

GEF EO Terminal Evaluation Review Form

1. PROJECT DATA				
			Review date:	October 2006
GEF Project ID:	880		at endorsement (Million US\$)	at completion (Million US\$)
IA/EA Project ID:	2187	GEF financing:	1.724	not in TE
Project Name:	Targeted Research Related to Climate Change	IA/EA own:		
Country:	China	Government:		
		Other*:		not in TE
		Total Cofinancing	1.810	not in TE
Operational Program:	5, 6,7,11 (JE)	Total Project Cost:	3.534	not in TE
IA	UNDP	Dates		
Partners involved:		Work Program date		11/10/2000
		CEO Endorsement		03/15/2002
		Effectiveness/ Prodoc Signature (i.e. date project began)		06/10/2002 (JE) 06/10/2002 (ProDoc signature PIR05) 09/2004 (first disbursement PIR05)
		Closing Date	Proposed: 06/30/04 (PIR05)	Actual: mid 2005 (TE projected?)
Prepared by: Anna	Reviewed by: Aaron	Duration between effectiveness date and original closing: 2 years	Duration between effectiveness date and actual closing: 3 years	Difference between original and actual closing: 1 year
Author of TE: Pat Delaquil Wu Zongxin Rosa Perez		TE completion date: 03/05	TE submission date to GEF EO: 06/05/2006	Difference between TE completion and submission date: 1 year 3 months

* Other is referred to contributions mobilized for the project from other multilateral agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies, NGOs, the private sector and beneficiaries.

2. SUMMARY OF PROJECT RATINGS

GEF EO Ratings for project impacts (if applicable), outcomes, project monitoring and evaluation, and quality of the terminal evaluation: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU), not applicable (N/A) and unable to assess (U/A). GEF EO Ratings for the project sustainability: Highly likely (HL), likely (L), moderately likely (ML), moderately unlikely (MU), unlikely (U), highly unlikely (HU), not applicable (N/A), and unable to assess (U/A). Please refer to document "Ratings for the achievement of objectives, sustainability of outcomes and impacts, quality of terminal evaluation reports and project M&E systems" for further definitions of the ratings.

	Last PIR	IA Terminal Evaluation	Other IA evaluations if applicable (e.g. IEG)	GEF EO
2.1 Project outcomes	S	N/A	N/A	S
2.2 Project sustainability	N/A	N/A	N/A	ML
2.3 Monitoring and evaluation	N/A	N/A	N/A	U/A
2.4 Quality of the	N/A	N/A	N/A	MU

evaluation report				
-------------------	--	--	--	--

Should this terminal evaluation report be considered a good practice? Why? **No.** The TE is an evaluation of two projects; one is an Enabling Activity. Assessments of the M&E system and project cost are missing.

Is there a follow up issue mentioned in the TE such as corruption, reallocation of GEF funds, etc.? **No.**

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES, EXPECTED AND ACTUAL OUTCOMES

3.1 Project Objectives

- **What are the Global Environmental Objectives? Any changes during implementation?** **No.**

The objective of the project is to promote such cooperation and knowledge through targeted research that will strengthen China's capacity for preparing GHG inventories. Capacity developed will enable China to prepare high quality National Communications to the UNFCCC in the future and to have the information required to formulate climate change related policy. (Prodoc)

- **What are the Development Objectives? Any changes during implementation?** **No.**

- Strengthened Capacity for Estimating GHG Emissions of China's Road Transport Sector
- Strengthened Capacity for Estimating GHG Emissions and Sinks from Land Use Change and the Forestry Sector
- Strengthened Capacity to Estimate GHG Emissions from the Agricultural Sector

3.2 Outcomes and Impacts

- **What were the major project outcomes and impacts as described in the TE?**

The TE evaluates two UNDP/GEF projects that provided support to the Government of China to prepare its Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC:

- Enabling China to Prepare Its Initial National Communication (INC)
- Targeted Research Related to Climate Change (TR)

In some sections the TE identifies the projects separately, but in general, it covers the outcomes and impacts of the projects as a whole.

According to the TE these projects have made a significant contribution to capacity building for establishing the methodology and database framework for developing a national GHG inventory. Expert working teams have been established in each sector of the inventory with experience, expertise and international contacts and exposure, and several China-specific methodologies were developed that have broad applicability to other developing countries. Finally, three Chinese experts have been selected as lead authors for portions of the 2000 IPCC guidelines, and five Chinese experts have been selected as lead authors for portions for the 2006 IPCC guidelines.

In addition, measurement and monitoring systems have been established or expanded at research centers for several of the lead institutes, and this capacity to perform measurements of emission factors and other related parameters provides a solid basis for continued measurement and monitoring work. Finally, databases have been developed in all sectors that provide a starting point for performing future inventory calculations and for regularizing the inventory development process.

The TR Project made important contributions to the development of the national inventory in the INC, especially in the agriculture sector. However, this project's primary role was strengthening capacity in support of future national GHG inventory work.

