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International Development Cooperation: China's Practice

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Green Development Assistance



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There is only one Earth in the universe. A sound eco-environment is the basic foundation for a better life and the common aspiration of the people. Over the years, people's understanding of the relationship between socioeconomic development and ecological environment has been evolving. As the world is facing ever-worsening climate change and worrisome eco-environment situation, green development has become the global consensus. To that end, human beings must respect, accommodate and protect nature, obtain the maximum social and economic benefits at minimum cost in resources and environmental impact, and pursue green, low-carbon and sustainable development.

Chinese President Xi Jinping once pointed out, "building a green home is the common dream of mankind." The philosophy of "harmony between humanity and nature" featuring respect for and protection of nature is a distinct characteristic of Chinese civilization. Since 2018, guided by the idea

that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, China has embarked on a green development path that prioritizes eco-environmental protection, facilitated the transformation towards green and low-carbon development in economy and society, made new progress in eco-civilization, and set a good example for global green development. China has actively promoted global green development cooperation. The ideas and practices on green development have become integral to the high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. Climate change and green development is one of the priority areas of cooperation under the Global Development Initiative (GDI). Green development assistance has become a critical component of China's international development cooperation. This report aims to introduce the principles, progress and achievements as well as the outlook concerning China's green development assistance, with a view to enhancing the global consensus and synergy to promote green development.

01

Main Principles

Humanity is a community that exists in nature and shares a common stake in development. China advocates a community of harmony between humanity and nature and a global community of

shared future featuring harmonious co-existence between humanity and nature. China is committed to providing green development assistance to other developing countries within its best capacity guided

Main Principles



by the principles of putting people first, focusing on development, upholding

system-based thinking and adhering to joint contribution.

(i) Putting people first

A sound eco-environment is the fairest public good that benefits all and gives people a sense of gain, happiness and security. People's demand for a better natural environment has been rising,

while the deteriorating environment runs counter to the interests and expectations of the people. Pursuing green development is fundamentally about putting people's interests first.

Adhering to the people-oriented principle, China focuses on the countries and vulnerable groups that desperately need support for green development and strives to close the gap in global green development. China grapples with the most urgent problems in the development

cooperation partner countries (hereinafter referred to as partner countries) such as energy use, environmental pollution, natural disasters and agricultural development in a bid to bring tangible improvement and benefits to the local people.

(ii) Focusing on development

Problems arising from development have to be addressed through development. Economic and social development should not come at the expense of the natural environment, as such progress is not sustainable. On the other hand, pursuing a sound eco-environment does not mean putting economic activities on hold; otherwise, it will halt the human society and civilization in its tracks. In this connection, green development is about solving environmental problems in development while advancing the economy

and promoting people's well-being.

Adhering to the development-oriented principle, China focuses on the long-term common interests of mankind, and makes global common and sustainable development its fundamental goal. China takes into account partner countries' immediate needs for survival and long-term pursuit for development and environmental protection, and helps other developing countries pursue green, low-carbon and sustainable development.

(iii) Upholding system-based thinking

Ecology is a unified natural system and an organic chain of interdependence and close connection. In light of the attributes of natural environment, green development requires the work of coordinated measures based on the internal links of all elements of nature and the innate laws of the ecosystem. From the perspective of governance approach, green development requires a systematic transformation of traditional ways of thinking, producing and

living rather than tinkering around.

Adhering to the principle of system-based thinking, China provides technical assistance for partner countries such as formulating plans for protection of environment and land resources, as well as other assistance in various areas based on their overall ecological conditions and development needs. China's assistance for partner countries comes in different forms,

including cash and material, infrastructure construction and revamping, transformation of ways of production and lifestyle, and

capacity building, so as to lay a solid foundation for their green development on all fronts.

(iv) Adhering to joint contribution

Protecting the natural environment is a shared responsibility of mankind. Only through joint contribution can make everyone better off. In a world more connected than ever before, problems such as climate change and air, water and soil pollution have gone well beyond one country or region. In the face of global challenges, all countries should bond together and promote green and sustainable development to protect the only home for mankind.

Adhering to the principle of joint contribution, China actively engages in bilateral and multilateral cooperation on green development

assistance, and works together with all parties to build a beautiful world. In delivering bilateral green development assistance, China calls on the government to take the lead, and encourages enterprises, think tanks, universities and social organizations to participate so that they can complement each other's strengths. In delivering green development assistance via multilateral channels, China actively leverages funds and platforms such as the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund to partner with the United Nations and other relevant international and regional organizations and foster a strong synergy for global green development.

02

Overall Progress

Over the years, China has provided assistance within its capacity covering clean energy development, environmental protection and pollution control, response to climate change, biodiversity protection and sustainable agricultural development, to help other developing countries promote green development and build a cleaner, greener and more beautiful world. Bearing

in mind the historical trend and the shared interests of mankind, China has increased the scale, diversified the approach, enriched the content and expanded the scope of its green development assistance for other developing countries since 2018. Green development assistance has become an important component of China's international development cooperation.

(i) Increased scale

184

China carried out 184 assistance projects in the field of green development



RMB 30 billion

totaling RMB30 billion



Green development is an integral part of sustainable development and a response to the call of the times. However, developing countries are confronted by a lack of funding, technologies and renewable energy project development instruments. How much assistance these countries can get has a direct impact on how far global green development can go.

China has continued to increase the number and funding of green development assistance projects, thus

benefiting 75 countries on all continents



(from 2018 to 2023)

injecting impetus into global green development. According to statistics, from 2018 to 2023, China carried out 184 assistance projects in the field of green development (excluding human resources development cooperation projects), totaling RMB30 billion (the same currency below) and benefiting 75 countries on all continents.

(ii) Diversified forms

Green development is a comprehensive transformation of economic and social development, which requires support of policies, funds, materials, and technology. None of these factors is dispensable.

Since 2018, based on the actual needs of the partner countries, China has provided various forms of assistance, including technical assistance, materials, complete sets, preferential loans, Global Development and South-South Cooperation

Fund projects, cash and personnel training, to enhance their comprehensive capacity for green development. There are 75 technical assistance projects, accounting for 40.76%; 34 material assistance projects and 27 complete set assistance projects, accounting for 18.48% and 14.67% respectively; 20 preferential loan projects, accounting for 10.87%; 16 Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund projects and 12 cash projects, accounting for 8.7% and 6.52%

respectively (Figure 1).

In addition, under the Blue Talent Program, China trained more than 6,000 professionals in various fields for countries in the Indian Ocean region, and set up more than 30 special training programs on disaster prevention and mitigation, green development, climate change response and ocean planning in 2024.

