



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in **AFGHANISTAN**



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



12
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



0.3
tonnes CO₂e / person

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 15.57 billion

55%
services



24%
agriculture



21%
industry

CLIMATE CHANGE impacts



Heat waves



Sandstorms



Droughts



Excess snowmelt (causing floods)



Floods



Desertification and land degradation



Landslides



Earthquakes

Impacts to **SMEs and INDUSTRY**



Flash floods and storms damage energy infrastructure such as hydropower



Lack of water and energy available for operations and productions



Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes



Supply chain disruptions

COUNTRY FACTS

34,600,000

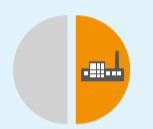
Population of **34.6 million**, **12 million** live below the **poverty line**



85% of the population involved in **agriculture**, **60%** is at risk from **natural hazards**



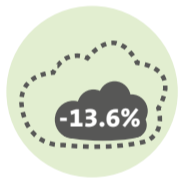
Very **low relative per capita GHG emissions**, but highly prone to extreme natural events



SMEs contribute to **50% of GDP**

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 AFGHANISTAN AIMS TO



Reduce GHG emissions by **13.6%** compared to the business-as-usual level.



Increase more than **30%** of GHG emission **reduction** between 2020 – 2030.

CLIMATE FINANCE

Adaptation:



Mitigation:



Afghanistan **needs** an estimated financial support of **EUR 14.749 billion** (2020-2030).



Afghanistan received grant funding of **EUR 157.53 million** from the **Global Environment Facility**.

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

Businesses:



Afghanistan is still in economic recovery. SMEs make up **80% of businesses**, contributing to **50% of GDP**.

GDP:



SMEs contribute to economic and social resilience. **70-80% SMEs are informal** and employ more than **30% of the labour force**.



Priority SME sectors are vulnerable to climate change, e.g. **agri-processing, livestock products, and timber and carpentry**.



SMEs can help **conserve scarce water and energy resources**.

SCP HELPS AFGHAN SMEs TO



Save energy



Resource efficiency



Job creation



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Clean environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Increase energy efficiency and renewable energy production



Improve industrial processes and extractive industries



Implement waste management



Introduce clean technologies and water resource management



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in **BANGLADESH**



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



82
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



0.5
tonnes CO₂e / person

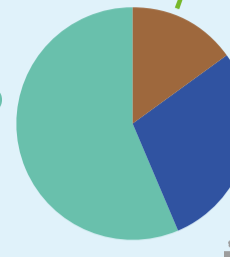
COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 204.51 billion

56.3%
services



15.1%
agriculture



28.6%
industry



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts



Extreme temperatures



Tropical cyclones and storm surges



Droughts



River bank erosion



Floods



Rising sea level



Erratic rainfall



Saline intrusion

COUNTRY FACTS

162,900,000

Population
of 162.9 million



Extremely **vulnerable**
to climate change

11,300,000,000

Economic losses over the past 40 years due to climate shocks: **EUR 11.3 billion**

-2%
-9.4%

Global climate change can lead to an annual **loss of 2% of GDP by 2050 and 9.4% of GDP by 2100**



6 million SMEs in Bangladesh contribute to **25% to GDP**



60% of the country's land is **barely 5 metres above sea level**

Impacts to **SMEs** and **INDUSTRY**



40% of productive land can be lost in the southern region of Bangladesh for a 65 cm sea level rise by 2080



Reduced rice and wheat production



Raw material spoilage



Heightened price and market volatility



Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes



Lack of water and energy availability for production

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 BANGLADESH AIMS TO



Reduce its GHG emissions in the power, transport, and industry sectors by 36 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent or **15% below BAU emissions**.

CLIMATE FINANCE



In 2014-18 Bangladeshi government allocated **EUR 5.2 million** for climate change efforts.

BCCTF

In 2009-17 Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) invested **EUR 377 million**.

BCCRF

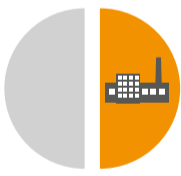
In 2010-17 Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund (BCCRF) allocated **EUR 118.5 million***



Total funding received from Global Environment Facility: **EUR 137.09 million**

* with technical assistance from the World Bank.

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION



SMEs account for **50% of manufacturing sector** and over 90% of industrial enterprises, and 40% of gross manufacturing output.



SMEs provide over **75% of household income**.



SMEs operate in **high impact sectors** such as electronics, plastic goods, leather goods and footwear, and agro-processing.



Leather industry is **highly polluting**. Its toxic **tanning wastewater** enters rivers and waterbody.

SCP HELPS BANGLADESHI SMEs TO



Save energy



Resource efficiency



Green jobs



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Green economy

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Sustainable agriculture and manufacturing



Energy efficiency



Water management



Renewable energy



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in **BHUTAN**



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2015 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



0.9
million tonnes CO₂e

2015 territorial GHG emissions per capita



1.2
tonnes CO₂e / person

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 1.89 billion

42%
services



16%
agriculture



42%
industry



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Flash floods
- Glacial lake outburst floods
- Droughts
- Landslides and erosion
- Forest fires & forest degradation
- Biodiversity loss
- Deteriorating water quality
- Health

COUNTRY FACTS

750,125

Population
of 750,125



Bhutan has
70% forest coverage



Bhutan's economy relies on hydropower production, agriculture and service (tourism) which are **highly vulnerable to climate change**.



Cottage, small- and medium-sized enterprises (CSMEs) constitute more than 96% of enterprises, dominating in services and scanty in manufacturing.

Gross National Happiness

Bhutan places environmental conservation at the core of its "Gross National Happiness" development strategy, and is working to integrate SCP.

Impacts to **SMEs** and **INDUSTRY**

- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Lack of water and energy availability for productions and operations
- 56.3% of the total population are engaged in agriculture vulnerable to climate change
- Reduced hydropower production: Hydropower sector is a main economic driver producing almost 100% of electricity. The sector comprises 14.13% of the country's GDP in 2014.

