

China Climate Change Partnership Framework

Foreword

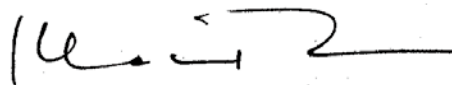
On behalf of the United Nations in China and our national partners, I am pleased to present to you this brochure summarizing the key elements of the China Climate Change Partnership Framework (CCPF), a strategic framework for cooperation between the Government of China, the United Nations and the broader international community.

The Framework was launched in 2008 as a result of close collaboration between a joint United Nations team led by our Theme Group on Climate Change and Environment, and by a Government of China team led and coordinated by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Commerce.

Within the Framework, there are some exceptional opportunities for the United Nations and the broader international community to help China deliver outcomes of truly global significance for development and the environment. The Framework is, for example, responding to China's request for technical support as it develops its position in the post-2012 negotiations. It will establish the Beijing International Climate Change Centre (BIOCCC) as a vital means of informing policy makers both in China and beyond. And, in collaboration with others, it will pilot, test and transfer clean coal technologies. Given the quantity of coal burned in China, and the country's likely continued reliance on coal, the importance of such an intervention is hard to overstate.

The Framework engages China as a critical partner in addressing global climate change. Not only is China one of the world's biggest emitters of greenhouse gases, its emissions growth is also greater than any other country. Meanwhile its large population is itself particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

The Framework is also a pioneer in terms of UN reform. It was the first programme globally to secure resources from a new UN-Spain MDG Achievement Fund. This Fund grants resources only to joint UN teams which present, through the UN Resident Coordinator, one programme, one budget, one workplan and one monitoring and programme management framework. In the case of the China Climate Change Partnership Framework, the collective expertise of nine UN Agencies and their national partners has been brought together for the first time in support of the Framework's objectives.



Mr. Khalid Malik

United Nations Resident Coordinator in China

The Framework

The China Climate Change Partnership Framework brings together the work of nine UN Agencies in partnership with ten government counterparts. It is the first Joint Programme of its kind on climate change in China and was the only programme under the UN-Spain MDG Achievement Fund which was granted the maximum funding allocation (USD 12 million).

Issues relating to climate change and the environment are now a common concern for all humanity. They need to be addressed in a holistic manner. China's climate change related needs cover a broad spectrum of sectors, and in light of this diversity a UN multi-agency partnership presents a unique and unparalleled opportunity to address climate change issues in a wide-ranging way, unlikely to be achieved by any single organization.

Programme Context

Climate change presents a challenge to the achievement of the MDGs and sustaining the hard won gains of developing countries. Global climate change threatens the environment, health, and the livelihood of the entire planet. Its negative impacts will be most evident in the areas of water resources, human health, agricultural sustainability, natural ecosystems, and frequency and scale of natural disasters. These are all areas in which developing countries, and especially their poorer inhabitants, are particularly vulnerable. Given implications for development, environment, employment and poverty alleviation, climate change mitigation and adaptation have now become primary challenges.

1



1 Flood barriers, Chongming Island, Shanghai, Output 3.1, capacity building on adaptation to climate change in coastal Southeast China

2



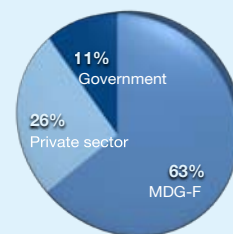
2 Broomcorn millet cultivation, Tongxin County, Ningxia, Output 3.4, enhanced strategies for climate proofed and environmentally sound agricultural production (C-PESAP)

Initial Duration:

May 2008 to May 2011

Funding Secured to Date: USD 19 million

- UN-Spain MDG Achievement Fund: USD 12 million
- Private sector: USD 5 million
- Government: USD 2 million



Date: May 2009

Joint Programme Approach

Joint Programmes (JPs) are a direct application of the aid effectiveness agenda and UN reform, and provide flexible, coordinated and predictable funding to support the achievement of national priorities. In line with the Paris Declaration, JPs aim to promote national ownership in alignment with national priorities, as well as harmonization and coordination of UN activities at a national level.