(iii) Enriched fields

The natural environment is the air, water, soil, plants and animals as a whole. To achieve the harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature, human beings should not only address such problems as climate change, environmental pollution and biodiversity loss, but also improve the ways of production and lifestyle to prevent further damage to the natural environment.

China provides green development assistance to partner countries in many fields, and strives to maintain a clean, beautiful and harmonious natural environment. Since 2018, China has provided 73 assistance projects for sustainable agricultural development, accounting for 39.67%; 42 projects for climate change response and 38 projects for clean energy development, accounting for 22.83% and 20.65% respectively; 24 projects for environmental protection and pollution control, accounting for 13.04%; 7 projects for protecting animals, plants and forest resources, accounting for 3.8% (Figure 2).

Figure 1 Number and proportion of different forms of assistance projects

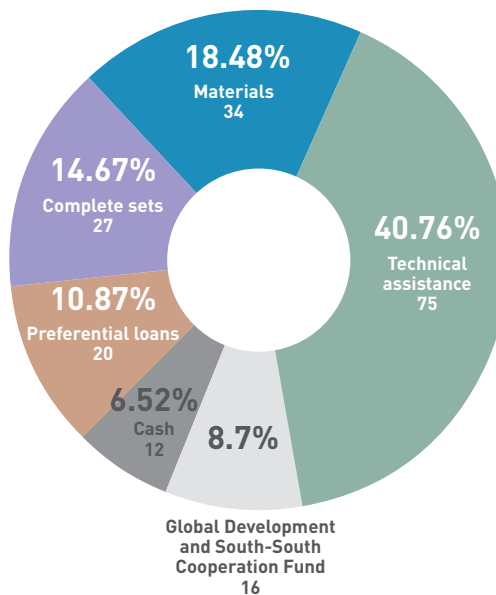
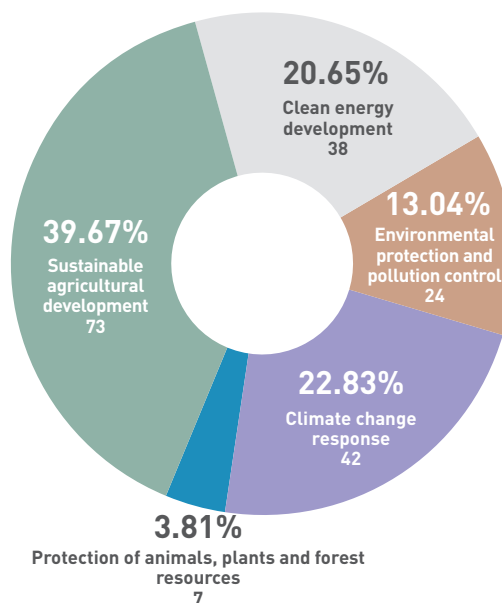


Figure 2 Number and proportion of assistance projects in different fields

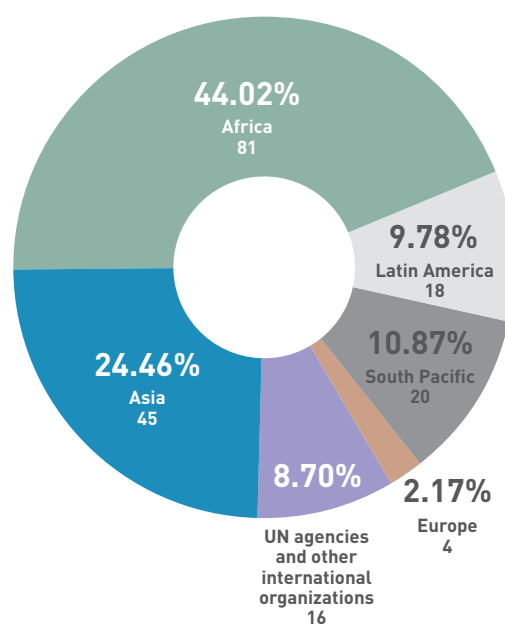


(iv) Expanded coverage

China's green development assistance covers mainly developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, South Pacific and Europe. According to statistics, the number of partner countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, South Pacific and Europe is 38, 17, 10, 7 and 3 respectively.

The number of China's assistance projects in Africa, Asia, South Pacific, Latin America and Europe is 81, 45, 20, 18 and 4, accounting for 44.02%, 24.46%, 10.87%, 9.78% and 2.17% respectively (Figure 3). China's assistance for Africa and Asia totals RMB13.636 billion and RMB8.325 billion respectively. China has also conducted 16 green development assistance projects in collaboration with UNICEF, UNDP and other international organizations, accounting for about 8.7%, worth of which is about RMB154 million.

Figure 3 Number and proportion of assistance projects in different regions



03

Substantial Results and Achievements

China's green development assistance has made positive progress and remarkable achievements in helping other developing countries enhance green development capacity, balance energy accessibility and energy transition, tackle environmental

pollution, improve production and living environment, mitigate and respond to natural disasters caused by climate change, protect biodiversity and promote sustainable agricultural development. The green development assistance has played an important role

in promoting green development in other developing countries and become a vivid illustration of a community of

harmony between humanity and nature and a global community of shared future.

(i) Providing “soft” assistance including ideas, policies, experience and human resources to enhance partner countries’ green development capacity

China has shared its ideas, policies, practices and experience in the field of green development to enhance the awareness of and consensus on green development. China has not only committed to and promoted transformation towards green development at home, but also attached great importance to engaging in dialogue and communication with the international community. The white paper titled *China’s Green Development in the New Era* expounds and shares China’s ideas, practices, achievements and experience of green development. In December 2023, on the sidelines of the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28), the Chinese delegation held more than 100 events at the China Pavilion, focusing on China’s policies, actions and international cooperation on climate change, green and low-carbon development, synergies for reducing pollution and carbon emission, just transition and sustainable development, energy transformation, digital development, green finance and other climate change-related topics. Through these events,

China has both introduced its ideas and achievements in ecological advancement and explored with the international community the paths and measures to cope with climate change and promote green and low-carbon development. Moreover, China’s local governments, think tanks, universities and social organizations have also actively communicated with the international community via seminars and mutual visits to build global consensus on green development.

China has launched capacity building and training activities for green development to provide more human capital for green development in partner countries. From 2018 to 2023, China initiated and implemented nearly 300 bilateral or multilateral training programs and trained nearly 10,000 talents in the fields of green development, climate change and new energy, such as the workshops on climate change mitigation and adaptation under the Global Development Initiative, China’s green development experience and new energy development and utilization in Arab

countries. In 2024, China launched more than 100 workshops and planned to train over 2,500 professionals in the field of energy transformation and sustainable development, including the workshops on green development of the Belt and Road,

climate change response and energy transformation for the Central Asian countries, and energy conservation, emission reduction and new energy industry development in developing countries.