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 BHUTAN AIMS TO

- Be carbon neutral.** Greenhouse gas emissions will not exceed carbon sequestration of the forests, which is estimated at 6.3 million tonnes of CO₂
- Offset up to 22.4 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year by 2025 through the export of **electricity from hydropower projects**.
- Maintain at least 60% of total land under forest cover and will **maintain current forest cover at 70.46%**.

CLIMATE FINANCE

- 2013 public environmental expenditure: **EUR 33.06 million**
- The Bhutan Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation provides endowment of **EUR 18.89 million**.
- Total amount of funding received from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for climate change activities: **EUR 164.6 million**

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

- CSMEs** make up approximately **98% of all enterprises in Bhutan**
- In 2014, CSMEs **accounted for 4.4% of GDP**.
- High potential in job creation. In 2014, 2,645 new CSMEs were established, **creating 7,500 jobs**.
- Most enterprises rely on **agriculture, forestry and tourism**.
- CSMEs have a big role in reducing environmental impacts through:
 - "High value – low impact" business model in the tourism
 - Greening public procurement. The sector amounted to approximately 35% of GDP in 2012/13.

SCP HELPS BHUTANESE SMEs TO

- Save energy**
- Resource efficiency**
- Reduce GHG emissions and pollution**
- Promote green economy**
- Greater business opportunities for SMEs**
- Create healthier work environment**

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS

- Sustainable tourism**
- Hydropower / renewable energy**
- Sustainable agriculture**
- Forest conservation**



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in CAMBODIA



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



7.6
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



0.5
tonnes CO₂e / person

2015 CO₂ consumption emissions



15
million tonnes CO₂e

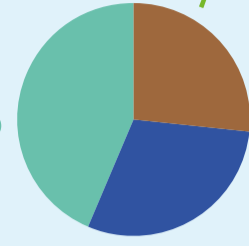
COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 17.47 billion

43.5%
services



26.7%
agriculture



29.8%
industry



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts



Floods



Land degradation & soil erosion



Droughts



Seawater intrusion



Temperature rise



Biodiversity loss



Storms and heavy rainfall



Diseases (malaria)

COUNTRY FACTS

15,900,000

Population of
15.9 million



Cambodia is an agrarian country with **80% of the population relying on agriculture**, with limited capacity to adapt to climate change.



The country is **highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change**, in particular to floods, droughts, windstorms, and seawater intrusion.



It faces energy challenges; **biomass energy (mostly wood fuel) accounts for 72% of final energy demand**, contributing to deforestation.

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY



Decline in ecosystem services



Reduced hydropower production



Damage to infrastructure and transport routes



Heightened price and market volatility



Insufficient supply of energy for business activities



Decreases in labor productivity due to vector-borne diseases

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 CAMBODIA AIMS TO



Achieve **27% reduction of CO₂ emission** in key industries such as energy, manufacturing, and transportation



Increase forest cover to 60% of national land area



Achieve **reduction of 7,897 gigatonnes of CO₂** by 2030 from land use, land use change, and forestry

CLIMATE FINANCE

EUR 175,000,000

2014 total climate change expenditure was KHR 847 billion (**EUR 175 million**).



The amounts allocated for domestic resources for climate-relevant expenditure increased steadily from EUR 18 million in 2009 to **EUR 44.5 million** in 2014.



Cambodia has received **EUR 243.33 million** from Global Environment Facility (GEF).

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

1,670,000

There are over 500,000 SMEs representing an estimated **1.67 million jobs**.



97% are micro enterprises. SMEs represent 2.7% of the total number of enterprises.



13.1% of SMEs are in manufacturing. **Tourism is the third largest sector after agriculture and the garment industry.**



Garment, textile, food processing, and brick kiln manufacturers produce **high GHG emissions due to the use of diesel oil, fossil fuels and wood.**



The Cambodian industry is highly energy inefficient, with **energy consumption per unit of output being more than two times compared to other countries in the region.**

SCP HELPS CAMBODIAN SMEs TO



Save energy



Resource efficiency



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Realise green industry



Create new business opportunities



Improve working environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Technology transfer



Energy efficiency



Renewable energy



Sustainable agriculture & forestry



Coastal areas protection



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in CHINA



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



10,151
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



7.2
tonnes CO₂e / person

2015 CO₂ consumption emissions



8,392
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 9.67 trillion

51.6%
services



8.6%
agriculture



39.8%
industry



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Desertification and land degradation
- Water scarcity
- Floods
- Drought
- Tropical cyclones
- Landslides
- Dust storms
- Rising sea levels

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- Threat to domestic food security and global food prices. Rice sector suffered an economic loss of EUR 23.8 million to EUR 57.3 million in the past decade.
- Lack of water and energy availability for business operations. 30% of lakes and rivers are unfit for irrigation or human use due to pollution.
- Damage to infrastructure which has contributed around 70% to China's economic growth since 1952
- Decreases in labor and work production due to increase of heat-related and water-borne illnesses

COUNTRY FACTS

1,370,000,000

With a **population of 1.37 billion**, China is responsible for 10% of human influence on climate change.

It is the **world's largest agricultural economy**, producing 18% cereal grains, 29% meat, and nearly 50% vegetables.



