



**A Warming China: Thoughts and Actions**  
for the Chinese Civil Society

**变暖的中国：**  
公民社会的思与行



近几年，气候变化给中国乃至全球社会带来的挑战已经引起中国公民社会的关注。一些本土民间组织和国际民间组织在华机构纷纷开展了多种有助于应对气候变化的工作。不过，针对气候变化这个议题，中国公民社会尚未能在充分把握其国际背景的基础上，形成立足中国实际的系统回应以及行动策略。



广东雷州台风后，2007  
After typhoon, Guangdong, 2007

有鉴于此，包括自然之友、乐施会、绿色和平、行动援助、地球村、世界自然基金会、绿家园志愿者和公众与环境研究中心在内的八家机构启动了《中国公民社会应对气候变化：共识与策略》项目。旨在提升中国公民社会对气候变化的关注，探索立足于中国本土的公民社会立场和策略，呼吁共同行动来应对气候变化带来的挑战。

2007年3月项目开展至今，由自然之友牵头，项目组已组织了多次调研、交流会和工作坊。2007年7月，项目组向国内200余家从事环境与发展工作的民间组织发放了调查问卷，征询各机构对气候变化议题的观点、关注程度与开展的相关工作。2007年8月和10月分别组织了两次项目工作坊，邀请了数十家京内外民间组织参与。通过这些工作，项目组收集到了一

批优秀的案例，并与各方探讨了中国环境与发展领域的民间组织应如何认识气候变化对中国的影响，以及如何自我定位以更好地应对这个议题带来的新挑战。

项目产出《变暖的中国：公民社会思与行》卷一《中国公民社会应对气候变化可行性研究报告》，总结了国际与国内、政府与公民社会对气候变化的看法及其在国际气候谈判中的立场，从而协助中国公民社会形成立于中国国情的应对气候变化立场和行动策略。

卷二《气候变化对中国影响及中国公民社会的思与行》通过案例，介绍和分析中国应对气候变化的政策和措施，尝试建立中国公民社会对气候变化议题的共同视角；通过评价气候变化本身及其应对措施对不同群体的影响，提出改善应对措施的建议。

In recent years, the challenges posed by climate change to China and the whole world have raised attention within Chinese civil society. A few domestic NGOs and national offices of international NGOs have carried out various projects to help combat climate change. However, to date Chinese civil society has not yet developed a comprehensive understanding or knowledge of the international background to this emerging threat, nor has it formed any kind of systematic response or action strategy to address climate change.

In view of this, eight NGOs including the Friends of Nature, Oxfam Hong Kong, Greenpeace, Actionaid China(AAC), Global Village Beijing, World Wide Fund for Nature China(WWF), Green Earth Volunteers and the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs came together to initiate the project "Chinese Civil Society's Response to Climate Change: Consensus and Strategies". The aim of the project is to raise the level of awareness and concern about climate change among Chinese civil society, to seek common positions and strategies based on Chinese realities, and to call for common actions to combat climate change.

The project core team was formed in March 2007 and has been led by the Friends of Nature. Since then, several rounds of consultations, seminars and workshops have been organized to advance the project. In July 2007, the core team conducted a survey on over 200 domestic NGOs working on environmental or development issues in China, in order to research the opinions, the level of concern, and the related work of these organizations. In August and October respectively, the project team organized two workshops, in which dozens of civil society groups from Beijing or outside Beijing participated. Through this work, the project team collected a range of excellent case studies, discussed the climate change impacts in China, and analysed the positioning and strategies of environmental and development NGOs concerning this new challenge.

The project has produced two reports. The first report – The Feasibility Study on Chinese Civil Society's Response to Climate Change – summarizes the perspectives and positions of various governments and civil society groups around the world in the international climate negotiation. This report aims to help Chinese civil society form positions and strategies on climate change based on Chinese conditions and realities.

The second report – Climate Change Impacts on China: Thoughts and Actions for Chinese Civil Society – uses cases to introduce and analyze the current governmental policies on climate change, and attempts to establish a common perspective for Chinese civil society on this topic. It also assesses the impacts of climate change as well as possible adaptation or mitigation measures that could be taken by the Chinese population, and makes policy recommendations.



