

Addressing the Challenges of Climate Change through South-South Cooperation



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International Environmental Treaties

To assist developing countries in addressing the challenges of climate change



Article 4 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) requires that:

...developed country Parties and other developed Parties in Annex 2 shall provide new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties...including for the transfer of technology...

The report on global climate investment analysis issued by Secretariat of UNFCCC:

...The demand of additional fund for addressing climate change will reach 0.3-0.5% of global GDP by 2030, accounting for 1.7% of global investment, including 200 billion USD allocated to mitigation each year and billions of USD in adaptation mainly for developing countries...

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■ Copenhagen Accord

...The collective commitment by developed countries is to provide new and additional resources, approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010–2012 ... developed countries commit to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion a year by 2020 ...

■ The Cancun Agreements

- ❖ Implement sustainable development
- ❖ Continuing supporting of market mechanisms
- ❖ Supporting climate finance and the establishment of the Green Climate Fund and Transitional Committee

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To assist developing countries in addressing the challenges of climate change

FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1

Decision 1/CP.16

The Cancun Agreements: Outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision 1/CP.13 (the Bali Action Plan) and decision 1/CP.15,

Seeking to secure progress in a balanced manner, with the understanding that, through this decision, not all aspects of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention are concluded, and that nothing in this decision shall prejudice prospects for, or the content of, a legally binding outcome in the future,

Reaffirming the commitment to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Recalling the principles, provisions and commitments set forth in the Convention, in particular its Articles 3 and 4,

Recognizing that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet, and thus requires to be urgently addressed by all Parties

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UNITED
NATIONS



Framework Convention
on Climate Change

Distr.
LIMITED

FCCC/CP/2009/L.7
18 December 2009

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Fifteenth session
Copenhagen, 7–18 December 2009

Agenda item 9
High-level segment

Draft decision -/CP.15

Proposal by the President

Copenhagen Accord

The Heads of State, Heads of Government, Ministers, and other heads of delegation present at the United Nations Climate Change Conference 2009 in Copenhagen,

In pursuit of the ultimate objective of the Convention as stated in its Article 2,

Being guided by the principles and provisions of the Convention,

Noting the results of work done by the two Ad hoc Working Groups,

Endorsing decision x/CP.15 on the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action and decision x/CMP.5 that requests the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments of Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol to continue its work,

Have agreed on this Copenhagen Accord which is operational immediately.

1. We underline that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. We emphasise our strong political will to urgently combat climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. To achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention to stabilize greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, we shall, recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below 2 degrees Celsius, on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development, enhance our long-term cooperative action to combat climate change. We recognize the critical impacts of climate change and the potential impacts of response measures on countries particularly vulnerable to its adverse effects and stress the need to establish a comprehensive adaptation programme including international support.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF)



- ❖ **Background:** GCF is an international financial institution connected to the UNFCCC. The GCF was proposed by Parties to the UNFCCC during the 2009 Conference of Parties (COP) in Copenhagen, Denmark, and its design was agreed to during the 2011 COP in Durban, South Africa.
- ❖ **Purpose:** The fund aims to assist developing countries in their efforts to combat climate change through the provision of grants and other concessional financing for mitigation and adaptation projects, programs, policies, and activities.
- ❖ **Structure:** As currently conceived, the GCF is intended to operate at arm's length from the UNFCCC, with an independent Board, Trustee, and Secretariat. The Durban negotiating text states that the GCF is to be "accountable to and function under the guidance of the Conference of Parties" (CP.17 § A4) (i.e., similar in legal structure to the Global Environment Facility), as opposed to "accountable to and function under the guidance and authority of the Conference of Parties" (i.e., similar in legal structure to the Adaptation Fund).

Initiatives of the Chinese Government

Climate talks deliver breakthrough



- ❖ The Chinese government attaches great importance to the issue of climate change and is committed to assist other developing countries.
- ❖ At the Rio+20, Wen Jiabao, former prime minister of the State Council of China, announced that China allocates 200 million RMB in the following three years to assist least developed countries, small islands countries and African countries in addressing climate change.
- ❖ Target countries: Ethiopia, Grenada, Bangladesh, Samoa, Fiji, Maldives, Madagascar, Zambia, Barbados ...

