



Catalyzing Transformational Change in China's Climate Change Position

Complementing the BBL Talk of Prof. Peter Koehn from the GEF's perspective

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GEF financed Climate Projects in China

Data Source: GEF PMIS as of 4/12/2017

GEF replenishment phase	No of CC projects	GEF Grant (\$ mn)	Co-finance (\$ mn)	Co-financing ratio	Project types
Pilot Phase (1991-1994)	3	22.0	122.6	5.6	Standalone, single sector, learning international best practices
GEF – 1 (1994-1998)	7	114.5	685.2	6.0	Standalone, single sector, learning international best practices
GEF – 2 (1998-2002)	10	125.3	934.1	7.5	Scale up RE and EE in energy sector, and start cross-sector projects
GEF – 3 (2002-2006)	4	57.3	287.3	5.0	Engage private sector, develop multifocal area projects
GEF – 4 (2006-2010)	17	144.4	2,442.5	16.9	More effort on engaging private sector and developing multifocal area projects, start eco-city project
GEF – 5 (2010-2014)	17	136.4	2,240.0	16.4	Play active role and contribute to international standards and codes in EE and RE
GEF – 6 (2014-2018)	5	67.8	1,476.5	21.8	Integrated approach pilot, first MRV, first coal capping and energy savings' trading, decentralized solar PV, smart grids....
Grand Total	63	667.7	8,188.3	12.3	

Key message: China's role in CC has changed from passive learning to active leading over the past 26 years!

Carbon Intensities (kg CO₂/US\$ 2005 price)

Key message: When China achieves its Paris Agreement goal in 2030, its carbon intensity will still be 100% higher than US today, but China has a great potential to become a global leader in climate change arena.