(ii) Helping develop and use clean energy to balance energy accessibility and transformation to green and low-carbon energy

Energy has a direct bearing on the overall economic and social development, and plays an important role in responding to climate change. Despite the abundance in renewable resources such as solar, wind and hydro energy, many developing countries have yet to tap the tremendous potential of clean energy due to a lack of technology, funding and infrastructure. China takes advantage of its leading renewable energy technologies and equipment manufacturing to support these countries in developing solar wind, hydro and biomass energy. Since 2018, China has allocated about RMB13.296 billion of assistance in the field of clean energy to help relevant countries promote energy transformation and respond to climate change.

At the end of 2021, China and African countries jointly issued the Declaration on China-Africa Cooperation on Combating Climate Change, and launched a three-year China-Africa Action Plan. In September 2023, China

announced to implement the Africa Solar Belt program as part of the South-South cooperation on climate change based on African countries' solar resources and their needs for clean energy development. The Africa Solar Belt program leverages the strengths of Chinese solar industry, and provides electricity access for poor African households through material assistance, dialogue, joint research and capacity building. The first batch of Africa Solar Belt program will light 50,000 impoverished households in Africa, and help African countries cope with climate change and pursue green and low-carbon development. Since the announcement of the program, China has engaged in consultations with 10 countries including Chad, Sao Tome and Principe, Mali and Burundi, and signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) on cooperation or implementation agreements with five of them. It is expected to help power 20,000 African households without access to electricity.



Lesotho's Mafeteng solar power plant ensures stable power supply and improves the energy structure



The 30 MW plant of the first phase of Mafeteng photovoltaic power station in Lesotho is completed

On December 16, 2020, the first phase of the 30 MW photovoltaic solar farm funded by China officially started. Supported by the preferential loans of the Chinese government, the project is one of the important outcomes of the 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation and a vivid example of high-level pragmatic cooperation between China and Lesotho. Once completed, the project will generate power for a period of 25 years, with the total power generation of 1.31 billion kWh, an average annual power

generation of 52.71 million kWh. It can greatly alleviate the current power shortage in Lesotho, create jobs and improve people's living standards.

On June 12, 2023, the 30MW of the Mafeteng PV Power Station was officially put into operation. In its Annual Report of 2022-2023, Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority (LEWA) disclosed that the Mafeteng PV Power Station project funded by Chinese preferential loans is one of the efforts taken by Lesotho government to ensure

the security of electricity supply and a response to the Energy Policy 2021-2025. Once put into use, the Mafeteng solar power plant can increase the installed capacity of the national grid from 74.7 MW to 104.7 MW. The project will not only ensure electricity supply, alleviate power shortage, and train local photovoltaic professionals, but also greatly promote clean energy and make important contributions to the economic development and improvement of people's livelihood in Lesotho.



China-aided Ruzibazi hydropower station in Burundi provides stable electricity supply to the local community



China-aided Ruzibazi Hydropower Station in Burundi

The Ruzibazi hydropower station is the largest China-aided project in Burundi and a symbol of China-Burundi friendship. Located in the lower reaches of the Ruzibazi River in southern Bujumbura, capital of Burundi, the power station has an installed capacity of 15,000 kilowatts. The construction started on October 15, 2018, and the final unit completed trial operation in July 2022. All three units of the power station were connected to the grid for power generation in the same month, more than three months ahead of the agreed-

upon project schedule.

During the project construction process, the Chinese enterprise undertaking the project adopted a localized management approach, recruiting local employees and training over 1,200 technical workers, thereby creating a large number of jobs for local people. At the same time, it also carried out activities in the local community, such as renovating primary schools, installing solar streetlights, building pools, and repairing roads, demonstrating the responsibility of Chinese companies.

The Ruzibazi Hydropower Station is currently the most advanced hydropower station in Burundi with the largest monthly power generation. Since all units were put into operation, the power station has increased Burundi's total electricity generation by nearly one-third, meeting the electricity demand of the city of Bujumbura. As of now, the cumulative power generation of the power station reached over 100 million kilowatt-hours, providing stable electricity supply for the country's economic development.

China-aided solar-powered traffic light project in Abuja

The China-aided solar-powered traffic light project in Abuja, Nigeria is implemented in two phases. Traffic lights were installed at 74 intersections in the first phase of the project and put into smooth operation since the delivery in September 2015. On September 13, 2022, the project started its second phase in Abuja. In the second phase, solar-powered traffic lights will be installed at the remaining 98 traffic intersections in Abuja, so as to ease the burden of traffic wardens at all intersections.



Groundbreaking ceremony for solar-powered traffic light project (Phase II) in Abuja, Nigeria

The solar-powered traffic light project will greatly alleviate the traffic congestion, improve the traffic capacity, reduce the

accident rate and bring more benefits to the residents in Abuja.

(iii) Assisting in environmental protection and pollution control, and effectively improving local living and working conditions

Air, water, and soil are vital for human survival. Polluting these resources not only directly diminishes human's well-being but also can lead to health issues and even trigger infectious diseases, threatening lives, health, and socioeconomic sustainability. China has supported partner countries through environmental and territorial planning, supplying protective materials, and providing comprehensive project aid to enhance local drinking water conditions. The

goal is to foster safe, clean, and aesthetically pleasing environments in these countries.

First, China has provided the partner countries with technical assistance in environmental protection planning. Formulating sound plans for nature conservation is crucial for balancing economic development with environmental protection and for systematically preventing and addressing ecological issues. Since 2018, China has provided technical

assistance to countries like Lao PDR and Yemen, helping them develop environmental protection and land resource management plans tailored to their respective conditions and needs, drawing on China's successful experiences in environmental planning. Notably, the technical assistance program for environmental protection planning in Laos is China's first national-level initiative in this area.

Second, China has assisted partner countries in ecological restoration and pollution control. Traditional production and

lifestyle practices inevitably cause harm to natural environment. China offers material, technical, or comprehensive project support to its partner countries, collaborates on pollution control, assists in restoring the natural environment, and helps create livable living and working spaces for local communities. For example, China aided Ethiopia in constructing a riverside green development project, supplying relevant materials and carrying out river management and waste removal. The project has been hailed as the "Sheger Beautifying Project" on the East African Plateau.

China Provides Engineering Technical Assistance for Environmental Protection Planning to Laos

On September 16, 2023, China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment signed a MoU with Lao PDR concerning cooperation on the implementation of the engineering technical assistance project for environmental protection planning in Laos. This marks China's first national-level technical assistance project in environmental planning.