The country produces **almost 50% the world's crude steel and cement.**



SMEs account for 98% of all businesses and **contribute to 60% of China's GDP.**

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 CHINA AIMS TO



Reduce CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP by 60% to 65% from the 2005 level



Increase the share of **non-fossil fuels** in primary energy consumption to **around 20%**



Increase the **forest stock volume by around 4.5 billion m³** on the 2005 level

CLIMATE FINANCE

EUR 5,200,000,000,000

China seeks to reach CNY 41 trillion (**EUR 5.2 trillion**) in the next 15 years in areas related to **energy saving, environmental protection and low-carbon development.**



The state budget provided a total of RMB 821.07 billion (**EUR 104.67 billion**) for **climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.** (2010-2014 period)



China received Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant commitments of **EUR 127.17 million.** (2010-2014 period)

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION



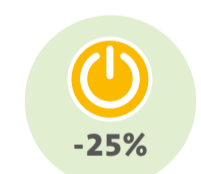
China has around **56 million SMEs.**



Labor-, energy-, and resource-intensive production methods are still widely used, which cause severe **air and water pollution.**



SMEs consume 2.5 times as much energy as large-scale manufacturers do to produce the same goods.



SMEs have the potential to **save 25% of energy** using energy efficiency measures

SCP HELPS CHINESE SMEs TO



Save energy



Resource efficiency



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Promote green economy



Create new business opportunities



Improve working environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Energy efficiency and conservation



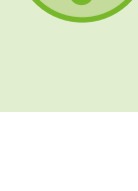
Renewable energy



Reducing GHG emissions from key industrial sectors like iron, steel, and chemicals



Waste management



Low carbon development



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in INDIA



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



2,431
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



1.8
tonnes CO₂e / person

2015 CO₂ consumption emissions



2,171
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 2.03 trillion

45.4%
services



16.5%
agriculture

29.8%
industry



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Changing rainfall patterns
- Food security
- Extreme heat
- Energy security
- Droughts
- Biodiversity loss
- Floods
- Disease and health issues

COUNTRY FACTS

1,300,000,000

Population of **1.3 billion** with 21.2% living under the poverty line

India is the **third largest GHG emitter**, responsible for 6.24% of global emissions

Energy sector emits 71% of India's emissions, followed by agriculture at 18%, and industrial processes and products use (IPPU) sector at 8%.

By 2025, **70% of households will be classed as middle income.**

Contributing to GHG emissions through consumption, India's overall **consumer spending** is expected to grow to reach **EUR 6.16 trillion in 2030**

SMEs are **vulnerable to climate change** as many rely on old machinery and have limited awareness and skills on issues such as resource efficiency.

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- Water and energy shortages for operations and productions
- Decreases in labor and work production due to increase of heat-related and water-borne illnesses
- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Threat to SMEs' business survival due to financial losses
- Supply chain interruptions

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 INDIA AIMS TO

- Reduce emissions intensity of its GDP by 33% to 35%** from the 2005 level
- Achieve about **40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources**
- Create an additional carbon **sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover.**

CLIMATE FINANCE

- In 2013-14 **total spending** on developing adapting capacity and adaptation was around **EUR 77.5 billion.**
- In 2015-16 India's National Adaptation Fund allocated **EUR 44.6 million** for cleaner technology in sectors such as **agriculture, fisheries, water and forestry.**
- In 2016-17 the National Clean Energy Fund received funding from the **Indian government** of around **EUR 1 billion.**
- In 2017 grant funding received from Global Environment Facility (GEF) reaches **EUR 625.8 million**

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

- There are 49 million MSMEs in India **employing 111.4 million people**
- MSME sector contribute about **38% to India's GDP**, with manufacturing MSMEs contributing 7% and service sector MSMEs 30.5%
- SMEs **consume 48% of the total energy consumed by the industrial sector**
- SMEs are particularly **vulnerable to climate change**, as many rely on old machinery and have limited awareness and skills on issues such as resource efficiency
- Transfer of clean technology to SMEs can greatly **improve India's overall energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions**

SCP HELPS INDIAN SMEs TO

- Save energy**
- Resource efficiency**
- Reduce GHG emissions and pollution**
- Promote green economy**
- Create new business opportunities**
- Improve working environment**

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS

- Energy and resource efficiency**
- Waste management**
- Pollution abatement**
- Planned afforestation**
- Sustainable agriculture**
- Water management**



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in **INDONESIA**



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



501
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



1.9
tonnes CO₂e / person

2015 CO₂ consumption emissions



484
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 787 billion

46%
services



13.7%
agriculture

40.3%
industry



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts



Changing rainfall patterns



Storms



Droughts



Forest fires



Floods



Biodiversity loss



Sea level rise



Disease and health issues

Impacts to **SMEs** and **INDUSTRY**



Lack of water and energy availability for operations and productions



Coastal areas at risk of inundation, where economic activities account for approximately 25% of GDP



Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes



Decreases in labor and work production due to increase of heat-related and water-borne illnesses



Supply chain interruptions

COUNTRY FACTS

258,000,000

Population of 258 million



With 81,000 km of coastline and **42 million people living on low-lying land less than 10 meters above sea level**, Indonesia is among the world's most vulnerable countries to sea level rise.



Increased flooding, drought, sea level rise and heat stress threaten Indonesian agriculture which accounts for nearly 14% of GDP and the livelihoods of 42% of the working population, including more than 50% of poor households.

Agriculture sector employs 42.1% of the total labor force, making Indonesia an agrarian economy.



Industry sectors provide employment to 18.6% of the total workforce working in major sectors such as **mining, textile & apparel and tourism**.

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 INDONESIA AIMS TO



Reduce GHG emissions by 29% against the business as usual scenario by 2030 and achieve a reduction of up to 41% with international support



Embark on a mixed energy use policy with at least **23% coming from renewable energy sources by 2025**



The Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) has approximately **EUR 12.7 million** in 2015-18. Projects focus on land-based mitigation, adaptation and resilience, and energy.



Up to 2017 Indonesia has received grant funding from Global Environment Facility of around **EUR 634 million**.

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

107,600,000

SMEs comprise 99% of all enterprises, or over 56.5 million, and **employ 95% of the workforce**.



SMEs represent **99.96% of the total number of enterprises** (3.27 million) in manufacturing sector.



SMEs contribute to **18.1% of the GDP** and approximately 56% of the manufacturing sector's GDP.



