

# **Project Document**

**National Climate Change Lead Group, National Development and Reform  
Commission**

**Government of Norway**

**Centre for International Cooperation for Economic and Technical Exchange  
(CICETE), Ministry of Commerce**

**United Nations Development Programme, China**

## **Provincial Programmes for Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation in China**

**May 13, 2008**

**People's Republic of China**

**UNDAF Outcome 3:**

More efficient management of natural resources and development of environmentally-friendly behaviour to ensure environmental sustainability

**UNDP Country Programme Outcome/Indicators:**

End-use energy efficiency and application of new and renewable energy technologies improved

**UNDP Country Programme Output/Indicators:**

- Energy consumption per unit of GDP decreased.
- Strategies and favourable policies for China's 2010 and 2020 renewable and new energy targets developed, notably a roadmap for new and renewable energy industry and technologies.

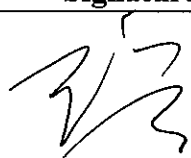
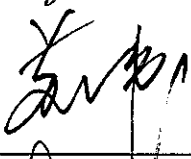

**Gov Coord Agency/Implementing Partner:** China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE)

**Government Cooperating Agency:** National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), Provincial DRCs - Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shanxi, Tibet, and 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions;

**Programme Period:** 2007-2010  
**Programme Component:**  
**Project title:** Provincial Programmes for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in China  
**Project ID:**  
**Project duration:** 2 years (2008-2010)

**Resources (2008-10)**

- **Total (US\$):\$2,400,000**
- Norway: \$2,000,000
- UNDP: \$400,000
- Plus Gov (in-kind) \$400,000

Agreed by:	Signature	Date	Name and Title
<b>Government Coordinating Agency and Implementing Partner (Ministry of Commerce-CICETE):</b>		May 2008	Director General, CICETE
<b>Government Cooperating Agency (National Development and Reform Commission):</b>		May 2008	Director General, Office of National Lead Group on Climate Change, NDRC
<b>UNDP China:</b>		May 2008 24/6/08	Country Director

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APR	Annual Project Report
CICETE	China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GHG	Green-House Gas
GOC	Government of the People's Republic of China
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
NAPA	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NCCP	National Climate Change Programme
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
IPCC:	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NCCLG:	National Climate Change Leading Group
NEX	National Execution
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPD	National Project Director
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
PAG	Project Advisory Group
PDD	Project Design Document
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PRC	People's Republic of China
PSC	Program Steering Committee
SD	Sustainable Development
SNC:	Second National Communication
STT	Subject to Tender
TBD	To be determined
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN MDG:	UN Millennium Development Goals
V&A:	Vulnerability and Adaptation

## Part 1. Situation Analysis

### 1.1 Context

The 13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) met in Bali in December 2007 to review progress towards the goal of reducing our impact on climate change. Of key concern was the need to move from global dialogue to local action, and to create new partnerships for innovative financing and development and transfer of new 'green technologies'. This programme aims to achieve these goals in priority provinces in China. As highlighted in the 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report issued by the *UN Inter-Government Panel on Change Climate* at the Bali COP, there is now clear and convincing evidence that human emissions of greenhouse gases are wreaking havoc to the planets life support systems with far reaching implications for the state of global ecosystems and the future of human development. As noted by the UN Secretary General, climate change has now emerged as one of the greatest challenges of our time. The consensus at Bali was that current scenarios may lead far beyond the range of historical variability and most likely introduce processes without precedent in the history of the earth.

As highlighted in the *2007/2008 UNDP Global Human Development Report* launched in November 2007, climate change presents a daunting challenge for the global achievement of the MDGs and to sustaining over the next decades the hard won gains of many developing countries, including China. Ten of the warmest years in recorded history have occurred since 1990, coupled with increasing frequency of extreme weather events and alarming rates of melting in the world's glaciers and icecaps. Unsustainable use of fossil fuels is warming our planet quicker than at any time in the past 10,000 years.

The water and agriculture sectors are likely to be most sensitive to climate change-induced impacts. Although the frequency and severity of floods eventually could increase in many parts of China; arid and semi-arid regions in Western China could experience severe water-stress conditions. The stresses of climate change are likely to disrupt the ecology of mountain and highland systems. The glaciers in the Qinghai-Tibet plateau - permanent fields of ice that feed hundreds of millions along the Yangtze River in China are shrinking fast. Known as the "Third Pole", the Himalayas contain the largest store of glaciers and freshwater outside the polar ice caps.

### 1.2 National Framework

To address pressing issues of climate change and enact targeted measures, on June 4, 2007 the Government of China published its *first-ever National Climate Change Programme* outlining the key directions that China will take to achieve its targets on climate change mitigation and adaptation. This includes a top priority focus on issues of innovative financing and development/transfer of technology, and includes establishment of the office of a new *National Climate Change Lead Group (NCCLG)* hosted by the Climate Change Office of NDRC, comprised of 18 ministries and agencies.

This followed the January 2007 launch of China's first-ever National Climate Change Assessment Report showing future scenarios of food, land and water security and providing recommendations for adaptation measures. According to the report, China could see temperatures increase by 2C by 2020 leading to water shortages and reduced food output by 10% by

2030, while the Tibetan glaciers could disappear altogether by 2100, the source of water for over 300million people along with Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, in addition to major rivers to other countries such as the Brahmaputra into Bangladesh and the Mekong into Southeast Asia.

This programme aims to support NDRC as the leading agency of the office of new National Lead Group on Climate Change to design a series of Provincial Climate Change Programmes in 7 provinces as a first step and develop the Outlines of Provincial Climate Change Programmes for the remaining 20 provinces<sup>1</sup> across the country, with local strategies and actions to implement China's new National CC Programme supporting shift to low-carbon local economies and mainstreaming of climate change into local development through improved capacities, awareness raising, and new partnerships for innovative financing and development/transfer of technology.

Given its implications for human development and human security, climate change mitigation and adaptation have become a primary development challenge in many regions of China, with several key priority provinces selected to participate in this programme given their significance for mitigation and adaptation issues. The programme aims to ensure that poor and vulnerable communities in China are able to adapt to the impacts of climate change through adaptation policy frameworks in the areas such as poverty reduction, water supply, and agriculture.

The office of the NCCLG is in charge of formulating new climate change-related policies and measures, providing guidance for central and local governments' response to climate change. This will include a series of policies and measures taking into account its specific national circumstances, making positive contribution to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. During the period of 1991 ~ 2005, an accumulated 800 million tonnes of coal equivalent (tce) were saved by economic restructuring and energy efficiency improvements, which is equivalent to a reduction of 1.8 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This is just one example where rapid progress has been made, with much more to continue at the local level in coming years. Other priorities for the office of the NCCLG include renewable energy and exploring cleaner coal technology.

In addition, the office of NCCLG places great importance to adaptation measures. According to Government figures in China's National CC Impact Assessment, China's average annual temperature may increase between 1.3°-2.1° C by 2020, by as much as 2.3-3.3° C by 2050 and by as much as 6° C by 2100. Drought, heat waves and other extreme weather will also hit China more often, according to the report. The Government predicts precipitation will increase significantly in coming decades in some regions of China. Regional differences in precipitation patterns will become more obvious however, and the north will show an increase in rains. However, with increases in temperature also comes increased evaporation, aggravating water shortages.

