

Green Belt and Road Strategy

UN Environment Programme

1. Background

In 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced China's intention to develop *The Silk Road Economic Belt* and the 21st Century *Maritime Silk Road* (known as the Belt and Road Initiative) to expand the ancient trade routes in geographic and thematic scope. Through the Initiative, China will enhance economic development and inter-regional connectivity focusing on - *policy, infrastructure, trade, finance and people* – across six economic corridors: a China-Mongolia-Russia corridor, a New Eurasian Land Bridge linking China's coastal cities to Rotterdam in the Netherlands, a China-Central Asia-West Asia corridor, a China-Indochina Peninsula corridor, a China-Pakistan corridor, and a Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar corridor.

The Initiative will involve trillions of dollars of investments, largely in transportation, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure, industrial capacity, and technical capacity building. Some of this investment will come from two new financing mechanisms, the Silk Road Fund and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

The US\$40 billion **Silk Road Fund** will invest in infrastructure, resource extraction and industrial and financial cooperation. The Fund's shareholders include China's State Administration of Foreign Exchange, the China Investment Corp, the Export-Import Bank of China and the China Development Bank. The Fund welcomes participation from domestic and overseas investors, such as the China-Africa Development Fund and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

The **Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank** is to complement and cooperate with existing multilateral development banks to address infrastructure needs in Asia. The Bank focuses on the development of infrastructure, energy, transportation, telecommunications, rural infrastructure, agricultural development, water supply and sanitation, environmental protection, urban development and logistics.

China has more than 45 Belt and Road Cooperation agreements with governments and international organizations, established 56 trade and economic cooperation zones along the Belt and Road. By end-2016, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank had provided \$1.7 billion in loans for nine Belt and Road projects covering energy, transport, and urban development. It has also signed an agreement with the World Bank to co-finance projects.

2. Rationale for UN Environment Programme's Engagement

The Belt and Road Initiative covers a vast area stretching across three continents and involving some 65 countries. Together, these countries represent approximately 40% of the earth's total land area, 30% of global Gross Domestic Product, 55% of total CO₂ emissions, and 60% of the world's population. The outcomes of this Initiative will, therefore, have a profound impact on the planet and on human development.

With any such large-scale development come significant environmental challenges. In addition to immediate biophysical impacts, if Belt and Road investments lock countries into unsustainable infrastructure, technology, and resource extraction, they will have long-lasting negative impacts that could seriously undermine countries' ability to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With all Belt and Road investments, care must be taken to

ensure that decisions are based on sound knowledge and science and that social and environmental safeguards are in place so that projects include effective stakeholder engagement and that benefits are equitably shared.

With the right policies and safeguards in place, the Belt and Road Initiative has significant potential to help countries work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda. An annual investment of \$3 trillion to \$5 trillion is likely to be required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The Belt and Road Initiative can play an important part in meeting that requirement. The Belt and Road Initiative presents a window in which UN Environment Programme can help countries use Belt and Road investments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. UN Environment Programme's Offer

UN Environment Programme has the convening power to bring together the wide range of stakeholders to work together to ensure the greening and sustainability of the Belt and Road Initiative.

UN Environment Programme has a range of expertise and ongoing work streams that can feed into the work of a coalition of stakeholders and simultaneously help address the challenges and opportunities of the Belt and Road Initiative. The Economy Division's expertise on macroeconomic planning, buildings and construction, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable cities, including work on sustainable energy, transportation, waste management, and its work on resources and markets, including expertise in working with the banking, investment and insurance sectors, the Science Division's thematic assessments expertise, the Ecosystems Division's expertise on biodiversity and ecosystems, the Law Division's work on environmental governance and legal frameworks, the Communications advocacy work, the private sector engagement work, and the Policy and Programme's work on other special initiatives such as the Inquiry into the Design of a Sustainable Financial System, can all serve as entry points to engage with both China and Belt and Road partner countries. The regional and country offices can serve as the conduits for delivering this expertise at the country level, and as sources of information about countries' needs.