Initiatives of the Chinese Government



In May of this year, the President Xi Jinping visited three African countries, he said that China will unswervingly work closely with African countries to jointly cope with the global challenges such as climate change, and always to provide supports for the African countries.

Initiatives of the Chinese Government



In the talks with Prime Minister of Fiji, President Xi Jinping said that China will continue to support Fiji and other Pacific island countries in the field of climate change and strengthen communication, coordination for jointly safeguarding the interests of the developing countries.



In June of this year, the President Xi visited the Latin America and Caribbean countries, he said that China will continue to provide the supports for the small island states to address climate change under the framework of South-South cooperation.

Initiatives of the Chinese Government

Climate talks deliver breakthrough

At the COP17, His Excellency Xie Zhenhua, Vice Chairman of NDRC, announced to the international community the climate change SS cooperation initiatives of the Chinese government:

- ❖ Develop Climate Change Adaptation Projects
- ❖ Promote Climate Change Adaptation Technologies
- ❖ Promote the utilization and adaptation of energy conservation and renewable energy products and technologies
- ❖ Carry out capacity building training program, train another 1000 climate change officials and technical personnel



Initiatives of the Chinese Government

Climate talks deliver breakthrough



Initiatives of the Chinese Government

Climate talks deliver breakthrough



COP17/CMP7
UNITED NATIONS
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2011
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

Initiatives of the Chinese Government

Climate talks deliver breakthrough



Initiatives of the Chinese Government

Climate talks deliver breakthrough——*Doha China Pavilion*



NDRC Program of Provision of Goods to Address Climate Change Acceptance Ceremony for Goods Provided to EPA, Ethiopia at COP19.

Initiatives of the Chinese Government

International Exchanges

❖ IPCC Experts discussion

- * Seminar on the socioeconomic assessment of mitigation from the perspectives of developing countries held on April 2013



Initiatives of the Chinese Government

International Exchanges

❖ Capacity building training program

* South-South cooperation training workshop organized during this three years.

More than 700 government officials and technical staffs from 42 developing countries participated in the total of 22 workshops.

Including Ethiopia, the Bahamas, Pakistan, Eritrea, the Philippines, Fiji, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, Cambodia, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tanzania, Tonga, Uganda, Armenia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Zambia etc.



Initiatives of the Chinese Government

International Exchanges

❖ Capacity building training program

* 2013 International Youth Climate Change Summer Camp held from Aug 11th-18th in Tsingtao, China

The 98 climate champions from 12 countries and 8 provinces of china attended the event, sharing their own country's culture, education, low-carbon and sustainable development etc..



Initiatives of the Chinese Government

International Exchanges



Initiatives of the Chinese Government

❖ Promote the use of energy conservation and renewable energy products and projects, including:

- ✓ Provision of energy conservation and renewable energy products to relevant developing countries;
- ✓ Solar and wind energy complementary lamp system
- ✓ Develop small hydropower;
- ✓ Build solar energy stations;
- ✓ Develop waste processing system.



The Foreign Aid Program

Energy Conservation Products



China has already started to provide energy conservation & renewable energy products to relevant developing countries and organized capacity building training seminars.

- ❖ In 2013, the program will focus on three types of products:
 - ✓ LED lights (LED tubes and street lights)
 - ✓ Energy saving air-conditioners
 - ✓ Household solar power generation system
- ❖ Training programs have combined classroom training and field visits
- ❖ 12 cooperation agreements have been reached through signing a bilateral MOU

The Foreign Aid Program

Energy Conservation Products – Air conditioners



The Foreign Aid Program

Energy Conservation Products– LED tubes



T8 tube lights are used for hotel, marketplace, shop, villa, office building , kitchen , washroom, adopting high-power light source. Saving up to 90% energy compared to traditional incandescent lamp with minimum harm to the environment.

The Foreign Aid Program

Energy Conservation Products – Household solar power generation system



This system is especially designed for solar photovoltaic generation. It is mainly used to meet the daily power needs of households in remote regions with little or no electricity. The power generated could be used to meet daily illuminating needs and to charge mobile phones.