By 2030-2050, China's potential grain output could fall by 10% unless crop varieties adapt to the new climate. China is also expected to have more extreme weather. Typhoons, floods and droughts killed 2,704 people and loss of \$27.32 billion in 2006, China's warmest year on record since 1951. In the south, heavier rainfalls could trigger more landslides and mudslides.

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<sup>1</sup> Due to limited budget availability of this project, the 4 pilot provinces (Hubei, Jilin, Yunan and Shaanxi) that have developed draft their Provincial Climate Change Programmes with the financial assistance from the World Bank Project: *Development of National Climate Change Programme in China* are not involved in this project for the time being.

Some parts of China have seen a rise in sea level of about 2.5mm/yr, among highest in the world and major urban areas such as Shanghai are expected to face serious challenges from increasing groundwater salinity.

Temperatures in the rugged Qinghai-Tibet plateau hit record highs in 2007. January temperatures in the Qamdo area of eastern Tibet hit 21.8 C, 1.7 degrees higher than the previous record set for this time in 1996. Eight other places across the plateau also recorded record-breaking temperatures in early 2007. The Qinghai-Tibet plateau, seen as a barometer of national climate conditions, is experiencing accelerating glacial melt and other ecological change which holds consequences not only for regions of Western China, but also for downstream communities along the Yangtze and Yellow rivers which flows from it.

The State Council issued the National Climate Change Programme (NCCP) in June 2007 outlining the government objectives, basic principles, key areas of actions, as well as policies and measures to address climate change towards 2010. A key part of the NCCP is the need to achieve its goals at the provincial level through targeted local actions on mitigation - energy efficiency, renewable energy and clean coal – and on adaptation, combined with overall national strategic guidance. This programme aims to achieve this goal of improving local implementation of national climate change policies, focusing on seven pilot provinces - Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shanxi, Tibet – given their national significance for mitigation (Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Hebei) and for adaptation (Qinghai, Tibet, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia). It will also mainstream with other policy initiatives such as NDRC's 'Corpus Function Area Strategy' linked to functional division of areas by sustainable development function.

Links will also be made by the office of NCCLG to other donor activities in the area of climate change including DFID work on "Impacts of Climate Change on Chinese Agriculture", EU Climate Change Partnership, etc to share knowledge and understanding of climate change and its impacts. This will make use of existing outputs of such projects for regional climate modelling, construct climate scenarios for China, etc. In addition, NDRC has been developing Corpus Function Area Strategy, to strengthen district's ability of sustainable development by the means of dividing region by main function. Climate change could become one of the indicators for future policies related to such strategy.

### **1.3 UNDP and Climate Change**

UNDP is the largest provider of grant assistance in the area of energy and the environment among UN agencies, working in close conjunction with partner agencies within the UN system. Since 1992, UNDP has been working with NDRC, SEPA, MOST and other Chinese entities to implement the UN Climate Change Convention which took shape in 1992. UNDP's integrated approach to combat climate change focuses on policy, technology and market mechanisms for an effective enabling environment, while strengthening human and institutional capacity through on the ground actions.

UNDP considers that interventions to address climate change should be a part and parcel of overall sustainable development efforts and integrated into local strategies for poverty eradication through innovative approaches to policy formulation and implementation, and partnerships with diverse stakeholders. Accordingly, interventions relating to adaptation to and mitigation of climate change have to be considered in the context of reducing the vulnerability of the poor in maintaining sustainable livelihoods, fostering economic growth and supporting

sustainable development. Fortunately, such alternatives exist, among them the promotion of renewable energy and greater energy efficiency, and sustainable land-use practices.

UNDP has a broadly based climate change strategy that covers mitigation, adaptation and risk reduction and is already the UN's single largest supplier of technical assistance in the area of climate change. As part of UNDP's \$5 billion global dollar portfolio of energy and environment projects, about \$2 billion has been allocated to developing a comprehensive portfolio in the area of climate change. This portfolio includes the implementation of over 400 large national, regional and global projects and over 1,000 small projects that delivered an estimated 30 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> abatement in recent years. This has been combined with a technical assistance package that includes capacity building and advisory services for development of national and local adaptation strategies, renewable energy and energy efficiency programs, preparations of National Communications to UNFCCC, and climate change policy advice and development initiatives. Overall UNDP provides a broadly based package of specialist skills and project management services, combined with on-going capacity development activities and developing country public and private sector networks, which will enable this programme to deliver meaningful development dividends.

In China, UNDP supports over 10 climate change programmes including support for energy efficiency, renewable energy development, sustainable transport, adaptation and capacities to improve official communications with the UNFCCC.

The latter National Communication to the UNFCCC programme with NDRC has the objective of improving GHG accounting in key industry sectors in China, and to study the impact of, and vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. With regards renewable energy programmes with NDRC, UNDP has been working to increase the pace of commercialization of renewable energy technologies and their use in various sectors of the economy. Building on our successes in helping to establish the Chinese Renewable Energy Industry Association (CREIA), UNDP leads pilot projects with business partners and local government to establish model commercial operations for solar water heating production, solar and wind hybrid rural energy production systems, and large-scale biomass energy production systems. UNDP had supported design and launch of the first Renewable Energy Law in China and its implementation.

For energy efficiency UNDP has been working with NDRC, MOA, MOC and private sector partners through the GEF supported "End-Use Energy Efficiency Programme" to improve design and enforcement of energy conservation regulations and to encourage energy efficiency in the steel, petrochemical, and building sectors. In the rural areas, UNDP is supporting "Town & Village Enterprises" (where more than one-third of GHG arise) to become more energy efficient and to embrace alternative sources of energy for production of bricks, cement and metal casting.

In the area of CDM, UNDP has provided capacity building support to NDRC and MOST for several years helping to establish China's national CDM rules and regulations and design of the first set of CDM projects registered from China by the UN Kyoto Executive Board. Special focus is on projects that promote GHG reduction while achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In 2008, UNDP will also lead the launch of a new UN Climate Change Partnership Framework Programme, which brings together 9 UN agencies for the first time with over 10 na-



tional partners to chart the course of post-Kyoto strategies and undertake a series of national level dialogues and policy activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The current Provincial CC Programme will be connected to this, linking local on-ground activities and strategies to the umbrella framework and partnership forum to be established by the CCPF.

## **Part 2. Strategy, Outputs and Activities**

### **2.1.1 Overall strategy**

In March 2007, UNDP, NDRC and the Government of Norway signed Memorandum of Understanding at the Great Hall of the People to cooperate to building Provincial Capacities for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, witnessed by Premier of China Wen Jiabao. This was followed in July 2007, when by Premier Wen Jiabao and the State Council mandated each province, municipality and autonomous region to develop its own Local Climate Change Programme or Action Plan in accordance with the new NCCP. To achieve this objective, tremendous work will need to be done through joint efforts by both central and local governments. This programme is in direct support of this high level agenda to improve local implementation of the NCCP and achieve the goals elaborated at the recent UN Climate Change Conference in Bali, and translate China's national strategy for climate change into on-the-ground action. To achieve this, the objectives, principles, policies and measures contained in the NCCP will be further detailed and implemented at provincial level in line with local circumstances and situations.