The project focuses on developing comprehensive water environment management plans and air pollution prevention and control systems for Laos, complemented



The MoU for the Engineering Technical Assistance Project on Environmental Protection Planning in Lao DPR is officially signed

by the demonstration of water environment governance and air quality monitoring. It also includes training personnel in the environmental sector and enhancing regulatory capacity building. This ensures that the project outcomes are not

merely planning documents but actionable manuals that can be effectively implemented. It serves as a vivid example of promoting the building of a community of shared future between China and Laos and implementing the Global Development Initiative.

China Assists Ethiopia in the Riverside Green Development Project: Crafting the “Sheger Beautifying Project” on the East African Plateau



A child plays at the Friendship Square of the Riverside Green Development Project

The Riverside Green Development Project in Ethiopia is a concrete measure to implement the “Green Development” element under the Eight Major Initiatives proposed at the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. It integrates landscaping, architecture, municipal works, roads, water conservancy, and gardening. The first phase of the project was completed and handed over to the local government in March 2021. It has received high praise and recognition from all sectors in Ethiopia and has become one of the most popular tourist

destinations in Addis Ababa.

On April 22, 2023, the second phase of the China-assisted Riverside Green Development Project in Ethiopia, focusing on river management, officially commenced. This phase aims to rehabilitate a polluted river in Addis Ababa. Once completed, the second phase will not only address the long-standing sewage treatment issue but also feature landscaped gardens, fitness equipment, and other facilities along both sides of the 5.4-kilometer riverbank, which will be open to the public.

The Riverside Green Development Project is highly valued by the Ethiopian government. Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed has repeatedly advocated for this “Beautifying Project” both domestically and internationally. The coordinator of the Ethiopian Ministry of Culture and Tourism, stated that the Riverside Green Development Project has become a key driver for boosting domestic tourism in Ethiopia and formed an essential part of the country’s strategic plan for the recovery of its tourism sector.

Third, China has assisted partner countries in improving water supply conditions. Water is the source of life and the foundation of survival. As human activities have increased, water pollution and environmental degradation have become more severe, posing significant threats to human safety and health. China helps

partner countries manage water resources and improve access to clean water. Projects have been implemented in 12 countries, including Pakistan, Niger, El Salvador, Senegal, and Kiribati, effectively reducing the incidence of diseases such as hepatitis, typhoid, and dysentery in these regions.

China-Aided Project of 500 Wells in Zimbabwe Benefits a Wide Population

Located in inland southern Africa, most areas of Zimbabwe suffer from drought and water scarcity, particularly in rural regions where clean and safe drinking and domestic water is often lacking. On April 21, 2023, the Chinese government's "500 Wells" project in Zimbabwe was successfully completed and handed over to the Zimbabwean side. The project has significantly boosted local agricultural production and improved the health and well-being of women and children, making important contributions to ensuring safe and clean water supply in remote areas.

Since 2021, the Chinese government has been helping Zimbabwe drill wells in the



Local residents in Zimbabwe fetch water from a well built with Chinese assistance



driest areas to provide clean water to rural communities. To date, a total of 1,000 wells have been constructed, significantly alleviating the country's water

shortage issues and benefiting more than 400,000 local residents. These Chinese wells have been referred to by local residents as "life-saving gifts".

China's Assistance to Côte d'Ivoire for the 12-City Water Supply Project Significantly Improves Local Drinking Water Conditions

In November 2020, the groundbreaking ceremony was held for the China-aided 12-city water supply project in Côte d'Ivoire. This project is one of the key livelihood initiatives within the framework of the Ivorian government's "Water for All" program.

The project plans to construct new pumping stations, water towers, water transmission and distribution systems, and their ancillary facilities in 12 cities, including Kadiolo and Bouaflé, to address the shortage of drinking water for residents in these areas



The China-aided water plant in Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire is handed over

and their surroundings. It will benefit 2.34 million people and effectively improve the region's water supply infrastructure and public environment.

As of August 2024, water plants in the cities of Mankono, Odiene,

and Bouaflé had been completed and handed over for use. Among them, the water plants in Mankono and Odiene can serve 160,000 residents; the water supply project in Bouaflé has a daily capacity of 8,000 cubic meters and serves 100,000 residents.

Chinese-Aided Sewage Treatment Plant in Bangladesh Benefits Local People

Dhaka, the largest city in Bangladesh, has a population approaching 20 million. Previously, the entire urban area had only one sewage treatment plant built in 1992, which suffered from outdated technology and damaged pipelines, severely limiting its sewage treatment capacity and causing local

residents to endure the suffering of water resource pollution.

In August 2017, the construction of the Dasherbandi Sewage Treatment Plant (DSTP) project, funded by a preferential loan from the Chinese government, officially commenced. The DSTP project was officially completed in July 2023. This is

Bangladesh's first modern sewage treatment plant and the largest of its kind in South Asia.

Currently, the sewage treatment plant can effectively treat sewage from multiple areas of the capital Dhaka, benefiting nearly 5 million citizens. Since its operation, the DSTP has treated more than

260 million tonnes of sewage, with effluent water quality and sludge incineration flue gas emission standards exceeding contractual requirements, greatly benefiting the local population. Additionally, the project has created approximately 550,000 job opportunities for the Bangladeshi side.



The Dasherbandi Sewage Treatment Plant (DSTP) project built with Chinese assistance

Bangladeshi officials noted that

a sustainable and high-quality modern sewage treatment system is crucial for a long-term stable urban water supply. The operation of the plant marks the beginning of the implementation of Bangladesh's overall sewage treatment system plan and will play a vital role in improving river water quality and the environment in related areas.

(iv) Providing capacity building and emergency humanitarian aid to mitigate and respond to natural disasters caused by climate change

In recent years, the threat of climate change to humanity has intensified. 2023 marked the warmest year on record, with global near-surface average temperatures 1.45°C above the pre-industrial baseline (1850-1900). UN Secretary-General António Guterres warned, “The era of global warming has ended; the era of global boiling has arrived.” Climate change has led to an increase in extreme weather events and natural disasters globally, with developing countries facing greater impacts due to their weaker economic capabilities and inadequate infrastructure. China has actively promoted South-South cooperation, implementing practical collaborations in various forms, including climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, joint construction of low-carbon

demonstration zones, and capacity-building programs. These efforts aim to help developing countries enhance their overall ability to cope with climate change. Additionally, China has provided emergency humanitarian assistance during disasters and supported post-disaster reconstruction to alleviate the urgent humanitarian crises caused by global climate change.