UN Environment Programme's Inclusive Green Economy approach and the Finance Initiative with its emphasis on aligning loans, investments and insurance with sustainable development, provides an effective means of engaging with stakeholders and providing them with the knowledge and tools that can help them create enabling policy environments and enhance capacity for sustainable investments. UN Environment Programme has, through the work of the Finance Initiative and the Inquiry, an extensive network of partners ranging from central banks, finance ministries, the banking and insurance sectors whose engagement will be key to delivering a green Belt and Road.

UN Environment Programme is uniquely positioned to bring together advice and expertise on macroeconomic enabling policy environment, green jobs, poverty reduction, green industry and trade, and green economy learning through the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), whose secretariat it hosts. With the integrated approach of PAGE and backing of a wide range of partners, UN Environment Programme will be able to enable participating countries in addressing pollution, unemployment, stagnated growth, and socio-economic inequalities while greening the Belt and Road Initiative. The ongoing collaboration of PAGE with China, the Kyrgyz Republic and Mongolia provides a strong foundation to scale up and replicate this model.

On the government side, of particular importance is UN Environment's relationship with the government of China. UN Environment Programme has a history of working with China to promote South-South Cooperation through a number of projects funded by China Trust Fund for the Environment. China's own policy guidance on building the Belt and Road, including

“The Belt and Road Ecological and Environmental Cooperation Plan” and “Guidance on Promoting Green Belt and Road”, stresses that projects should promote green and low-carbon infrastructure and ecological conservation, protect biodiversity, and take climate change impacts into account, and they consider UN Environment Programme to be a key partner in promoting the Sustainable Development of the Belt and Road Initiative. To that end, UN Environment Programme signed a Memorandum of Understanding with China’s Ministry of Environmental Protection in December 2016 in which the two parties agreed to cooperate to promote a sustainable Belt and Road.

UN Environment Programme and the Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection are also working together to launch an International Coalition for Green Development on the Belt and Road (the Coalition) that will help facilitate China’s engagement with a wide range of stakeholders globally. Similarly, China’s Ministry of Commerce has dedicated a portion of its South-South cooperation funding to supporting UN Environment’s sustainable Belt and Road work.

4. Vision and Objectives for UN Environment Programme’s Engagement

UN Environment Programme’s vision for its Belt and Road engagement is **to incorporate environmental sustainability considerations across the different areas of focus of Belt and Road Initiative and strengthen environmental governance. The ultimate goal is to ensure that investments made under the Belt and Road Initiative are “green” and contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the global level.**

Specific objectives to achieve this vision are:

- a) To integrate environmental sustainability in **national policies** that enhance environmentally sustainable investment.

The aim of this engagement will be to understand where policy changes are needed in China or Belt and Road partner countries that would create a favourable enabling environment for more environmentally sustainable investment such as the adoption of circular and inclusive green economy pathways.

To achieve this objective, UN Environment Programme would facilitate and enhance international policy dialogue between all stakeholder groups relating to the sustainable development of the Belt and Road initiative. UN Environment Programme will convene a coalition of partners and mobilize capacities within its own organization. The coalition includes governments, inter-governmental and non-government organizations, bilateral development agencies, and research institutes, among others, which can contribute to the green Belt and Road by offering their diverse perspectives and expertise, ensuring that Belt and Road investments conform to international norms and good practices.

Many Belt and Road investments take place in the global South where the institutional capacity for managing foreign investments tends to be limited. UN Environment will engage stakeholders in the context of South-South Cooperation, facilitate the sharing of knowledge, technology, tools, and experiences, empower them to participate in related policy making.

Building on existing partnerships, UN Environment Programme will help exemplify good policies and practices while overcome the shortcomings in China’s overseas investments. The International Coalition for Green Development on the Belt and Road, which is jointly initiated by China and the UN Environment Programme, can serve as a platform for this engagement. It will be important to coordinate with our

partners, including other UN agencies, to maximize synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.

Annex 1 provides an indication of the entities within UN Environment Programme that could bring in relevant expertise (see Annex 1).