SMEs contribute a large amount of **pollution and resource depletion** due to outdated technology and inefficient energy and resource use.

SCP HELPS INDONESIAN SMEs TO



Save energy



Resource efficiency



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Promotion of a green economy



Greater business opportunities for SMEs



Create a healthier (work) environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Renewable energy



Energy and resource efficiency



Waste management



Sustainable agriculture and forestry



Maritime and fisheries



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in LAOS



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2015 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



2.3
million tonnes CO₂e

2015 territorial GHG emissions per capita



0.3
tonnes CO₂e / person

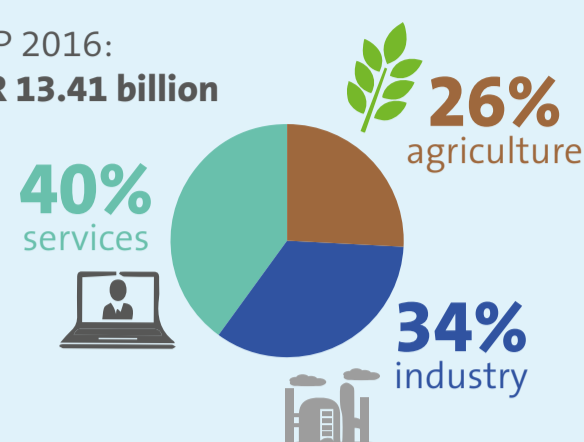
2014 CO₂ consumption emissions



6.5
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 13.41 billion



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Rising temperature
- Changes in rainfall patterns
- Droughts
- Floods
- Landslides
- Typhoons
- Biodiversity loss
- Epidemics
- Food insecurity

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- Loss in agricultural production
- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Lack of water and energy availability for operations – hydropower production at great risk
- Supply chain interruptions
- Heightened price and market volatility
- Decreases in labor and work production due to increased number of cases of diseases

COUNTRY FACTS

7,000,000

Population of 7 million, 22% live below the poverty line.



70% of the Lao population relies on agriculture for their livelihoods. **Rainfall variability is therefore a critical issue** which can lead to food insecurity.



Laos is **highly reliant on hydropower for electricity**, which is sensitive to climate change.



Laos is **vulnerable to droughts and floods**, which are increasing in frequency and severity, affecting food security, drinking water supply and irrigation, public health systems, environmental management and lifestyle.

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 LAOS AIMS TO



Increase forest cover to 70% of land area, i.e. to 16.58 million ha, by 2020, reducing 60,000 to 69,000 kilotonnes CO₂ equivalent.



Increase the share of small-scale renewable energy to 30% of total energy consumption by 2030, reducing 1,468,000 kilotonnes CO₂ equivalent.

CLIMATE FINANCE



In 2012 **government climate change expenditure reached EUR 11.80 million.**



The **financial needs** for implementing identified **mitigation and adaptation policies and actions** are estimated to be **EUR 1.2 billion and EUR 0.82 billion respectively.**



Laos' financing for climate change actions predominantly comes from international sources. The country currently received approx. **EUR 275 million** in grants from Global Environment Facility.

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION



SMEs in general, and especially in rural areas, were the **main contributors to the average annual 8% GDP growth rate** in recent years.



SMEs provide **63% of all jobs.**



In 2013 there were 178,557 enterprises of which **158,915 (89.9%) are SMEs.**



SMEs are largely engaged in industrial activities such as **retail, wholesale trade and services, and semi processing business.**



The largest foreign income earners are **tourism, sales of hydroelectric power, timber and textile exports.**

SCP HELPS LAO SMEs TO



Save energy



Resource efficiency



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Create new business opportunities



Improve working environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Renewable energy (hydropower)



Rural electrification



Agriculture and food security



Forest conservation



Water management



Public health



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in MALAYSIA



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2015 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



249
million tonnes CO₂e

2015 territorial GHG emissions per capita



8.2
tonnes CO₂e / person

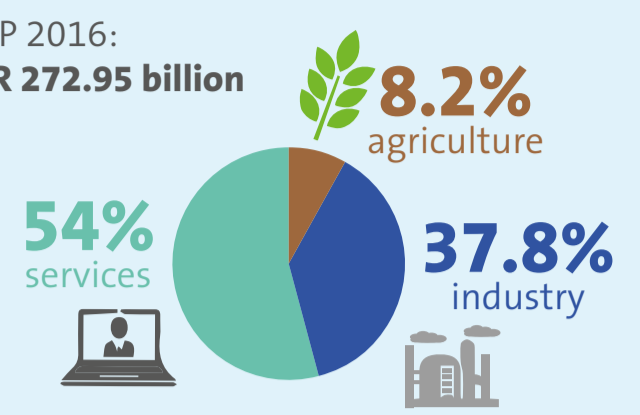
2014 CO₂ consumption emissions



238
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 272.95 billion



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Rising temperatures
- Sea level rise
- Floods
- Lack of food security
- Changes in precipitation
- Human health issues
- Water scarcity
- Biodiversity loss

COUNTRY FACTS

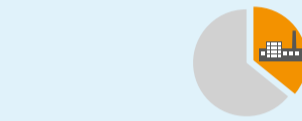
30,900,000
Population of 30.9 million

12th in the world on the National Biodiversity Index

3rd largest energy consumer in Southeast Asia

Ranked **12th** in the world on the National Biodiversity Index

Thrives to become a high income, developed nation which is inclusive and sustainable by 2020



SMEs contribute 36% of GDP, en route to 41% by 2020

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Lack of water and energy availability for operations and productions
- supply chain disruptions
- Rice production decrease by 10% in yields for every 1°C degree increase in temperature
- Decreases in labor and work production due to increase of heat-related and water-borne illnesses

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 MALAYSIA AIMS TO



Reduce its GHG emissions intensity of GDP **by 45%** relative to the emissions intensity of GDP in 2005

