

2.0 China

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
APN	Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CICERO	Center for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICIRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
LDC	least developed country
PRC	People's Republic of China
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SENSA	Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USDS	United States Department of State
WHO	World Health Organisation

As a country covering 9,596,961 square kilometers containing over 1.3 billion people, China is by far the largest country in the region in terms of both geography and population (CIA, 2011). With a human development index ranking of 89 out of 169, China's ranking is average for the region, although inequality within the country gives rise to varying levels of development along regional and rural-urban lines (UNDP, 2010). Given its substantial size, China's topography and climate are highly diverse, ranging from plains and deltas in the east and high plateaus and deserts in the west (USDS, 2010). The climate varies from tropical in the south to subarctic in China's northern regions (USDS, 2010). As a result of its rapidly growing economy, China is in a unique position of being one of the major international contributors to global greenhouse gas emissions, but is also highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its economy, society and natural environment. China has several high-profile adaptation related needs, which it is addressing international assistance and its own financial resources.

A. Adaptation Needs and Priorities

The process of climate change has begun in China, with average temperatures in winter time having already shown an increase of about 0.5°C between the 1970s and the early 2000s (PRC, 2004). Chinese scenarios predict this trend will continue, with a mid-century rise of 2 to 3°C. Although China's internal modeling and forecasting capacity is likely one of the most advanced in the region, uncertainties remain within studies conducted to date, (PRC, 2004).

Given China's great expanses of inland areas as well as shorelines and islands with vulnerable ecosystems, China faces a large variety of potential climate change impacts and requires an adaptation response that address an extremely wide variety of potential impacts. Some of these needs were identified in China's Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) submitted in December 2004 (PRC, 2004). Within it, the sectors identified as having priority adaptation needs are water resources, agriculture, terrestrial ecosystems and coastal zones. Climate change effects are projected to have a significant impact on water resources, with the intensity of both drought and floods expected to increase. In the agricultural sector, warmer temperatures are expected to extend growing seasons, but this potential benefit could more than be offset by decreases in crop output and fertility, leading to an overall decline in agriculture production (PRC, 2004). In addition, the increased likelihood of extreme weather events could have a very negative impact on the agricultural sector. Threats to biodiversity are also expected. Sea level rise is expected to be significant, particularly in the southern areas, rising as much as 23 centimeters by 2050. This change could lead to significant erosion and intrusion on deltas.

China has identified a number of priorities for adaptation in its National Communication in the sectors of water and agriculture, including:

Freshwater Resources:

- Establishing a modern water conservancy management system and strengthening the unified management and protection of water resources;
- Building up water-saving agriculture and industry, vigorously popularizing water-saving irrigation, developing sprinkle irrigation and dripping irrigation, extending the use of water-saving facilities so as to increase water use efficiency;
- Increasing the capacity of reservoirs and river dams to prevent floods, tapping water sources to increase water-supply capacity, planning and building the trans-valley water converting project and achieving optimized allocation and utilization of water resource cross valleys;
- Enhancing the protection and building of ecosystems, restoring vegetation cover, preventing and controlling soil erosion and loss; and
- Protecting the water environment, preventing and controlling the water pollution, increasing the rate of treating sewage, improving the renewal and utilization of sewage, achieving the benign cycle of the ecology and environment.

Agriculture:

- Adjusting the agricultural structure and the cropping system, such as through expansion of the area of paddy-rice fields in the areas of northeast China, and a shift from the dual structure in the traditional farm production in some areas in China to a ternary structure of coordinated development of food crop, fodder crop and cash crop, etc.;
- Raising multiple cropping indexes;
- Selecting, cultivating and popularizing stress-resistant varieties;
- Improving management measures, such as through active popularization of water-saving agricultural measures, technologies of optimized fertilization and deep fertilization, and technologies of comprehensive prevention and control of soil erosion; and
- Constructing and improving agricultural infrastructures, such as through fundamental construction of farmland, fundamental construction of water conservancy, building the agricultural ecosystem, construction of farmland with high and stable yields, conversion of unduly reclaimed land to pasture.

