

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

### The China Climate Change Partnership Framework

#### Semester: 1-11

Country	China
Thematic Window	Environment and Climatic Change
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	The China Climate Change Partnership Framework
Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* ESCAP</li><li>* FAO</li><li>* ILO</li><li>* UNDP</li><li>* UNEP</li><li>* UNESCO</li><li>* UNICEF</li><li>* UNIDO</li><li>* WHO</li></ul>

#### 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 (CSPGP/UFWD)

#### Budget Summary

##### Total Approved Budget

	FAO	\$1,579,753.00
ILO	\$214,000.00	
UNDP	\$3,414,619.00	
UNEP	\$1,268,686.00	
UNESCO	\$992,123.00	
UNICEF	\$987,346.00	
UNIDO	\$1,848,455.00	
WHO	\$1,481,018.00	
ESCAP	\$214,000.00	
Total	\$12,000,000.00	

##### Total Amount of Transferred To Date

	FAO	\$1,579,753.00
ILO	\$214,000.00	

UNDP	\$3,414,619.00
UNEP	\$1,268,686.00
UNESCO	\$992,123.00
UNICEF	\$987,346.00
UNIDO	\$1,848,455.00
WHO	\$1,481,018.00
ESCAP	
Total	\$11,786,000.00

**Total Budget Committed To Date**

	FAO	\$1,506,299.00
ILO	\$214,000.00	
UNDP	\$3,358,834.00	
UNEP	\$1,267,603.00	
UNESCO	\$992,109.00	
UNICEF	\$987,331.00	
UNIDO	\$1,688,198.00	
WHO	\$1,480,998.00	
ESCAP		
Total	\$11,495,372.00	

**Total Budget Disbursed To Date**

	FAO	\$1,419,907.00
ILO	\$187,549.00	
UNDP	\$3,253,880.00	
UNEP	\$1,169,984.00	
UNESCO	\$915,283.00	
UNICEF	\$987,331.00	
UNIDO	\$1,316,814.00	
WHO	\$1,391,118.00	

ESCAP

Total \$10,641,866.00

### 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 U\$

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

### Indirect Beneficiaries

## Section II: JP Progress

### 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

At the policy level, the CCPF has contributed to the development of the basic energy law, revisions of technical regulations on groundwater monitoring and the incorporating of measures to adapt to sea-level rising into Zhejiang's 12th FYP.

In the area of mitigation, the programme has investigated the dissemination of innovative technologies including heat recovery power generation (HRPG), biomass pellets, biogas, and various clean coal technologies all of which can help China's reduce its reliance on coal along with its GHG emissions.

The programme has contributed to a greater scientific understanding of China's vulnerabilities to climate change specifically concerning water resources, glacial retreat, sea level rising, agriculture, employment and environmental health. These assessments were developed based on pilot sites in 16 provinces in China but all have wider implications for the rest of China. In many of the above areas concrete steps toward adapting to climate change have been taken too.

Capacity has been built of the Government at all levels, technicians, the private sector, farmers, students along with rural communities to both mitigate and/or adapt to the effects of climate change.

Awareness of all joint programme results has been raised both locally and internationally at various events including two side events held at UNFCCC talks in Tianjin, October 2011 and most recently at the CCPF Forum in June 2011. Results have also been published in academic journals and shared at various meetings, small scale forums, and workshops. Many programme deliverables can now be freely accessed online by the public.

#### Progress in outputs

The programmes has completed its final research findings and delivered policy recommendations in all sectors tackled. Actual deliverables include: feasibility studies on biomass pellets and CDM application in biogas and conservation agriculture, the heat recovery power generation (HRPG) coal gangue brick model package, the research report "Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Strategies in the Yellow River Basin", a research study on Low Carbon Development and Green Employment in China, four local environment and health action plans and four provincial action plans on climate resilient and environmentally sound agriculture practices,

The installation of HRPG technology at the two pilot coal gangue brick plants has resulted in reductions in CO2 emission reduction of 6,000 tonnes CE per annum.

All logistical steps have been completed and the global climate change centre has just established at NDRC.

The PMO is working on finalizing an occasional paper presenting in a compiled format highlighted case studies along with main findings and policy recommendations.

The CCPF Forum was successfully held by UN System and NDRC as a side-event at the High-Level Conference on Climate Change and Green, Low Carbon Development in

June 2011. Selected case studies from the occasional paper were presented to an audience which included Government, academia, bilaterals and multilaterals.