4. GEF EVALUATION OFFICE ASSESSMENT

4.1 Outcomes

A Relevance

Rating: **S**

- **In retrospect, were the project's outcomes consistent with the focal areas/operational program strategies? Explain.**

Outcomes are consistent with the climate change focal area strategy and are closely related to

<p>the UNFCCC. National GHG inventories are an important component of the National Communications required of all Parties to the Convention. Targeted research will enable China to prepare higher quality GHG inventories in the future, thus contributing to the Climate Convention goals.</p> <p>The project is classified as OP5 In PMIS and as all climate change OPs (5, 6, 7, 11) in the Joint Evaluation (JE) database, but no OP is indicated in the TE, Prodoc, or PIR. Objectives and outcomes are not consistent with any particular OP's strategies.</p>	
B Effectiveness	Rating: S
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the project outcomes as described in the TE commensurable with the expected outcomes (as described in the project document) and the problems the project was intended to address (i.e. original or modified project objectives)? 	
<p>According to the TE an Initial National Communication should include: a national inventory of GHG emissions and sinks, a general description of steps taken or envisaged to implement the UNFCCC, and any other information the party deems relevant to convey.</p> <p>Climate change studies implemented prior to these projects developed estimates for China's emissions of GHGs, but the results had major deficiencies in each of the key sectors due to lack of accurate data. In addition, significant policy-related issues needed to be addressed in order to prepare the general description of steps for the Initial National Communication.</p> <p>The projects have made a significant contribution to capacity building for establishing the methodology and database framework for developing national GHG inventories in China. Expert working teams have been established in each inventory sector with experience, expertise and international contacts and exposure, and several China-specific methodologies and models were developed that have broad applicability to other developing countries.</p> <p>The two projects established or expanded measurement and monitoring systems at research centers for several of the lead institutes, and this capacity to measure emission factors and other related parameters provides a solid basis for continued measurement and monitoring work. Databases have been developed in all sectors that provide a starting point for performing future inventory calculations and for regularizing the inventory development process.</p>	
C Efficiency (cost-effectiveness)	Rating: U/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include an assessment of outcomes and impacts in relation to inputs, costs, and implementation times based on the following questions: Was the project cost – effective? How does the cost-time Vs. outcomes compare to other similar projects? Was the project implementation delayed due to any bureaucratic, administrative or political problems and did that affect cost-effectiveness? 	
<p>The TE does not provide project costs, starting and closing dates, or discussion of implementation delays.</p>	
D Impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the project achieved impacts or is it likely that outcomes will lead to the expected impacts? <p>According to the TE the INC addresses more than the national inventory of GHG emissions. It also identifies current observed impacts of climate change, and it enumerates the policies and measures that the Government of China has implemented to date that have an impact on climate change. As a result of the process of developing the INC, many ministries within the government reviewed programs, policies and goals for economic development, sustainable development, energy conservation and efficiency, renewable energy, afforestation and reforestation, urban sanitation and municipal waste, and comprehensive utilization.</p>	
<p>4.2 Likelihood of sustainability. Using the following sustainability criteria, include an assessment of risks to sustainability of project outcomes and impacts based on the information presented in the TE.</p>	
A Financial resources	Rating: ML

According to the TE funding support should be provided to facilitate continued international collaboration on the part of the Chinese experts that have been chosen for lead positions in the development of new IPCC guidelines. Funds and technical support from the international community are very necessary to provide the equipment and improve the capability of performing scientific measurements to determine emission factors and other related parameters, such as device-related biomass combustion characteristics, soil types and fertilizer use in rice paddies, animal feed characteristics, forest biomass quantities, soil carbon contents, etc.	
B Socio political	Rating: L
According to the TE the Ministry of Finance noted that the review process for the INC helped to enhance the understanding of government policy makers and support improved cooperation between various governments ministries involved in various aspects of climate change.	
C Institutional framework and governance	Rating: ML
According to the TE the development of a national GHG inventory is a complicated and continuous activity requiring special scientific knowledge in a wide variety of fields. Through these projects, a significant number of experts and institutions have become knowledgeable regarding the process of preparing a national communication and a national GHG inventory. In addition, they have become acquainted with leading international experts in their fields, and several of them have been given lead author positions in the development of future IPCC guidelines. Sustaining this individual and institutional expertise will not happen by itself, and the specific actions are needed to support the maintenance and further development of the expertise and capabilities developed by these projects.	
D Environmental	Rating: U/A
The TE does not report any environmental outcomes of this project due to its research nature and therefore, there no associated risks of sustainability.	