The result of this engagement is to have enabling policies at the national level for sustainable investments in both China and across a number of Belt and Road countries.

To achieve this, the following will be conducted:

- **Policy dialogues will be held within the Coalition**
- **Best practices and lessons learned** from Belt and Road projects, as well as from other large-scale infrastructure development projects, would be identified and disseminated, as well as share appropriate international policies, standards, and norms.
- **Building the capacity of Belt and Road stakeholders** to understand the relevance of policy changes for sustainable Belt and Road investments and the use of relevant tools and methodologies. Tools of use could include Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment, Life Cycle Analysis, Inclusive Wealth, and Natural Capital Accounting.
- **Engaging with institutional investors, national investment promotion authorities and financial institutions** on the regulatory environment that might be most conducive to fostering environmentally sustainable investment and fiscal incentives to upscale financing.

b) To strengthen the environmental **governance** for the Initiative.

There are undoubtedly differing opinions and political sensitivities around the Belt and Road Initiative. Critics often point to the poor environmental track record of past Chinese investments in overseas projects.

However, China has shown a willingness to improve environmental performance and become a global leader on climate change and other issues, and “The Belt and Road Ecological and Environmental Cooperation Plan” signals a desire to develop the Belt and Road Initiative sustainably. China looks to UN Environment Programme as a source of expertise to help it and other Belt and Road countries to achieve their sustainable development goals.

UN Environment Programme should not withhold such support but must maintain impartiality and apply international standards and norms for sustainable development. Of particular relevance is the need to assist China and partner Belt and Road countries to strengthen their overall enabling policy frameworks through the adoption of green economy policies and planning instrument as well as environmental governance for the Initiative. The coalition of partners will serve as an important vehicle to facilitate dialogue amongst the partner institutions and in turn, the relevant countries and stakeholders. Empowering other stakeholders will also help to balance the interests of all stakeholders in Belt and Road decision-making and ensure that investments are effectively harnessed to meet the needs of the countries in which they are being made.

UN Environment Programme and its partners must make sure that our work on greening the Belt and Road Initiative presents a balanced view that highlights challenges as well as opportunities for sustainable development. Working with

different partners will help to ensure that a variety of different views are represented. UN Environment Programme should also make an effort to seek funding from different donors to support engagement on the Belt and Road Initiative, including the private sector, philanthropies, and faith-based organizations, in addition to our traditional types of donors.

The result of this engagement is to establish effective, environmentally and socially responsible governance of the Belt and Road Initiative.

To achieve this, the following will be conducted:

- Reframing and reforming **macroeconomic, investment and financial regulatory** policies and frameworks to create conducive enabling environment for greening the Belt and Road Initiative through green economy, green jobs, green industry assessment and support for ensuring social policy safeguards. **Building individual and institutional capacity** in these areas based on learning platforms and portfolios developed by the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE).
 - Helping to incorporate the views of different stakeholders and the different demands for **ecosystem services and goods** into policy decisions and encouraging investments in ecological infrastructure. This work will support China and Belt and Road countries in using approaches such as Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services to incorporate natural capital into policy and investment decisions.
 - **Strengthening national legal frameworks** in Belt and Road countries in order to ensure that social and environmental safeguards are effective and that best practices in participatory processes and stakeholder engagement are in place. This will also mean providing support to Belt and Road countries to develop procedures for Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessments and inclusive and transparent stakeholder consultations.
 - **Strengthening national and sub-national planning frameworks** in Belt and Road Countries in order to ensure that infrastructure development, including urban development and related building and construction, is undertaken in a sustainable manner and following participatory planning processes.
 - **Providing scientific assessments and data** to communicate the state of environment in Belt and Road regions, track environmental and social dimensions of the Belt and Road Initiative as it develops, inform decision-making, encourage inclusive and participatory stakeholder engagement, and enhance environmental, social and governance standards for investment. The result of this work will include a Belt and Road Outlook and online data available to Belt and Road stakeholders, providing them with accurate scientific information and data that they use to inform policy decisions.
- c) To help promote the sustainability of **foreign investments**.