To effectively implement and translate the NCCP into on-the-ground action, and effectively use the findings of the National Climate Change Assessment, there is an urgent need to develop local policies, institutional frameworks, resource estimation, partnerships and implementation capacities. Through this programme with NDRC, UNDP, Norway and members of the office of the National Lead Group on Climate Change will jointly support local partners on new policies and actions for Mitigation and Adaptation in pilot 7 provinces and autonomous regions across China - Hebei, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shanxi, Tibet, and support the development of the Outlines of Provincial Climate Change Programmes in other 20 provinces – resulting in new Provincial Climate Change Programme to be endorsed and financed by local governments towards achieving the national targets set in the NCCP. The goals of the programme are:

- The programme will support the development of Provincial Climate Change Programmes which will entail local strategies, financing and action to translate the Government of China's National Climate Change Programme into solid action plans and actions in local provinces; combining national strategy with local development goals
- The programme will help in particular the poorest and most vulnerable communities to adapt to the negative effects of climate change through developing and implementing provincial strategies and associated policies, actions and measures.
- The programme will set a good example for other developing countries by engaging South-South Cooperation opportunities through hosting international conferences and undertaking visits to best practices in other countries.
- The programme will optimally leverage experiences from UN/UNDP, Norway and international best practices;
- The programme will fully be associated with the Government of China's National Climate Change Programme;

- The programme will be fully associated with provincial sustainable development plans and goals; All outcomes will have high relevance to key stakeholders, add value to current and planned initiatives, and be sustainable.
- The programme will strengthen capacity and integration of the action of local governments in terms of adaptation to and mitigation of climate change, by establishing an institutional framework at Provincial level that is aimed to become permanent;
- The programme will establish local mechanism and budget to allow Provincial Teams composed by different local government departments' representatives (disaster, environment, agriculture, health, finance and so on) to work together in Teams and in a substantial and decisive way to achieve integrated approaches;
- The programme will optimally use the existing practices related to climate change undertaken by Chinese government, aiming to design pilot actions for provincial level integrated effort on climate change, including budgeting and incentives. Such approaches will be based on careful consultation between central and local government.
- The programme will support the NCCLG's decision-making process and make contribution to facilitating Chinese government's consultation mechanism on climate change among different ministries.

The national-level analysis looks across sectors and sets priorities for intervention, while project or activity level analysis considers whether individual projects or activities should be modified to incorporate risks from climate change. In provincial level for both CC adaptation and mitigation, key steps for policy and technology assessments should be discussed: (1) preliminary overview; (2) identification of screening criteria; (3) prioritisation of key sectors; (4) identification of barriers and policy needs; and (5) identification and selection of technological options. Criteria for assessing mitigation/adaptation technologies at project/ activity level were also introduced: (1) feasibility (political, financial, and technical); (2) effectiveness in reducing vulnerability and mitigating CC negative impacts; (3) affordability; and (4) sustainability (e.g., manageable maintenance requirements).

### 2.1.2 Mitigation strategies

In order to address the issue, in its recently enacted 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (2006-2010), China has recently set very ambitious targets for reduced carbon emission intensity through increased energy efficiency, increasing use of renewable energy and cleaner use of coal resources. However, there is a great challenge to integrate these targets into local policies and actions that are producing the desired outcomes, including the optimization of primary energy supply.

The Provincial Climate Change Programme will support local partners to develop strategies and actions to enact innovative financing and development/deployment of technology to increase energy efficiency, expand use of renewable energy and pilot clean coal approaches. Activities will align the Energy Saving and Emission Reduction Work Plan issued by the State Council. The research for the Provincial Programmes will include, but not be limited to, the following areas:

- *Design of new pilot schemes* in key areas such as energy efficiency, clean coal and renewable energy to promote energy saving in key sectors such as heavy industry and

buildings and intensify and replicate key energy-saving approaches and initiatives such as energy efficient lighting.

- *Improving land management and reducing deforestation* is highly cost-effective, and significant in reducing emissions and can have valuable links to the global carbon market in the future;
- *Overcoming policy barriers and transaction costs* through improved regulation, standards to control the development of high energy intensive and heavy polluting sectors and promote a shared understanding of responsible behaviour across all societies - beyond sticks and carrots;

Provincial Programmes entailing local mitigation strategies, financing and actions will be developed in key pilot provinces of Shanxi, Liaoning, Hebei and Inner Mongolia that seek to bring forward new innovative financing and development/deployment of technology to make real progress on achieving national targets for mitigation. This will include elaborating provincial GHG emission scenarios towards 2020, defining local mitigation targets, designing response actions, and ways to expanding the involvement of local partners in the CDM cooperation. It also entails establishing the partnerships and mobilizing public and commercial resources needed to implement such programmes. Because of the long-run time horizon for coal stocks in Provinces like Shanxi and Inner Mongolia, China's two largest coal reserves, this implies a shift in provincial policy – a shift that decarbonizes local economic growth. However, with populations rising, rapid economic growth in these provinces, and significant sunk investment in coal-based power plants, the challenge is formidable.

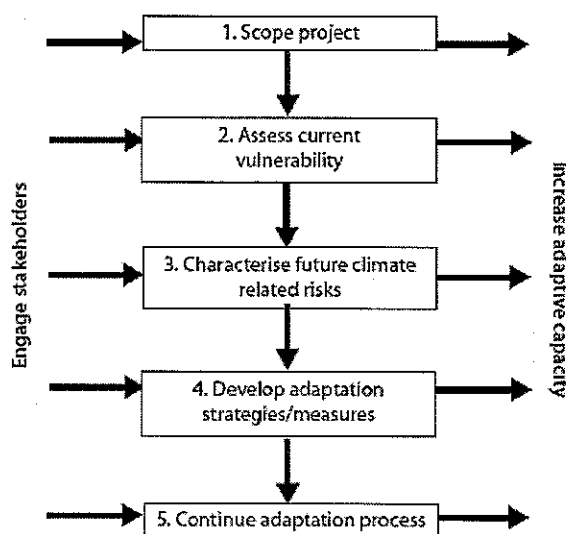
### **2.1.3 Adaptation strategies**

While all parts of China will be affected by the consequences of global warming, risk and vulnerability is unequally distributed between provinces. The impact of temperature change will be most marked on populations in the West with the most limited adaptive capacity, including communities dependent on rain-fed agriculture, drought-prone or flood-prone areas. Disasters in particular are of important for mainstreaming climate change issues. The risk for such communities is that climate change could lead to constraints on increased human development indicators in the future. With some damaging climate change now inevitable, adaptation through enhanced resilience is an urgent priority, though in most cases the issue has yet to be treated as such in local development policies and programmes.

While the threats increasingly well established, adaptation to climate change has not figured with the prominence it merits in local debates on development and poverty reduction. Despite recent national commitments on adaptation in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (2006-2010), there remains a lack of associated capacities to identify local responses and take local action. Operationally, how to reach the poorest and most vulnerable communities remains problematic. The big challenge then is the development and implementation of provincial adaptation strategies that can later be scaled up to identify best practices for national replication.

In addition, social scientific research on climate adaptation is less developed compared with climate mitigation research. Furthermore, few institutions on adaptation have been built so far. However, the climate impact is already seen in various fields like ecosystems and agriculture, and some climate impacts are unavoidable. Also, developing countries are expected to suffer more adverse climate impacts than industrialized countries (IPCC, 2001), which are mainly responsible for creating climate change problem.