China is one of the critical arenas for addressing climate change, because:

- It is, or will soon become, the country with the largest overall national greenhouse gas emissions, even though per capita emissions are still very low .
- It has an extremely large population and
- Its total CO₂ emissions growth might be greater than most other nations due to rapid urbanization and industrialisation.

UN Partners

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

Implementing Partners

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

Given the evidence that human emissions of greenhouse gases are causing climate change and the implications for the future of development, China's rapidly growing emissions have profound implications worldwide. In addition to this, with per capita water availability already a quarter of the world's average, and with half the country experiencing significant land degradation issues, it is now clear that additional pressures could constrain the ability of China to sustain its own poverty reduction achievements as well as catalysing a reversal of progress in certain areas. However, given its rapid development and massive ongoing investments in new, and basic infrastructure, China has a key opportunity to avoid and reduce future emissions.

The UN-Spain MDG Achievement Fund

On 18th December 2006, the UN and the Government of Spain signed an agreement to establish a EUR 528 million fund to accelerate efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals in addition to supporting UN reform efforts at the country level. Topped up with an additional EUR 90 million on 24th September 2008, the MDG-F supports interventions with a wide potential for replication and high impact in a number of thematic areas, including democratic governance, gender equality and women's empowerment, basic social services, economic and private sector development, environment and climate change, culture and development and conflict prevention and peace building.

China Climate Change Partnership Framework and Government Policy

The China Climate Change Partnership Framework was devised with full ownership of the Government of China. As a result, all projects under the CCPF complement recent government policy, including priorities identified in:

- 11th Five Year Plan (2006-2010) which saw a shift in China's vision from a focus on economic growth to a broader vision of a balanced 'Xiaokang' society, in which the needs of the economy are balanced with broader environmental and social needs.
- China's first-ever National Climate Change Strategy launched