CLIMATE FINANCE



Malaysia receives technical as well financial assistance since its **entry into the UNFCCC**



Total amount of funding received from the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** for climate change activities: **EUR 39.69 million**

WHY SMES ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

> 600,000

Over **600,000 registered SMEs**: 90% in the services sector, 6% in manufacturing, and 3% in construction



Contribute **65% employment** and **18% to exports**



Account for **96.6%** of organisations in the **manufacturing sector**



Consume large amounts of **unsustainable oil and gas**, and the use of **coal** is on the rise

SCP HELPS MALAYSIAN SMES TO



Save energy



Resource efficiency



Greater business opportunities for SMEs



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Create healthier (work) environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS

- Increase the use of renewable energy by SMEs and energy efficiency**
- Demand Side Management to reduce energy consumption**
- Adopting sustainable consumption and production**
- Goal by 2020: renewable energy capacity of 2 080 megawatts**



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in MONGOLIA



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2015 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



45
million tonnes CO₂e

2015 territorial GHG emissions per capita



15
tonnes CO₂e / person

2014 CO₂ consumption emissions



40
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 10.06 billion

50.3%
services



14.6%
agriculture

35.1%
industry



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Changes in rainfall pattern
- Forest and steppe fires
- Drought
- Glacier melt
- Desertification and land degradation
- Flash floods
- Winter dzud – heavy snow fall and storms
- Diseases and health issues

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- Lack of water and energy availability for economic activities in agriculture and industries
- Supply chain disruptions
- Large livestock losses
- Extreme events like dzud and heat waves damage infrastructure and facilities
- Decrease in economic productivity due to climate-related diseases

COUNTRY FACTS

3,000,000
Population of 3 million

Population of 3 million

Almost **40% of the population** is dependent on **animal husbandry and rain-fed agriculture** for its livelihood.

Livestock production accounts for almost **80% of the food sector**, with meat, dairy, wool, cashmere and leather goods playing a critical role in the economy.

Primarily rain-fed wheat production is projected to **decline by 15%** by 2030 due to climate change.

Mongolia's drivers for economic growth are the **mining sector, contributing 20% of GDP**, followed by real estate and construction, agriculture and trade.

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 MONGOLIA AIMS TO



Reduce 14% of total national GHG emissions from energy, industry, agriculture, and waste sectors compared to a business as usual scenario



Reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by 2% by 2020 and 5% by 2030.

CLIMATE FINANCE



Green Climate Fund (GEC) disbursed funding through XacBank to finance MSMEs investing in energy efficiency and renewable energy. Funding given: **EUR 420,000 grants and EUR 17 million loans**. Using blended financing, GEC disburses loans of **EUR 40 million** for low carbon projects.



To achieve the adaptation goals, **Mongolia estimates a need of around EUR 2.8 billion** for technology transfer and capacity building.



Total grant funding received from Global Environment Facility: **EUR 225 million**.

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

98%

SMEs make up 98% of all enterprises (about 80% of which are microenterprises) in Mongolia.

The **SME sector** contributes 25% to GDP and **employs 52% of the workforce**.

The majority of **SMEs use outdated and inefficient equipment, processes and buildings** – resulting in relatively large emissions of greenhouse gases.

Mongolia's economy is heavily reliant on the mining industry, while having the lowest rate of resource efficiency in the Asia-Pacific region, needing 17 kg of natural resources per dollar of economic output, compared to the regional average of 3 kg.

SCP HELPS MONGOLIAN SMEs TO



Save energy



Achieve resource efficiency



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Create new business opportunities



Improve working environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Renewable energy



Water and resource management



Agriculture



Sustainable forest management



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in MYANMAR



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2015 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



14
million tonnes CO₂e

2015 territorial GHG emissions per capita



0.3
tonnes CO₂e / person

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 61.57 billion

46.2%
services



26.3%
agriculture

27.5%
industry



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Extreme temperatures
- Floods and storm surge
- Changes in rainfall patterns
- Drought
- Sea level rise
- Storms
- Heavy rains, erratic rainfall
- Biodiversity loss

COUNTRY FACTS

56,800,000

Population of 56.8 million



The population is **concentrated the Delta area** (most exposed to recurring tropical storms, cyclones and floods and potential storm surge) **and the 'Dry Zone' area** (exposed to chronic droughts).



Myanmar has **43% forest cover**, but the **3rd highest deforestation rates** in the world.



Myanmar is ranked as the **2nd most vulnerable country in the world to extreme weather events** over the last 20 years.

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Lack of water and energy availability for operations and productions
- Disrupted economic activities in delta and coastal belt regions due to floods
- Decreased labour and work productivity due to increase of heat-related and water-borne illnesses
- Reduced rice yields

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 MYANMAR AIMS TO

- +30%** Increase of reserved forest by 30% of total national land area
- Realise **20% electricity saving** potential of total estimated electricity consumption
- Increase the share of **hydroelectric generation** to 9.4 GW
- Distribute approximately **260,000 energy-efficient cook stoves** between 2016 and 2030.
- Rural electrification** with use of at least **30% renewable sources**

CLIMATE FINANCE

- Total grant funding received from Global Environment Facility: **EUR 190 million**
- In 2002-2014 Myanmar received **climate-related aids from OECD** amounting to **EUR 440 million** (82% for adaptation and 13% for mitigation).
- According to OECD, **climate related finance is relatively low** in Myanmar in comparison with other ASEAN countries

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

SMEs account for 99% of 127,000 registered enterprises and **employ 70% of total workforce**.

SMEs make up **92% of the manufacturing sector**. Major industrial sectors include agricultural processing, manufacturing, construction and transportation.

Agriculture is still responsible for over **50% of the employment and 20% of exports**.