China stresses that it faces a “dual pressure” on climate change by having both economic development and environmental protection barriers to overcome, particularly in relation to technology development. Despite its recent economic prowess, China remains a

developing country and faces barriers to adaptation implementation. China stresses a need for funding, technology and capacity building to meet its climate change goals.

B. National Level Policies and Strategic Documents

China has a long list of environmental and sustainable development policy plans that it has implemented over the years, the most prominent of which are listed in Table 1. Its National Communication to the UNFCCC also highlights a long list of sectoral policies it has put in place to support adaptation action. As part of its 12th Five-Year Development Plan, China is expected to develop a national Climate Change Plan to address climate change issues¹²¹ along with economic development. How much focus this plan will have on adaptation will be seen when the plan is published in March 2011.

China has taken on a number of policies and actions that have adaptation benefits nationally. Since 2008, China has been issuing an annual report, *China's Policies and Actions for addressing Climate Change*, which summarizes progress on internal policies.¹²² This document outlines policies and action on adaptation as well as mitigation.

Table 1: Key Government Policies and Reports reflecting Adaptation Needs, Priorities and Planned Actions

Name of Policy Action		Government Division Responsible	Status	Sector(s) of Focus	Summary description
1.	Ten-Point Strategy for China's Environment and Development	Central Government	Developed in 1992	Multi-sectoral	The Strategy is a ten-point series of recommendations for environment and development for China in order to fulfill the obligations under the Conventions to which China is a Party.
2.	China Agenda 21 –China's Population, Environment and Development in the 21st Century	Chinese State Council	Issued in 1994	Multi-sectoral	Agenda 21 is the “master strategy” for environmental policy and an action plan for promoting the coordination of economy, society, resources and environment and sustainable development.
3.	Program of Action for Sustainable Development in China in the Early 21st Century ¹²³	Central Committee	Developed in 2003	Multi-sectoral	The scientific outlook on overall, coordinated and sustainable development and the promotion of all-round economic, social and human development as the most important guidelines and principles for furthering the reform of economic structure

¹²¹ NRDC, http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/bfinamore/china_renews_efforts_on_climat.html

¹²² China, <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/WebSite/CCChina/UpFile/File571.pdf>

¹²³ NRDC, http://en.ndrc.gov.cn/newsrelease/t20070205_115702.htm

4.	National Communication to the UNFCCC ¹²⁴	State Development Planning Commission	Submitted December 2004	Multi-sectoral	Provides details on national circumstances with respect to climate change and an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, as well as identification of impacts of climate change and ideas for potential adaptation actions.
5.	National Climate Change Programme ¹²⁵	National Development and Reform Commission	Printed June 2007	Multi-sectoral	Guidelines, principles and objectives of China to address climate change, including a particular focus on key areas for adaptation, as well as needs to implement climate change policies.
6.	White Paper on China's Policies and Actions for Addressing Climate Change ¹²⁶	Chinese Government	Published 2008	Multi-sectoral	A list of policies and actions that stated what the country was adopting to address climate change and progress achieved. Followed up with a progress report in 2009.
7.	China's 12 th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) ¹²⁷	Chinese Government	To be Published March 2011	Multi-sectoral	Expected to include a national Climate Change Plan.

C. Current Adaptation Action

Over the past several years, China has attracted a considerable amount of climate change funding; however, a large majority of this funding has been directed to mitigation and the energy sector. For example, China has secured nearly half of a billion dollars for climate change projects through the GEF but only a small percentage is funding is for adaptation initiatives.¹²⁸ Nonetheless there are a number of ongoing adaptation activities within the country supported through international partners—the majority of which are regionally-focused projects—that address China's adaptation priorities.