Provide only ratings for the sustainability of outcomes based on the information in the TE:

A Financial resources	Rating: ML
B Socio political	Rating: L
C Institutional framework and governance	Rating: L
D Environmental	Rating: U/A

4.3 Catalytic role

<p>1. Production of a public good - Specific awareness on climate change in China is weak. Based on the survey work performed, the INC project concluded that there is a general concern, but it is not built on a clear understanding of the causes and consequences of climate change. Training materials on climate change were prepared and a training workshop held in Beijing. A comprehensive book on global climate change was written and published, and the official China Climate Change website was built. While these are important tools, the projects were only able to scratch the surface of the problem of raising national awareness of climate change specifically and the environment generally.</p>
<p>2. Demonstration - The projects used the IPCC Guidelines and Good Practices. In most cases, the project teams modified the methodologies and data handling techniques to better represent the actual situation in China. In a few cases they made significant improvements to the recommended IPCC approaches. The improved methodologies could be used in other countries.</p> <p>The TR Project demonstrated the value of using remote sensing data to recognize forest and land use types and their changes. The remote sensing methodology could be combined with the National Land Use Pattern Monitoring System to develop a feasible and reasonable tool for routine work of accounting changes in forests and land use.</p>
<p>3. Replication - The TE recommends that UNDP should promote the results of these projects with other developing countries and encourage effective transfer of the methodologies and modeling approaches for use in the preparation of their National Communications.</p>
<p>4. Scaling up - An outline of China National Strategy on Climate Change has been drafted and its full development is under discussion. It is not clear at this time to what degree the project</p>

results will have on the development of a national climate change strategy for China. However, the results are highly relevant to that process. The national emissions inventory provides an official baseline for measuring changes in emissions as a result of possible policies. The climate change related policies and measures are the building blocks for the development of an integrated climate change strategy for China, and the needs for improved education, training and public awareness are highly relevant to the effectiveness of any climate change strategy that is developed. Furthermore, the requirements for research and systematic observation are essential to determining local and regional climate change impacts and to the assessment of vulnerability and adaptation strategies. Therefore, the results of this project are likely to have a significant impact on the formulation of a national climate change strategy.

4.4 Assessment of the project's monitoring and evaluation system based on the information in the TE

<p>A. In retrospect, was the M&E plan at entry practicable and sufficient? (Sufficient and practical indicators were identified, timely baseline, targets were created, effective use of data collection, analysis systems including studies and reports, and practical organization and logistics in terms of what, who, when for the M&E activities)</p>	<p>Rating: U/A</p>
<p>No information about the M&E plan is provided in the TE.</p>	
<p>B. Did the project M&E system operate throughout the project? How was M&E information used during the project? Did it allow for tracking of progress towards projects objectives? Did the project provide proper training for parties responsible for M&E activities to ensure data will continue to be collected and used after project closure?</p>	<p>Rating: U/A</p>
<p>No information about the M&E system is provided in the TE.</p>	
<p>C. Was M&E sufficiently budgeted and was it properly funded during implementation?</p>	<p>Rating: U/A</p>
<p>No information about the M&E budget is provided in the TE.</p>	
<p>Can the project M&E system be considered a good practice? No, because no information about the M&E plan is provided in the TE.</p>	

4.5 Lessons

Project lessons as described in the TE

<p>What lessons mentioned in the TE that can be considered a good practice or approaches to avoid and could have application for other GEF projects?</p>
<p>According to the TE there are three key lessons from these projects. One is not a lesson and one is generic. The remaining lesson is:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Many of the IPCC methodologies were based on the situation and data of industrialized countries, and modification to a developing country situation were needed.</p>

4.6 Quality of the evaluation report Provide a number rating 1-6 to each criteria based on: Highly Satisfactory = 6, Satisfactory = 5, Moderately Satisfactory = 4, Moderately Unsatisfactory = 3, Unsatisfactory = 2, and Highly Unsatisfactory = 1. Please refer to the "Criteria for the assessment of the quality of terminal evaluation reports" in the document "Ratings for the achievement of objectives, sustainability of outcomes and impacts, quality of terminal evaluation reports and project M&E systems" for further definitions of the ratings.

<p>4.6.1 Comments on the summary of project ratings and terminal evaluation findings</p>
<p>In some cases the GEF Evaluation Office may have independent information collected for example, through a field visit or independent evaluators working for the Office. If additional relevant independent information has been collected that affect the ratings of this project, included in this section. This can include information that may affect the assessment and ratings of sustainability, outcomes, project M&E systems, etc.</p>

None.

4.6.2 Quality of terminal evaluation report	Ratings
A. Does the report contain an assessment of relevant outcomes and impacts of the project and the achievement of the objectives? <i>Yes. The assessment is very detailed and technical.</i>	HS
B. Is the report internally consistent, is the evidence complete/convincing and are the IA ratings substantiated? <i>There are no IA ratings.</i>	S
C. Does the report properly assess project sustainability and /or a project exit strategy? <i>Sustainability is not rated, but actions are recommended to maintain the capacity developed under the projects.</i>	S
D. Are the lessons learned supported by the evidence presented and are they comprehensive? <i>The TE presents three lessons, but only one can be considered to have application to other GEF projects.</i>	MS
E. Does the report include the actual project costs (total and per activity) and actual co-financing used? <i>No.</i>	HU
F. Does the report present an assessment of project M&E systems? <i>No.</i>	HU

4.7 Is a technical assessment of the project impacts described in the TE recommended? Please place an "X" in the appropriate box and explain below.

Yes:

No: **X**

Explain: *Due to the research nature of this project no direct environmental impacts are expected, and therefore, no technical assessment of environmental impacts is recommended.*

4.8 Sources of information for the preparation of the TE review in addition to the TE (if any)

Project document, PIR05.