BENEFITS OF SCP

- Save energy
- Resource efficiency
- Reduce GHG emissions and pollution
- Promotion of a green economy
- Create new business opportunities
- Improve working environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS

- Sustainable forest management
- Renewable energy (hydropower)
- Energy efficiency
- Forest conservation
- Water and waste management
- Climate smart agriculture



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in **NEPAL**



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2015 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



6.9
million tonnes CO₂e

2015 territorial GHG emissions per capita



0.2
tonnes CO₂e / person

2014 CO₂ consumption emissions



13
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 19.07 billion

54%
services



32%
agriculture

14%
industry



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Changes in rainfall pattern
- Drought
- Increased temperature
- Floods
- Glacial lake outburst floods
- Landslides
- Soil erosion
- Avalanches

Impacts to **SMEs** and **INDUSTRY**

- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Supply chain disruptions
- Lack of water and energy availability for operations and productions
- Hydro-electricity providing 90% of total electricity is at risk
- During the dry season power shortage impacts are estimated at EUR 2.45 billion from the period 2014-2050
- Lost productivity due to increase of climate-related diseases

COUNTRY FACTS

29,000,000

Population of 29 million.

25% of the population or 7.5 million people still live **below the poverty line.**

The country is a predominantly **agricultural economy** with around 80% of its workforce employed in the agricultural sector. The manufacturing sector employed just 6.6% of the total workforce.

Climate change caused **increased frequency of flash floods** posing more than 1.9 million people to high vulnerability and exposing additional 10 million people to the risks of climate induced disasters.



Nepal is ranked as the **4th most vulnerable country** to climate change.

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 NEPAL AIMS TO

- Achieve **80% electrification through renewable energy** sources having appropriate energy mix by 2050
- Develop its **electrical (hydro-powered) rail network** by 2040
- Reduce dependency on **fossil fuels by 50%**
- Maintain **forest cover 40%** of the total area
- Strive to **decrease air pollution** by 2025

CLIMATE FINANCE

- In the fiscal year 2013-14, the government's **total climate change budget amounted to 3.1% of the total GDP.**
- Out of 2013 GDP of EUR 18.31 billion, the financing for climate related programs was about **EUR 567.67 million.**
- 55% of climate expenditure comes from donors such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Nepal has received a total of **EUR 185.63 million** grants from GEF.

WHY **SMEs** ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

1,750,000

SME sector **employs 1.75 million people** and account for 22% of GDP.

There are 111,442 operational SMEs. **90% operate in industrial sector**, contributing to over 70% of the industrial sector's contribution to GDP.

Most SMEs involved in manufacturing of **handicrafts, textiles, garments, food items, and tourism.**

SMEs have low production processes and technology which contribute to GHG emission.

SCP HELPS NEPALI **SMEs** TO

- Save energy
- Resource efficiency
- Reduce GHG emissions and pollution
- Promotion of a green economy
- Create new business opportunities
- Create healthier work environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS

- Renewable energy
- Resource efficiency
- Sustainable forest management
- Waste management
- Low-carbon transportation



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in PAKISTAN



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



189
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



1
tonnes CO₂e / person

2015 CO₂ consumption emissions



187
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 240 billion

55.6%
services



25.2%
agriculture

19.2%
industry



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Flash floods
- Avalanches
- Drought
- Heat waves
- Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)
- Cyclones
- Rising sea level
- Desertification
- Biodiversity loss

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- Lack of water and energy available for productions
- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Supply chain disruptions
- Financial loss due to failed cash harvest
- Decreases work production due to increase of heat-related and water-borne illnesses

COUNTRY FACTS

195,500,000

Pakistan has a **population** of 195.5 million, making it the 6th most populous country in the world.



It is an **agrarian country** with 42.3% of the population relies on agriculture sector which contributes to 19.8% of GDP.



The current **forest cover is only about 5%**.



Pakistan faces a **serious energy crisis**, with electricity shortages causing an estimated annual 4-7% GDP loss.



Some **55 million people**, or 28% of the total population, **do not have access to modern sources of energy**.

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 PAKISTAN AIMS TO



Reduce 20% of its projected **GHG emissions**

CLIMATE FINANCE



In 2014 total climate change expenditure was approximately **EUR 323.36 million**.



Pakistan's federal climate-related expenditure was between **5.8 and 7.6% of the total expenditures** in 2015 budget.



To reach the 20% emissions reduction goal, Pakistan requires investments of approximately **EUR 36 billion** (at 2016 prices).

Pakistan's adaptation needs range between **EUR 6 - 12 billion per annum**.

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

99%

There are 3.2 million enterprises, **99% are SMEs**.



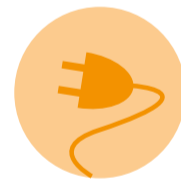
SMEs make up **80% of non-agricultural labor force**. Major industries include cotton and textile, cement, sugar, steel, tobacco, chemicals, machinery, and food processing.



The **cotton and textile sector** accounts for nearly 60% of exports and almost 40% of the employed labour force.



SMEs current practices are inefficient, leading to resource depletion and pollution.



Due to **national energy deficit**, SMEs need to adopt highly efficient technology and renewable energy to lower GHG emissions.