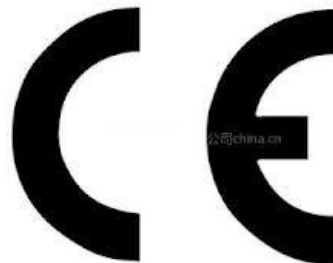
It converts sunlight into DC power which is transmitted into a control inverter and store the power in a maintenance-free lead acid battery.

The Foreign Aid Program

Standard and certification applied



The energy-conservation & renewable products provided to other developing countries have to meet the National Standard of the People's Republic of China (GB standard).



According to the specific requirements of the recipient countries, we might also require that the products meet CQC, TÜV or CE certificate.

The Climate Change South-South Cooperation Fund

Joint efforts in South-South cooperation



China and UNDP shall step up the joint efforts in South-South cooperation on climate change to establish a climate change South-South cooperation fund.

- ❖ Through this fund, we will seek to jointly provide demand-driven and national appropriate climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - ✓ Technical assistance
 - ✓ Capacity building
 - ✓ Technologies
- ❖ Under the framework of this fund, we will jointly develop and share best south-south cooperation practices regionally and globally.

The Climate Change South-South Cooperation Fund

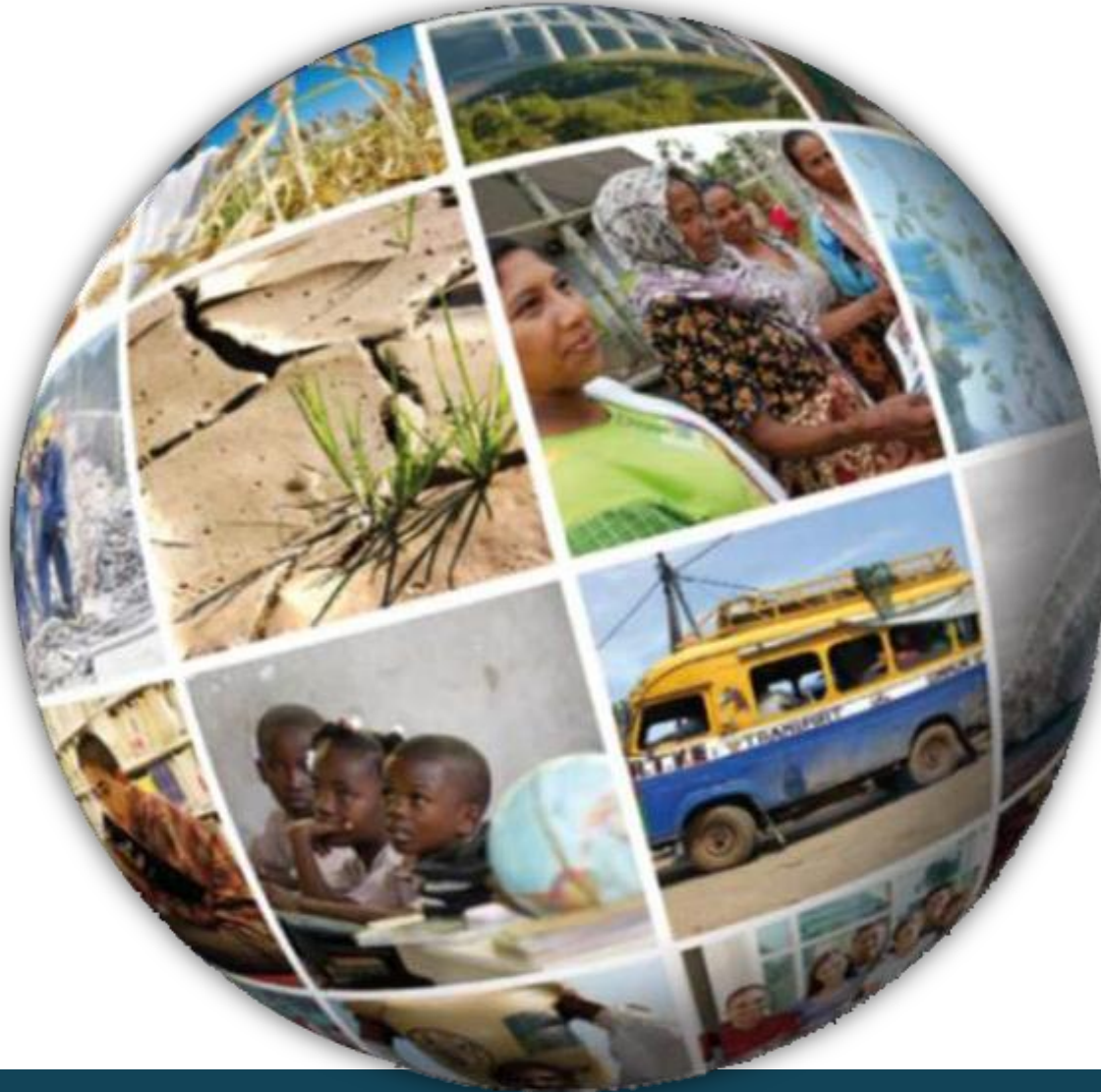
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Climate Impacts In Developing Countries



