

The China Climate Change Partnership Framework

Semester: 2-10

Country: China
Thematic Window: Environment and Climatic Change
MDGF Atlas Project:
Program title: The China Climate Change Partnership Framework

Report Number:
Reporting Period: 2-10
Programme Duration:
Official Starting Date:

Participating UN Organizations:

- FAO
- ILO
- UNAPCAEM
- UNDP
- UNEP
- UNESCO
- UNICEF
- UNIDO
- WHO

Implementing Partners:

- China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development
- China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE)
- China International Institute of Multinational Corporations
- China Society for Promotion of the Guangcai Programme
- Department of Climate Change
- Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
- Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)
- Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM)
- Ministry of Environmental Protection (CCICED/MEP)
- Ministry of Health (MOH)
- Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS)
- Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR)
- National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC)
- National Energy Administration (NEA)
- United Front Work Department (GSPGP/UFWD)

Budget Summary

	FAO	1592160.0
	ILO	214000.0
	UNAPCAEM	214000.0
	UNDP	3528695.0
Total Approved Budget	UNEP	1278650.0
	UNESCO	999915.0
	UNICEF	995100.0
	UNIDO	1748000.0
	WHO	1492650.0
<hr/>		
	FAO	1579753.0
	ILO	214000.0
	UNAPCAEM	214000.0
	UNDP	3528695.0
Total Amount of Transferred To Date	UNEP	1268686.0
	UNESCO	992123.0
	UNICEF	987346.0
	UNIDO	1734379.0
	WHO	1481018.0
<hr/>		
	FAO	1265492.0
	ILO	214000.0
	UNAPCAEM	214000.0
	UNDP	3091659.0
Total Budget Committed To Date	UNEP	1268686.0
	UNESCO	992109.0
	UNICEF	987331.0
	UNIDO	1464983.0
	WHO	1414252.0
<hr/>		
	FAO	1194345.0
	ILO	214000.0
	UNAPCAEM	187549.0
	UNDP	2724711.0
Total Budget Disbursed To Date	UNEP	1140545.0
	UNESCO	964289.0
	UNICEF	337585.0
	UNIDO	960926.0
	WHO	1296552.0

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of US\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel					
Cost Share					
Counterpart					

DEFINITIONS

- 1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through UN agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.
- 2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.
- 3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot village water treatment plant. The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	81213		20120				71	154
Reached Number	81213		20120				71	154
Targeted - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% difference	100.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0

Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	1024345		982705				72	114
Reached Number	1024345		982705				72	114
Targeted - Reached	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% difference	100.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

Over the course of the programme, the capacity of the Government has been built at both national and local levels to adapt to climate change impacts on environmental health, groundwater, glacial melting, sea level rising and impacts through a series of trainings in provinces across China including, Chengdu, Hebei, Guangdong, Guangxi, Ningxia, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Shandong, Yunnan etc.. Farmers in the Yellow River Basin acquired knowledge about CPESAP and practical skills including how to use water efficiently, reduce soil loss, and protect biodiversity. Public health officials, making use of the tools they acquired in trainings, developed case studies and targeted action plans to tackle the health impact of droughts on rural communities, climate change impact on vector borne diseases etc., which are now being implemented their respective provinces. An assessment of environmental health monitoring systems completed Q4 2010 has helped identify barriers to more effective monitoring and will form the basis of policy recommendations which will be disseminated by the end of the programme Output 3.2). Awareness was raised of all joint programme results at international level through two side events held at UNFCCC talks in Tianjin, October 2011. Results have also been published in academic journals and shared at the local level through various meetings, small scale forums, and workshops. Many programme deliverables can now be freely accessed online by the public.