Of key concern in this programme is the ability of local communities in Western China's Loess Plateau and Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to adapt to the impacts of warming weather conditions. Mountainous regions, hilly areas and plateaus comprise 66% of China's total territory and their watersheds serve as the source for most of China's major rivers. Meanwhile such areas host some of China's poorest communities and are the focus of aggressive development policies and programmes.



Climate change is expected to bring significant changes to local land and water use regimes over the next several decades, including altered predictability of water seasonality as melting escalates. The water flowing from the Loess Plateau and Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has historically served as the lifeblood for urban and rural populations in Western China where communities rely on agriculture and herding for livelihood. Downstream, most of China's major rivers such as the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers derive their supplies from the Loess Plateau and Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, with water supplying agriculture, industry and power-generating operations. In addition, dryland provinces such as Inner Mongolia are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, so that well-targeted strategies and response measures are needed to prevent consequences to human development and ecosystem sustainability.

This programme will use UNDP's Adaptation Policy Framework (APF) methodology combined with local methods for mainstreaming climate impacts into adaptation measures, as a key element of the Provincial Climate Change Programmes. Western regions, like Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Tibet, Qinghai, which are more vulnerable while adapting to climate change, will strengthen the integration of adaptation measures into local development policies, linked to agriculture and related economic sectors and ecosystem conservation. The scale of possible impacts in the future creates livelihood risks and vulnerabilities and the nature of these risks and vulnerabilities will vary both between and within these provinces, to be explored through a series of local case studies and design of APF's.

In each case, the impact of human development will be explored through the linkages between changing risks associated with climate change, and changing vulnerabilities faced by

poor and vulnerable communities. Using the conceptual framework developed for the 2007/2008 Human Development Report, the strategy setting process will identify and analyze the risks and climate impacts facing communities, detail how these risks will intensify and change according to the impacts of climate change, draw on data sets and analytical evidence to assess the changing vulnerabilities to these risks at the community level and how this impacts on human development; identify the most vulnerable communities and livelihoods, and critically assess adaptation responses within provincial policies, with particular focus on the livelihoods of the rural poor.

Any assessment of the economic efficiency of adaptation actions requires consideration of, first, the distribution of the costs and benefits of the actions, second, of the costs and benefits of changes in those goods that cannot be expressed in market values, and, third, the timing on adaptation actions.

Financing issues are likely to become especially important in the institution-building for climate adaptation.

## **2.2 Institutional Building Strategy**

The necessity of integrated actions and strategies needed to tackle the Climate Change remains the most challenging goal for local governments.

The programme aims hence, to establish at provincial and, likely at local level, innovative institutional frameworks and patterns, aimed to undertake mitigation and adaptation strategies according to the National Climate Change Programme.

NDRC, through the implementation of this programme, will set up within each province the new institutional frameworks, which are responsible for addressing provincial climate change issues, including the implementation of Provincial Climate Change Programmes. To estimate the performance for institutional improvement, there has been various indicators (1) to evaluate the effect of the potential climate change promotion network to enhance CC knowledge and technology Sharing; (2) to evaluate the system of stakeholders (i.e. Central government and local government) on adaptation action; (3) to evaluate how much the institution reduced climate impacts; (4) to evaluate the effect of linkage among different financing systems. The project will also do research on indicators for future CC actions.

As climate impacts and features, resources, and institutions of natural and social systems differ from province to province, from community to community, required climate adaptation measures to climate change vary by community. One of the main outcomes of the Programme will be providing the public Climate Change stakeholders with a useful benchmarking in order to replicate the most successful pattern in other Provinces (or Cities) within the Nation.

## **2.3 Partnerships and communication**

### *Partnership with Chinese and international stakeholders*

Following Chinese government's strategy and international practices, needs exist to increase synergy among national and local agencies involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to enable a common framework for planning and responses. NCCLG under NDRC will consult together with the other Chinese ministries, provincial local governments, and other NGO and international development agencies like UN system represented in China. Knowledge sharing will be promoted in order that all the experience from the pilot provinces could be learned by other provinces, or even other developing countries. International experience or experts should be introduced to the project.

A series of meetings and events will be organized for this purpose. As an example to support such efforts, the project will establish a Climate Change Forum, which will hold annual dialogue processes in China during the implementation of this project. The forum host by NCCLG will meet to discuss strategic issues and relevant policies in China on climate change response, aiming at providing suggestions to the Government of China, and will include participation by bilateral donors, NGOs and private sector.

### Communications

The project will also support various communication activities to increase awareness of decision-makers and the public on climate change mitigation and adaptation issues in the provinces discussed, and at the national level. Detail communication strategy will be designed which will include project brochures, reports, websites, video/audio medias and public events like "Climate Change Day".

In addition, under China Climate Change Info Net, new section will be created (in both English and Chinese) to cover project activities, policies, news/events and knowledge products related to provincial level climate change actions. Besides project activities, the other information will cover both domestic and international issues related to the topic.

## 2.5 Project Outputs and Activities

### **Output 1: Guidance on the Development of Provincial Climate Change Programme to Promote a Low Carbon Economy and Communication/Outreach for Local Implementation of the National Climate Change Programme**

*Activity 1.1. Provision of guidance to each province, municipality and autonomous region in China to develop its own Climate Change Programme and raise public awareness on climate change*

The programme will support a national task force made up of members of the office of NCCLG for effective outreach to provinces on the new National Climate Change Programme and key issues for national climate change targets by providing guidance to each province on the development of Provincial Climate Change Programme through a series of 6 regional workshops covering 31 provinces in China, focusing on the outreach and dissemination of NCCP and public awareness-raising on climate change. This will guide all 31 provinces in China to start to develop its own Provincial Climate Change Programmes in accordance with the newly-released NCCP. Policy and technical consultation committee will be set up in Bei-

jing. Based on the national and international experiences and feedback from provincial level, “Provincial Climate Change Programme Guidelines” will be generated for all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Training materials will be developed by national and local experts to strengthen capacity of local government and other stakeholders, covering local specific climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Activity 1 .1.1 Set up Steering committee for Provincial Climate Change action

Activity 1 .1.2 Provision of guidance on Provincial Climate Change Programmes

Activity 1.1.3 Design training materials for all provinces and Municipalities

#### *Activity 1.2. Knowledge management and sharing of international best practices*

One of the key issues raised at the recent UN Climate Change Convention in Bali is the need to share knowledge, experiences and best practices among countries on the key issue of subsidiary – or local implementation of global norms such as climate change. The programme will support conference in China bringing together other developed and developing countries to share experiences and insights on approaches to achieve local implementation of climate change goals. The programme will introduce the international best practice to Chinese provincial governments and publics. International experts from both developed and developing countries will provide advices related to project implementation and results dissemination.

The project will also support various communication activities to increase awareness of decision-makers and the public on climate change mitigation and adaptation issues in the provincial level, including knowledge products, website, and media communications.

Activity 1.2.1 Production of brochures, reports, CDROM Compilation and out-come publication of draft provincial programmes and out-lines and project implementation reports

Activity 1.2.2 International conference for provincial/state level climate change action

Activity 1.2.3 knowledge product dissemination and project information on existing China CC website

Activity 1.2.4: Climate change PSA, and other media related activities

### *Activity 1.3. Management and technical support*

Assistance will include establishment of an overall Project Management Office to provide overall management, coordination and technical support to all activities under the programme. PMO will work together with UNDP and other donors to carry out project inception, mid-term and final reviews; workshops between the research institutes and provincial partners, overall reporting and publication procurement, activities monitoring and evaluation, and overall financial and administrative services. The PMO will include several staff as described below in Management Arrangements Section, to be recruited under standard UNDP NEX rules for open advertisement. CICETE, as Government Coordinating Agency and Implementing Partner will support project management and administration.