First, China has provided adaptation and capacity-building assistance to partner countries to enhance their ability to mitigate and respond to climate change. Effectively mitigating and adapting to climate change requires building suitable infrastructure, enhancing capabilities to monitor and prevent extreme weather events, and

cultivating skilled human resources. By the end of June 2024, China had signed 52 South-South cooperation agreements on climate change with 42 developing countries. A series of aid and exchange initiatives have been launched to support developing countries in boosting their capabilities. The climate finance mobilized and provided by China not only supports clean and efficient energy utilization, enhances the ability to adapt to climate change, and promotes the coordinated development of climate change response and environmental protection in developing countries but also contributes to improving local livelihoods and enhancing people's

well-being. In terms of capacity building, as of June 30, 2024, over 300 capacity-building programs had been implemented, offering training opportunities for more than 10,000 individuals from over 120 developing countries. Additionally, China actively engages in multilateral cooperation with multiple United Nations agencies, such as United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), achieving notable progress in developing climate information early warning systems and enhancing capabilities to cope with extreme climate disasters.

Joint Efforts to Build the Vientiane Saysettha Low-Carbon Demonstration Zone, Supporting Laos in Better Addressing Climate Change

In November 2015, China introduced the South-South Cooperation Initiative on Climate Change, often referred to as the "10-100-1,000" initiative. This initiative is designed to create 10 low-carbon demonstration zones in developing countries.

In July 2020, China and Lao PDR signed a MoU to establish Laos' first low-carbon demonstration zone under South-South Cooperation in the Saysettha

Comprehensive Development Area. Through the cultivation of green and modern production and lifestyle practices, this initiative aims to promote the implementation of green and sustainable development concepts, driving the development of Vientiane New City into a model of low-carbon and environmentally friendly cities in Laos and Southeast Asian countries.

In terms of material support,

China provided two batches of aid to Laos, comprising 2,000 sets of solar-powered LED street lights, 12 new energy buses, 8 new energy trucks, 8 new energy environmental law enforcement vehicles, and 5 sets of environmental monitoring equipment. These initiatives are designed to promote low-carbon transportation, enhance green infrastructure through low-carbon lighting, and boost Laos's capacity

and awareness in addressing climate change and fostering low-carbon development through accompanying technical exchanges and public awareness campaigns.

On the technical front, a team of experts from China and Lao PDR collaborated to develop the Low-Carbon Development Plan for the Vientiane Saysettha Comprehensive Development Area. This plan guides the long-term low-carbon development of the demonstration zone, focusing on four key areas - energy, infrastructure, industry, and management. By promoting these “four low-carbon” aspects in the Saysettha Development Area, the plan aims to enhance Laos’ capacity to tackle climate change. The demonstration zone was officially launched in April 2022. Following the introduction



Entrance to the Saysettha Low-Carbon Demonstration Zone in the Vientiane New City, Lao PDR

of the first batch of new energy vehicles, they are expected to cut local carbon emissions by around 1,243 tonnes annually, equivalent to planting over 100,000 trees.

Currently, the development zone has attracted investments from 131 enterprises from China, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, and other regions, with a total investment exceeding US\$1.5

billion and providing employment for 6,000 workers. By 2025, it is expected that the number of enterprises in the zone will reach 200, and the workforce will exceed 20,000. The development zone is accelerating the construction of smart city infrastructure, landscape greening, and lake and garden projects, aiming to create a green, ecological, tranquil, and modern Vientiane new city.

Chinese Aid for Drought Response and Sewerage System Improvement in Cuba

On April 18, 2023, China officially handed over the drought response and sewerage system improvement equipment project to Cuba. The project includes

donations of 449 pieces of machinery and equipment across 33 categories, aimed at enhancing Cuba’s ability to manage drought and improve its

sewerage and drainage systems. The equipment includes water trucks, air compressors, suction trucks, high-pressure cleaning trucks, dump trucks, and pipeline

heat fusion machines.

This project will enhance the water supply and drainage systems in Cuban provincial capitals and surrounding residential areas. It will alleviate water shortage during severe droughts, reduce sewage pollution and the risk of disease spread, and ensure the sustainable management of water resources. This support will help optimize the living environment and improve the quality of life for residents. Prior to the handover, Chinese staff spent 20 days in Cuba providing technical services, laying the groundwork for the



Ceremony for the handover of aid materials to Cuba

proper use of the aid materials. This assistance will play a positive role in deepening China-

Cuba infrastructure cooperation, addressing climate change, and improving people's livelihoods.

Second, China has provided emergency humanitarian assistance to affected countries to help mitigate disasters and losses caused by natural disasters. In response to the increasing frequency of natural disasters caused by climate change, China has actively provided emergency humanitarian assistance to affected countries, including disaster relief and post-disaster reconstruction, covering areas such as health, education, and food security, to help the countries save lives and protect economic and social development. Since 2018, China has

carried out 42 projects to address climate change-induced disasters and support post-disaster reconstruction, benefiting 23 countries. Under the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, China has partnered with the World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to implement numerous emergency humanitarian assistance projects. These initiatives have provided significant help to partner countries in overcoming crises such as locust plagues, tropical cyclones, and conflicts.

China's Aid Project of Schools Reconstruction after Hurricane Maria in Commonwealth of Dominica Promotes Local Educational Development

In September 2017, Hurricane Maria made landfall in the Commonwealth of Dominica, causing severe damage. Due to the hurricane's impact, the original school sites could no longer meet safety and usage standards, leading to the relocation of teachers and students to more distant campuses. As a result, they faced practical challenges like longer commutes and difficulties in attending school.

On September 6, 2023, the groundbreaking ceremony for the China-aided schools reconstruction project following



China's aid project of school reconstruction after hurricane in the Commonwealth of Dominica

Hurricane Maria took place in the Commonwealth of Dominica. This project is another comprehensive aid initiative constructed by China in the country. Upon completion, the

project will effectively address existing issues, optimize the local educational layout, improve teaching quality, and promote the development of Dominica's education sector.

China's Emergency Food Aid Project to South Sudan

In recent years, South Sudan has been severely impacted by global warming and floods. The influx of a large number of returnees and refugees across the border has worsened the already dire humanitarian situation in South Sudan. As of May 2023, 9.4 million people in South Sudan required humanitarian assistance.



China Provides Emergency Food Aid to South Sudan

To help South Sudan weather the crisis, the Chinese government and people have provided assistance in the forms of cash, food aid, and corporate donations. On May 11, 2023, the

Chinese government donated 2,396 tonnes of humanitarian emergency food aid to South Sudan. Of this donation, 65% of the Chinese rice will be distributed to ten states and

three administrative regions in South Sudan, 25% will support returnees and refugees affected by the conflict in Sudan, and 10% will assist vulnerable groups, including the disabled.

