

# “Going Global” of Chinese NGOs and GEI



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# Chinese NGOs Overseas Activities

## Humanitarian Assistance

- One Foundation
- China Social Welfare Foundation
- Amity Foundation
- China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

## Education

- China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation
- China Youth Development Foundation

## Health Care

- China Foundation for Peace and Development
- Red Cross Society China

## Environmental & Development

- Global Environmental Institute
- Social Resources Institute
- Green Watershed



# Challenges in NGOs “Going Global”

## 1. Lack of Domestic Financial Support

**Foundation** - Up until June 22, 2016, there is a total of 4,979 foundations in China, and **52 or 1.04%** of them are concerned with international affairs.

**International Development Cooperation (Foreign Aid)** – NGOs not qualified as bidding entity. The form of foreign aid limits the NGOs participation. **90%** of the foreign aid was used for infrastructure construction and goods and material donations.

## 2. Lack of Policy Support

Policy barriers on procedures or tax breaks for donations from China to overseas, or guidance for international charity. (The China Charity Law in 2016, the first one in philanthropy sector), there is little policy concerning overseas activities of NGOs. Therefore there is no legal reference for Chinese NGOs “going out” if they want to open offices, implement projects or conduct research.

# Going Global of GEI

**Mission:** To implement market-based models and provide policy recommendations for solving environmental problems in order to achieve development that is economically, ecologically and socially sustainable.

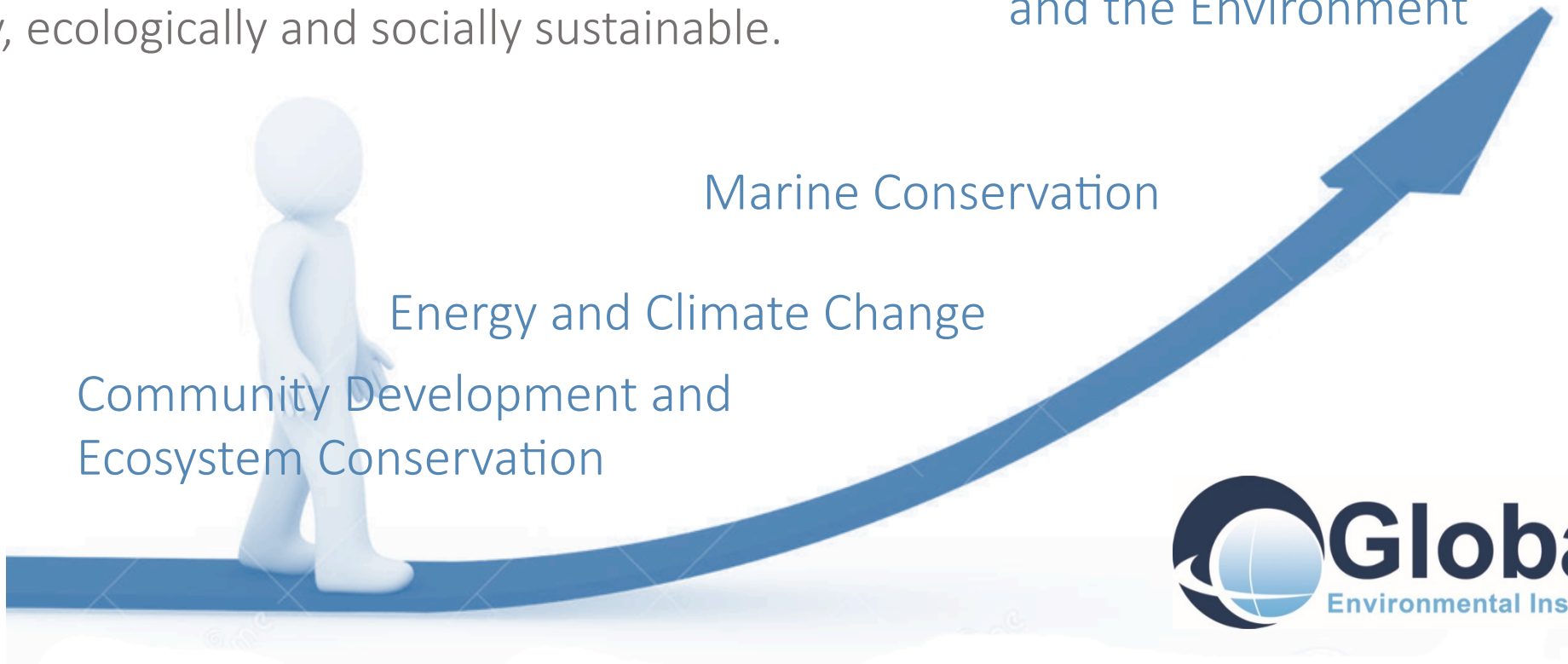
Overseas Investment, Trade  
and the Environment

Marine Conservation

Energy and Climate Change

Community Development and  
Ecosystem Conservation

2004



# Overseas Investment, Trade and the Environment

Promote the sustainable development of Chinese overseas investment to balance the economic, social and environmental impacts.