Progress in outputs

Research findings and policy recommendations on issues including GHG monitoring, LULUCF, CCS technology and financing mechanisms, REDD, and off-grid rural renewable power plants were shared with Government officials in Q3-4 2010 (Outputs 1.1 and 2.2). All capacity building activities have been completed and pilot enterprises are either preparing or have already completed their own CSR reports in preparation for submission to the UN Global Compact (Output 1.2). The construction of the second coal gangue HRPG pilot has begun and replication seems possible as other HRPG feasibility studies near completion. The joint UNIDO/WHO/ILO Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) assessment also conducted under Output 2.1 is ongoing should be completed by Q1 2011. Under Output 3.3, trainees' knowledge and their practical groundwater monitoring skills have continued to improve with field technical support. Pilot areas in a recent field mission were provided further assistance to interpret and analyze data. Findings on adaptation to the effects of climate change on the Yellow River Basin have been endorsed by local and international hydrologists, local community leaders, and prefecture and local level water resource managers. The final report will be available by the end of Q1 2011. With the exception of the GCCC, the programme is on course to deliver all substantive results by May 2011. In preparation for this, discussions are underway with NDRC to ensure that joint programme results will reach a broad audience in the final CCPF Forum and disseminated jointly through an occasional paper.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

- All activities are implemented through Government: China has actively replicated pilots that have proven to be successful - The programme places a strong emphasis on capacity building: beneficiaries include national and local government, government officials from SIDS and other developing countries, health professionals, farmers and farmers associations, university students, academia, etc. - Policy-level interventions are made wherever possible: activities under Output 1.1 contribute to China's strategies and positioning post-Kyoto and to China's draft energy law, while Local Environment and Health Action Plans are developed under Output 3.2 based on NEHAP and work under Output 3.3 has resulted in revisions to technical groundwater monitoring standards. Policy recommendations will also be developed for coal gangue brick sector, Yellow River Basin and climate change adaptation. Additionally, it should be noted that many of CCPF interventions are part of UN agencies' country programmes and as opposed to stand alone or "one-off" activities, are linked to agencies' core work and mandate thus ensuring sustainability of results.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Administrative / Financial

Management: 1. Activity and output management. 2. Governance/Decision Making 4.Accountability

What are the causes of these difficulties?

Other. Please specify

Administrative/Financial: The differing administrative procedures of UN Agencies occasionally impede joint implementation. Partners usually need to sign a contract with each Agency, each with different budgeting and reporting requirements. In addition, different budgeting systems and requirements of UN Agencies and the MDG Achievement Fund overburden UN staff in budget reporting exercises.

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Establishing the Global Climate Change Centre has proved extremely difficult. Procedures have been found to be more complex than originally anticipated and the creation of a national climate change centre by the China Meteorology Administration has also adversely affected the process of establishing a global centre. The global economic slowdown has had a negative effect on the Chinese construction materials sector which delayed the identification and construction of the second coal gangue brick HRPG pilot under Output 1.2. Training of farmers under Output 3.4 has proved challenging due to low literacy levels which has made tracking of yields difficult, the investment needed in equipment and local infrastructure to implement recommended agricultural practices.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

As above.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

The CCPF PMO actively supports and assists both participating UN agencies and Government counterparts with reporting and budgetary issues. Additionally, UNTGCCCE meetings are used to update UN agencies on latest reporting requirements, etc. No solution has yet been found to ensure the establishing of the Global Climate Change Centre prior to the end of the programme. A second pilot has already been found and construction should be much more rapid as only a retrofit is required. Better communication and more assistance provided to farmers has results in better monitoring of yields and have other measured parameters. The issue of the investment in equipment and infrastructure will be tackled through dialogue with Government counterparts.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

What types of coordination mechanisms

In addition to coordination mechanisms detailed in the programme document i.e PMC meetings etc., CCPF makes use of existing coordination mechanisms within UN system in China, including UN Theme Group on Climate Change and Environment's core and expanded groups to share information across different CCPF Outputs and promote advocacy of the programme as a whole. Coordination takes place also through output-level meetings involving just those Agencies working on substantively similar issues. For example, coordination meetings have been held between: (1) UNIDO and UNDP to develop materials, deliver trainings and raise awareness on UN Compact (Output 1.2). (2) FAO and UNESCO which have led to an agreement on data sharing and the pooling of expertise and are exploring the role of GIS application in development of sustainable agriculture. UNESCO and UNICEF are also looking for synergies in the piloting groundwater pollution models in some pilot sites selected in the Yellow River Basin. (3) UNIDO WHO, ILO and MOH on the development of an OSH assessment for the coal gangue brick sector (Output 2.1). The results of this work will be presented at three joint UNIDO/WHO/ILO regional workshops (the three main coal producing regions in China).