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西北地区的干旱  
Drought in North Western China

# 公民社会看气候

## ——《中国公民社会应对气候变化可行性研究报告》摘要

气候变化这个议题涉及国计民生，包罗万象。很多国内外的公民社会组织基于公平与可持续发展的立场，参与到气候变化的讨论中，对许多决议与政策的制定与实施起到了重要作用。公民社会的讨论不仅仅要考虑气候变化和减排政策对全球总体福利的影响，而且还要考虑其对国家之间和国家内部公平性的影响。在这份《中国公民社会应对气候变化可行性研究报告》中，作者力图通过对国际、中国、地区社群等不同层次的分析，阐释公民社会当前应对气候变化议题的视角，以供我国的环境与发展组织思考和借鉴。



广东南澳风电场  
Wind park in Nan'ao, Guangdong

## 一、全球气候保护制度与中国

过去的十年间，国际社会以《联合国气候变化框架公约》下的《京都议定书》为核心，形成了一套全球气候保护制度。中国于1998年5月在《京都议定书》上签字。随着温室气体排放量的快速增长，中国在国际气候谈判中扮演的角色也越来越重要。

气候变化给发展中国家和弱势群体带来的危害尤为严重。同时，发展中国家在应对气候变化方面又普遍面临着资金和技术方面的困难。因此，加强发达国家与发展中国家的合作是全球应对气候变化的重要途径。而发展中国家公民社会组织的参与，为国际气候讨论带入了重要的“发展”视角。

# Climate Change – A Civil Society Perspective

## – Executive Summary of The Feasibility Study on Chinese Civil Society’s Response to Climate Change

Climate change is a complex issue that will impact both national development and the welfare of the Chinese people. Based on the principle of equity and sustainability, many foreign and domestic NGOs have participated in the climate change debate and played important roles in making and implementing policies to address climate change. Civil society should not just consider the impact of climate change and emission reductions policy on the collective

welfare of the world, but also examine the issue of equity between countries and within a country. In this Feasibility Report of Chinese Civil Society on Climate Change, the author tries to analyze the issue from international, national and local levels to explain the views of Chinese civil society on climate change, thus providing thoughts and references for environment and development organizations in China.



## I. Global Climate Regime and China

In the past decade, the international community formed a global climate regime around the Kyoto Protocol under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and in May 1998 China signed onto the Kyoto Protocol. With the rapid growth of its greenhouse gas emissions, China is playing an increasingly important role in the global efforts to combat climate change.

Developing countries and vulnerable populations suffer the most from the negative impacts of climate change. Developing countries also lack the capacity, both financially and technologically, to tackle climate change. Therefore, it is very important to strengthen the cooperation between the developed and developing countries. The involvement of civil societies from developing countries has strengthened the “development” angle of the international climate discussions.

## 1. 碳交易：市场机制的积极作用和局限

各国合作推动低碳经济发展的重要助推器是《京都议定书》设定的三个灵活机制，特别是针对南北合作减排温室气体的清洁发展机制（CDM），允许发达国家通过在发展中国家投资减排或者吸收温室气体的项目，来抵消本国的减排指标。

一些环保机构认为，CDM是一个双赢的机制，为发展中国家提供了实际帮助，在不阻碍其经济发展的前提下减少了排放。在中国，2005年以来兴建的风力发电场有90%以上申请了CDM项目。据预计，到2012年，中国将成为全球第一大碳排放信用供应国，占全球交易量的41%。

但也有机构认为，作为一种新兴的机制，CDM在制度上还存在一些缺陷，造成一些项目背离了减排的初衷，而扭曲成为投资者谋取高额收益的途径。同时，有人对这样的碳排放商业化和市场化机制提出质疑，并对其中涉及的发达国家和发展中国家的关系进行反思，他们担心CDM项目在以获取碳额度为目的时，可能产生新的贫困和不公平，损害当地自然资源和社区利益。

因此，针对CDM现有机制的局限，公民社会内部也出现了多元化的解决策略。一些NGO认同《京都议定书》中CDM机制的积极意义，建议对现有的管理制度进一步完善，真正促使减排目标的实现，同时尝试以维护生物多样性和社会公平为原则去弥补单纯市场机制的不足。

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Wind park in Nan'ao, Guangdong

