checklist

Segment I: Pre-LPAC checklist

Project ID: 01002322
Project Title: UNDP DR PLANT Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilization Project II
Project Developer/Programme Officer: Leng Fei

Decision ☒ All steps in checklist are completed; **Ready for LPAC review**
☐ Returned for revisions

Signature by SPRIMME Officer (on behalf of UNDP China Pro Doc Compliance Internal Review Team):

DocuSigned by:
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Date: 13-May-2024

General: Use of Template	
☒	The Project Document has followed the correct and most up-to-date template.
Gender Mainstreaming	
☒	The situation analysis, Theory of Change, and intervention strategies address a clearly defined gender issue or issues.
☒	At least 1 activity is designed to meet the different situations, roles, needs and challenges of women and men.
☒	Adequate resources are allocated for the proposed gender activities.
☒	The outcomes, output indicators, targets are gender responsive.
☒	Appropriate Gender Marker is assigned (GEN 2/ GEN 3).
Theory of Change *(Section I. Development Challenge and II. Strategy)*	
☒	The development challenge is established with clearly identified immediate, underlying, and root causes.
☒	The project's selected approach (through the solutions tree) is detailed and explained how it is expected to lead to change.
☒	The TOC is clearly illustrated by diagrams with clear and plausible logical flow investigating the causal linkage.
☒	Assumptions and risks are clearly stated at each level of the TOC.

Results-Based Management *(Section V. Results Framework)*	
☒	Project outputs and corresponding output indicators are properly identified and populated with data, using the RBM language.
☒	The indicators are specific, measurable, available, relevant, and time bound (SMART).
☒	The Results Framework has incorporated sufficient gender elements that are in line with the indicated gender marker.
Monitoring and Evaluation *(Section VI. Monitoring and Evaluation)*	
☒	The template of this section is properly followed.
☒	Plans of **evaluations** are clearly stated, including type (as per the evaluation threshold), timeline, and budget allocation.
☒	**Risks** identified will be closely monitored and updated at least once per year.
☒	**Progress reports** will be submitted at least once per year.
☒	Project quality assurance (**QA**) will be assessed every two years.
☒	**PB/PSC** will hold regular meetings at least once per year.
MYWP *(Section VII. Multi-Year Work Plan)*	
☒	Budget across different activities, years, etc. is calculated correctly.
☒	The MYWP is in line with the Section V "Result Framework".

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SESP and PSC TOR all in place, to be further strengthened after the LPAC.

Annexes *(Please ensure the correct template is used.)*	
☒	All mandatory annexes are well developed and in place: I. Project Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report; II. Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP); III. Risk Register; IV. Capacity Assessment for Implementation Partners or responsible parties (including PCAT, HACT Micro Assessment report, if NIM), if applicable; V. Project Board TOR
☒	Other annexes as requested by UNDP and/or the partners
Project cost calculation *(Section VII. Multi-Year Work Plan)*	
☒	Multi-Year Work Plan correctly captures all the financial arrangements
☒	Project has followed a correct GMS %.
☒	Project has reviewed with the Operations Team on applicable cost recovery dimensions and HR related matters and ensuring a sound project management and support to be undertaken by UNDP.

Other Sections *(Section III. Results and Partnerships, IV. Project Management, VIII. Governance and Management Agreements, IX. Legal Context, X. Risk Management)*	
☒	All standard and mandatory terms are followed.
☒	All the options in "Section IX. Legal Context", "X. Risk Management" are correctly chosen.
☒	On "Governance and Management Agreement," the project has a clear and sound project governance and management structure (incl. decision-making level, implementation level, etc.) which is properly illustrated by diagram(s).
Regional Pre-PAC for projects with budget ≥ $3 million	
☒	Submitted the drafted Project Document and required annexes to the Project Document Builder for regional review.
☒	All inputs from the pre-PAC have been well addressed (i.e. accepted; partially accepted, declined, etc.). Responses are populated on the Builder.

Regional PAC not applicable for this project with budget less than 3m.

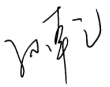
Segment II: Post-LPAC checklist

Project Document Revision and Finalization	
☒	The draft Project Document has been approved by the LPAC with no objection. LPAC date: May 16 2024
☒	The LPAC meeting has been well documented, i.e. the LPAC notes have been duly cleared, circulated and archived.
☒	All inputs from the LPAC have been well addressed (i.e. accepted; partially accepted, declined, etc.) SESP and PSC TOR have been revised.
☒	The recommendations from the LPAC have been populated in the design QA Summary/LPAC Comments section. The Design QA has been submitted and approved.

Decision

☒ All steps in checklist are completed; **Ready for final sign-off**

☐ Returned for revisions

Signature by SPRIMME Officer:  Qian Sun

Date: 21-May-2024

QA completed offline. To be done online once the pro doc is signed.