

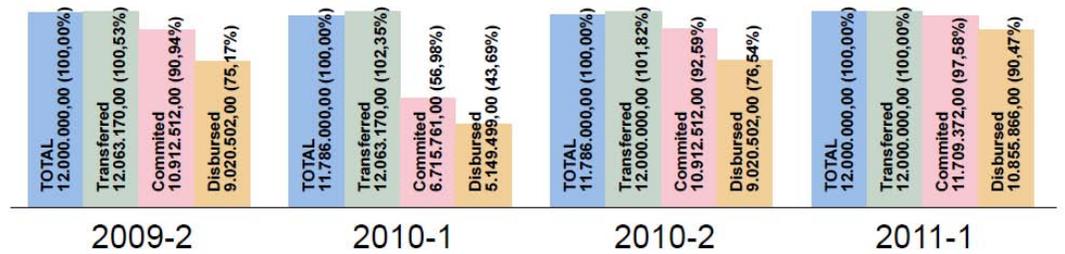
Total Budget:	USD 12,000,000		
Budget by Agency:	ILO: 214,000	FAO: 1,592,160	
	UNESCAP: 214,000	UNDP: 3,465,525	
	UNICEF: 995,100	UNIDO: 1,748,000	
	UNESCO: 999,915	UNEP: 1,278,650	
		WHO: 1,492,650	
Participating Gov. Entities:	DCC/NDRC; CCICED/MEP,CICETE/ MOFCOM; CIIMC / MOFCOM; CSPGP/UFWD; MHRSS; MOWR; NEA; MOA; MOH		
Start Date:	13 May 2008		
End Date:	13 May 2011		
Extension:	30 September 2011		
Disbursements:	First Disbursement:	13 May 2008	USD 3,648,700
	Second Disbursement:	2 June 2009	USD 5,537,785
	Third Disbursement:	24 May 2010	USD 2,793,515
In Brief:	<p>Climate change presents a challenge to global achievement of MDGs and sustaining hard won gains of developing countries. Given implications for development, climate change mitigation and adaptation have become a primary challenge and the ability of the world to avoid future crises rests on the ability of China to take targeted actions to mitigate climate change. On June 4 2007 China published its 1st National Climate Change Strategy with key direction to achieve targets on mitigation and adaptation. This followed the January launch of China's first-ever National Climate Change Assessment showing scenarios of reduced food, land and water security and recommendations for adaptation measures. This programme implements the new National Strategy through national policy/legal measures and improved local capacities and partnerships for financing and technology. It aims to ensure that vulnerable communities– including the world's biggest rural population can adapt to climate impacts.</p>		
Outcomes:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of climate change mitigation and adaptation into national and sub-national policies, planning, and investment frameworks; • Establishment of innovative partnerships and dissemination of technologies to mitigate climate change and increase local access to sustainable energy; • Accelerated action by China in assessing Vulnerability to climate change and developing adaptation plans and mechanisms. 		
			
Regions of Intervention:	Gansu, Guangdong, Xinjiang and Zhejiang, Chongqing, Jiangsu, Yellow River Basin area, Qinghai, Hebei, Shaanxi, Shandong, Henan, Ningxia,		
MDGs	MDG7 T7.A & 7.C		
Beneficiaries	Direct	Indirect	
• No. Institutions	132	94	
• No. Women	20,580	983,335	
• No. Men	81,565	1,028,965	
• No. ethnic groups	120	500	

Project coordinator: Edward Smith Clearance (acting)

RCO Focal Point: Pablo Barrera

Status Programme is coming to completion, with successful achievement of outputs and outcomes.

Estimated financial execution status as of the June 30, 2011 biannual report:



Main Achievements:

- Outcome 1: Five new studies have been identified for presentation at COP-16 which should help contribute to China's international negotiations on climate change and to an improved policies and partnerships for mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaption into policy frameworks. To date, three pilot enterprises have been trained on how to develop climate change CSR operational policies and meet reporting requirements. Pilot enterprises have already applied or are in the process of applying to join UN Compact. Green Business Options (GBO) have been incorporated as a new training module in Start and Improve Your Own Business programme (SIYB). The International Seminar on Application of CDM Facility in Agricultural Sector held in May 2010 shared experience and ideas on promoting the CDM application to reduce GHG emissions and support sustainable development of agriculture.
- Outcome 2: Construction of the first heat recovery power generation coal gangue brick pilot completed and a second pilot enterprise has already been selected. The system is now being prepared for testing.
- Outcome 3: A peer review of national and provincial assessments and strategic plans was conducted. Results were presented in international and national workshops and are being considered by national government and will be considered in the national and provincial development plans. As of June 2010, all capacity building activities have been completed and awareness of farmers and local technicians on climate change and agricultural pollution has been raised. Yellow River Basin-related policies were reviewed, an analysis conducted and relevancy verified through a stakeholder meeting. Research outputs to date, including recommendations from the scenario development and modelling calibration have been submitted for inclusion in the Yellow River Water Resources Bulletin.

Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in the **activities/outputs/outcomes**?

Observations

Paris Declaration

Leadership of national and local governmental institutions:

The Government was 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.

Involvement of CSOs and citizens:

Alignment and Harmonization:

Innovative elements in mutual accountability:

Delivering as One

Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices:

- Managerial procedures include PMC meetings, Output-level meetings, PMC Co-Chairs' hotline, CCPF Newsletter and Joint Programme Coordinators' meetings.
- Regarding joint analytical work, research is led by Government counterparts and often involved numerous local academic/Government research institutes. However, in each instance, drafts were shared with other UN Agencies and inputs provided

Role of the RCO and synergies with other MDG-F JPs:

	<p>UNRCO provides continuous support to JPs, by providing prompt and precise responses to questions regarding joint programme implementation and coordination, organizing regular meetings among JP Coordinators and meetings involving JP UN PMC Co-Chairs and JPCs, as well as participating in important JP events, for example, JP PMC meetings and inter-agency meetings.</p>	
	<p>Inter-agency coordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JP involves 9 UN agencies and 10 counterpart entities, yet it is well coordinated and managed. • In addition to standard coordination mechanisms (i.e, PMC, NSC), CCPF makes use of existing coordination mechanisms within the 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. • Administrative/Financial Challenges: 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 Fund overburden UN staff in budget reporting exercises. 	
<p>Sustainability (concrete actions and strategic partnerships)</p>	<p>Sustainability Plan in place? Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All activities are implemented through the Government, and it 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 that contribute to China's strategies and positioning post-Kyoto and to China's draft energy law; also Local Environment and Health Action Plans based on NEHAP 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. • 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. 	
<p>Innovation and Scale-up</p>		
<p>External Factors and mitigation</p>		
<p>Communication and Advocacy</p>	<p>C&A plan in place? a CCPF Forum was conducted at the end of the programme to present results to Government, academia, other potential donors and the broader international community.</p>	
<p>M&E</p>		
<p>Missions from MDG-F Secretariat:</p>	<p>Date: April 2009 Date: May 2011</p>	<p>Members: Sophie de Caen, Sara Ferrer and Paula Pelaez Members: Sophie de Caen and Paula Pelaez</p>
<p>Mid Term Evaluation:</p>	<p>Evaluator: Jean Joseph Bellamy Period: June 2010 MTE Report</p>	