## 2. 技术合作与发展

发达国家向发展中国家转让先进环保技术，以协助发展中国家减排是联合国公约的原则之一。但到目前为止，这一原则实施的并不顺利，而缺乏有效的发达国家与发展中国家合作机制是技术转让裹足不前的根本原因。环保机构呼吁政府在促成气候友好型技术转让与合作中起到更积极的作用，建立切实有效的国际机制，并辅以内外的相关政策和激励措施，为私营部门参与国际技术合作消除障碍。同时也有些机构认为，技术转让最主要的障碍之一是由于发达国家拒绝在国际知识产权制度上做出让步，因此如何处理气候保护与创新支持之间的关系也是关注点之一。

## 1. Carbon Trading: Merits and Limits of Market Mechanism

One of the key catalysts for the transition to low carbon development is the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), one of the three flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol. CDM allows developed countries to offset their own emission reduction targets by investing in projects in developing countries, which lead to greenhouse gas emission reductions or sequestration.

Some environmental groups believe that CDM is a win-win mechanism that helps reduce the emissions from developing countries without hindering their development. In China, since 2005 over 90% of the wind power projects have applied for CDM. It is expected that by 2012, China will become the largest carbon credit supplier, accounting for 41% of the world's total.

However, some organizations are more concerned with the current flaws of CDM. They worry that this emerging mechanism would be exploited only as money-making opportunities for the traders of the emission credits, while the original purpose of technology deployment or emission reductions would not be fulfilled. There are also doubts of commercializing the rights to emit, and how this affects the relations between developed countries and developing countries. Moreover, some are



太阳能板, 北京  
Solar panel, Beijing

worried that CDM projects would lead to new poverty and inequality, damaging local natural resources and the benefits of local communities.

In order to tackle the limits of the current CDM mechanism, NGOs have come up with a range of strategies. Some NGOs agree with the positive side of CDM while they demand that the existing mechanism and its regulatory system should be further improved to actually achieve the goal of emission reduction. Some suggest that the principles of biodiversity and social equality should be used as supplements to market-based mechanism.

## 2. Technology Cooperation and Deployment

In the international climate negotiation, it has been a key debate on how the developed countries could transfer advanced climate-friendly technologies to developing countries to help with their decarbonized development. Civil society groups call on the governments to be more proactively in materializing such technology cooperation and deployment. Concrete measures include establishing effective international mechanisms, and introducing supportive national policies in line with the international agreements to encourage domestic private companies. Some NGOs point out that the stand of developed countries on the International Property Rights (IPR) issue is one key barrier in technology transfer. Therefore, how to reconcile the urgency of climate protection and the support for innovation is the huge task ahead.

## 二、中国的低碳发展之路

从某种程度上说，全球应对气候变化挑战的成败取决于发展中国家能否实现向可持续、低碳式发展模式的转变。中国正处于迅速工业化的阶段，其选择的发展道路至关重要，而挑战亦很大。在全世界探讨如何面对这个挑战之时，公民社会通过科学研究、政策倡导，正逐渐成为推动全球探索低碳式发展道路的重要力量。



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土族居民使用太阳能灶，青海  
Solar stove in Tu Community, Qinghai

### 1. 能源革命

中国的NGO已经从环境污染的角度切入，开始了对发展模式的探讨。随着气候变化与发展之间的紧密联系得到广泛认识，公民社会也开始从这个新角度看待发展问题，认为中国可以和必须走一条不同于工业化国家的新的发展道路。

绿色和平发布的《能源革命》报告指出，中国通过发展可再生能源和提高能效，可以在维持经济增长的同时，减少对煤炭等化石能源的依赖，实现低碳能源变革，走可持续发展之路。世界自然基金会(WWF)发布的《气候变化解决方案：WWF 2050展望》亦指出利用世界上现有的可持续能源技术足以遏制气候变化，但前提是人类必须在未来五年内做出重要决策。

### 2. 贸易全球化中的碳排放转移问题

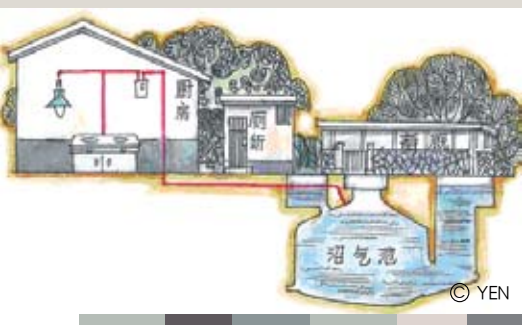
在世界生产和贸易分工的大格局下，中国作为世界工厂的碳排放其实也是世界消费者的碳排放，特别是发达国家的消费者，这也加重了中国控制和减少排放的负担。根据英国Tyndall中心的最新研究，中国四分之一的排放是为了生产出口至海外的产品而产生的。