## Objectives:

1. Ensure the adoption of environmental and social principles into overseas investment decision making procedures
2. Facilitate bilateral and multilateral communications around sustainable investment and green finance.

# Overseas Investment, Trade and the Environment

## Research and Policy Recommendation in China

2007 – SFA & MofCOM	<i>A Guide on Sustainable Overseas Silviculture by Chinese Enterprises</i>
2009 – SFA & MofCOM	<i>A Guide on Sustainable Overseas Forest Management and Utilization by Chinese Enterprises</i>
2013 – MofCOM & MEP	<i>Guidelines for Environmental Protection in Foreign Investment and Cooperation</i>

## Bilateral Cooperation

Facilitate the signing of the “Memorandum of Understanding on Sino-Myanmar Forestry Cooperation” between the former State Forestry Administration of China and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Forestry of Myanmar in 2017

Track II dialogue on Climate between China & US in 2008

## Local Engagement and Communication in Host Countries

- Environmental policy trainings in Myanmar and Laos, promoting package policy tools including EIA, PES and CCCA
- Closed-door meetings on Myitsone (2012), Chai Arun Hydropower project in Cambodia (2014), Colombo Port City field trip (2017), Kribi Deepsea port community visit and dialogue (2017), Atewa Forest Bauxite Mine community visit (Ghana, 2018),

# Overseas Investment, Trade and the Environment

## Research & Policy Recommendations

### Chinese Policy Recommendations



### Going Global series reports





# Overseas Investment, Trade and the Environment

## Communications & Dialogues

Supported journalists to report on China-Africa investment and environment.

Facilitated multi-stakeholder dialogues in Southeast Asia and Africa.

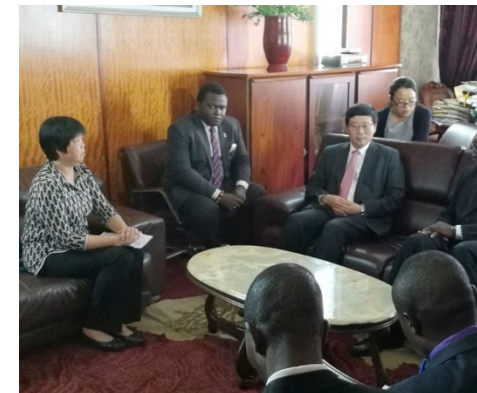
**South Reviews** 南风窗

鳳凰週刊

 中外对话  
chinadialogue

**theguardian**

**SIXTH TONE**



# Case | Leveraging Chinese Climate Aid to Support Rural Myanmar Development

## Pilot Project: Clean Energy Donation in Myanmar Rural Village



## Evaluation for South-South Climate Aid

### Exploring the third-party evaluation method that applies for China's South-South Cooperation on Climate Change In-Kind Aid

Using Thanbayarkhon (TBK) Village pilot project for promoting clean rural energy usage in Myanmar as an example

Author: Xieran YAN July 2018

#### Preface

Climate change caused by greenhouse gas emissions is a global issue that needs international efforts to combat. The actual implementation of the global climate agreement and the nationally determined intended contributions will be a key focus in the post-Paris era. As China has gained strength in economic and political clout, it plays a vital role in achieving the targets set in the Paris Agreement. China is taking initiatives to foster a new paradigm of South-South Cooperation in the climate change sector. In 2015, the Chinese government announced that China will set up a South-South Cooperation Climate Fund of 3.1 billion USD as a financial support to help other developing countries tackle climate change and develop clean energy. In this instance, an assessment mechanism is needed to guarantee the effectiveness and sustainability of the aid. Thus, Global Environmental Institute (GEI) recently conducted some research to develop an assessment methodology and indicator for those in-kind aid projects from a third party perspective.

The promoting of clean rural energy usage in the Thanbayarkhon village project, which was co-funded by the China Green Carbon Foundation and the US Blue Moon Fund, and co-operated by GEI and Myanmar's Spring Foundation, serves as a perfect example for this evaluation, one year after project completion. This pilot project assessment study evaluates performance and the impacts of three donated appliances: improved cooking stoves, solar powered lighting and a water pump system. We are hoping this evaluation research will serve as a reference for the future programming of China South-South climate change in-kind aid project, and provide insights to this field and stimulate further in-depth research.