(v) Supporting biodiversity conservation to safeguard global ecosystem

Biodiversity is a crucial foundation for human survival and development. According to the World Wildlife Fund, since 1970, monitored wildlife populations have declined on average by 69%, with approximately one million species facing extinction threats. The loss of biodiversity not only undermines the resilience of agricultural systems but also affects ecosystem balance. China has provided various forms of assistance to partner countries in areas such as forest resource protection and wildlife conservation, contributing to global ecosystem security.

First, China has offered financial and material aid to protect and increase global forest resources. Forests are the “lungs of the Earth”. Since 2018, while ensuring continuous “dual growth” in domestic forest area and volume, China has provided assistance to other countries for forest resource protection. Since 2022, China has actively supported Mongolia’s “One Billion Trees” project, collaborating with the Mongolian authorities on overall

planning and top-level design. This effort is being advanced through the newly established China-Mongolia Desertification Prevention and Control Cooperation Center. Additionally, China has provided forest resource protection materials to Zimbabwe and supplied forest firefighting equipment to Mongolia via the UNDP, enhancing the Mongolia’s forest firefighting capabilities.

Second, China has provided technical assistance for animal protection and disease control to safeguard wildlife. China has aided in establishing wildlife reserves to protect endangered species. It has also launched animal disease control projects, building animal disease laboratories and biosafety laboratories for countries and international organizations such as Cambodia, Myanmar, Sierra Leone, and ASEAN. China has provided the necessary laboratory instruments and equipment and organized personnel training to help improve the capacity for animal disease prevention, diagnosis, and detection in these countries and regions.

The China-Mongolia Technical Assistance Project to Save Gobi Bears Achieves Positive Results

The technical assistance project to save the Gobi bears marks the Chinese government's first technical assistance initiative focused on wildlife conservation.

In April 2018, China and Mongolia signed an agreement on the implementation of a technical assistance project to save the Gobi bears and improve their range. This project focuses on constructing a geographic information system (GIS), assessing the quality of key Gobi bear habitats, studying the population dynamics of major food plants for Gobi bears, and monitoring biodiversity in these habitats. The project encompasses a core area of 18,000 square kilometers within the Great Gobi A Strictly Protected Area in Mongolia, which is the primary distribution area for Gobi bears. By training technical and management staff, providing specialized equipment, facilities, and supplies, and conducting research on habitat quality, biodiversity monitoring, habitat enhancement, and population studies, the project



A Gobi bear spotted in the project area

provides comprehensive support for Mongolia's efforts to conserve and protect the Gobi bear.

By December 2023, significant progress had been made in biodiversity monitoring of Gobi bears and associated species, habitat quality assessment, habitat modeling, GIS construction, population dynamics of key food plants, and population studies of Gobi bears. Following expert recommendations from both countries, Mongolia established 14 additional feeding stations and 6 artificial water sources in three oases where Gobi bears are present. These measures have improved habitat connectivity and genetic exchange among populations, contributing to the

growth of the Gobi bear population.

The project has successfully implemented dynamic monitoring of the Gobi bear population and its habitat, updating population data and establishing a preliminary, systematic monitoring system for the flora, fauna, and environment in the Gobi bear's habitat. It has gathered a wealth of invaluable baseline data on the ecological environment and biodiversity of the Gobi bear's habitat, providing a strong foundation for further in-depth research into the ecology and behavioral patterns of the Gobi bear population. This data also supports the formulation of effective protection and management measures for the Gobi bear and its habitat.

Third, China has also helped partner countries better develop and utilize natural resources to enhance overall benefits. Effective and suitable methods for natural resource development and utilization involve balancing resource use with ecosystem protection, ensuring that human socio-economic needs are met while maintaining the sustainability and resilience of natural resources. For instance, China, in partnership with the International Bamboo and Rattan Organization (INBAR), launched the Bamboo as a Substitute for

Plastic Initiative which provides a viable solution for reducing plastic pollution, harnessing bamboo and rattan resources, and fostering sustainable development. Additionally, China has promoted the cultivation of edible fungi using Juncao grass in countries such as Fiji, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and the Central African Republic. This approach not only prevents large-scale soil erosion but also replaces traditional tree-based mushroom cultivation, achieving a win-win outcome for both economic and ecological benefits.



China's Juncao Technology Offers Beneficial Solutions for Balancing Economic Development and Environmental Protection

Juncao technology was invented in 1986 by Professor Lin Zhanxi from the Institute of Juncao Research at Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University in China. Chinese President Xi Jinping personally supported the introduction of this technology to the rest of the world. To date, the Juncao technology has been disseminated to over 100 countries and regions, offering ongoing and effective Chinese solutions for global poverty reduction, agricultural development, and environmental protection.

The Juncao technology has helped farmers in multiple countries increase their economic gains. In Fiji, since the implementation of the Juncao project in 2014, China has trained more than 2,400 Juncao professionals in Fiji, with local residents planting over 2,000 hectares of fungus grass. Mushroom cultivation has become an important means for locals to boost their income. In Rwanda, over 35,000 farmers have received training in Juncao technology, with more than 3,800 households and 50 companies

and cooperatives engaging in related businesses. In South Africa, the Cedara Juncao Project Research & Training Center has provided over 200 job opportunities for local farmers, trained 507 students, and benefited more than 10,000 households. In Lesotho, the “10 square meters Juncao mushroom cultivation model” has been promoted, allowing land-scarce farmers to produce 1.2 tonnes of fresh mushrooms annually on just 10 square meters of land, significantly improving the lives of locals. In Madagascar, Juncao

technology has played a crucial role in alleviating feed shortages in some areas and promoting livestock development.

Juncao grass also holds great potential in environmental protection and climate change response. With a well-developed root system, high photosynthetic efficiency, broad adaptability, drought tolerance, salt-alkali resistance, and tolerance to poor soil conditions, it demonstrates strong resilience and water and soil conservation capabilities. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs highlighted the unique ecological significance



In Fiji, a Chinese technical expert and local farmers examine the growth of Juncao mushrooms

of Juncao grass in a document from the Regional Workshop on Juncao Technology Application in Africa, “This technology allows farmers in developing countries to grow several types of nutritious mushrooms from dried, chopped grasses without cutting down trees

and damaging the environment.” “Growing Juncao grass helps Africa combat desertification.” “Transferring environment-friendly Juncao technology to developing countries and building capacity can contribute to achieving the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.” Practical data also supports these claims. In Rwanda, the rate of soil erosion on lands planted with giant Juncao grass is reduced by 97.05% to 98.9% compared to those planted with corn, and water loss is reduced by 80% to 91.9%. As a result, Juncao grass ecological management has been listed as a key project for national soil and water conservation in Rwanda.

“Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic Initiative” Provides a Nature-Based Solution to Reduce Plastic Pollution

Currently, plastic pollution has become the second-largest global environmental concern after climate change, presenting significant challenges to sustainable development. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the world produced approximately 9.2 billion tonnes

of plastic between 1950 and 2017. Projections indicate that by 2050, the cumulative global production of plastic will reach 34 billion tonnes, with annual plastic waste generation estimated at around 300 million tonnes. Given that plastics are derived from fossil fuels and contain various chemicals, they pose a range

of environmental and health risks throughout their lifecycle. In response, major economies and populous countries around the world are increasingly implementing bans, restrictions, or alternatives to the use of plastic products.

Compared to plastic products,

bamboo offers several advantages. It is resilient, highly moldable, has a short growth cycle, and is easy to cultivate, making it a natural choice for replacing plastics. As a green, low-carbon, fast-growing, renewable, and biodegradable biomass material, bamboo can directly substitute for non-biodegradable plastic products in various sectors, including packaging and construction materials. China, which boasts the world's richest bamboo resources, is also one of the earliest countries to develop and utilize bamboo. The African continent, with its many lush bamboo forests, possesses valuable natural resources that hold great potential for green development. At the opening ceremony of the 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed focusing on the implementation of the Eight Major Initiatives. Establishing the China-Africa Bamboo Center and supporting Africa in developing its bamboo and rattan industry is a key component of the Green Development Initiative. In November 2022, President



On August 10, 2024, a local woman was processing bamboo products at the “Green Gold” rattan and bamboo workshop in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia

Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to mark the 25th anniversary of INBAR and the Second Global Bamboo and Rattan Congress. In the message, President Xi Jinping highlighted that the Chinese government, in collaboration with INBAR, is implementing the Global Development Initiative and jointly launching the Bamboo as a Substitute for Plastic Initiative, aiming to help reduce plastic pollution, address climate change, and accelerate the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

With the support of INBAR, a significant number of African bamboo and rattan industry practitioners have been invited to China for training.

Chinese experts have also been dispatched to Africa to share knowledge and skills related to bamboo cultivation and processing. Through the collaborative efforts of China and Africa, Chinese bamboo and rattan varieties and technologies have successfully taken root in Africa, leading to a notable expansion in the scale of growers, artisans, researchers, and other professionals in the sector. The bamboo industry is now thriving on the African continent, with bamboo increasingly recognized by the local population as “green gold” for poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Currently, Ethiopia has been chosen as the location for the China-Africa Bamboo Center, and preparations are underway.

China-Liberia Bamboo and Rattan Weaving and Vegetable Planting Technical Assistance Project

Liberia is endowed with abundant bamboo and rattan resources, land resources, and favorable climatic conditions. Effectively utilizing these resources can significantly boost employment opportunities for Liberian youth and women, as well as drive socio-economic development. Since 2007, China has implemented six phases of the technical assistance project for bamboo and rattan weaving and vegetable planting in Liberia.

On June 1, 2021, the sixth phase of the technical assistance project for bamboo and rattan weaving and vegetable planting in Liberia was officially handed over to Liberia. Over the more than 14 years since



A Chinese master teaches local students the skills of bamboo and rattan weaving

the project's inception, its scope has broadened from bamboo and rattan weaving to include vegetable and citrus cultivation, as well as biogas utilization. Training locations have expanded from the capital to the Bomi and Grand Kru regions, cultivating more than 900 young agricultural technicians, some of whom have started their own processing shops or

farms across the country.

This project has emerged as a successful model of capacity-building assistance to Liberia. It not only develops local resources and trains young people to boost employment but also facilitates the local sale of products and the establishment of Liberia's own brands.

(vi) Assisting in enhancing agricultural development capabilities and promoting green and sustainable agricultural development

Agriculture forms the foundation of the national economy in most developing countries. At the same time, extensive agricultural production and management practices can lead to soil and water pollution, soil erosion, and other environmental issues. Agricultural and food systems are also

significant sources of global greenhouse gas emissions. Consequently, enhancing agricultural productivity and optimizing agricultural development methods are crucial points of focus for reducing humanity's environmental footprint, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and

promoting global green and low-carbon development. By providing agricultural infrastructure and technical assistance, China has helped partner countries improve irrigation efficiency, reduce fertilizer pollution, minimize resource wastage and loss, and increase crop yields, effectively mitigating the damage agricultural activities inflict on the natural environment.

First, China has undertaken construction or renovation projects for agricultural

infrastructure such as irrigation systems to improve conditions for agricultural production and development. Water facility construction is a necessary step to ensure the stability of agricultural production and an effective measure to mitigate natural disasters like droughts and floods. Since 2018, China has assisted in the construction of water reservoirs, dams, and other water infrastructure projects in developing countries, including Senegal, Cambodia, Azerbaijan, and Togo.

China-Aided Cambodia Dang Kambet Reservoir Development Project Promotes Local Agricultural Development

On February 1, 2024, the groundbreaking ceremony for the Dang Kambet reservoir development project in Kampong Thom Province, Cambodia, was held. The project, located in Dang Kambet Village, Kampong Thom Province, in central-northern Cambodia, is a large-scale water conservancy hub primarily designed for irrigation. It also serves additional functions such as flood control, water supply, and ecological improvement. With a normal storage capacity of 309 million cubic meters and an annual water supply volume of 735 million cubic meters, the project is expected to irrigate



The China-aided Dang Kambet Reservoir Development Project in Cambodia officially begins construction

approximately 130,000 hectares of farmland downstream.

Crop farming, particularly rice cultivation, is a crucial economic pillar in Kampong Thom Province. The Dang Kambet reservoir development project will significantly enhance local water resource utilization and

irrigation efficiency. By providing a stable and reliable source of irrigation water for downstream agricultural land, the project will reduce losses from drought and flood disasters, ensuring the stability and sustainability of agricultural production. This will drive socioeconomic development in the region, bringing tangible benefits to the local population.

For many years, the Chinese government and enterprises have assisted Cambodia in implementing over a dozen water irrigation projects, covering a total irrigation area of nearly 420,000 hectares and benefiting millions of people.

Second, actively providing agricultural technical assistance to developing countries to help enhance their capacity for green and sustainable agricultural development. Technology plays a fundamental role in improving agricultural productivity and optimizing agricultural practices, which is crucial for feeding growing populations with limited arable land while minimizing the environmental impact of agricultural activities. Since 2018, China has initiated 68 assistance projects related to agricultural development and soil improvement, benefiting 37 countries, including the Philippines, Algeria, Belarus, Suriname, Grenada, Ghana, Sierra Leone,

and international organizations such as the African Union. These projects have significantly promoted green and sustainable agricultural development in partner countries. Under the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, China has actively engaged in trilateral and multilateral cooperation with international organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in regions like Uganda and Rwanda. These collaborations involve implementing sustainable soil management projects, which have effectively ensured local food security and promoted agricultural development.