Current nationally focused adaptation projects within China are focused most prominently on adaptation within the agriculture and water sectors, as well as land use management and meteorology. Project activities include capacity building, policy formulation, pilot project implementation, vulnerability assessment and community based adaptation. China is participating in a considerably larger number of regionally-focused projects. These regional projects are primarily focused on water, agriculture, and policy formulation and implementation, with one or two active projects addressing adaptation in the areas of health, nature, urban areas, risk reduction and meteorology. Gender is not a prominent component of either national or multi-country projects in China at present. Leading funders of

¹²⁴ State Development Planning Commission, http://unfccc.int/essential_background/library/items/3599.php?such=j&symbol=CHN/COM/1%20B#beg

¹²⁵ China, <http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/WebSite/CCChina/UpFile/File188.pdf>

¹²⁶ China.org.cn, http://www.china.org.cn/government/news/2008-10/29/content_16681689.htm

¹²⁷ National Peoples Congress, <http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/content/documents/Report%20on%20the%20Work%20of%20the%20Government.pdf>

¹²⁸ There are also a number of projects on flood and drought management in China that do not necessarily meet the definition of an adaptation project as per the definition in this review, but will also have a positive environmental benefit.

adaptation action in China include: the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN), the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the governments of Norway and Switzerland.

Table 2: Current Adaptation Projects and Programs in China

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
National Action							
1. Hydrology and Meteorology of the Tibetan Plateau ¹²⁹	To provide and integrated analysis of ground and satellite observations to estimate the Plateau water balance, to develop and demonstrate a prototype observation system to monitor Plateau water yield and to investigate potential impact of climate change of the Plateau water balance.	FutureWater	Institute for Tibetan Plateau Research, Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources	Research	2008 – 2012	Freshwater supply	Tibetan Plateau, China
2. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Irrigated Agriculture Project ¹³⁰	The project is to strengthen the resilience of agricultural development in China to climate change by implementing selected adaptation measures at demonstration sites in the Huang-Huai-Hai River Basin and mainstreaming climate change adaptation into irrigation, water resource management and the wider context of rural development. The objectives of the project are: 1) Identification and prioritization of adaption options; 2) Demonstration and implementation of adaptation options in the agricultural sector: exploration of alternative water sources; improved efficiency of irrigation; and promotion of alternative (less water-	SCCF, co-financing Budget: \$55.0 million	World Bank, China's State Office for Comprehensive Agricultural Development, China's Ministry of Finance	Knowledge communication; Capacity building; Policy formation and implementation; Field implementation	2008 – 2012	Agriculture; Freshwater supply	Huang-Huai-Hai River Basin

¹²⁹ FutureWater, <http://www.futurewater.nl/uk/projects/ceopagis/>

¹³⁰ GEF, <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/2155> and World Bank, <http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64312881&piPK=64302848&theSitePK=40941&Projectid=P105229>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
	consuming) crops; and 3) Mainstreaming adaptation into the Comprehensive Agricultural Development Program and institutional strengthening.						
3.	Policy Study on Government Public Expenditure in Agricultural Production Project ¹³¹	ADB, Climate Change Fund Budget: US\$1-million	Ministry of Agriculture	Capacity building; Assessment	2009 - ?	Agriculture	
4.	Adapting to Climate Change in China ¹³²	DFID, SDC and Department for Energy and Climate Change Budget: US\$6.75 million	National Development and Reform Commission	Research; Capacity building	2009 – 2012	Multi-sectoral	Guangdong and the Autonomous regions of Ningxia and Inner Mongolia
5.	Sustainable Development in	The project aims to support China by	GEF Trust	World Bank	Community	2010 – 2015	Rural areas Chongqing

¹³¹ ADB, <http://www.adb.org/projects/project.asp?id=43068>

¹³² ACCC, <http://www.ccadaptation.org.cn/WebSite/accc/Upload/File/201008/20100829192651170750.pdf>

Name		Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
	Poor Rural Areas Project: Sustainable land management and adaptation ¹³³	exploring and piloting more effective and innovative ways to deliver assistance to the poorest communities and households through community driven development and participatory approaches. A component of the project will provide additional assistance to rural communities to identify and analyze climate change adaptation risks and address such risks through improved and more sustainable management of the surrounding natural and land resources.	Fund; World Bank Budget: US \$159,165,000 (GEF: \$4,265,000)		based adaptation			Municipality, Henan Province and Shaanxi Province
Participation in Regional and Global Actions								
6.	Floods from the Roof of the World: Protection thanks to applied research ¹³⁴	The project seeks to protect people and infrastructure from the hazards of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs). Based on previous fundamental research, the countries of Nepal, Bhutan, India, Pakistan and China/Tibet now have an inventory of glaciers and glacier lakes as well as a GLOF monitoring system. The data gathered are used as the basis for early warning systems. This enables priorities to be set and corresponding action to be taken. The database is also used to determine the amount of total available water resources the region will have in the future.	Swiss Development Corporation	ICIMOD	Community based adaptation; Research	Phase One: 1999 – 2007 Phase Two: 2008 – 2012	Disaster risk management	Asia region: Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan
			In China: To be determined					
7.	Management of Flash Floods: Capacity building	Flash floods have caused huge loss of lives and properties of people in the Hindu-Kush	USAID	ICMOD	Capacity building	Phase I: 2006 – 2007	Disaster risk management	Asia Region: China, Nepal,