Activity 1.3.1 Project over all management and coordination in Project management office

Activity 1.3.2 Project monitoring and evaluation

Activity 1.3.3 Project Financial and Administration (CICETE)

Activity 1.3.4 General Management Support (UNDP)

## **Output 2: Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 7 Key Provinces**

*Activity 2.1. Assessment for Existing Climate Change related Policies and Measures in Each Province, Municipality and Autonomous Region:*

An intergovernmental team will be formed for each province, municipality and autonomous region, which consists of governmental officials and experts from climate change related governmental agencies and institutions. This will involve collaboration with relevant research institutes nationally and locally to extract best knowledge on emissions and impact situation for various sectors in each province. It will also include workshops to ensure capacity building of local partners and learning by doing.

The programme will support series of Assessments to be undertaken by local working groups in each province with support of technical experts from the programme and support of the national partners. The assessments will review the existing climate change related policies and measures in each province, municipality and autonomous region, and explore the gap in more effectively addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation within local development policies. Such assessments will be undertaken in the seven selected pilot provinces chosen for the programme and will be based on future scenarios of mitigation and impacts situation in selected provinces with a 2020 horizon towards China's Xiaokang Goals.

*2.1.1 Local policy teams will be formed for 7 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions*

*2.1.2 Review the existing climate change related policies and measures in each province, municipality and autonomous region, and explore the gap in more effectively addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation within local development policies.*

*2.1.3 Provincial climate change profiling (baseline situation) will be generated to cover the climate change impacts and mitigation potentials. Examples are:*



- *Forecasting climate and weather patterns;*
- *Mapping adaptation measures to climate-proof local development goals;*
- *Identifying more resilient crop varieties;*
- *Identifying technologies for water conservation and sustainable irrigation;*
- *Instruments of sustainable water management;*
- *New methods to combat land degradation;*

*Activity 2.2. Design and Development of the Draft Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 7 provinces.*

The assessment in Activity 2.1 will serve as basis for design of local strategies and action plans for implementation of the National Climate Change Programme and addressing the findings of the assessment to reduce impacts on human development etc. Such programmes will use the NCCP as a model and will be guided by the office of the NCCLG. They will be tailored to each individual province's special situation and need, with more emphasis on mitigation and adaptation depending on the case, for example greater adaptation focus on Qinghai, Tibet and Ningxia, while greater mitigation focus in Shanxi, Liaoning, Hebei, etc. It will also include workshops to ensure capacity building of local partners and learning by doing.

**Output 3: Development of the Outlines of Provincial Climate Change Programmes in other 20 Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions in China**

*Activity 3.1. Investigations on and Assessment for the Local Social and Economic Development Status and Situations that are Closely Related to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation:*

The programme will support series of Investigations and Assessments to be undertaken by local working groups in the 20 provinces with support of technical experts from the programme and support of the national partners. An intergovernmental team will be formed for each province, municipality and autonomous region, which consists of governmental officials and experts from climate change related governmental agencies and institutions. The investigations and assessments will review the current local social and economic development status and situations in 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and explore the gap in more effectively addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation within local development policies. This will involve collaboration with relevant research institutes nationally and locally to preliminarily identify the needs of addressing climate change at provincial level. It will also include workshops to ensure capacity building of local partners and learning by doing.

*Activity 3.2. Design and Development of the Outlines of Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 20 Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions*

The investigation and assessment in Activity 3.1 will serve as basis for promoting local governments to better integrate the consideration of climate change into local social and economic development programmes. Such outlines will use the NCCP as a model and will be guided by the office of the NCCLG. They will be tailored to the 20 individual province's

special situation and need, with more emphasis on mitigation and adaptation depending on the case, for example, some provinces may focus more on mitigation and some others will focus more on adaptation. It will also include workshops to ensure capacity building of local partners and learning by doing.

While the current resources and technical assistance of the programme is only sufficient to support development of climate change programmes in the 7 selected provinces and the outlines of the Climate Change Programmes in 20 provinces, the activities of the programme will help expand the support to include the development of draft Provincial Climate Change Programmes of more provinces into the framework, with the ultimate goal of developing draft Provincial Climate Change Programmes for all the 31 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all over China.

#### **Output 4: Provincial Institutional Arrangements to Address Climate Change in 7 Pilot Provinces**

##### *Activity 4.1. Set-up provincial inter-governmental climate change institutional arrangement in 7 pilot provinces*

This project will facilitate provincial government to establish its intergovernmental climate change institutional arrangement at provincial level, through the identification of tasks and responsibilities among institutions and individuals selected.

##### *Activity 4.2: Capacity building for provincial climate change institutions in 7 pilot provinces*

This project will conduct capacity building activities for the expected provincial climate change institutions, including training & workshops, dissemination workshops aiming at improving their administrative capability with regard to addressing climate change at provincial level and also achieving better communication with the central government.

**Overall Work Plan**  
(2 years; 2008-2010)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		08	09	10		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)
<b>Output 1. Guidance on the Development of Provincial Climate Change Programme to Promote a Low Carbon Economy and Communication/Outreach for Local Implementation of the National Climate Change Programme</b>  <b>Indicators:</b> Guidance on provincial climate change programmes project information available	Activity 1.1: Provision of guidance to each province, municipality and autonomous region in China to develop its own Climate Change Programme and raise public awareness on climate change.	X	X	10	CICETE/NDRC	Norway	6 regional workshops to provide guidance on Provincial climate change programme; Training materials	\$170,000
	Activity 1.2: Knowledge management and sharing of international best practices. Project inception, mid-term and final work-shops Compilation and out-come publication of draft provincial programmes and outlines and project implementation reports	X	X	X	CICETE/NDRC	UNDP	- A conference in China, including knowledge product (\$30,000) - 3 workshops (\$30,000+15,000*2) - Compilation and publication (\$70,000)	\$160,000

<p>on China CC website Training materials and knowledge products PMO set up</p>	<p>Activity 1.3. Management and technical support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project management office</li> <li>-Monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>-CICETE Management and Administration</li> <li>- UNDP General Management Support</li> </ul>	X	X	X	CICETE/NDRC	UNDP	<p>- 1 NPC (\$72,000 for 2 years) - 1 assistant to NPC (\$36,000 for 2 years) - Office equipment (\$66,000) - Miscellaneous (\$31,000) - Travel (\$10,000) - M&amp;E \$13,000 CICETE M&amp;A 3% of UNDP core resource \$12,000 UNDP GMS: \$120,000,</p>	\$360,000
	<b>Sub-Total (1)</b>					Norway		<b>\$690,000</b>
<p><b>Output 2: Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 7 Pilot Provinces</b></p>	<p>Activity 2.1: Assessment for Existing Climate Change related Policies and Measures in Each Province, Municipality and Autonomous Region.</p>	X	X		CICETE/NDRC	Norway	<p>- Contracts for national institutions support to local partners (\$20,000 each province) - Contracts for local institutions (\$20,000 each province)</p>	\$280,000
<p><b>Indicators:</b> Provincial Climate Change Programmes in 7 pilot provinces,</p>	<p>Activity 2.2: Design and development of Provincial Climate Change Programmes in 7 pilot provinces.</p>		X	X	CICETE/NDRC	Norway	<p>- Contracts for national institutions support to local partners (\$30,000 each province) - Contracts for local institutions (\$30,000 each province)</p>	\$420,000
	<b>Sub-Total (2)</b>							<b>\$700,000</b>
<p><b>Output 3 Development</b></p>								