We would like to give special thanks to Dr. Jijiang Zhang, Steering Board Chair of Global Environmental Institute, Mr. Junfeng Li, Director of the National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation, Ms. Xiaojing Mao from the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation, Prof. Hanchun Tan from the Institute of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Sciences and Life, Hong Miao from the World Resources Institute for

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#### List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DED	Department for International Development in the UK
CACC	Global Alliance for Clean Cooking Stoves
GEI	Global Environment Facility
GB	Global Environmental Institute
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
INDC	Myanmar's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
NAPA	Myanmar's National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change
NDRC	China's National Development and Reform Committee
NEP	Myanmar's National Energy Policy
SNV	SNV Netherlands Development Organization
SRL	Solar Reversed Light
SPWP	Solar Reversed Water Pump
SPWRC	Solar Reversed Water Pump Committee
TBK	Thanbayarkhon Village
MHA/IRC	Myanmar's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSC	Village Electrification Committee
WRI	The World Bank

# CASE 1: Role of GEI

- Pilot project: technology selection and model
- GEI as Critical liaison among Chinese enterprise, Myanmar NGO and local residents for south-south climate cooperation fund.



## Case II: Myitsone Dam Dialogue Facilitation

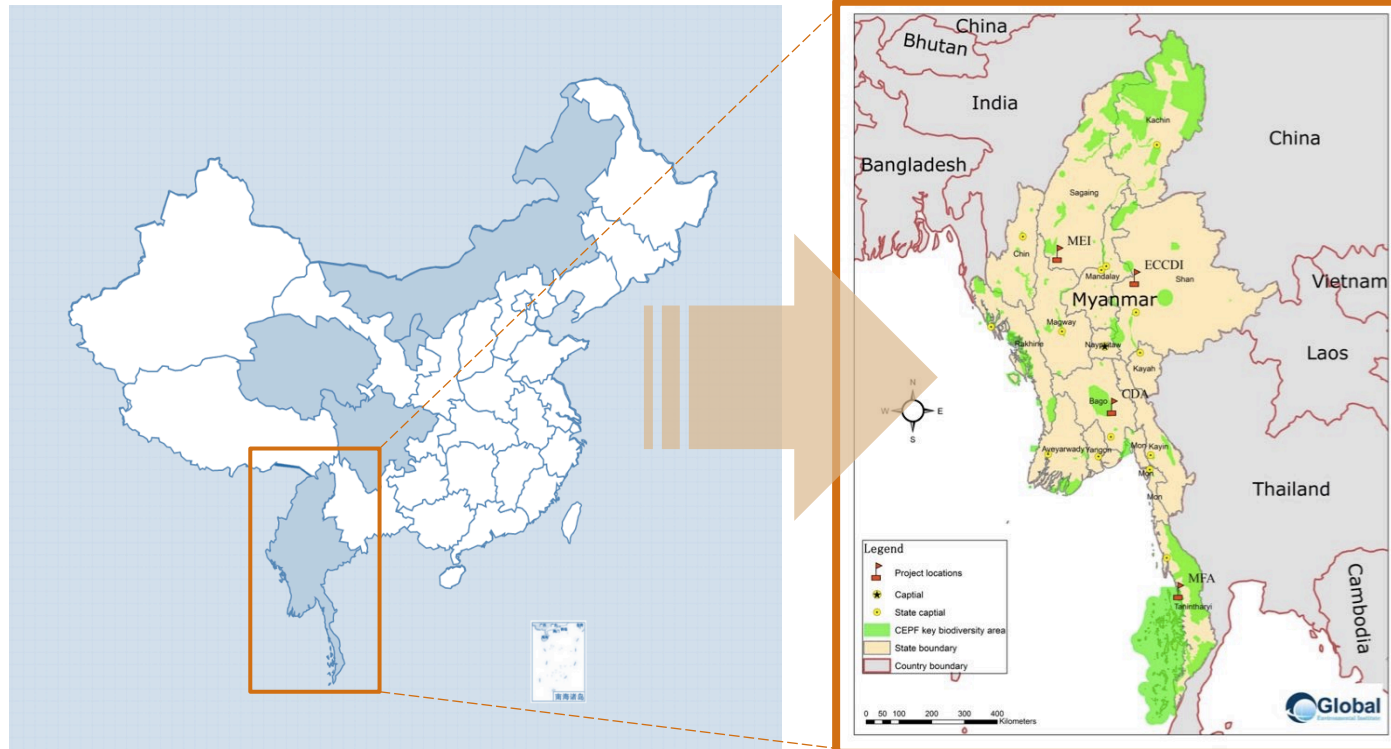


# Community Development and Ecosystem Conservation

## Community Conservation Concession Agreement (CCCA) Pilot from Western China to Myanmar

### China

Sanjiangyuan in  
Qinghai Province  
Inner Mongolia  
Ningxia Hui  
Autonomous Region  
Sichuan Province



### Myanmar

- 4 NGOs
- 16 rural villages in 4 states

- Thanks for your attention!