Climate Impacts In Developing Countries

- ❖ Climate change is one of the greatest challenges facing the human society and should be addressed through international cooperation.
- ❖ Developing countries are generally vulnerable to the impact of climate change and should work together to protect their interests and rights to develop.

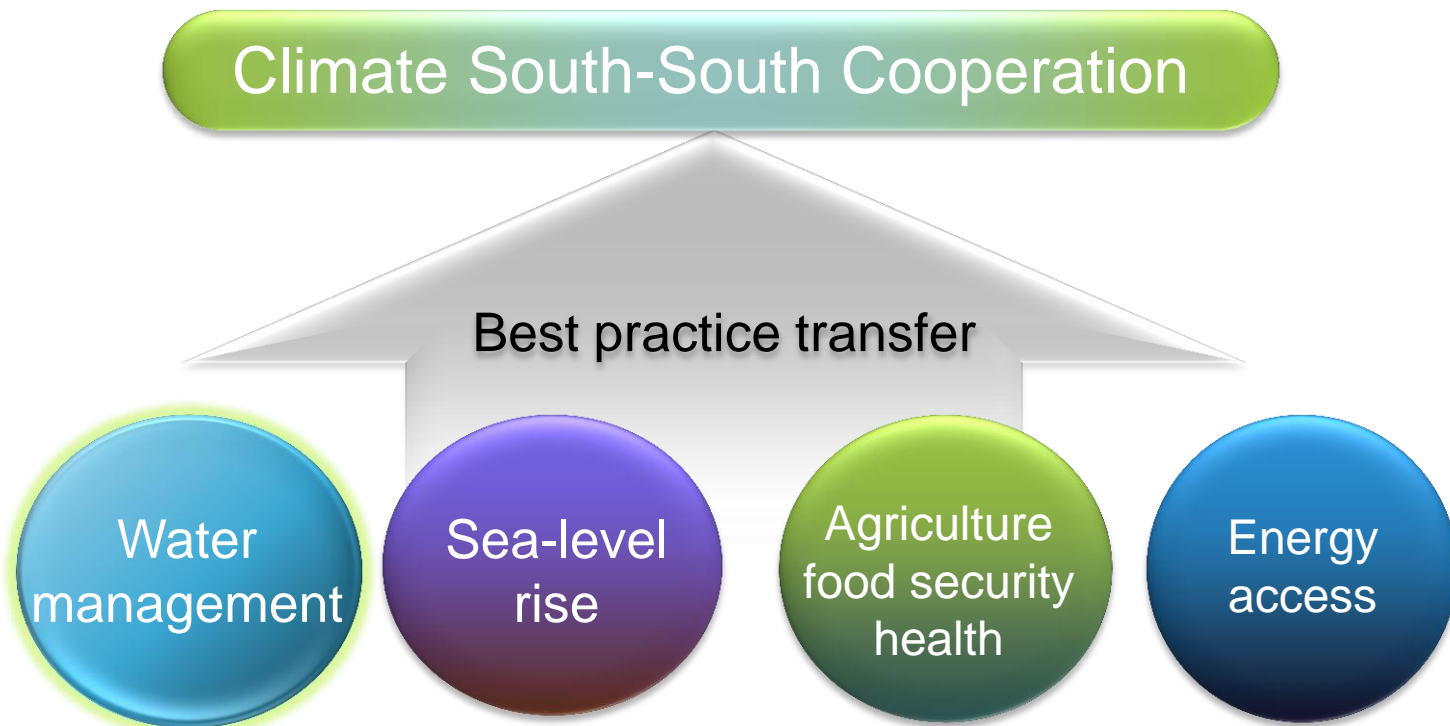


Climate Impacts In Developing Countries



SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

South-South Cooperation affords great promise for sharing information, knowledge, expertise and experience with small islands countries, African countries and least developed countries through cost-effective ways.



Climate Change Adaptation

