



South-South Cooperation: Progress and Perspectives

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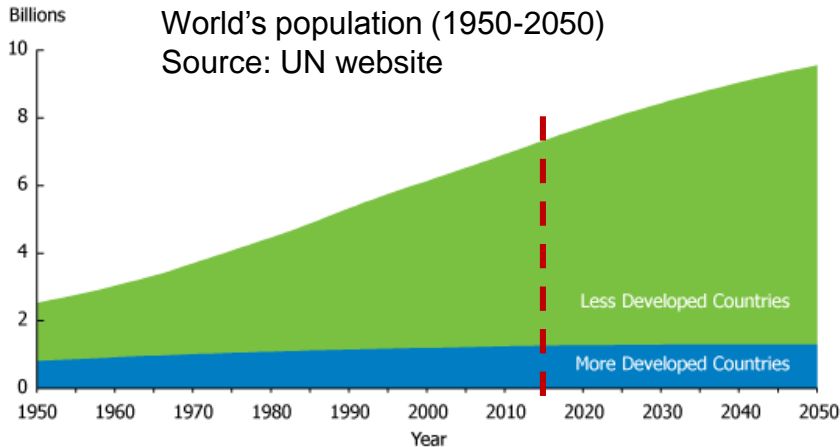




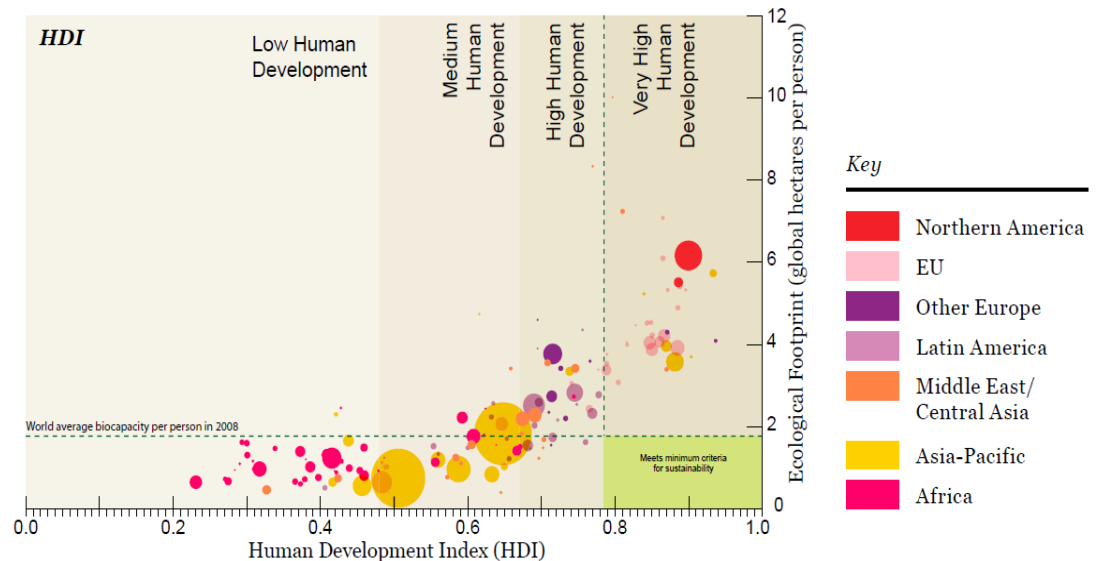
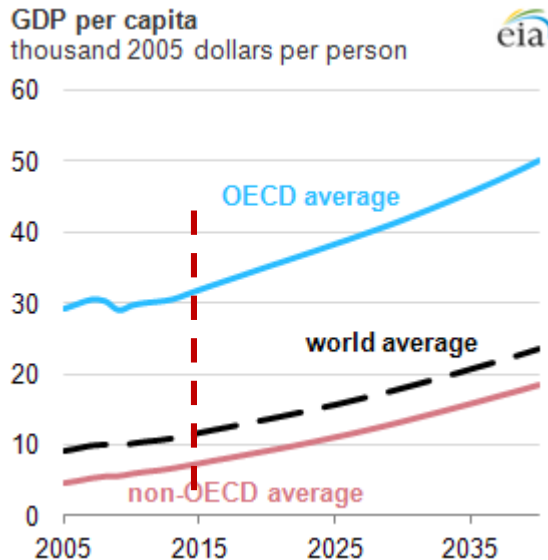
Challenge and developing need for developing countries