### **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.
- An occasional paper is being finalized which compiles key results and policy recommendations and will be disseminated to policymakers, academia and other relevant stakeholders.

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

### **What are the causes of these difficulties?**

External to the Joint Programme

*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**

#### **Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation**

Establishing the Global Climate Change Centre proved challenging. Procedures have been found to be more complex than originally anticipated. However, through lots of hard work and after many rounds of negotiations the Centre has been established at NDRC (Output 1.1).

The global economic slowdown had a negative effect on the Chinese construction materials sector which delayed the identification and construction of the second coal gangue brick HRPG pilot. However, both pilots have since been successfully built and are both operational (Output 1.2).

Training of farmers under Output 3.4 was difficult due to poor weather conditions in the first year which delayed trainings and then the low literacy levels which has made tracking of yields difficult. Further investment is also needed in equipment and local infrastructure to implement recommended agricultural practices.

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

Regarding financial issues, the CCPF PMO actively supports and assists both participating UN agencies and Government counterparts with reporting and budgetary issues. Additionally, UNTGCCE meetings are used to update UN agencies on latest reporting requirements, etc.

As for external problems: all issues have since been resolved.

## 2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

### Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true  
No false

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

Yes  
No

### 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).

In addition, the Programme Coordinators from all China MDGF Joint Programmes in China and the RCO meet regularly to share information and experiences on management and implementation as well as cross-cutting issues.

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

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
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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?

Not Involved      false  
 Slightly involved      false  
 Fairly involved      false  
 Fully involved      true

#### 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 UNTGCCE , Mr. Edward Clarence-Smith on behalf of UNRC and the 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?

Not involved      false  
 Slightly involved      false  
 Fairly involved      true  
 Fully involved      false

**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?**

Not involved        false  
Slightly involved    true  
Fairly involved      false  
Fully involved        false

**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**

The Government is fully involved as key implementers of all CCPF activities. Almost all activities involve strong coordination with academia and mitigation activities, in particular, demand active participation of and consultation with the private sector. To date, stakeholder meetings and household/field surveys have been used to consult a broader range of stakeholders affected by programme interventions mostly under Outcomes 2 and 3.

## 4 Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes        true  
No        false

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

The programme has shared its final results jointly at CCPF Forum with Government, academia, other potential donors and the broader international community as per the suggestions provided in the mid-term evaluation report.

The English version of the occasional paper is being finalized after which it will be translated in Chinese and disseminated to relevant stakeholders.

**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

## **Section III: Millenium Development Goals**

### **Millenium Development Goals**

#### **Additional Narrative Comments**

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

The joint programme's primary contributions were to MDG 7, "ensure environmental sustainability". With respect to the target of "integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes", the CCPF notably supported the development of the Basic Energy Law. As for the target of "reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water", the CCPF brought about a revision of the technical regulations on groundwater monitoring and supported the performance of vulnerability assessments on the impacts of climate change on water resources in the Yellow River Basin.

The CCPF also contributed to MDG 1, "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger" through the assessments conducted of agriculture's vulnerability to climate change and by supporting the incorporation of recommendations into provincial action plans. A contribution was also made to MDG 6, "combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases" through the support given to preparing local environmental action plans through which local communities can assess and manage health impacts from climate change including changes in the range of vectors for diseases like malaria. This work could also contribute to MDG R, "reduce child mortality", since children are among the groups more vulnerable to changes in health impacts due to climate change.

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

## Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

### 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 8

**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 12 post-Kyoto strategies (Output 1.1), various vulnerability assessments on environmental health (Output 3.2) climate change effects on water resources (Output 3.3) 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 have been developed in four provinces, Guangdong, Gansu, Jiangsu and Chongqing.

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.

Private sector: (Output 1.2) the UN-Business Compact on Climate Change through a series of pilots and training materials has engaged 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 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 a just transition to a 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	10020
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 km<sup>2</sup>

Tropical Forest  
Temperature Forest  
Savannah  
Shrub land  
Grassland  
Wetlands 2700  
Rocky Areas  
Desert  
Artificial terrestrial (pastoral land, arable land, etc.)

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

Land degradation  
Soil fertility decrease  
Atmospheric pollution  
Wildfire  
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 330

#### 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



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