SCP HELPS PAKISTANI SMEs TO



Save energy



Achieve resource efficiency



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Promote of a green economy



Create new business opportunities



Improve working environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Renewable energy



Highly efficient technologies



Water management



Climate smart agriculture



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in the PHILIPPINES



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



128
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



1.2
tonnes CO₂e / person

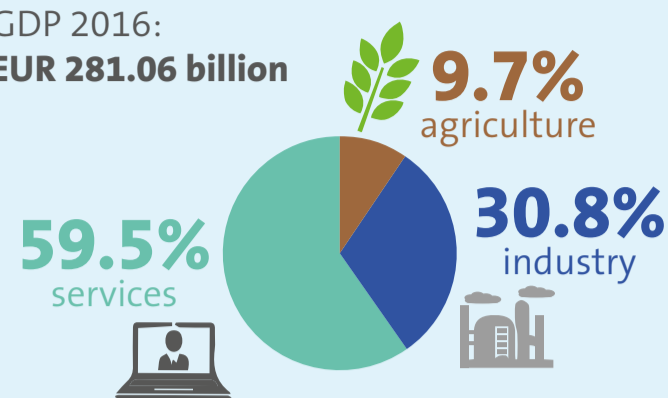
2015 CO₂ consumption emissions



137
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 281.06 billion



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Rising temperature
- Tropical cyclones
- Extreme rainfalls
- Sea level rise
- Floods
- Droughts
- Biodiversity loss
- Diseases
- Displacement

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Reduced hydropower production
- Lack of water and energy available for operations and productions
- Supply chain disruptions
- Decreased labour productivity due to increase of heat-related and water-borne illnesses

COUNTRY FACTS

102,000,000
Population of 102 million



An **archipelagic country with more than 7,000 islands** divided into three island groups of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, **highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards**



The economy is moving away from **agriculture to labour-intensive manufactured goods industry**



Experiences **19 - 20 cyclones per year**, of which 7 - 9 reach the land

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 THE PHILIPPINES AIMS TO



Reduce 70% of GHG emissions relative to its business-as-usual scenario

CLIMATE FINANCE



Public climate change expenditures totaling **EUR 1.9 billion** in 2016



Allocation for climate change adaptation projects through the People's Survival Fund (PSF) with PHP 1 billion (**EUR 18 million**)



Total grant funding received from the Global Environment Fund (GEF): **EUR 500 million**

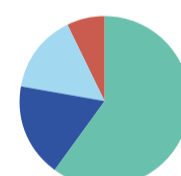
WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

99.5%

99.5% or around 900,000 businesses in the country are micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises (**MSMEs**)



MSMEs provide **61.6%** of total jobs.



49.9% of SMEs are in the wholesale and retail industry, **14.7%** in manufacturing, **12.3%** in the hotels and restaurant industry and **5.9%** in real estate.

SCP HELPS PHILIPPINE SMEs TO



Save energy



Resource efficiency



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Create new business opportunities



Improve working environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Energy



Transport



Waste management



Forestry



Industry sectors



Innovation and technology transfer



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in SRI LANKA



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



21
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



1
tonnes CO₂e / person

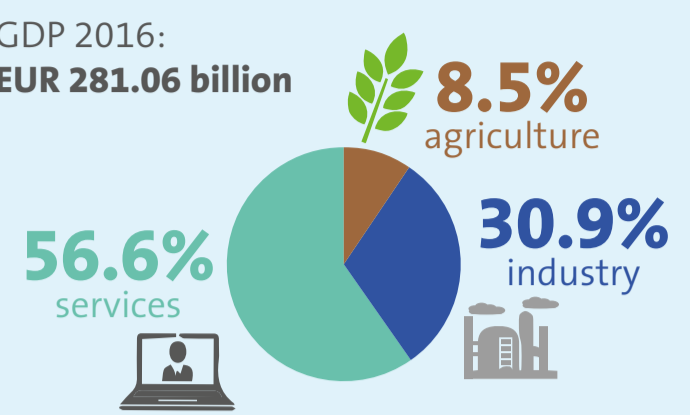
2015 CO₂ consumption emissions



31
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 281.06 billion



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Rising temperature
- Changes in rainfall patterns
- Floods
- Water scarcity, drought
- Sea level rise
- Biodiversity loss
- Human health issues

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Decrease in tea production – a major export – due to heavy rainfall
- Lack of water and energy available for operations and productions
- Decrease in work production due to heat-related and water-borne illnesses
- Over 60% of the tourist hotels are located in the coastal areas, vulnerable to extreme weather events. Tourism is the 4th largest foreign exchange earner.

COUNTRY FACTS

21,200,000

Population of 21.2 million

As a **small island in the Indian Ocean**, the coastal region (nearly 25% of the island) is susceptible to changes in sea level

44% of the country's GDP originates in the **coastal areas impacted by sea level rise** (key industries of coastal areas include fishing, tourism, trade and manufacturing)

ADB estimates Sri Lanka will **lose 1.5% of annual GDP** by 2050 due to climate change

SMEs play a key role in the economy, **contributing 52% of the GDP**

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 THE SRI LANKA AIMS TO



Reduce GHG emissions against a business-as-usual scenario **by 20% in the energy sector and by 10%** in other sectors (transport, industry, forests, and waste)



Increase the forest cover of Sri Lanka **from 29% to 32%** by 2030

CLIMATE FINANCE



Total grant funding received from Global Environment Facility (GEF) is EUR 224 million and from Green Climate Fund is **EUR 32.5 million.**

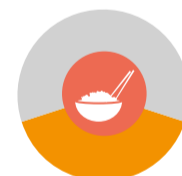
WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION



SMEs account for 75% of all businesses, **contributing to 45% of employment**



More than 90% of SMEs are in the **service sector**



About **40%** of SMEs are engaged in **food processing** industry



SMEs are in **need of clean technology** to increase their energy efficiency which will **reduce GHG emissions, and reduce environmental pollutions.**

SCP HELPS SRI LANKAN SMEs TO



Save energy



Improve resource efficiency



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Create new business opportunities



Improve working environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Energy efficiency & renewable energy