Current status

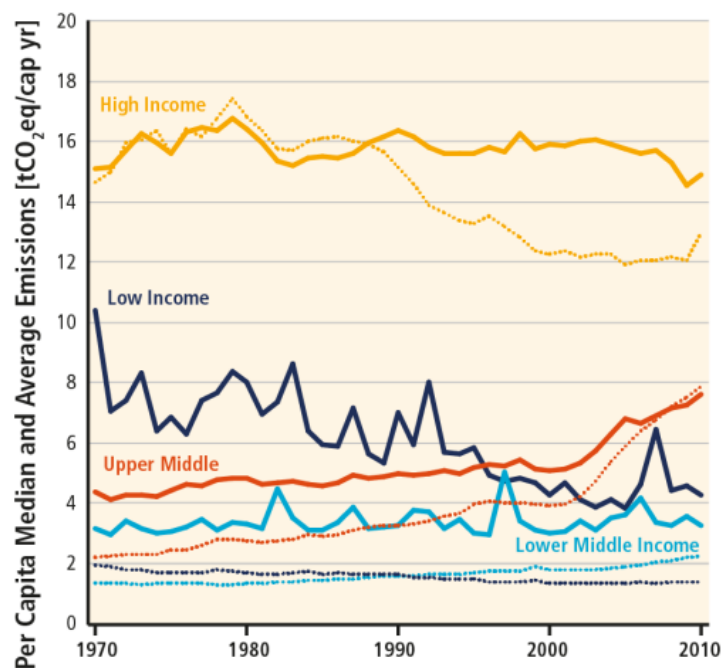


- **Large and grow fast**
 - Most future population increment from developing countries
- **Poor**
 - GDP per capita is only 1/7 of developed countries
- **Less development and resource consumption**
 - Lower human Development Index and lower ecological footprint

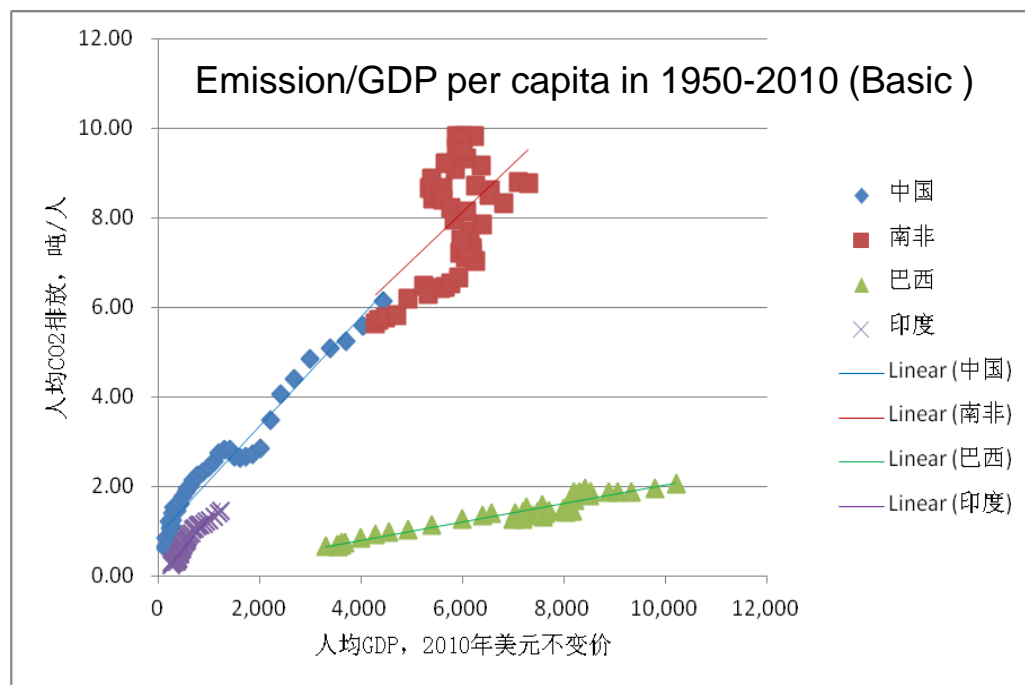


Carbon Emissions Level (per capita)