- ❖ **Develop climate change adaptation projects, including:**
 - ✓ Develop extreme climate event pre-caution and forecast system;
 - ✓ Build up weather stations to enhance the forecast and precaution capacity.
- ❖ **Promote climate change adaptation technology, including:**
 - ✓ Drought-resistant agricultural technologies;
 - ✓ Forest management technologies;
 - ✓ Biodiversity preservation technologies;
 - ✓ Sea-level monitoring technologies.



Climate Change Adaptation

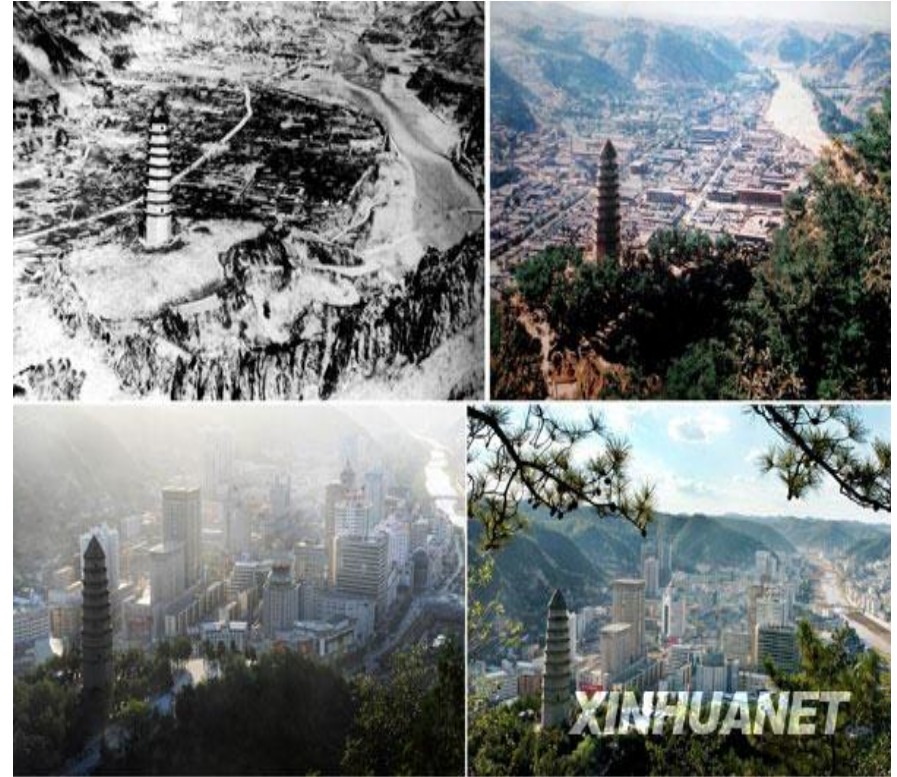


Sustainable Forestry Management: China has done a great job in preventing illegal logging and recovering its forest resources through increasing public awareness of forestry and environmental protection and deepening forestry reforms.

