The High-Level Forum on South-South Cooperation on Climate Change.

**Monday, 14 November 9:00 – 17:40**

**China Pavilion, COP 22, Morocco**

**The text of remarks by the Zamba Batjargal, Special Envoy on Climate Change, Mongolia. at the [9:40 – 11:10] Distinguished Dialogue: Addressing Climate Change and Achieving Sustainable Development in Developing Countries: The Role of South-South Cooperation**

**Text as thesis:**

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we know the ongoing and anticipated climate change or continued global warming might jeopardize an achievement of the sustainable development goals at the international and national levels. In order to address these challenges in efficient ways we have to mobilize in maximum the existing opportunities, specially in term financial supports for most vulnerable, to climate change, developing countries. Until recently we could rely on North-South cooperation and commitment of advanced countries to assist developing countries. The new initiative of the Government of China to set up two new funds totaling a massive 5.1 billion dollars to assist other developing countries to tackle climate change and to implement the post-2015 Development Agenda was in fact a game changing event. To my understanding this initiative is supplementary to the North-South cooperation but not replacing it . On the other hand, having a big size of financial source, such as of 3.1 billion dollars, an amount larger than any developed country has pledged at the GCF, the Chinese climate fund has the potential to facilitate many significant programmes on climate mitigation, adaptation and other relevant activities. Mongolia as a neighbor country already is enjoying to receive assistance from China under the South-South cooperation, developing different scale of projects mostly dealing with livestock, crop production, focusing on food security issues, diversification of income source for local communities and others. Mongolia has around 4 thousand km of border line with China. It means that big areas in Mongolia and China from both side of national borders have similar climate condition and even associated similar lifestyle heritage, based on pastoralism. Therefore in order to address the challenges related to sustainable development and adaptation to climate change in these areas and regions can be used more common approaches. It makes easy to share experiences and to nurture innovative methods with a great co-benefits in respect of climate smart and climate resilient and more sustainable lifestyle. The experience of collaboration between Mongolia and China within the South-South cooperation scheme could be interesting for other developing countries in addressing climate change related emerging challenges.

Thank you.

Cooperation Fund to provide 3.1 billion dollars to help developing countries tackle climate change.

Secondly, speaking at the United Nations, Xi said that China would set up another fund with initial spending of 2 billion dollars for South-South Cooperation and to aid developing countries to implement the post-2015 Development Agenda.