- Lowest income countries: 1/5 of highly industrialized countries, flat
- Upper middle income: rising steadily while GDP growth



Source: IPCC AR5



Source: CDIAC

Challenges



Loss and
damage by
climate change

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Poverty

**LACK of abilities
for green growth
policies**



Social Equity



Environment pollution

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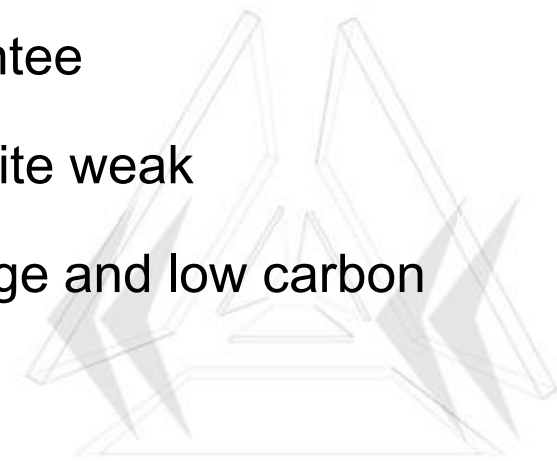
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Needs for Developing Countries



- **Developing path** is a key issue: facing the contradiction of economic growth and GHG emission control
- **Finance** is the crucial element, while there is about 1000 billion dollars' gap per year for mitigation, adaptation and loss & damage (world bank)
- **Technology, knowledge** and **ability** are guarantee
- Lack of emission **data**, and **MRV** system is quite weak
- **Policy and regulation system** for climate change and low carbon growth is far from complete





Existing cooperation mechanism



Financing - International

机制	实施主体	针对地域	开始时间	资金支持
适应基金（CDM项目收益的2%）	京都议定书附件一国家	发展中国家	2008	千万美元级
全球环境基金GEF	公约下39个捐赠国	发展中国家和经济转型国家	1991年	百亿美元级
适应性战略重点基金	GEF信托投资	适应气候变化试点项目	2004年	亿美元级
GEF下气候变化特别基金SCCF	15个捐赠国	国家驱动、费用有效，能够融入国家可持续发展和消减贫困战略	2001	亿美元级
GEF下最不发达国家信托基金LDCF	25个捐赠国	最不发达国家	2001	亿美元级
绿色气候基金	联合国气候变化公约	发展中国家	处于认捐阶段	
京都议定书下的CDM机制	附件一国家	发展中国家，比较集中在中国、印度、巴西、墨西哥等国	2002	千亿美元级
气候投资基金CIF	发达国家（世界银行托管）	发展中国家	2008	百亿美元级
气候变化基金CCF	亚洲开发银行	亚太地区发展中国家	2010	

Financing - Bilateral



机制	实施主体	针对地域	开始时间	资金支持
气候十亿资金机制	瑞典	最贫穷国家	2009年	亿美元级
“凉爽地球”合作伙伴	日本	发展中国家	2008年	百亿美元级
国际窗口环境转换基金 ETF-IW	英国	中等收入国家	2008年	十亿美元级
全球气候变化联盟GCCA	欧盟	最不发达国家和小岛国	2008年	千万美元级
雨林倡议NORAD基金	挪威	刚果盆地，亚马逊流域和东南亚	2008年	亿美元级
全球倡议对森林和气候 GIFC	澳大利亚	东南亚的印尼和太平洋的巴布亚新几内亚	2008年	亿美元级
千年发展目标基金MDG 基金	西班牙	59个国家	2008年	亿美元级