<p><b>of the Outlines of Provincial Climate Change Programmes in 20 Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions in China</b></p>	<p>Activity 3.1: Investigations on and Assessment for the Local Social and Economic Development Status and Situations that are Closely Related to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>CICETE/NDRC</p>	<p>Norway</p>	<p>- Contracts for national institutions support to local partners (\$5,000 each province) - Contracts for local institutions (\$5,000 each province)</p>	<p>\$200,000</p>
<p><b>Indicators:</b> provincial climate change assessment report Outlines of Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 20 Provinces</p>	<p>Activity 3.2: Set-up provincial inter-governmental climate change institutional arrangement in 20 provinces.</p>			<p>CICETE/NDRC</p>	<p>Norway</p>	<p>- Institutional arrangement (\$10,000 each province)</p>	<p>\$200,000</p>
	<p>Activity 3.3: Design and Development of the Outlines of Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 20 Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions.</p>			<p>CICETE/NDRC</p>	<p>Norway</p>	<p>- Contracts for national institutions support to local partners (\$10,000 each province) - Contracts for local institutions (\$10,000 each province)</p>	<p>\$400,000</p>
	<p><b>Sub-Total (3)</b></p>						<p><b>\$800,000</b></p>
<p><b>Output 4 Provincial Institutional Arrangements to Address Climate Change in 7 Pilot Provinces</b></p>	<p>Activity 4.1: Set-up provincial inter-governmental climate change institutional arrangement in 7 provinces.</p>			<p>CICETE/NDRC</p>	<p>Norway</p>	<p>- Institutional arrangement (\$10,000 each province)</p>	<p>\$70,000</p>
<p><b>Indicators:</b> Provincial inter-governmental climate change institutional arrangement. Workshop and training</p>	<p>Activity 4.2: Capacity building for provincial climate change institutions in 7 provinces.</p>			<p>CICETE/NDRC</p>	<p>Norway</p>	<p>- Capacity building workshops (\$20,000 each province)</p>	<p>\$140,000</p>
	<p><b>Sub-Total (4)</b></p>			<p>CICETE/NDRC</p>			<p><b>\$210,000</b></p>



## Part 3. Management Arrangements

### 3.1 Institutional Arrangement

The programme will be executed under the standard UNDP National Execution (NEX) modality. The Ministry of Commerce (MOC), which is designated by the Government to be responsible for China's economic cooperation activities with foreign countries and with UN organizations has nominated the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE) as the Government Coordinating Agency and Executing Agency for UNDP's assistance to China.

**UNDP**, in close collaboration with MOFCOM/CICETE, will be responsible for successful program management. For that purpose, UNDP will play project assurance role through its oversight and monitoring functions of projects.

Based on Annual AWP'S to be signed with UNDP, the Implementing Partner may enter into agreements with other organizations or entities to assist in successfully delivering project outputs. CICETE will serve as the **Implementing Partner** of the project and working closely with UNDP, CICETE will be responsible for procurement and payment of all services, sub-contracts and equipment in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures. It will also be responsible for mobilising project inputs and ensuring that project activities are undertaken efficiently and on time, including recruitment and evaluation of staff for the Project Management Office (PMO). In line with UNDP's National Execution (NEX) rules, the Implementing Partner for the programme will be CICETE of the Ministry of Commerce and will hold overall accountability to UNDP for achieving results.

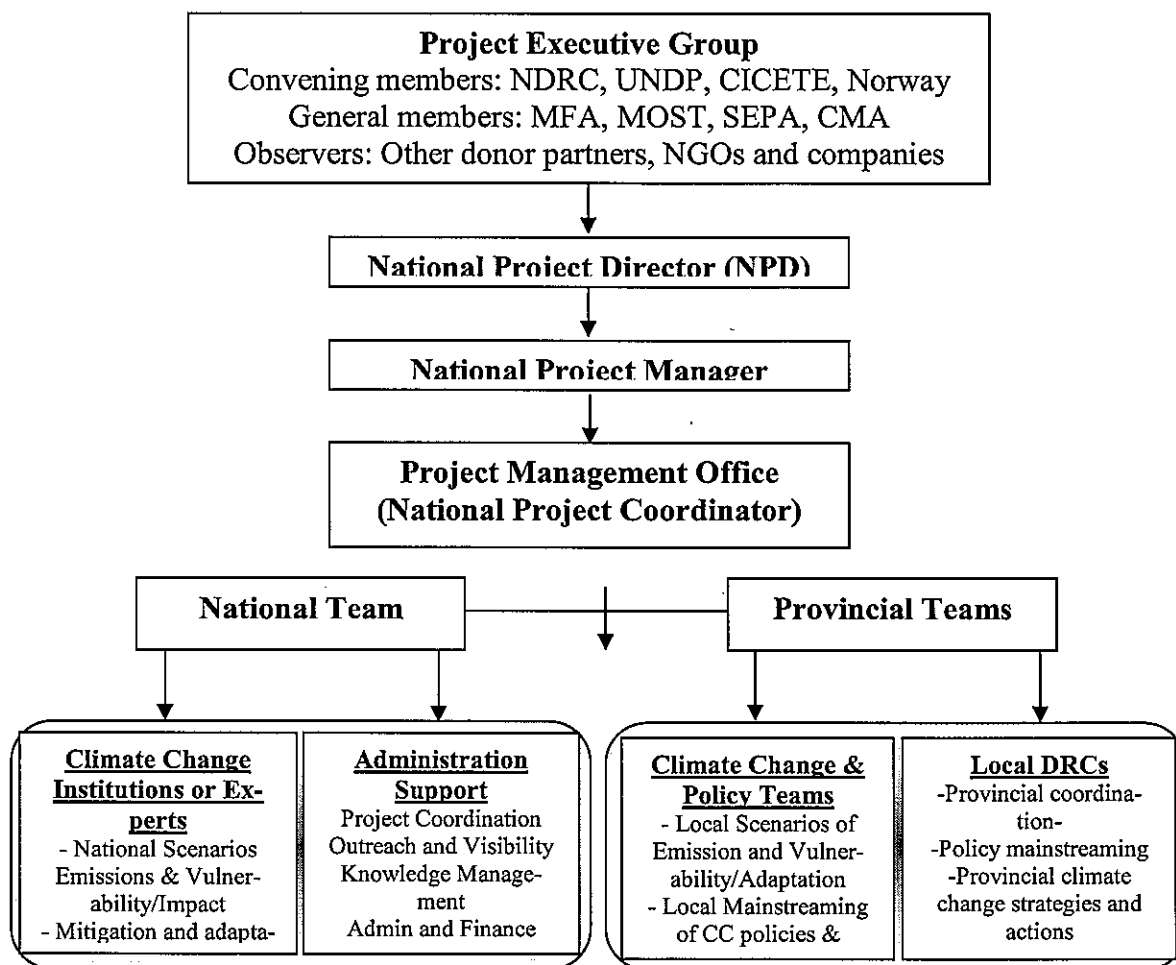
NDRC as host of the office of the NCCLG will serve as **Cooperating Agency** and will appoint a National Project Director (NPD) and a National Project Manager (NPM) to be responsible for the overall management of the project and the Project Management Office (PMO). NDRC will coordinate with other government agencies and institutions members of the NCCLG including Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA) etc, and hold overall accountability for achievement of results and be in charge of all operational activities of the project.