Climate Change Adaptation



SHAN XI PROVINCE



Returning Farmland to Forests: The people's governments at all levels shall strictly implement the policies and measures of "converting farmland to forests, closing mountains for greening, providing grain as relief and making contracts with individuals."

Climate Change Adaptation



Return Grazing Land to Grassland: Improve policies for returning grazing land to grassland, quicken the implementation and expand of the coverage of the said project, enhance efforts on building human-made pasture, water complex in pasturing areas and livestock sheds, and promote breeding of livestock according to natural conditions and in sheds.

UNEP-NDRC joint GEF-SCCF project



Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries:

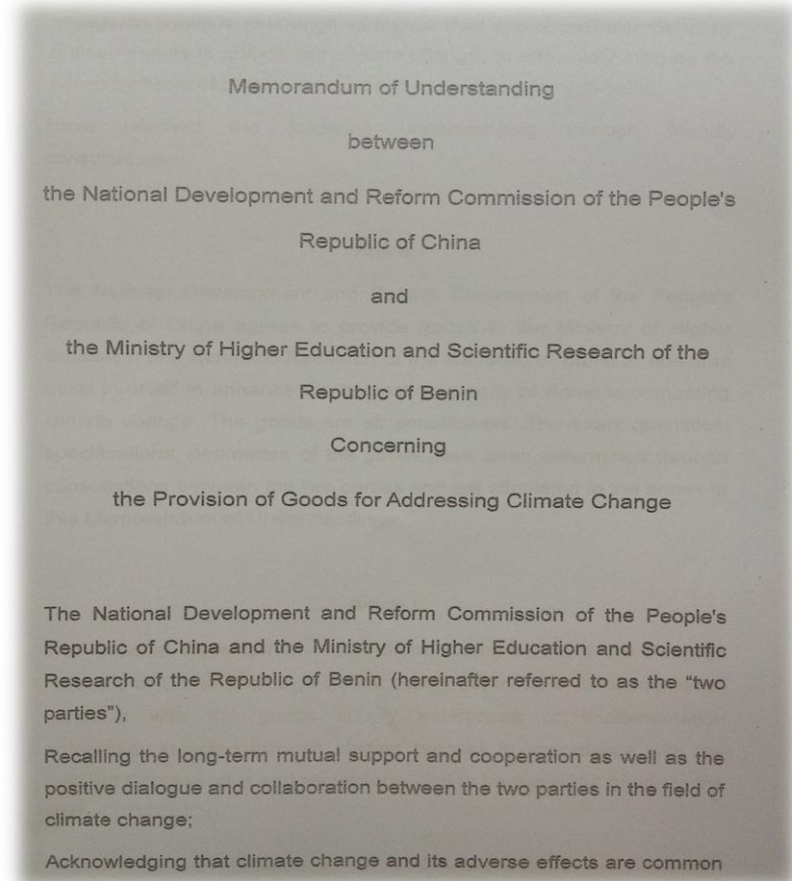
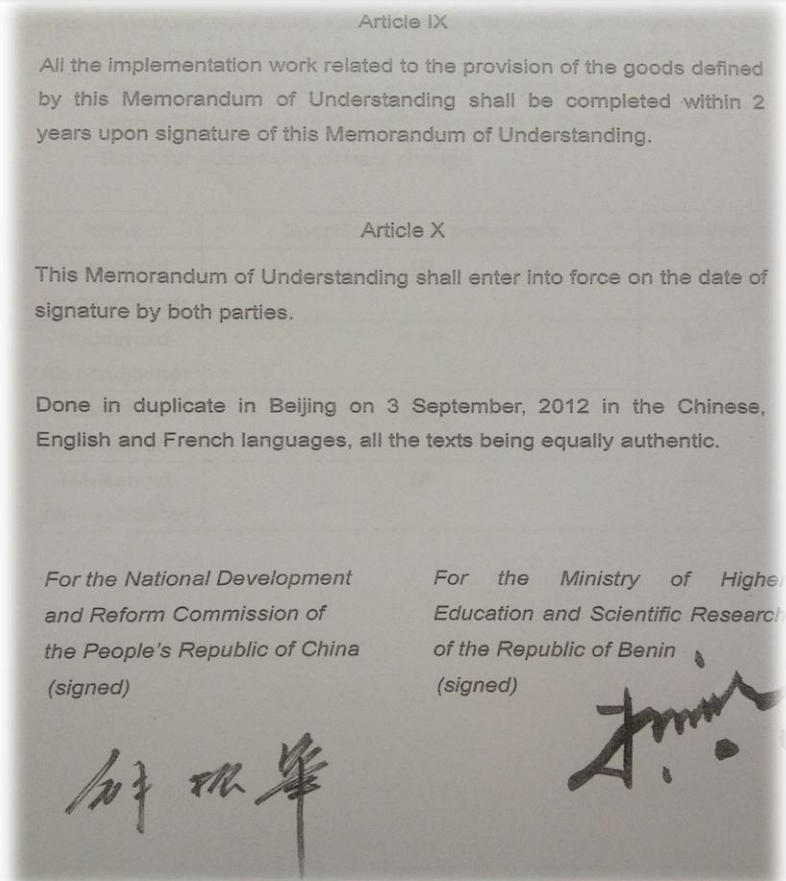
- ✓ It is the first project within the framework of South-South Cooperation, adding a new dimension of global climate change cooperation. It is also the very first project to pilot the Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches through the GEF.
- ✓ This project helps develop new strategic relationships between the UN system and the Government of China in an innovative way that operations and funds are mainly outside China.
- ✓ It is critically important that the UNEP-IEMP, a foundational pillar of UNEP's South-South Cooperation Initiative, provides in-situ and timely technical support to China's "Green Going Global Policy."