¹³³ GEF, http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/4-13-10%20-%20Webposting-%203608_0.pdf and World Bank, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/CHINAEXTN/0,,contentMDK:22611995~menuPK:50003484~pagePK:2865066~piPK:2865079~theSitePK:318950,00.html?cid=EXTEAPMonth1>

¹³⁴ SDC, http://www.sdc.admin.ch/en/Home/Projects/Floods_from_the_Roof_of_the_World

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
and awareness raising in the Hindu Kush Himalayas ¹³⁵	Himalayan region. This project aims to improve the capacity of stakeholders of the region to cope with flash floods.				Phase II: 2008 – 2010		Pakistan
In China: To be determined							
8. Adaptation to Climate Change in the Hindu Kush Himalayas and Central Asia ¹³⁶	This project is addressing how to adapt to too much and too little water in the Hindu Kush Himalayas and Central Asia, covering the following activities: • Improved scenarios for climate change variation and impacts; • Scenarios for water demand and availability; • Improved knowledge on climate change effects on biodiversity and ecosystem services; • Improved understanding of impacts on agro-ecology and food production systems and food security; • Critical factors for achieving sustainable adaptation.	Norway (through UNEP) Budget: US\$62 million	ICIMOD, CICERO, UNEP, UNDP, participating countries	Research; Policy formation and integration	2007 – 2011	Climate information services; Biodiversity; Agriculture	Asia Region: China, India, Nepal, Pakistan
In China: To be determined							
9. Protection of Sustainable Policy Initiatives in the Management of Natural Resources in the Hindu Kush Himalayas ¹³⁷	The program strengthens the role of International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) as an organization and service provider in the region, and increases the accountability of the eight member countries. It helps develop and implement regionally agreed concepts and strategies to facilitate adaptation to climate change and sustainable resource management. This is realized by institutional strengthening of ICIMOD in areas such as	BMZ	ICIMOD, GIZ	Capacity building	2008 – 2012	Government	Asia Region: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan
In China: To be determined							

¹³⁵ ICIMOD, <http://www.icimod.org/?q=258>

¹³⁶ ALM, <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/research/too-much-too-little-water-adaptation-climate-change-hindu-kush-himalayas-and-central-asia>

¹³⁷ GIZ, <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/asien-pazifik/33473.htm>

Name		Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
		data collection related to climatic changes and forests. GIZ further promotes the ICIMOD priority program Environmental Change and Ecosystem Services.						
10.	Cities and Climate Change Initiative ¹³⁸	The first phase is designed to promote policy dialogue, develop tools and implement pilot activities in the cities of Sorsogon (Philippines); Esmeraldas (Ecuador); Maputo (Mozambique); and Kampala (Uganda). The project aims at advising and supporting cities and towns prone to the different impacts of climate change by offering innovative approaches and solutions for national and local development planning. In 2010, efforts were initiated to up-scale lessons from this initiative with UN-HABITAT partners in China, Fiji, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu and Viet Nam. Through this initiative, 10 new cities carried out participatory assessments of their vulnerabilities to climate change.	Government of Norway	UNEP, UN-HABITAT	Knowledge communication; Capacity building; Assessment	2008 – ?	Urban areas	Global: China, Ecuador, Fiji, Indonesia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Vanuatu and Viet Nam
			In China: Vulnerability assessment tools are being translated and will be rolled out in interested cities. ¹³⁹					
11.	Adaptation Knowledge Platform ¹⁴⁰	The goal of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform is to strengthen adaptive capacity and facilitate climate change adaptation in Asia at local, national and regional levels. Its specific purpose is to establish a regionally and nationally owned mechanism that facilitates the integration of climate change adaptation into national and regional economic and development policies,	SIDA	SEI, SENSE, UNEP, AIT and UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific	Capacity building; Policy formation and integration	2009 – 2012	Government	Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar,