国内NGO已经在监督、敦促跨国企业在减少污染排放、改善环境方面引入比较成熟的工作模式，但对于企业碳排放的关注与监督还比较少。与此同时，关于全球碳足迹的讨论也与可持续生活方式的倡导密切相关。在这些方面，公民社会都可以发挥更积极的作用。



## II. A Low Carbon Development Path for China

To some extent, the success of the global fight against climate change depends on whether or not some key developing countries could achieve a sustainable and low carbon development path. The choice of China, as the biggest developing country going through rapid industrialization, is crucial. As the discussions on the challenges and opportunities of China continue, the civil society is also becoming an important force in promoting new development model through scientific research and policy advocacy.



沼气池示意图  
Biogas system in rural communities, Yunnan



建设中的草砖房  
Straw bale house under construction

### 1. Energy Revolution

Alarmed by local environmental degradation, Chinese NGOs have already begun to explore a different development path. As more people become aware of the relationship between climate change and development, civil society also starts to view development from this new angle, and believes that China could and must develop in a different way from the already industrialized countries.

According to the Energy Revolution – A sustainable China Energy Outlook published by Greenpeace, China could maintain its economic growth without jeopardizing the global climate, and the two key pathways are significant improvement of energy efficiency and massive uptake of renewable energy. By doing so, China could move away from its current dependence on coal and realize a transition to low carbon energy structure and sustainable development. According to the Climate Solutions: The WWF Vision for 2050 also indicates that climate change could be mitigated by fully utilizing available sustainable energy technologies in the world, but with one prerequisite that world must make the critical decisions in the coming 5 years.

### 2. Globalization and Carbon Export

In the context of global trade, China has become the world's factory. Responsibility for China's soaring emissions lies not just in China, but also the consumers around the world, especially those in the developed countries. According to the latest research by the Tyndall Center, a quarter of carbon emissions of China comes from the production of goods for export.

Domestic NGOs have developed work strategies on monitoring and urging transnational corporations to enhance environment performance in China. However, works around the carbon emissions should be strengthened. Meanwhile, the discussion on global carbon footprint is closely related to the promotion of sustainable life style, in which area the global civil society should play a more active role.

### 三、国家内部公平

国际气候谈判的焦点通常集中在国家间的利益关系上，谈判以政治实体（国家或国家集团）为主体，政府作为国内社会成员利益的唯一代表，在国际社会争取各自的国家利益。然而，对于气候变化及其应对措施，对不同地区或具有不同适应能力的人群带来的不同影响也应给予充分考虑。公民社会组织将对处于社会不利地位的弱势群体的关注引入了错综复杂的气候议题讨论之中。

对碳排放权的公平性的讨论，在发展中国家内部也同样适用。事实上，中国人均能源消费在城乡之间长期处于不平衡的状况。中国农村人均生活能源消费到2004年仍然不到城市消费水平的一半。然而，中国现有的碳排放交易项目往往青睐服务于城市的大型工业，遭受气候变化影响更严重的农村地区无法从中受益。

与此同时，能源结构调整等应对气候变化的一些相关措施，也更易给生态脆弱地区和贫困人群带来新的问题。碳排放权交易以及各种气候变化的适应性措施，都具有公共品的属性，关乎政府保障社会公平的职能。一些NGO建议政府将应对气候变化的减缓和适应措施可能带来的有利或不利后果的分配加以考虑。

此外，应对气候变化的主体已经不再限于国家，对气候变化影响的区域性问题，需要各个利益相关者，包括NGO和社区受影响群体的参与，只有这样才能达成中国公民社会应对气



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干旱造成减产，甘肃  
Droughts lead to crop production drop

候变化的共识，才能真正有效动员社会资源，让国家的行动真正富有成效，并与全球公民社会一道共同面对气候变化给全人类带来的挑战。

### III. Equity and Fairness

Climate change negotiation usually focuses on national interests, with national governments or groups of national governments as the main players. As the sole representative of the people, governments seek national interests at international arena. However, different parts of the population are affected differently by climate change and the combating measures. Civil society introduces concerns for the vulnerable groups within the societies to the complex debate of climate change.