Building on efforts by China to ensure that Belt and Road countries implement effective governance frameworks and appropriate enabling policy environments, further activities are needed to ensure that actual investment is mobilized towards more environmentally sustainable opportunities.

UN Environment Programme will work to engage with governments, relevant financial institutions as well as private sectors to facilitate more environmentally

sustainable investments, for example into clean energy and green transportation infrastructure.

The **ultimate result is that those financial institutions that provide the bulk of the financing for the Belt and Road Initiative implement sustainable finance practices, subsequently increasing the environmental and social responsibility of the investors.**

To achieve this, the following will be conducted:

- **Raising Awareness:** Assisting Chinese, Asian and global financial institutions to see the opportunities to finance sustainable Belt and Road projects and business activities. Supporting China's efforts to share its experiences in the green credit guidelines and green bonds market development with local and regional financial institutions along the Belt and Road to develop new sustainable finance products and services.
- **Managing the Risks:** Building the capacity of national investment promotion authorities in Belt and Road countries to develop and implement sound environmental and social risk management safeguards for foreign as well as domestic investments.
- **Measuring Impact:** Make use of existing diagnostic tools for key financial institutions that provide the bulk of the financing for the Belt and Road Initiative to enhance transparency and accountability related to the green and carbon impacts of loans and investments, e.g., through communication, research and stakeholder engagement on best practice methodologies, tools and processes to ensure ex-ante and ex-post due diligence is adequate to evaluate environmental resilience and the social, environmental and economic impacts of investments, as well as systems and processes to take remedial action if necessary to ensure positive outcomes aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **Facilitating green trade and technology transfer** between Belt and Road countries, as well as from other partners with the result that countries will have access to green technology and trade in Environmental Goods and Service Sectors and sustainable trade makes up a higher share of total trade flows between Belt and Road countries.
- **Increasing the scale and spread of sustainable Belt and Road investments** by helping the private sector, the financial sector, and investors understand the benefits of sustainable investment practices in the fields of clean energy, air quality, transportation and others.
- **Developing Green Investment Guidelines for the private sectors** for ensuring environmentally-sustainable business practices and those international and national environmental monitoring instruments are in place.

5. Management Arrangements:

The overarching approach will be to integrate Belt and Road engagement into our existing work, providing an opportunity for the divisions and regional offices to deliver what they are already working on, while at the same time identifying additional country needs that can form the basis of new work streams. Engagement with the Belt and Road Initiative is an opportunity for UN Environment Programme to deliver on its mandate: the approved

Programme of Work, Medium Term Strategy, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

a) Internal

As a global initiative that cuts across divisions and regions, UN Environment Programme's Belt and Road engagement would be guided by the UN Environment Programme Senior Management Team and coordinated by a Green Belt and Road Coordination Team led by the South-South Cooperation Coordinator in the UN Environment Programme Policy and Programme Division (the Coordinator), with technical and substantive support from the relevant divisions and regional offices (see Annex 3). Given the high political visibility of this engagement, the UN Environment Programme Executive Director may provide direct and timely guidance to the Coordinator as appropriate. The Coordinator will have the full authority to manage the relevant budgets.

Every **six months** the UN Environment Programme Senior Management Team will use the opportunity of its regular meeting to review progress on UN Environment Programme's Belt and Road engagement and provide guidance to the Green Belt and Road Coordination Team and the Coordinator of this Initiative on additional expertise from across the organization that should be tapped into, areas of opportunity to be explored and ways of harnessing better results if necessary.

The Coordinator will convene on **every two months** a Green Belt and Road Coordination Team meeting comprising relevant programme officers across the organization and relevant subprogramme coordinators. This team will draw from the lead staff of each Thematic Lead Teams across the organization noted in Annex 1 plus relevant focal persons as deemed necessary by the divisions and regional offices.

Thematic Lead Teams for each thematic area would lead a direct engagement with relevant Chinese and other counterparts, as agreed and coordinated with the Green Belt and Road Coordination Team to ensure this direct engagement will align with UN Environment Programme's overall engagement strategy.

