

Country Name	The Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection Project Phase 3
China	

I Project Outline

Project Cost	943 million yen	
Project Period	April 1 2002 – March 31 2006	
Implementing Agency	The Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)	
Cooperation Agency in Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, National Institute for Environmental Studies, Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan	
Related Projects (if any)	<p>Grant Aid Project: Construction of Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protect (1990-1995)</p> <p>Technical Cooperation Project: The Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection Project Phase I (1992-1995) The Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection Project Phase II (1996-2001) The Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection Project Phase II Follow-up (2001-2002)</p> <p>Development Studies: Study on the Master Plan for Air Pollution Control in Guiyang Municipality</p>	
Background	<p>With the drastic economic growth in China, the environmental contaminations, such as the air pollution, water contamination, noise pollution and waste contamination had been progressed creating a great concern for the Chinese Government. Under the 10th Five-Year Development Policy (2001-2005), the Government of China (GOC) had set the environmental protection, such as the improvement of air quality, proper disposal of waste, environmental conservation through rising of environmental awareness, as one of the priority issues. In order to achieve the objective, the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) has developed the strategic action plan namely "the 10th Five-Year Development Action Plan" to cope with the difficult situations.</p> <p>With the support of Japanese Government, the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection was constructed and the JICA's technical cooperation projects for the Center had been implemented in two phases to strengthen the technical capacities of environmental management. Consequently, the basic institutional capacity and policy framework of environmental protection have been established in China. However, there is a pressing need to further strengthen these capacities, since they have now been facing the emerging issues, such as the dioxin pollution, undermining environmental endocrine disrupters and large scale of serious environmental damages by acid rain, and yellow dust and sand storms. Therefore, GOC requested the Japanese government to implement the project phase 3.</p>	
Inputs	Japanese side	Chinese side
	<p>Japanese side</p> <p>Experts: 12 Long-term experts for 8 areas 81 Short-term experts for 4 area</p> <p>CP Trainings: 46 CPs</p> <p>Equipment Provision: 69 million yen</p> <p>Local cost: 126 million yen</p>	<p>Chinese side</p> <p>1. Allocation of CPs (Center Staff): 319</p> <p>2. Provision of land and facilities</p> <p>3. Local costs: Management cost, OM cost for facilities and utilities, Personnel costs, and Research Costs.</p>
Project Objectives	<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>Objectives of environmental protection declared in the 10th 5- year National Development Plan are achieved through the activities implemented by the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection (the Center).</p>	
	<p>Project Purpose</p> <p>Institutional capacity of the Center, as the leading organization of environmental protection in China is improved, contributing to resolve the emerging environmental problems in the various regions of China.</p>	
	<p>Outputs</p> <p>I. Cooperation toward the priority issues on the environmental protection in China</p> <p>1) Cooperation on Environmental Policy and Institutional Framework</p> <p>Output 1: A recycling-oriented economic system is promoted in the Chinese society.</p> <p>Output 2: Institutional framework for supervisor of environmental protection in the business industries (Supervisor of Environmental Protection in Private Enterprises) is established.</p> <p>Output 3: Fundamental law on the environmental protection is formulated.</p> <p>Output 4: Detailed regulations and administrative instructions on environmental impact assessment are developed by SEPA with the collaboration of the Centers and other related organizations in the field of environment protection.</p> <p>Output 5: Information service on wetland is systematically provided. (This will eventually promote</p>	

the formulation of ecological environmental protection in the mid-western region.

Output 6: Environmental Model City Initiatives is promoted.

2) Cooperation on technology transfer

Output 1: Technology transfer of dioxin decomposition is enhanced.

Output 2: Technology transfer of POPs decomposition is enhanced.

Output 3: The analytical research on the sources of atmospheric particulate in the urban areas including Dust and Sand Storm (DSS) is progressed.

Output 4: Research and development of recycling of solid waste is enhanced.

II. General Cooperation

Output 1: Follow-up activities toward the priority issues of Phase III (such as the strengthening of the institutional capacity to monitor the effects of acid rain and the promotion of the collaboration with the East Asian network to monitor the effects of acid rain.)

II Result of the Evaluation

Summary of the Evaluation

In China, the basic institutional capacity and policy framework of environmental protection have been established with the support of Japanese technical cooperation. However, there is a pressing need to further strengthen these capacities, since they have now been facing the emerging issues, such as the dioxin pollution, undermining environmental endocrine disrupters and large scale of serious environmental damages by acid rain, and yellow dust and sand storms.