The Climate South-South Cooperation with Key Partner



Signing Ceremony for Sino-Dominica south-south cooperation on energy conservation products, July 20, 2013

The Climate South-South Cooperation with Key Partner



Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Provision of Goods for Addressing Climate Change. Until now the number of the signatory countries has been reached 12.

The Climate South-South Cooperation with Key Partner

❖ Low Carbon Development: China and India

- ✓ large developing countries facing the challenges of poverty alleviation, social and economic development as well as climate change.
- ✓ vulnerable to climate change and suffer from the adverse impact of climate change
- ✓ rapid industrialization and urbanization with energy consumption continue to increase
- ✓ set its own ambitions emission intensity target of 40-45% and 20-25% by 2020 before Copenhagen Conference

❖ Potential cooperation areas:

- ✓ Adaptation to climate change
- ✓ Energy efficiency
- ✓ Low carbon technologies innovation and commercialization
- ✓ Low carbon planning in urban transportation and building
- ✓ Market mechanism and climate long-term investment
- ✓ Low carbon demonstration and pilots
- ✓ Incentive policy design

Guideline For Application—Introduction



In order to promote the course of climate change international negotiation and cooperation, support the enhancement of capacities to address the challenge of climate change of other developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island countries and African countries, and safeguard the common interests of developing countries, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) of the People's Republic of China has organized and implemented a series of climate change international cooperation activities, among which an important aspect is to carry out the program Provision of Goods for Addressing Climate Change.

This aid scheme provides energy conservation, water conservation and renewable energy goods and equipments to other developing countries. Once an application is submitted by an eligible organization through formal diplomatic channel, it is examined by NDRC and will be awarded when judged feasible and beneficial to the recipient country.

Guideline For Application——Objective

The program Provision of Goods for Addressing Climate Change aims to support other developing countries to enhance the capacities to address the challenges of climate change, promote policy dialogue and south-south cooperation between China and other developing countries, and promote technical exchanges among developing countries and the application of China's techniques and products in recipient countries.



Guideline For Application——Eligible Organizations

The Program is carried out in the form of departmental level cooperation. the eligible organization should be the designated and ministerial level (or above) institution of the recipient country in charge of climate change or environmental protection work, or the institution responsible for carrying out development cooperation or international aid of the recipient country.



Guideline For Application——Program Contents



The program *Provision of Goods for Addressing Climate Change* refers to activities to provide energy conservation, water conservation and renewable energy goods and equipments to other developing countries.

In 2013, the donated goods mainly include LED lights, energy conservation air-conditioners and household solar power generation system.