¹³⁸ UN-HABITAT, http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/programmes/ccci/index_en.html

¹³⁹ UN-HABITAT, http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/programmes/ccci/pdf/CCCI_Asia-Pacific_Flyer.pdf

¹⁴⁰ AKP, <http://www.climateadapt.asia/>

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
	processes and plans, strengthen linkages between adaptation and the sustainable development agenda in the region and enhance institutional and research capacity, in collaboration with a wide range of national and regional partners.						Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam
		In China: to be determined					
12.	Climate Change and Drought in Central Asia and China ¹⁴¹	ADB Budget: US\$775,000	ICARDA	Research	2009 – ?	Agriculture	Asia region: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
		In China: To be determined					
13.	Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health ¹⁴²	SCCF, co-financing Budget: US\$20,933,244	UNDP, WHO	Capacity building; Field implementation	2009 – 2014	Human health; Disaster risk management	Global: Barbados, Bhutan, China, Fiji, Jordan, Kenya, Uzbekistan
		In China: The objective of the project's activities in China is "to strengthen the national capacity to respond to the increased health risks due to heat waves in China." The expected outcomes of the project are: "(1) an early warning system is established for impending heat waves to protect people at risk of cerebro- and cardio-vascular diseases; (2) systemic and institutional capacity of health sector will be improved to respond to climate-sensitive health risks; and (2) improve the adaptation capacities and emergency medical plans implemented for cases of cerebro- and cardio-vascular disease during heat waves."					

¹⁴¹ ICARDA, http://www.icarda.org/cac/cac_news/en/cac39e.pdf and <http://www.icarda.org/RestrictedProject/Project8.pdf>

¹⁴² ALM, <http://www.adaptationlearning.net/project/piloting-climate-change-adaptation-protect-human-health>

Name		Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
		climate change including variability.	• <i>Implementing agency(s)</i>: Institute for Environmental Health and Related Product Safety, China Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, WHO and UNDP. • <i>Budget</i>: US\$550,000 • <i>Geographical focus</i>: Cities of Harbin, Nanjing and Guangzhou¹⁴³					
14.	Scientific Capacity Development of Trainers and Policy-Makers for Climate Change Adaptation Planning in Asia and the Pacific ¹⁴⁴	Building capacity of trainers and policy-makers in the Asia-Pacific in order to mainstream climate change adaptation principles and practices in some member countries of UNEP's Global Climate Change Adaptation Network.	APN <i>Budget</i> : US\$30,000	IGES, Asia Institute of Technology (AIT) and the AIT/UNEP Regional Resource Center in Asia and the Pacific	Capacity building; Policy formation and integration	2010 – 2011	Government	<i>Asia Region</i> : Australia, China, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Thailand
<i>In China</i> : to be determined								
15.	Food Security and Climate Change in the Asia-Pacific Region: Evaluating mismatch between crop development and water availability ¹⁴⁵	The project will focus on crops of local importance including rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, chickpea and cotton in key sites in India, China and Australia. Four questions will be addressed: a) What are the expected temporal shifts in crop phenology under future climates? b) What are the likely shifts in the pattern of rain and water availability? c) To what extent climate change will contribute to any mismatch between crop phenology and water availability? And d) What are the expected consequences of this mismatch for food security?	APN <i>Budget</i> : US\$119, 700	University of Western Sydney	Research; Capacity building	2010 – 2011	Agriculture; Freshwater supply	<i>Asia region</i> : India China Australia
<i>In China</i> : to be determined								

¹⁴³ ALM, http://www.adaptationlearning.net/sites/default/files/China%20Country%20Profile_10.2.11.pdf

¹⁴⁴ APN, <http://www.apn-gcr.org/newAPN/resources/proceedingsAndMeetingReports/proceedings/igm-spg15.pdf>