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	9	Quarterly M&E and annual reports, newsletters etc. Meeting agendas and minutes	Compiling of quarterly and annual reports
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	10	Joint reports	Submission of reports to PMO
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	7	Mission reports	Compiling of quarterly and annual reports

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: budget
Management: procurement
Management: service provision

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

The Chair of UN Theme Group on Climate Change and Environment in China (UNTGCCCE), Mr. Edward Clarence-Smith on behalf of RC and Director of International Cooperation, Climate Change Department, NDRC, Ms. Huang Wenhong jointly co-chair the PMC.

Number of meetings with PMC chair

4

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Policy/decision making

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

National Government

Current situation

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

In line with suggestions provided in the mid-term evaluation report, the programme is committed to sharing its final results jointly at CCPF Forum with Government, academia, other potential donors and the broader international community. In addition, an occasional paper will be drafted compiling results and will be accessible online.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments
Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice
New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals
Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues
Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations 15
Social networks/coalitions 1
Local citizen groups 1
Private sector 30
Academic institutions 34
Media groups and journalist 9
Other

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions
Household surveys
Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers
Open forum meetings
Capacity building/trainings
Others

Millenium Development Goals

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
1	1	1	1.0

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
1	1	1	1.0

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

1 Environmental and Climate Change policy development and mainstreaming

1.1 Number of sectors or mainstreaming laws, policies or plans supported by the joint programme

1.1.1 On Environmental Management

Policies

National 2
Local 1

Laws

National
Local

Plans

National
Local 4

1.1.2 On Climate Change

Policies

National 7
Local 3

Laws

National 2
Local 32

Plan

National 1
Local 4

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is (or will be) implemented

Climate change policy: formulation of seven post-Kyoto strategies, the establishing of Beijing International Climate Change Centre (BICCC) (Output 1.1) various vulnerability assessments on climate change effects on Yellow River Basin, groundwater (Output 3.2) and agriculture (Output 3.4), the impacts of glacial melting in Himalayas, sea level rising in the coastal areas of Zhejiang and Guangdong provinces (Output 3.1) could have an impact on future climate change policy and climate change vulnerability planning. National Environmental Health Action Plan (2007-2015): (Output 3.2) The National Environmental Health Action Plan (NEHAP) was endorsed by 18 Ministries and CCPF supports its implementation. Action plans are being developed in four provinces, Guangdong, Gansu, Jiangsu and Chongqing. National Energy-saving and emissions reduction plan under the 11th five year plan, under which each local region should formulate their own energy-saving and emissions reduction plan Basic Energy Law/ energy sector: (Output 1.1) support has been given under CCPF to formulate Basic Energy Law and series of Energy Strategies, in addition, (Outputs 2.1-2.2) pilots of clean coal technology, biomass pellets, and heat recovery power generation (HRPG) for brick sector, investigative work into off-grid rural renewable power generation could have an wide reaching effects on China's energy sector. Technical standards for groundwater monitoring (SL183-2005): (Output 3.3) the technical standards have been revised to integrate water quantity and water quality which were previously less fully addressed. Regulations have been recommended to Ministry of Water Resources for adoption in the whole country. Private sector: (Output 1.2) the UN-Business Compact on Climate Change through a series of pilots and training materials created engage multinational and local companies to increase awareness on climate change issues in China while promoting the adoption of green investment and financing mechanisms to address climate change. Rural development: (Output 1.1) the CCPF High-Level Climate Change Task Force has produced policy recommendations on China's rural development, energy, environment and climate change adaptation which were presented at the CCICED Annual General Meeting 2009. Green employment promotion/low carbon economy: (Output 3.1) CCPF activities help build knowledge base on climate change impacts on employment and need for coherent policy responses in the fields of employment, skills development and social security to ensure just transition to low carbon economy. Such research activities inform future policies on green employment promotion and green skills development. China does not currently have specific policies on these issues, but MOHRSS has included green jobs promotion on its agenda.