Developing Plan, Knowledge and Ability



机制	实施主体	针对地域	开始年份	资金支持
联合国发展援助框架	UNDP牵头	发展中国家（分国别进行）	2011	亿级/国家
城市应对气候变化项目	联合国人居署	全球	2008	
绿色经济行动伙伴计划 (PAGE)	UNEP牵头的五个机构	30个发展中国家（布基纳法索、秘鲁、毛里求斯、蒙古和塞内加尔为第一批）	2013-2020	千万美元
C40，应对气候变化的国际城市联合组织	来自发展中国家和发达国家的40座城市		2005	无
绿色气候城市项目	ICLEI	中国、印度、印度尼西亚、泰国、越南和新加坡等发展中国家		
推动发展中国家低碳排放城市发展战略研究	ICLEI和UNDP	巴西、印度尼西亚、印度和南非	2012	
南南合作网络互动平台	UNEP	发展中国家	2012	
可再生能源设备与物资赠送	中国	发展中国家，以最不发达国家、小岛国和非洲国家为主	2010	千万美元级
关于推动技术合作、培养技术人才和增强能力建设的MOU	UNEP、中国	发展中国家，特别是非洲	2002	

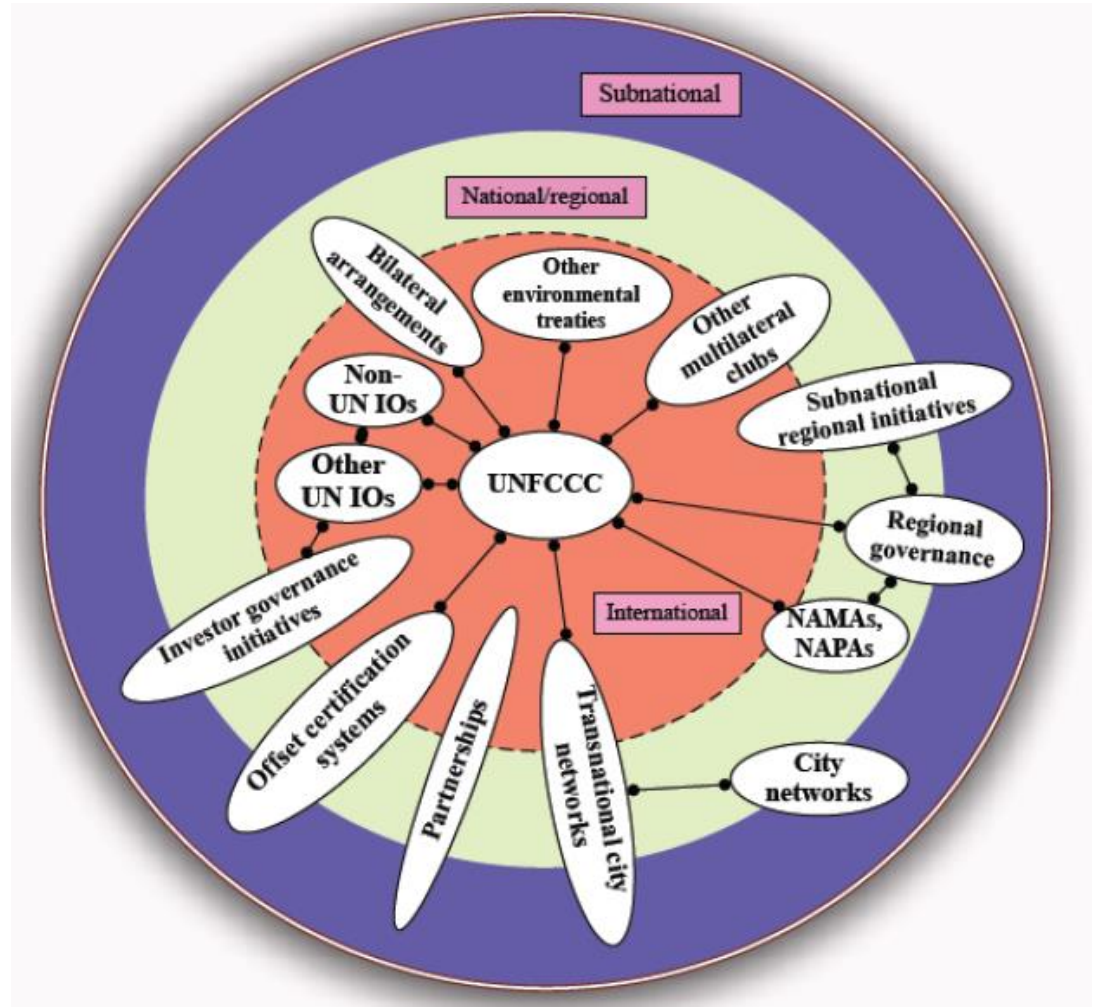
Summarize for existing mechanism



	Operation body				Form		
	International organization	Development bank	Nongovernmental organization	Nation	Finance	Tech.	Amount of budget
Developing Plan	★		★★★		★		Billion dollar level
Knowledge and Ability	★		★				/
Mitigation	★★★	★		★	★★★	★	100 billion level
Adaptation	★★★	★		★★	★★	★	Billion level