Sustainable transport



Forest management



Waste management



Health & food security



Sustainable tourism



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in THAILAND



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



327
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



4.8
tonnes CO₂e / person

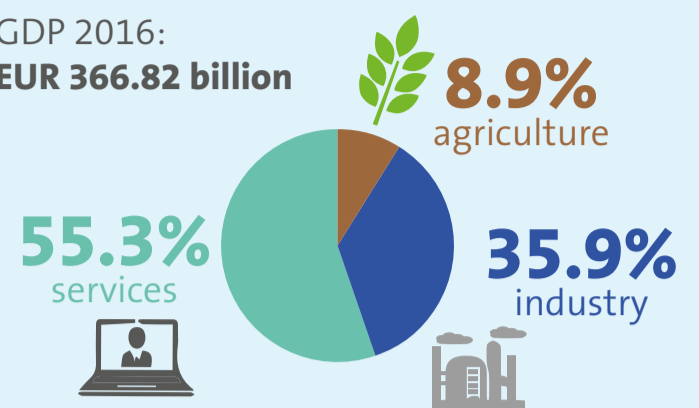
2015 CO₂ consumption emissions



308
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 366.82 billion



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Rising temperatures
- Sea level rise
- Floods
- Tropical storms and cyclones
- Changes in rainfall patterns
- Human health issues
- Droughts and water scarcity
- Biodiversity loss

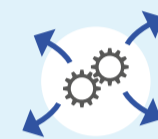
COUNTRY FACTS

68,600,000

Population of 68.6 million



2,420 kilometers of coastline which is highly vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change



Manufacturing hub and important in the global manufacturing supply chain



2nd largest economy in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)



32% of the population rely on **agriculture** for livelihoods



SMEs contribute 41% of GDP

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- Reductions in rice yields – Thailand is the world's largest rice producer
- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Lack of water and energy available for operations and productions
- Supply chain disruptions
- Decreases in labor and work production due to increase of heat-related and water-borne illnesses

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 THAILAND AIMS TO



Reduce its greenhouse gas emissions **by 20%** from the projected business-as-usual level.

CLIMATE FINANCE



Thailand has received **EUR 438.13 million** in **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** grants

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

3,000,000

3 million SMEs in Thailand, representing 98.5% of total businesses



SMEs contribute **41% to GDP** and **80% of total employment**



High need of **environmental impact reduction** of SMEs in industries such as **ferrous metals, glass, textiles, and food processing**

SCP HELPS THAI SMEs TO



Save energy



Resource efficiency



Create new business opportunities



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Improve working environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS



Renewable energy



Resource efficiency



Sustainable transport system, agriculture and tourism



Forest management (40% increase of forest cover)



Marine conservation and coastal rehabilitation



CLIMATE CHANGE and Sustainable Consumption and Production in VIETNAM



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2016 total territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions



187
million tonnes CO₂e

2016 territorial GHG emissions per capita



2
tonnes CO₂e / person

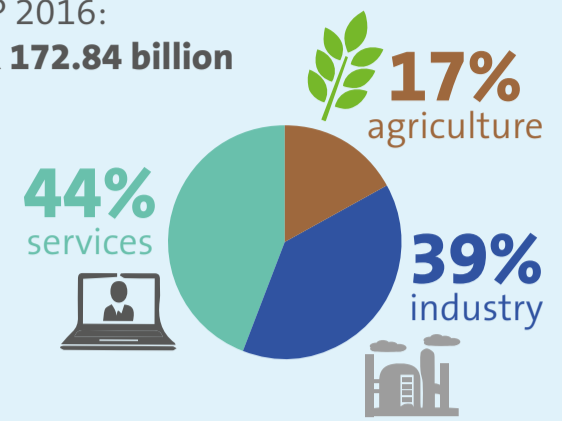
2015 CO₂ consumption emissions



210
million tonnes CO₂e

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

GDP 2016:
EUR 172.84 billion



CLIMATE CHANGE impacts

- Typhoons and storm surge
- Floods
- Droughts
- Sea water intrusion
- Sea level rise
- Water scarcity
- Energy insecurity
- Health issues

Impacts to SMEs and INDUSTRY

- In 2016, Vietnam missed its yearly growth target of 6.7% due to environmental issues – drought and salinisation – impacting the agricultural sector. However, annual GDP growth was 6.2%, reflecting strengthening domestic demand and strong manufacturing exports.
- Reduced rice and coffee yields; Vietnam produces 13% of world's rice and 17% of world's coffee
- Damage to infrastructure, machinery, and transport routes
- Lack of water and energy available for productions

COUNTRY FACTS

95,000,000

The country has a **population** of 95 million.

Vietnam is located on the **tropical typhoon belt**, making it vulnerable to natural hazards.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing, which are sensitive to climatic changes, still collectively contribute 21% of GDP and employs over 47% of the labour force.

Rapid industrialisation and urbanisations have led to environmental degradation.

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

BY 2030 THE VIETNAM AIMS TO

CLIMATE FINANCE

-8%
Reduce GHG emissions by 8% compared to business-as-usual scenario in which:
a) Emission intensity per unit of GDP will be reduced by 20%;
b) Forest cover will be increased to 45%.

-25%
With international support Vietnam aims to **reduce its GHG emissions by 25%**.

In 2013 government climate change expenditure was around **EUR 13.8 million**.

Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) estimates that around **EUR 4 billion will be required** annually to finance climate change activities until 2020.

Total grant funding will be received from Green Climate Fund: **EUR 25.1 million**

Total grant funding received from Global Environment Facility (GEF): **EUR 407 million**

WHY SMEs ARE RELEVANT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

40%
SMEs contribute **40% of GDP**

98%
SMEs account for **98% of businesses**, provide 51% of jobs, and make up 31% of industrial production

Outdated and inefficient technologies are still used in high-energy sectors – such as power generation, steel, concrete and chemicals – **causing significant waste**.

SCP helps SMEs **adopt cleaner production** that will improve energy efficiency and **reduce GHG emissions, and reduce pollutions**.

SCP HELPS VIETNAMESE SMEs TO



Save energy



Resource efficiency



Reduce GHG emissions and pollution



Create new business opportunities



Improve working environment

KEY MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION AREAS

- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energy
- Green transportation
- Sustainable agriculture
- Forest & biodiversity conservation
- Waste management
- Technology transfer