Provincial Development and Reform Commissions (DRCs) in seven pilot provinces and the other 20 provinces will also serve as Cooperating Agencies under the programme. The major responsibilities of the DRCs are to lead efforts for design and implementation of Provincial Programmes for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.

A **Project Executive Group** will serve as a steering committee to be established, consisting of representatives from UNDP, Norway, NDRC, and CICETE as convening members and other members of NCCLG as general members such as MFA, MOF, MOST, SEPA, CMA, and other donor agencies and partners as observers. The PEG shall meet once per year, either in Beijing or a designated province. The functions of the PEG will be to: (i) review project results and annual progress reports; (ii) review brief documents outlining project strategy and targets for the following year; (iii) provide advice to project management office and ensure coordination among related government agencies. The PEG will also be the vehicle for com-

plementing and coordinating the related donor's activities in the area of climate change programmes.

### Management Flowchart



A **Project Management Office (PMO)** will be established in NDRC to assist the day-to-day management of the project. The roles of PMO will be to: (i) assist NDRC with the day-to-day management of the project; (ii) prepare all work plans and reports, semi-annual and annual; (iii) prepare the terms of reference for all project inputs (sub-contracts, international experts, international and in-country training etc) and assist in the management and monitoring of their implementation; (iv) prepare all documentation for the annual meetings of the Project Steering Committee, organise the meetings, and act as secretary to the meetings.

A *National Project Coordinator (NPC)* will be recruited by CICETE to lead the project and all operational activities. S/he will be supported by one Assistant to Project Coordinator for administrative support to the activities. Upon programme inception, Terms of Reference will be developed for these posts. Sub-contracts will be issued to various institutes and non-governmental organizations to undertake specific activities. *Procurement* of goods (equipment, etc) and services (experts, organizational sub-contracts, etc) by the Programme will follow UNDP NEX Guidelines for open and competitive selection.



*Sub-contracts* will also be issued to various institutes and non-governmental organizations to undertake specific technical activities at national and local levels, following standard UNDP NEX Rules for procurement.

#### 4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project will be undertaken in line with the UNDP NEX and RMG system. Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted with focus on outcomes and outputs of interventions, institutional results and partnerships, policy advice and dialogue, advocacy and coordination. The M&E should aim at the following key objectives: 1) focus on results at two levels: at output level, the specific products and services from the Project; at outcome level, in which the Project has contributed to overall institutional setting for provincial climate change adaptation and mitigation. 2) to enhance management efficiency and effectiveness of the project and ensure consultation/participation of all stakeholders and 3) to not only focus on assessment of progress and sustainability of the project, but also on experiences and lessons learnt to support more informed decision-making and dissemination of project results.

Monitoring progress towards achievement of programme outcomes and outputs will be undertaken at both the level of the overall project, and at the individual pilot level. Project management will invite the direct involvement and support of provincial and local level government on an ongoing basis to enhance monitoring and evaluation activities. The extent to which the desired outcome of the project has been achieved will be monitored through a system of M&E activities, annual work plans and budgets, and peer group review and evaluation.

UNDP, CICETE and NDRC will convene the PEG on an annual basis to evaluate an Annual Progress Report (APR) on results, experiences and lessons learned during project implementation and work plan for the following year. The APR will be a tool to ensure periodic assessment on whether the approach and interventions will produce the expected outcomes. The PMO will support convening of the review meetings and will assist NDRC, the provincial DRCs to prepare APRs.

Monitoring visits will be conducted by UNDP, NDRC and CICETE to assess project progress and results through consultations with relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries. The Project Managers will prepare quarterly project updates to support day to day monitoring and implementation, as well as information sharing among concerned parties. Peer reviews will be conducted on views and experiences of project participants and beneficiaries regarding demonstration results and capacity building activities. Case studies on lessons learned should be collated and shared regularly during project duration and at the end of the project to scale up.

**Table 5 Preliminary Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding Project Team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop	▪ NDRC/UNDP/CICETE	None	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	▪ NDRC/UNDP/CICETE	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Pro-	▪ Oversight by Project Technical Advisor and Project Coordinator	To be determined as part of the Annual	Annually prior to APR/PIR and to the definition of annual

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding Project Team staff time</i>	Time frame
Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measurements by regional field officers and local IAs</li> </ul>	Work Plan's preparation.	work plans
APR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Team</li> <li>▪ NDRC/UNDP/CICETE</li> </ul>		Annually
Steering Committee Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Coordinator</li> <li>▪ NDRC/UNDP/CICETE</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>		Following Project IW and subsequently at least once a year
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project team</li> <li>▪ NDRC/UNDP/CICETE</li> <li>▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)</li> </ul>		At the mid-point of project implementation
Final External Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Team</li> <li>▪ NDRC/UNDP/CICETE</li> <li>▪ External Consultants (i.e. Evaluation Team)</li> </ul>		At the end of project implementation
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NDRC/UNDP/CICETE</li> <li>▪ Project Team</li> </ul>		US\$ 1500 Yearly (2 years)
Visits to field sites (UNDP staff travel costs to be charged to IA fees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NDRC/UNDP/CICETE</li> <li>▪ Government representatives</li> </ul>		Yearly (2 year)
<b>TOTAL INDICATIVE COST</b> <i>Excluding Project Team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 13,000	

## **Part 5. Legal Context**

This Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 29 June 1979. The host country implementing agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, refer to the government cooperating agency described in that agreement. The following types of revisions may be made to this Project Document with the signature of the UNDP resident representative only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the Project Document have no objections to the proposed changes:

1. Revision in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the Project Document;
2. Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation; and
3. Mandatory annual revisions that rephrase the delivery of agreed project inputs, or reflect increased expert or other costs due to inflation, or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

**Annual Work Plan**

**Year 2008**

Award Id: 00047387

Award title: Provincial Programmes for Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation in China

Project Id: 00056901

Year: 2008

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount (US\$)
<b>Output 1. Guidance on the Development of Provincial Climate Change Programme to Promote a Low Carbon Economy and Communication/Outreach for Local Implementation of the National Climate Change Programme</b>  <b>Indicators:</b> Guidance on provincial climate change programmes Project information available on China CC website Training materials and knowledge products	Activity 1.1: Provision of guidance to each province, municipality and autonomous region in China to develop its own Climate Change Programme and raise public awareness on climate change.		X	X	X	CICETE/ NDRC	Norway	6 regional workshops to provide guidance on Provincial climate change programme;  Training materials 74500-Miscellaneous	\$170,000
	Activity 1.2: Knowledge management and sharing of international best practices. Project inception, mid-term and final work-shops Compilation and out-come publication of draft provincial programmes and outlines and project implementation reports		X	X	X	CICETE/NDRC	UNDP	- Inception workshop, including knowledge product (\$30,000)  74500-Miscellaneous	\$30,000