Organizations and Institutions

- Limited number for south-south cooperation institutions:
 - South Center (Intergovernmental institution)
 - Third World Network (non-profit international network)



Characteristics of existing mechanism



- Existing mechanisms are dominant by international organizations, developing banks and developed countries. There are very few South-South cooperation mechanism and the collaboration between developing countries are quite insufficient
- Various operation bodies have distinct emphasize
 - International organizations fully covered
 - Development banks support mainly infrastructure, and also give consideration to mitigation and adaptation
 - Nongovernmental organizations focus on knowledge and information exchange
 - Majority donation from developed countries go to adaptation
- Financing concentrate in mitigation (CDM domain) and infrastructure (development bank domain)
- There's serious lack of technology transfer for developing countries

South-South Cooperation: China's contribution



Set up “community of human destiny” concept and strategy


- “Belt and road” strategy, which helps to realize a joint development

Broaden financing mechanism and increase budget

- Propose and initiate Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to support infrastructure construction in Asian developing countries
- Establish South-South Cooperation Fund on Climate Change
- Provide 6 Million dollars to support the UN Secretary-General in advancing SSC on Climate Change

Strengthen the technical support

- The Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC) project (from 2009)
- A Donation of 400 million dollars’ mitigation and adaptation product in 2012-2014



Enhance capability building

- Training on environment protection and addressing climate change. E.g., 150 phases involving more than 120 developing countries during 2010-2012

Dialogue and communication

- China-Africa forum
- Joint announcement on climate change with Brazil and India



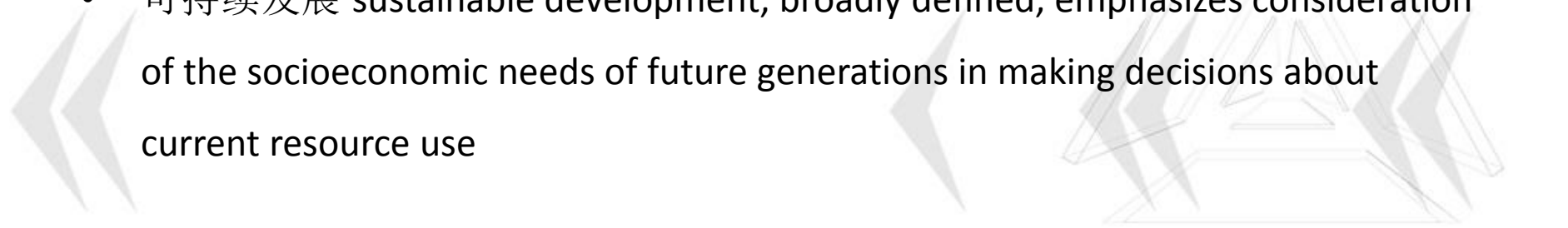
South-South Cooperation Perspectives



Principal



- 合作共赢 maximizing global net benefits makes the trade-off between aggregate compliance costs and aggregate performance benefits explicit
- 平等 equity. emphasizes distributive justice across and within countries and across and within generations
- 预防 precaution emphasizes anticipation and prevention of future risks, even in the absence of full scientific certainty about the impacts of climate change
- 可持续发展 sustainable development, broadly defined, emphasizes consideration of the socioeconomic needs of future generations in making decisions about current resource use



Key Cooperation Format



- Innovation of cooperation mechanism and channels to construct a comprehensive cooperation system
- Innovation of developing path led by upper middle income countries/ emerging countries
- Completion of international financing mechanism and broadness of financing channels
- Broadness of technology cooperation
- Sophisticated capability building, including policy system, MRV system and developing concept





Thank you!

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