Regional and country offices of UN Environment Programme will play a key role in the Belt and Road engagement, helping to identify country needs. They are also the primary point of contact for governments and other stakeholders in the regions, as well as important partners for project implementation and engagement with policy-makers.

Operationally, the approach for UN Environment Programme's Belt and Road engagement will include two tracks. The first track will be to engage Chinese stakeholders and facilitating their engagement with international stakeholders primarily through the International Coalition for Green Development on the Belt and Road. China-funded projects would fall under this track (refer Annex 2).

A second, parallel track would be to work with other international partners through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation modalities. This will ensure that no 'one national' perspective is too strongly reflected by engaging other Belt and Road governments and empowering other stakeholders on an equal basis.

These two tracks will require a coordinated effort from UN Environment Programme, taking into account existing workstreams, partnerships, and dialogues in which UN Environment Programme participates. For example, when engaging with Chinese investors and the financial sector, it will be important to use existing channels through UN Environment's Finance Initiative and the Inquiry into the Design of a Sustainable Financial System so as not to confuse external counterparts.

Annex 1 contains an initial stocktaking of contributions that different divisions can make to UN Environment Programme's Belt and Road engagement. One of the first actions for the UN Environment Programme Senior Management Team should look at the potential thematic areas of UN Environment Programme's engagement and prioritize them in accordance with the expertise and resources available, country needs, and potential for impact. A resource mobilization plan should be produced in due course to support the engagement strategy.

b) Towards external

UN Environment Programme, through its Green Belt and Road Coordination Team, will jointly participate in the Secretariat of the International Coalition for Green Development on the Belt and Road with Chinese counterparts. The Secretariat of the Coalition will coordinate and identify priority areas and help to establish working groups of the Coalition. UN Environment Programme's respective workstreams may engage directly with relevant working groups through correspondent Thematic Lead Teams.

The Coalition will be supervised by an international Advisory Committee that is co-chaired by the Executive Director of UN Environment Programme and the Minister of the Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China. (see Annex 3)

Annex 1: Thematic Lead Teams within UN

		Policy and Programme Division	Economy Division	Ecosystems Division	Law Division	Science Division	Governance Affairs Office	Communications Division	Regional and Country Offices
Policy	International policy dialogue	South-South Cooperation Unit						Comms support	Programming and implementation support
	Best practices and lessons learned		Green Growth Knowledge Platform					Comms support	Programming and implementation support
	Capacity building		Economic and Fiscal Policy Unit Partnership for Action on Green Economy					Comms support	Programming and implementation support
	Green investment and finance	Inquiry Team	Economic and Fiscal Policy Unit					Comms support	Programming and implementation support
Governance	Reforming macroeconomic, investment and financial regulatory policies and frameworks		Partnership for Action on Green Economy					Comms support	Programming and implementation support
	Ecological and biodiversity conservation			Ecosystem Management Team				Comms support	Programming and implementation support
	Strengthen legal frameworks				Environmental law and Multilateral Environmental Agreements			Comms support	Programming and implementation support
	Urban planning and development		Cities Unit					Comms support	Programming and implementation support
	Scientific assessments and data					Thematic Assessments Unit, UN Environment		Comms support	Programming and implementation support

						Programme Live			
Investment	Awareness raising Risks management Impact measuring		Finance Initiative					Comms support	Programming and implementation support
	Green trade and technology transfer		Trade and Environment Hub					Comms support	Programming and implementation support
	Sustainable Belt and Road investments		Energy and Climate Branch, Air quality and mobility Unit, Economic and fiscal Policy Unit					Comms support	Programming and implementation support
	Green investment guidelines for private sector						Private Sector Unit	Comms support	Programming and implementation support

Annex 2 : UN Environment Programme - Funded Initiatives

1. Global Environment Facility -6 Sustainable Infrastructure Project

Duration: 2018-2019

Partners: Economy Division, Europe Office, Inquiry, UN Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Center, Science Division

Not explicitly on Belt and Road, this Global Environment Facility-funded project will: a) support a sustainable infrastructure working group; b) map planned major infrastructure projects against concerns over biodiversity, carbon emissions, and land degradation. ; c) model green investment scenarios of a specific infrastructure investment, likely in Kazakhstan

2. International Coalition for Green Development on the Belt and Road

Duration: 2018 –

Partners: UN Environment Programme Divisions and Regional Offices, China-Ministry of Environmental Protection, China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Center, International Institute for Sustainable Development, World Wide Fund for Nature, Global Green Growth Institute, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, et al.