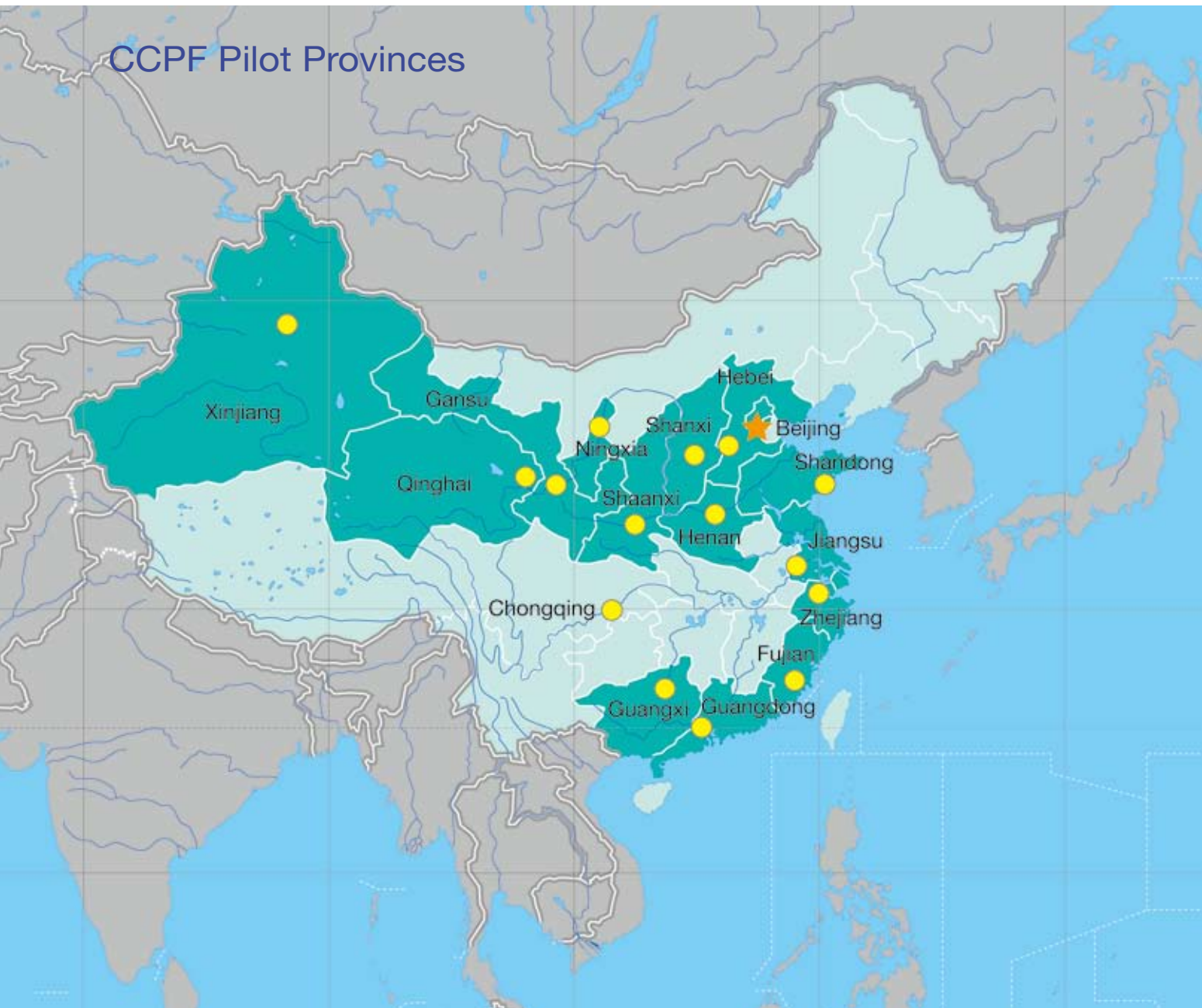
on 4th June 2007, which outlined concrete actions to reduce the carbon intensity of China's future growth and focused on intensity based energy use targets in anticipation of the post-Kyoto regime, the adoption of innovative technologies in coal power generation and mainstreaming adaptation in future development and investment programmes.

■ The White Paper entitled China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change issued on 29th October 2008 which covered topics such as climate change and China's situation; impact of climate

changes on China; strategies and objectives for addressing climate change; policies and actions to adapt to climate change; enhancing public awareness in addressing climate change; enhancing international cooperation on climate change; and institutions and mechanism building for coping with climate change.

Although China is already investing in projects related to climate change, very little has been done in the area of adaptation, and in this sense tapping into international practices and coordination will be a fundamental contribution of this Joint Programme.

CCPF Pilot Provinces



- 3 Slope land rain-fed cultivation in Qianyang County, Shaanxi, Output 3.4, enhanced strategies for climate proofed and environmentally sound agricultural production (C-PESAP)
- 4 Field trip in Luoyang pilot site, Henan, Output 3.4, enhanced strategies for climate proofed and environmentally sound agricultural production (CPESAP)
- 5 Coal gangue brick factory heat-recovery pilot, Taiyuan, Shanxi, Output 2.1, development and dissemination at the local level of innovative models for energy efficiency
- 6 Extraction of groundwater sample from a well, Output 3.3, adaptation to impacts of water supply changes on China's environment and development

3



4



5



6

Focus Areas

The Joint Programme addresses three major areas



Climate change policy

In climate change policy, the Framework addresses the needs for specific and actionable content for supporting the current policy framework. Specifically, it supports:

- China's international climate change policy.
- The establishment of the Beijing International Climate Change Centre.
- The formulation of China's new Energy Law.
- Mainstreaming low carbon approaches into business development and partnerships.

Mitigation

The mitigation component addresses the areas of energy efficient technologies, rural renewable energy, and agriculture ecosystem management and planning for improving farming efficiency. Specifically, the framework includes:

- Piloting clean coal technology.
- Dissemination of heat-recovering energy co-generation technology for the coal gangue brick industry.
- Dissemination of biomass pellets in rural areas.
- Financing conservation agriculture through Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
- Supporting the sustainability of government's rural renewable energy electrification programme.