The fairness discussion on carbon footprints also applies within countries. In fact, long term disparity of per capita energy consumption exists between the rural and urban areas. In 2004, the average per capita energy consumption in the rural areas is less than half of that of the city dwellers in China. However, the rural population is much more vulnerable to climate change impacts than the urban residents. On the other hand, most of the climate change mitigation measures favor large industries in the city, while the rural area is left behind the new opportunities.

Meanwhile, some of the climate change adaptation and mitigation measures are likely to pose new problems to ecologically vulnerable areas or the poor people. NGOs call for comprehensive assessment of the impacts of different climate protection measures.

Last but not least, active participation of different stakeholders, including NGOs and communities, helps formulate better policies to alleviate climate change. The government should create more channels for public consultation and participation. By doing so, more resources and initiatives can be channeled towards tackling climate change.



牧民面临草场退化威胁，青海  
Herders face threaten of grassland  
degradation, Qinghai



© Oxfam Hong Kong

树木遭受病虫害  
Pest stricken forest

# 公民社会在行动

## ——《气候变化对中国影响的状况及中国公民社会的思与行》摘要

### 一、气候变化对中国的影响

作为发展中大国，中国受到的气候变化影响尤为严重。而中国的环境污染原本就已经陷入危机状态。对中国来说，气候变化呈现出一种和其他环境问题相互作用，因而后果更加严重的特点。

——气候变暖增加了中国达到未来粮食生产目标的困难，2007年4月23日，政府间气候变化专门委员会第一工作组联合主席、中国气象局原局长秦大河，在中国气象局就政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）第二工作组第四次评估报告亚洲区域研究最新进展举行的新闻发布会上表示，现在到2020年和2030年，中国温度会增暖0.5—4.2度，将使中国农业减产5%到10%。气候变化对作物病虫害的影响会使农业生产条件改变，农业成本大幅增加。气候变化也可能使农民破产，致使气候难民大量涌入其他地区。

——气候变化增加水资源的不稳定性，加剧供需矛盾，也会引发社会震荡。目前中国还有2.8亿农村人口喝不上符合标准的饮用水。

——中国是世界上自然灾害最为严重的国家之一。据初步统计，中国70%以上的人口、80%以上的工农业和80%以上的城市均受到多种灾害的威胁。

——中国将是受海平面上升威胁最大的国家之一。在中国32000公里的漫长海岸线上边，分布的是人口密集和经济贸易发达的地区，直接受到海平面上升的威胁。

# Civil society in Action

–Executive Summary of Climate Change Impacts on China, Thought and Actions of the Chinese Civil Society

## I. Climate Change Impacts on China

As the largest developing country, China suffers very seriously from the negative impacts of climate change. What's worse, the combined effects of climate change and other local environmental problems are making the consequences even worse.

- Global warming increases the difficulty of China to meet the crop production target in the future. From now to 2020 and 2030, temperature in China will increase by a range of 0.5°C to 4.2°C, which may lead to a crop production decrease by 5% to 10%. The impacts on pests will change agricultural production conditions and significantly increase costs. Climate change may also make peasants broke and force climate refugees to flood into other regions.

- Climate change may increase the instability of water resource in China, worsening the imbalance between supply and demand and even causing social tensions. Currently 280 million rural population in China have no access to standard clean drinking water.

- China is one of the countries hit hardest by natural disasters. According to statistics, over 70% of population, over 80% of industry and agriculture and over 80% of cities in China are threatened by various natural disasters.

- China will be one of the countries threatened the most by the rising sea levels. The densely populated and well developed area along the 32,000 kilometers of coastal line will be directly affected by sea level rise.