UN Environment Programme and China's Ministry of Environmental Protection will lead the establishment of an international coalition of governments, international organizations, investors and other stakeholders to promote green and sustainable Belt and Road investments. In March 2018, a preparatory meeting is planned to take place in China and the official establishment is expected before the end of 2018. Norwegian funding in the amount of USD500,000 has been allocated to support the development and launch of the coalition.

3. Collection and Dissemination of Best Practices, Case studies,

Duration: 2018-2020

Partners: Economy Division, CAEC, Coalition partners

Funded by the China Trust Fund and to be implemented with Chinese implementing partners, this activity will focus on the collection and dissemination of best practices as well as lessons learned from Belt and Road projects, as well as other case studies that may be applicable to Belt and Road development. The project will release regular briefs, which will be compiled and released in a report at the end of the project. Best practices and case studies will be supported and underpinned by data and will be promoted through the relevant knowledge management platforms and partner networks.

4. Environmental Data Cooperation

Duration: 2018-2020

Partners: Science Division, China-MEP, CAEC

Also funded by the China Trust Fund, this activity will involve preliminary work to integrate UNEP Live with the China-ASEAN Environmental Cooperation Centre's Belt and Road Big Data Platform. The objective of the undertaking is to provide Belt and Road stakeholders with access to data and information upon which they can base policy choices and other decisions. The project will also include a pilot program for the release of environmental data briefs for selected Belt and Road countries.

5. Capacity Building Services for Belt and Road Stakeholders

Duration: 2018-2020

Partners: Economy Division, Europe Office, Asia Pacific Office, UN Economic Commission for Europe, International Labour Organisation, International Training Center, International Institute for Sustainable Development

The final output of the China Trust Fund project will focus on building capacity of Belt and Road stakeholders to identify ways in which sustainable development needs can be met by Belt and Road investments and supported by the most up to date environmental data and information. The project will develop and deliver training curricula targeted to two key stakeholder groups: Chinese private sector stakeholders (self-financed) as well as policy-makers and other stakeholder from Belt and Road countries. Training will focus on reducing business risks, green finance/impact investing, and identifying sustainable investment needs and enabling policies.

6. Belt and Road Environmental Outlook

Duration: 2018 -

Partners: Science Division, Regional Offices

UN Environment Programme would like to work with partners to launch a large scale, scientifically credible, and policy neutral Environment Outlook process, which could: a) assess the state of the environment in Belt and Road countries and regions; b) keep track of the environmental and social dimensions of the Initiative with focus on areas impacted by large scale infrastructure, biodiversity hotspots and fragile ecosystems; c) inform decision making regarding infrastructure, planning, investment and conservation; d) encourage the inclusive and participatory engagement; e) enhance consistent, high-quality environmental standards for investment. The assessment would employ methodologies used for the Global Environment Outlook (GEO) in addition to conducting field research and using the latest in remote sensing technologies.

7. Greening Belt & Road Development Regional Collaborating Centre - Africa

Duration:

UN Environment Programme and the governments of Kenya and China will establish a regional collaborating centre to promote South-South Cooperation on green innovations and opportunities as a way of helping African countries to acquire the technologies, skills and knowledge to address environmental challenges and foster job creation across the Africa continent. It will also showcase concrete actions that UN Environment Programme and China are taking to green the Belt and Road Initiative. This could potentially be a new model that attracts more funding from China. It is also an innovative way of establishing collaborating centres of UN Environment Programme. Once established, it would be the first centre engaging both the contributing and recipient parties through South-South Cooperation, departing from the conventional bilateral approach of setting up the previous centres.