This project has achieved its purpose "Institutional capacity of the Center, as the leading organization of environmental protection in China is improved contributing to resolve the emerging environmental problems in the various regions of China." The project has greatly contributed as the leading organization through the research analysis on the recycling-oriented economic system as well as the system to monitor the environment by the Supervisor of Environmental Protection in Private Enterprises. Furthermore, it has contributed to develop the manuals on the technical transfer of the analysis of dioxin and POPs. As for the overall goal, the contribution of the project has been proven by the enactment of promoting recycling-oriented economic system and the improvement of air and water quality. As for sustainability, the center has continuously address issues from its own stand point and has been responding flexibly to the diversified and complicated issue in environmental area.

The project has no problem in structural, technical and financial aspects and current status of the implementing agency. Therefore, sustainability of this project is high. For relevance, the project has been highly relevant with the development policy of the Government of China, development needs, as well as Japan's ODA policy. For efficiency, both project cost and project period were mostly as planned.

In the light of above, this project is evaluated to be highly satisfactory.

1 Relevance

The project is highly relevant with the development policy of GOC, "e.g. Environmental protection, such as the prevention of industrial contamination, protection of urban environment, ecosystem, rural environment, marine environment, environmental management of atomic energy and radiation", development needs, "ex. to tackle with the emerging issues on the environment, as well as Japan's ODA policy, "e.g. to assist the water resources management and forest conservation to protect the ecosystem on a global scale", at the time of both ex-ante and ex-post evaluation. Therefore, its relevance is high.

2 Effectiveness · Impact

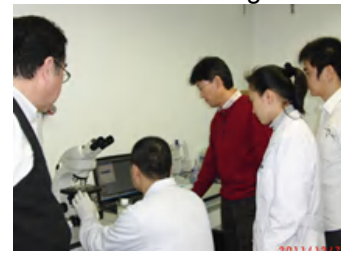
This project has achieved its purpose "Institutional capacity of the Center, as the leading organization of environmental protection in China is improved contributing to resolve the emerging environmental problems in the various regions of China." The project has greatly contributed to promoting the public participation to the legislative process of environmental impact assessment, establishment of the policy framework of recycling-oriented economic system, development of measures on the regional environmental protection mechanism, and utilization of the fruits of the project in designating the model areas in each administrative levels and natural reserves. As for the overall goal, the contribution of the project has been proven by the enactment of promoting recycling-oriented economic system and its inclusion in the 11th Five-Year Development Plan as a priority issue. Therefore, its effectiveness/impact is high. Furthermore, it has been observed the air quality as well as water quality have been improved and the community's awareness on the environment protection has been increased. It is presumed that this project has also contributed in these aspects. While, in order to effectively cope with the growing diversity and complexity of the environmental contamination, there is still a pressing needs to further improve the capacity of the environmental management.



Review Session on Environmental Supervision the private companies (at the Center)



Seminar on the environmental education, methods of interpretation (Yinchuan)



Technical assistance on the analysis of dioxin (at the Center)

3 Efficiency

Inputs were appropriate for producing outputs of the project, and the project period was almost as planned (ratio against plan: 100%). Therefore, efficiency of the project is high.

4 Sustainability

With some structural change, the center has been responsible to manage the most of the environment –related subjects such as the environmental monitoring, environmental impact assessment, environmental education and policy research under the Department of Environmental Protection. With approximately 600 staff working, the Center is the national level scientific research institute under the direct control of the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) and serves as a window for the international cooperation. It also plays an important role, namely “platform of the Japan-China collaboration on environment, platform of international collaboration on environment and platform for the liberation of society and training” and its expected role is enlarging as environmental cooperation of private sector between Japan and China is growing.

As a technical aspect, the research and training has been properly continued and specific technologies such as the dioxin analysis has properly upgraded. For the financial aspect, the management cost is regularly allocated by the government. Additional budget allocation will be done for the substantial projects and trainings. The project has been responding flexibly to the needs such that it established the Sino-Asian environmental cooperation center to hold the China-Asian Environmental Forum to share the lessons and experiences of China with other Asian countries.

The project has no problem in structural, technical and financial aspects and current status of the implementing agency. Therefore, sustainability of this project is high.

III Recommendations & Lessons Learned

Recommendations for Counterpart Agency:

It has been observed the air quality as well as water quality have been improved and the community’s awareness on the environment protection has been increased. While, in order to effectively cope with the growing diversity and complexity of the environmental contamination, there is still a pressing needs to further improve the capacity of the environmental management. It is recommended that the Center should continue its endeavor not only to play the leading role, but also to firmly establish the cooperation network with governmental organizations as well as the Japanese private enterprises and research institutes.