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Desertification and tundra deterioration, Qinghai

## 二、气候变化对中国弱势人群的影响

气候边界地带与生态脆弱带是最容易受全球气候变化冲击的地区，中国中西部的脆弱生态县与贫困县成高度重叠。研究成果表明，在划入生态敏感地带的人口中，约有74 %的人口生活在贫困县内，占这些省区贫困县总人口的81 %。

根据政府间气候变化委员会（IPCC）的报告，拥有资源越少，就越缺乏适应能力，因而也就越脆弱。

还有一种意见认为，最脆弱的社会不是最贫穷和最不发达的社会，而是那些正处于迅速向现代化过渡的社会。原因在于，这些国家和地区传统的社会体制已经遭到破坏，而比较现代的、积累起了相当的社会财富并且具有响应能力的社会，尚未发展到能够取代传统社会的程度。

中国正处在这个阶段中。中国改革开放近30年来，经济增长速度令世人瞩目，贫困率也从31%下降到2.8%，但社会差距依然很大。根据《2005年中国人类发展报告》，在城乡差距方面，中国城市人口的人类发展指标为0.81，而农村人口的人类发展指标为0.67，仅是前者的83%。报告显示，不平衡现象同样显著地存在于东西部和不同省份之间，比如上海的人类发展指标已经能够和葡萄牙这样的中等发达国家持平，而贵州的人类发展指标刚刚超过纳米比亚。转型中的不平衡和不稳定的因素，加大了我国适应和应对气候变化的难度。



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西北儿童等待送水  
Kids waiting for water in North Western China



淮河水灾, 2007  
Huaihe River floods, 2007

## II. Climate Change Impacts on Disadvantaged Population in China

Climate zone borderlines and ecological vulnerable areas are more easily affected by climate change, and most of the ecologically vulnerable regions are also poverty stricken counties in Western China. About 74% of people living in ecologically vulnerable areas are also residents of the poverty stricken counties, which account for 81% of the total population in the counties.

According to the IPCC report, the less resource people possess, the harder for them to adapt and thus the more vulnerable they are.

The most vulnerable society is not necessarily the poorest or the least developed societies, but rather the societies in rapid transition to modern society. The traditional social systems in these societies are breaking apart and can not be replaced immediately by the wealth accumulation and capacity to react in the modestly modern societies. This may be the developmental phase China is at.

China has achieved fast economic growth in the past 30 years, reducing poverty rate from 31% to 2.8%. But the social disparity is still large. According to China Human Development Report 2005, the human development index in urban area is 0.81, while in rural area it is only 0.67. The disparity also exists between the Eastern and Western provinces. The human development index of Shanghai, for example, can match with the level of middle income countries like Portugal, while the index of Guizhou province just surpasses that of Namibia. The imbalance and instability factors in the period of transition increase the difficulty climate change adaptation and mitigation.



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夏至关灯行动, 2007  
Light-out Campaign on the Summer Solstice day, 2007

### 三、中国公民社会应对和减缓气候变化的实践

中国公民社会作为应对和减缓气候变化的一支新兴力量，能够弥补制度缺失，提供多元社会协调，成为弱势群体的代言人，还可以根据自身灵活的特点提供特定产品与服务。

此前几年，一些本土民间组织和国际组织在华机构已经开展了多种有助于减轻气候变化影响的工作，因各类NGO的资源、发育程度不同，可以在不同层面和领域开展工作。一般来说，本土NGO在公众倡导、社区发展、农村清洁能源推广方面有独特的优势，2007

年7月，中国40家环保NGO联合发起了“节能20%公民行动”，从公民社会角度来响应政府的节能号召。国际组织在华机构则利用信息和专业上的优势，在国际舞台上积极参与国际谈判，在国际舆论中加强发展中国家的话语权。在国内，NGO也通过研究、咨询等方式，推动减缓和适应气候变化政策的出台。

为应对气候变化给农业带来的影响，NGO在华北干旱地区资助当地农民购买抗旱种子，通过村民共同讨论、决定项目的实施与管理，体现民主，提高了大家的积极性；在救助西南遭受洪水、泥石流等灾害的地区时，NGO根据贫困程度发放救援物资，使最需要救助的人得到帮助，同时有意识地使妇女参与到救灾管理当中来；在中国西部地区开展工作的NGO，修建水窖、太阳灶、沼气池，成为社区综合发展的重要内容，解决了当地部分农民的生计，减少了妇女、儿童的劳动，减少了农村温室气



北京空调测温行动, 2007  
Temperature testing action in Beijing, 2007



### III. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Actions of Chinese Civil Society

As a new force in the fight against climate change in China, civil society can make up for policy inadequacy, provide multi-stakeholder coordination, speak for the disadvantaged groups, and provide customized products and flexible assistance.