Guideline For Application—General Procedures

Step 1: Submission of an application form

Donated goods shall be selected from the energy conservation product list provided by the Chinese side;

Applicant should fill out the application form (Annex 1);

Application should be submitted through the Chinese Embassy to the recipient country.

Guideline For Application—General Procedures



Step 2: Examination of the application

❖ Reviewed the submitted application:

NDRC and the Center for International Cooperation on Economic and Technical Exchanges (NDRC). They review all the submitted materials and contact the applicant if additional information is necessary and evaluate the application and make corresponding suggestions.

❖ Carried out the assessment in the following aspects:

Category of products required, quantity, cooperation department/institutions or end users as well as the expected outcome of the program in the recipient country.

Guideline For Application—General Procedures

Step 3: Approval

For projects approved to be included into the Program framework, NDRC will consult with the cooperation organization of the recipient country to finalize a cooperation MoU.



Guideline For Application——General Procedures



Step 4: Signing of the MoU

Once the contents of the MoU are agreed by both parties, the parties shall sign a MoU to confirm the cooperation. There are two ways to sign the MoU as follows:

- ✓ The recipient country designates its Ambassador (or his representative) to China to sign the MOU with the representative of NDRC in Beijing, P.R. China;
- ✓ The Ambassador of Chinese Embassy to the recipient country signs the MOU on behalf of NDRC with the representative of the cooperation organization of the recipient country in the recipient country.

Guideline For Application——General Procedures

Step 5: Implementation

NDRC will organize eligible domestic suppliers to provide the goods to the point of destination. The recipient country is responsible for customs clearance, tax exemption, domestic transportation and storage of the goods etc, and should issue a letter of acceptance once the goods are delivered to the destination.



Guideline For Application——Form of Application

FORM OF APPLICATION				
Provision of Goods for Addressing Climate Change				
Implemented by the National Development and Reform Commission, P. R. China (NDRC)				
Country Name:				
Proposed Cooperation Ministry/Department: <i>An institution at ministerial-level or above that have the authority to sign the cooperation MoU with NDRC)</i>				
Contact Person:				
First Name:		Surname:		
Department & Title:				
Address:				
Daytime Tel.		Fax:		
Email:				
Description of where & how the donated goods shall be used <i>(use separate sheet if necessary)</i>				
Port of Delivery/Destination <i>(pls also fill in the information requested in the Attachment 1 to Annex 1)</i>				
Domestic Voltage:				
Details of Goods Required (pls fill in according to the list of products provided by NDRC)				
Name of goods	Quantity	Item Description	Specification	Responsible Agency & Contact Person
Subtotal				

Guideline For Application

Information for Custom Clearance and Domestic Handover Focal Point

Program Name: Climate Change International Cooperation Program

Implemented by: National Development and Reform Commission, P.R. China

Cooperation Country:

Cooperation Ministry/Department:

Customs Clearance Focal Point

- Place of Customs Clearance_____
- Contact Person for Customs Clearance_____
- Contact Details

Address:_____

Tel:_____

Fax:_____

Email:_____

Domestic Handover Focal Point

- Name of Consignee_____
- Address of Consignee_____
- Contact Person_____
- Contact Details

Address: _____

Tel:_____

Fax:_____

Email:_____

Point of Destination/Place of Receipt:

Signed by Recipient Country: _____

Date:

Guideline For Application

Contact Information

For more information, pls contact

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Technologies

◆ FGC(有机硅) raw materials are agricultural wastes such as straw. In the past, such wastes were piling up everywhere, which caused many environmental problems.

◆ Building materials made from such agricultural wastes can not only cut off the construction costs , but also be environmental friendly.



Technologies

- ◆ The Republic of the Sudan and Egypt have contracted to bring in the FGC technology.
- ◆ Sudan alone has planned to invest \$ 40 million and build 15 plants.
- ◆ Cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, Russia and other countries is also under way.



Looking ahead...

We expect all shareholders could provide necessary funding resources and expertise to demonstrate its leadership in combating climate change through climate south-south cooperation.

Looking forward to work together with you...



Thank You !