1.3 Sector in which the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) is/are focused

Nature conservation
Water management
Sanitation
Sustainable management of natural resources
Climate change: adaptation
Climate change: mitigation

Comments

1.4 Number of citizens and/or institutions that the law(s), policy(ies) or plan(s) directly affects

All the public management and legal/institutional arrangements serve to the whole nation. Therefore all the efforts within the Joint Programme on laws, strategies, policies and plans will directly affect the whole population of the Country

Citizens

Total All (Energy Law)
Urban All (Energy Law)
Rural All (Energy Law)

National Public Institutions

Total 21
Urban
Rural

Local Public Institutions

Total 114
Urban
Rural

Private Sector Institutions

Total 10000
Urban 20
Rural 10000

1.5 Government budget allocated to environmental issues before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

1.6 % variation in government budget allocated to environmental policies or programmes

National Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by the joint programme

Local Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

1.7 Government budget allocated to Climate Change before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National budget

Total Local Budget(s)

Comments

1.8 % variation in government budget allocated to Climate Change from the beginning of the Joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall
% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Comments

2 Institutional capacities for environmental management developed and civil society participation increased

2.1 Number of km2 of land newly managed by a natural resource plan supported by the Joint Programme

Total of the area managed in Km2

By habitat (Km2)

Tropical forest
Temperature forest
Savannah
Shrub land
Grassland
Wetlands
Rocky areas
Desert
Sea/oceans
Artificial terrestrial

2.2 Number of institutions, civil servants and citizens trained by the JP to take informed decisions on environmental issues (excluding climate change)

Public institutions

Total

Private Sector Institutions

Total 125

NGO/CBO

Total 10

Civil Servants

Total 390

Women

Men

Citizens

Total 380

Women

Men

2.3 Number of citizens supported by the JP that have organised themselves to effectively participate in natural resource management initiatives

Total

Women

Men

Ethnic groups

2.4 Number of successful environmental service payment mechanisms that have been promoted by the JP

Total

No. of beneficiaries

Sectors of application

Financing source

2.5 Has the JP had an impact on the development of national and local policies or regulations that recognize schemes of Payment for Ecosystem Services as an environmental management tool, How?

3 Climate change adaptation and mitigation and development of institutional capacities

3.1 Number of Km2 and type of habitat covered by mechanisms and/or actions to adapt to climate change (implemented with the support of the joint programme

The geographical unit that can be used for this question is "River Basin" in the context of MDGF 1680 Joint Programme, and the surface area of Seyhan River Basin is 20,600 km2

Tropical Forest

Temperature Forest

Savannah

Shrub land

Grassland

Wetlands 2700

Rocky Areas

Desert X

Artificial terrestrial (pastoral land, arable land, etc.) X

3.2 Adaptation measures supported by JP that are addressing the following climate change issues

Land degradation

Soil fertility decrease

Atmospheric pollution

Droughm Storms/flooding

Alteration of rain patterns

Sea levels rise

Acidification

3.3 Based on available data, what kind of improvements on the population's wellbeing have been achieved through JP supported adaptation measures?

Health

Vulnerability

Improved livelihoods

3.4 Number of individuals and institutions with improved capacities to adapt to climate change or mitigate it

Adaptation

Mitigation

Public institutions

Total 159

Private Sector Institutions

Total 112

Civil Servants

Total 779

Women 90

Men 270

Citizens

Total 1500

Women 325

Men 975

3.5 Interventions funded by the JP to improve capacities of individuals and institutions to adapt to Climate Change or mitigate it

Adaptation

Mitigation

Capacity building

Equipment

Knowledge transfer

3.6 Number of clean development mechanism projects registered to mitigate climate change

CO2 emissions captured through conservation

CO2 emission reduction through the use of renewable energies

CO2 emission reduction through the use of clean technologies