Chinese Agricultural Technical Assistance to Samoa Energizes Local Agriculture

Agriculture is a critical pillar of the national economy and people's livelihood of Samoa. Technical assistance projects in agriculture align closely with the country's development strategies and have received high priority from the Samoan side. Nearly 97% of households in Samoa are involved in agricultural production to some extent. However, there are also notable deficiencies in agricultural development, such as outdated production methods and

severely inadequate capacity.

From 2010 to 2017, China provided four phases of agricultural technical assistance to Samoa. The projects aimed to establish demonstration households, upgrade demonstration farms, construct agricultural facilities, promote quality crop varieties, demonstrate agricultural machinery, and conduct technical training. These efforts were designed to enhance the

production capacity and technical level of vegetables and fruits cultivation in Samoa, significantly increasing vegetable yields, reducing reliance on vegetable imports, promoting food security, and boosting farmers' income.

On December 8, 2022, the ancillary works of the fifth phase of the China-assisted agricultural technical assistance project in Samoa were officially handed over. The ancillary works

included an expert building, a feed mill, a broiler breeder house, a chick rearing room, six broiler houses, 60 plastic greenhouses, an expansion of a 10-acre demonstration farm, and the establishment of a 2-acre citrus demonstration plot. This marked the first time in Samoan history that a free-range broiler chicken industrial chain was established, directly benefiting 38 demonstration households. In April 2024, the sixth phase of the project was officially launched, focusing on research, demonstration, training, and promotion in areas such as vegetables, broilers, pigs, biogas,



A Chinese agricultural expert provides hands-on guidance for the locals

fruit trees, agricultural machinery, and Juncao grass, injecting new impetus into Samoa's agricultural development.

Chinese Agricultural Technical Assistance Project Boosts Development in Togo's Agricultural Production

Located in West Africa, Togo is one of the world's least developed countries, characterized by a weak economic base and a monolithic industrial structure. It is a traditional agrarian nation where the rural population accounts for about 67%. Local rice and corn varieties, due to long-term use, have severely degenerated and become mixed, leading to low

yields, poor disease resistance, and low productivity.

The Chinese agricultural technical assistance project in Togo is a livelihood project aimed at implementing the Poverty Reduction and Agricultural Development Program of the Nine Programs from the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa

Cooperation. This project has made significant contributions to guiding local agricultural production and management, increasing grain yields, and training in agricultural technology, earning it widespread welcome from both the Togolese government and the local populace.

The agricultural technology



A local resident introduces the growth status of crops

cooperation team selected high-yielding, high-quality, and disease-resistant rice varieties developed by top Chinese companies, which excel in breeding, multiplication, and promotion of rice varieties. These varieties were introduced to the Kara region of Togo. Between 2019 and 2022, despite challenges such as natural disasters, malaria, and the COVID-19 pandemic, the agricultural technology expert group conducted 132 small plot variety comparison trials, recommending over ten superior varieties for production demonstration trials. They carried out extensive demonstration plantings of

21 varieties, breaking the historical precedent of no rice planting during the dry season in Kara. Through further evaluation based on yield, disease resistance, and stability, three varieties were identified as particularly suitable for widespread cultivation across Togo. During the rainy season of 2021, the agricultural team achieved success with hybrid corn demonstration planting in Kara. The recommended variety *Xinghuangdan 988* demonstrated breakthroughs in disease resistance and high yield, reaching a production level of 8.25 tonnes per hectare.

Adhering to the principle that

“giving a man a fish will feed him for a day, but teaching him how to fish will feed him for a lifetime”, the project team also organized advanced technical training sessions for rice, corn, and agricultural machinery, as well as practical training in rice and corn cultivation techniques and hands-on operation of agricultural machinery. Training activities were conducted in the fields at demonstration sites, featuring practical demonstrations and on-site Q&A sessions, nurturing a group of local technical officials and personnel proficient in agriculture. Over 800 individuals have benefited from various training programs.

04

Conclusion and Outlook

People are part of the natural environment. Human survival and development must be based on what nature can sustainably bear. Failing to do so would be akin to draining a pond to catch all the fish, leading to a lose-lose situation. In light of the current serious challenges such as climate change, environmental pollution, and biodiversity loss, no country can remain unscathed regardless of its level of development, geographical location, or size. Every country should play a role in promoting global green, low-carbon, and sustainable development.

Developing countries often face the greatest hurdles in this green transition. They have to navigate the tension between socioeconomic growth and environmental protection while dealing with the threats posed by climate change and the lack of funding, technologies and capacity for green development. It is crucial that countries embrace the idea of a global community of shared future and offer concrete assistance to developing countries in pursuit of green development, while advancing their own national green transition and development efforts. Only by doing so can we avoid the “barrel effect” and achieve sustainable development for all. Looking to the future, China will further enhance the effectiveness of its assistance to developing countries, building on its steadily increasing efforts in green development.

First, staying committed to the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities, and respective capabilities, and promoting North-South and South-South cooperation for global green development. Developed countries should be urged to fulfill their responsibilities and obligations regarding climate change financing, and assist developing countries in enhancing their capabilities for socioeconomic transformation. We will provide other developing countries with cost-effective applicable technologies, and promote comprehensive cooperation among the Global South countries in the areas of policy, economy,

environment, and technology. We will share knowledge, skills, expertise, and resources with other countries to achieve common development.

Second, balancing economic growth and environmental conservation and collectively striving for a green development path. This means integrating green principles into the lifecycle of development projects offered to other developing countries, conducting thorough environmental impact assessments, and minimizing harm to local ecosystems. Furthermore, we will concentrate on critical areas for green development, such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the transformation of production and consumption patterns, providing targeted assistance to amplify positive outcomes.

Third, supporting the development and deployment of clean energy to collaboratively address climate change. China will prioritize addressing the serious challenges of global climate change and the urgent energy needs in developing countries. We will take the development and use of clean energy as the entry point to balance enhancing energy security and accessibility and facilitating a green energy transition. Tailored assistance, including technology, materials, and financial support, will be provided to help other developing countries harness their unique geographical and resource advantages for clean energy development, propelling the global shift toward a green and low-carbon energy future.

Fourth, enhancing bilateral and multilateral cooperation to build consensus and synergy in promoting global green development. Leveraging funds and platforms like the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, we will engage in international cooperation with the United Nations and other organizations to assist other developing countries. We will promote to establish a fair, reasonable, and mutually beneficial global environmental governance system, thus contributing wisdom and strength to the cause of global common and sustainable development.

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