PMO set up  <b>Target for 2008</b> To disseminate and outreach NCCP to 31 local provinces To establish efficient and effective task forces for technical support Project information available on China CC website	Activity 1.3. Management and technical support  - Project management office -Monitoring and evaluation -CICETE Management and Administration - UNDP General Management Support		X	X	X	CICETE/NDRC	UNDP	- 1 NPC - 1 assistant to NPC 71300-National Consultant	\$27,000
							UNDP	- Office equipment (\$40,000) 72100-Equipment	\$40,000
							UNDP	- Travel (\$10,000) 71600 –Travel	\$10,000
							UNDP	M&E \$5,000 74500-Miscellaneous	\$5,000
							UNDP	CICETE M&A:\$6,000 75100 Facilities & Administration	\$6,000
							Norway	UNDP GMS: \$60,000 75100 Facilities & Administration	\$60,000
<b>Sub-Total (1)</b>									<b>\$348,000</b>
<b>Output 2: Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 7 Pilot Provinces</b>  <b>Indicators:</b> Provincial Climate Change Programmes in 7 pilot	Activity 2.1: Assessment for Existing Climate Change related Policies and Measures in Each Province, Municipality and Autonomous Region.		X	X	X	CICETE/NDRC	Norway	- Contracts for national institutions support to local partners (\$20,000 each province) - Contracts for local institutions (\$20,000 each province) 72100-Contractual Serv	\$280,000

provinces  <b>Target for 2008</b> Outlines of PCCP on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 7 Pilot Provinces Assessment report for Existing Climate Change related Policies and Measures in Each Province, Municipality and Autonomous Region	Activity 2.2: Design and development of Provincial Climate Change Programmes in 7 pilot provinces.			X	X	CICETE/NDRC	Norway	- Contracts for national institutions support to local partners (\$10,000 each province) - Contracts for local institutions (\$10,000 each province) 72100-Contractual Serv	\$140,000
	<b>Sub-Total (2)</b>								
<b>Output 3 Development of the Outlines of Provincial Climate Change Programmes in 20 Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions in China</b>  <b>Indicators:</b> provincial climate change assessment report Outlines of Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 20 Provinces  <b>Target for 2008</b> Set up structures of institutional arrangements in 20 provinces	Activity 3.1: Investigations on and Assessment for the Local Social and Economic Development Status and Situations that are Closely Related to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.			X	X	CICETE/NDRC	Norway	- Contracts for national institutions support to local partners (\$5,000 each province) - Contracts for local institutions (\$5,000 each province) 72100-Contractual Serv	
	Activity 3.2: Set-up provincial inter-governmental climate change institutional arrangement in 20 provinces.			X	X	CICETE/NDRC	Norway	- Institutional arrangement (\$10,000 each province) 72100-Contractual Serv	\$200,000
	Activity 3.3: Design and Development of the Outlines of Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 20 Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions.			X	X	CICETE/NDRC	Norway	- Contracts for national institutions support to local partners (\$10,000 each province) - Contracts for local institutions (\$10,000 each province) 72100-Contractual Serv	

	Sub-Total (3)								\$200,000
<b>Output 4 Provincial Institutional Arrangements to Address Climate Change in 7 Pilot Provinces</b> <b>Indicators:</b> Provincial inter-governmental climate change institutional arrangement. Workshop and training  <b>Target for 2008</b> Set up structures of institutional arrangements in 7 pilot provinces Workshop and training done	Activity 4.1: Set-up provincial inter-governmental climate change institutional arrangement in 7 provinces.			X	X	CICETE/NDRC	Norway	- Institutional arrangement (\$10,000 each province) 72100-Contractual Serv	\$70,000
	Activity 4.2: Capacity building for provincial climate change institutions in 7 provinces.			X	X	CICETE/NDRC	Norway	- Capacity building workshops (\$20,000 each province) 74500-Miscellaneous	\$140,000
	Sub-Total (4)					CICETE/NDRC			\$210,000
<b>Total</b>									<b>1,178,000</b>

The Annual Work Plan (AWP) Monitoring Tool

Year 2008

CP Component:

Implementing Partner: China International Center for Economic and Technical Exchange (CICETE)

Award Id: 00047387

Award title: Provincial Programmes for Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation in China

Project Id: 00056901

<b>EXPECTED CP OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS INCLUDING ANNUAL TARGETS</b>	<b>PLANNED ACTIVITIES</b> <i>List all the activities including monitoring and evaluation activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated CP outputs</i>	<b>EXPENDITURES (in US\$)</b> <i>List actual expenditures against activities completed</i>	<b>RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES</b> <i>For each activity, state the results of the activity</i>	<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING CP OUTPUTS</b> Using data on annual indicator targets, state progress towards achieving the CP outputs. Where relevant, comment on factors that facilitated and/or constrained achievement of results including: - Whether risks and assumptions as identified in the CP M&E Framework materialized or whether new risks emerged - Internal factors such as timing of inputs and activities, quality of products and services, coordination and/or other management issues
<b>OUTPUT 1: Guidance on the Development of Provincial Climate Change Programme to Promote a Low Carbon Economy and Communication/Outreach for Local Implementation of the National Climate Change Programme</b>  <b>Indicators:</b> Guidance on provincial climate change programmes Project information available on China CC website Training materials and knowledge products PMO set up  <b>Target for 2008</b>	A. Project inception workshop B. 6 regional workshops C. NPC and assistant to NPC D. traveling cost E. office equipment F. M&E G. CICETE Management and Administration			



<p>To disseminate and outreach NCCP to 31 local provinces          To establish efficient and effective task forces for technical support          Project information available on China CC website</p>	<p>H. UNDP general management support</p>			
<p><b>OUTPUT 2:          Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 7 Pilot Provinces</b></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b>          Provincial Climate Change Programmes in 7 pilot provinces</p> <p><b>Target for 2008</b>          Outlines of PCCP on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 7 Pilot Provinces          Assessment report for Existing Climate Change related Policies and Measures in Each Province, Municipality and Autonomous Region</p>	<p>A. Assessment for existing Climate Change related Policies and Measures in Each Province, Municipality and Autonomous Region.</p> <p>B. Design and development of outlines of Provincial Climate Change Programmes in 7 pilot provinces.</p>			
<p><b>OUTPUT 3:          Development of the Outlines of Provincial Climate Change Programmes in 20 Provinces, Municipalities and Autonomous Regions in China.</b></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b>          provincial climate change assessment report          Outlines of Provincial Programmes on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in 20 Provinces</p> <p><b>Target for 2008</b>          Set up structures of institutional arrangements in 20 provinces</p>	<p>A. Set-up provincial inter-governmental climate change institutional arrangement in 20 provinces.</p>			

<p><b>Output 4 Provincial Institutional Arrangements to Address Climate Change in 7 Pilot Provinces</b></p> <p><b>indicators:</b> Provincial inter-governmental climate change institutional arrangement. Workshop and training</p> <p><b>Target for 2008</b> Set up structures of institutional arrangements in 7 pilot provinces Workshop and training done</p>	<p>A. Set-up provincial inter-governmental climate change institutional arrangement in 7 provinces.</p>			
	<p>B. Capacity building for provincial climate change institutions in 7 provinces</p>			