Vulnerability assessment and adaptation

The adaptation component addresses the areas of:

- Poverty reduction.
- Agriculture development in the Yellow River Basin, vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures.
- Water management in the Yellow River Basin, improved groundwater monitoring in high risk areas to define timely remedial measures.
- Health: a strategy for adapting China's health planning and practice to climate change.
- Employment: assessment on the relationship between low carbon development and employment promotion in China, and policy recommendations.



7

CCPF Pilot Sites		
Output: 1.2	A UN-business compact on climate change	Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi
Output: 2.1	Promotion of heat recovery in the coal-gangue brick sector	Shandong and Shanxi
Output: 2.2	Develop a new biomass pellet system	Henan and Shandong
Output: 3.1	Capacity building on adaptation to climate change in Himalayas and coastal Southeast China	Gansu, Guangdong, Xinjiang and Zhejiang
Output: 3.2	Capacity building on environmental health management to manage risks from climate change and environment on human health impact at national and local levels	Chongqing, Gansu, Guangdong and Jiangsu
Output: 3.3	Assessment of climate change Impacts on water security in Yellow River Basin; Build capacity to track the effects of climate change on groundwater	Hebei, Qinghai, Shaanxi and Shandong
Output: 3.4	Enhanced strategies for climate-proofed and environmentally sound agricultural production (C-PESAP): Agricultural development in selected agro-ecosystems of the Yellow River Basin	Henan, Ningxia, Shaanxi and Shandong

8



9



- 7 Plateau landscape, Output 3.3, adaptation to impacts of water supply changes on China's environment and development (photo by Mr. SUN Yangbo)
- 8 Water collection techniques, Ningxia, Output 3.3, adaptation to impacts of water supply changes on China's environment and development
- 9 E-Ling Lake, Yellow River Source Area, Maduo County, Qinghai Province, Output 3.3, adaptation to impacts of water supply changes on China's environment and development

Phasing

Year 1

Groundwork for all components has been laid in year one, including feasibility studies, vulnerability assessments, international inputs for policy formulation, etc.

Year 2

More extensive policy formulation support and on-the-ground implementation and capacity building related to various mitigation technologies and adaptation strategies begin and final models for replication are defined and disseminated.

Year 3

All pilots and adaptation projects will be operational and replication efforts will begin. On the policy side, initial draft policies are completed and under consultation if not already adopted. Policy/planning efforts and implementation of national policy are spread to the local-level through the development of local plans.

Year 4

Beside the planned project time schedule of three years, during the fourth year, policy support, through briefings, workshops, etc. will continue and results from on-the-ground mitigation and adaptation programmes will be documented and disseminated.

10



10 Water sampling in E-ling Lake, Output 3.3, adaptation to impacts of water supply changes on China's environment and development

Information for International Partners

The CCPF is open to other partners and is intended to serve as an umbrella for a broader strategic partnership between China and the international community on climate change. If you would like to know more about how your organization can contribute to or become part of the China Climate Change Partnership Framework, please contact us at:

- Dr. HU Tao, UN Programme Coordinator, CCPF
Email: tao.hu@undp.org
- Mr. WU Jianmin, National Programme Coordinator, CCPF
Email: wu.jianmin@ccchina.gov.cn
- Ms Catherine WONG, Assistant Coordinator, CCPF
Email: c.wong@unido.org
- Ms LI Yan, Assistant Coordinator, CCPF
Email: li.yan@ccchina.gov.cn
TEL : (86-10) 6850 1573
FAX : (86-10) 6850 5643

For More Information

UN China CCPF Website: www.un.org.cn/cms/p/jointprogrammes/84/996/content.html

NDRC CCPF Website: www.ccchina.gov.cn/ccpf

MDG-F: www.undp.org/mdgf/index.shtml