¹⁴⁵ APN, <http://www.apn-gcr.org/newAPN/activities/ARCP/2010/list2010projects.htm> and University of Western Sydney, http://www.uws.edu.au/health_science/chs/news/news_archive/food_security_and_climate_change_in_the_asia-pacific_region

Name	Objectives	Funder(s)	Implementing Agency(s)	Type of project	Duration	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
16. Vulnerability to Climate Change: Adaptation strategies and layers of resilience ¹⁴⁶	Provide science-based solutions and pro-poor approaches for adaptation of agricultural systems to climate change for the rural poor and most vulnerable farmers in semi-arid regions of Asia, specifically Bangladesh, India, People's Republic of China, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.	ADB	ICIRISAT	Research; Field implementation	2010 – 2012	Agriculture	Asia Region: Bangladesh, China, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
In China: To be determined							
17. Water and Sanitation Sector Responses to Climate Change Impact in Yunnan Province of China and Viet Nam ¹⁴⁷	Carried out by the Water and Sanitation Program, a multi-donor funded partnership, the objective of this project is to help government agencies and service providers better respond to risks posed by climate change in water supply and sanitation services. These will be initiated and tested by developing adaptation plans for the water and sanitation sector at the study sites of Ben Tre, Viet Nam, and Lijiang, Yunnan, China, where poor communities are a significant proportion of the population.	Multi-Donor	World Bank	Policy formation and integration	2010 – 2015	Freshwater supply; Waste management	Regional: China, Viet Nam
In Viet Nam:							

D. Proposed Adaptation Action

The SCCF has received several proposals involving China, as noted in Table 3. These proposals focus on water, transportation and community-based adaptation efforts.

¹⁴⁶ ICIRISAT, <http://ongoing-research.cgiar.org/factsheets/vulnerability-to-climate-change-adaptation-strategies-and-layers-of-resilience/>

¹⁴⁷ World Bank, <http://www.devex.com/en/projects/climate-change-adaptation-for-the-water-sanitation-sector-in-vietnam-and-yunnan-province-of-china>

Table 3: Proposed Adaptation Projects and Programs in China

Name		Objectives	Type of project	Priority Sector(s)	Geographic focus (if any)
1.	Rural Water Resource Utilization in Eastern Qinghai ¹⁴⁸			Freshwater supply	Qinghai
Notes: SCCF Proposal. Proposed funding from the SCCF: \$7.0-million. Proposed co-financing: \$40.0-million.					
Regional and Global Projects					
2.	Increasing Climate Resiliency of the Transport Sector in the Asia Pacific ¹⁴⁹			Transportation	Asia region: China, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands, Viet Nam
Notes: SCCF Proposal. Proposed funding from SCCF: \$30-million. Proposed co-financing: 1,089.5-million.					
3.	Up-scaling and Replicating Successful Approaches to Adaptation at the Local Level ¹⁵⁰		Community-based adaptation		Barbados, China, Indonesia, Mali, Nicaragua, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia
Notes: SCCF Proposal. Proposed funding from SCCF: \$5.0-million. Proposed co-financing to be determined.					

E. Assessment

China is making considerable strides in addressing climate change through its various policies as well as participation in a number of projects that address its priority adaptation needs. Given the importance placed on climate change mitigation within the country, it is possible that adaptation is receiving less focus than is warranted. Nonetheless, China has the scientific and technical capacity needed to address its adaptation goals, and has demonstrated that it is cognizant of its adaptation priorities. At the same time it has shown the ability to enact large-scale policy reforms to achieve climate change goals.

China does have significant adaptation issues that need to be addressed and is making progress to meeting these goals. For example, it appears that the country has made considerable advancements in addressing climate change in the agriculture and water sector, two of

¹⁴⁸ GEF, http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/adaptation-actions_0.pdf

¹⁴⁹ GEF, http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/adaptation-actions_0.pdf

¹⁵⁰ GEF, http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/adaptation-actions_0.pdf

its key adaptation priorities. However gaps persist in other areas, including in the priority areas of coastal zones and terrestrial ecosystems.

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United Nations Development Program [UNDP] (2010). *Human Development Index 2010*. Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/>