In the past few years, some domestic NGOs and the national offices of international NGOs in China have worked in a variety of areas to combat climate change. Depending on the resources and levels of development, NGOs can choose their best entrance into this topic. Generally speaking, local NGOs have special advantage in reaching out and mobilizing the public, engaging on community development and promoting clean energy in rural areas. For instance, in July 2007, 40 NGOs jointly launched the “20% Energy Saving Citizen Actions”, in response to the government target of improving energy efficiency by 20% by 2020. China offices of international organizations leverage their strengths in information and professional knowledge to actively participate in international negotiations, and shape the discussions from the developing country perspectives. NGOs also push for effective climate policies through research and consultation.

On adaptation of the agriculture in arid regions of North China, NGOs help the local farmers to purchase drought-resistant seeds and decide on project management and implementation through public consultation with the villagers. By doing so, both public awareness of climate change and rural democracy are strengthened. When providing aid to areas in Southwest China struck by disasters like floods and landslides, NGOs distribute the aids according to level of poverty so that the ones hit the most get the most help. Women are organized to participate in disaster recovery management. In Western China, NGOs help build water cellars, solar cookers and methane pools, which all play important roles in community development and living standard improvement. These measures also build up their capacity to adapt to droughts, reduce the labor of women and children, and avoid greenhouse gas emissions in rural areas.



WWF20行动, 2007  
WWF 20 Ways to 20% Campaign, 2007

## 四、中国公民社会的立场

为避免气候变化带来的毁灭性后果，各国应立即采取行动。中国公民社会就此重大议题作出以下呼吁。

立场一：

各国政府应该在《联合国气候变化框架公约》下制定共同应对气候变化的目标。

立场二：

区别对待发达国家和发展中国家在共同应对气候变化中所负的责任。

发达国家必须率先采取行动，大幅度减少其温室气体排放量；并通过有效机制向发展中国家提供技术、资金等方面的支持。

发达国家和发展中国家共同探索全球的低碳型可持续发展。

立场三：

中国政府应当更加积极地参与到国际社会应对气候变化的努力中，在维护国家发展权的同时，承担全球气候保护责任。

积极推动经济发展模式和能源结构改革，切实落实节能目标，大力发展可再生能源，以控制温室气体排放。

立场四：

依据社会公平的原则制定、实施适应和减缓气候变化的政策。提高弱势群体和脆弱地区适应气候变化的能力和条件。在采用应对政策、市场机制和技术手段时，预防和缓解其可能对社会、环境造成的不良影响。

立场五：

政府应鼓励并保障公众和民间团体参与应对政策的制定以及对实施过程的监督。

## IV. Positions of Chinese Civil Society

In order to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, countries around the world should take immediate actions. Chinese civil society hence calls on:

**Position One:**

The governments of the world to set a common goal to tackle climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change.

**Position Two:**

To differentiate responsibilities between developed countries and developing countries in tackling climate change;

The developed countries to take the lead to drastically cut their GHGs emission, and to provide assistance to the developing countries in areas such as technology and finance through effective mechanisms;

Developed countries and developing countries to explore low carbon sustainable development path together.

**Position Three:**

The Chinese government to participate more proactively in international efforts to tackle climate change, taking on responsibilities of global climate protection while securing the development rights;

The Chinese government to reform its economic development model and energy structure, to implement its energy efficiency target and promote faster development of renewable energy, therefore controlling its GHGs emission.

**Position Four:**

To apply social equity principles in making and implementing the adaptation and mitigation policies; to raise the capacities and conditions of the vulnerable groups and regions on adaptation; to prevent and reduce negative effects of policies, technologies and market mechanisms on the local environment when mitigating climate change.

**Position Five:**

The Chinese government to encourage and ensure the participation of civil society in the climate change policy making process and implementation monitoring process.

核心机构

Core Organization



参与机构 (按字母排序)

Participant Organization



广西妇女研究会

赤峰沙漠绿色工程研究所

联系我们

自然之友

地址：北京市东城区甘雨胡同53号368室 邮编：100006

电话：+86 10 6523 2040 传真：+86 10 6528 6069

E-mail: climate@fon.org.cn

http://www.fon.org.cn

Contact Us

Friends of Nature

Address: Room 368, No. 53 Ganyu St. Eastern District, Beijing

Zip Code: 100006

Contact Phone: +86 10 6523 2040

Fax: +86 10 6528 6069

Email: climate@fon.org.cn

Website: www.fon.org.cn