



EU-China Civil Society Dialogue on Climate Change & Sustainable Consumption and Production

University of Nottingham Ningbo China | Ningbo, China | 3-15 July 2011



Day 1 World Cafe

What is currently going on?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot! • Environmental Protection • Education (for young people) • Professional • Focused on specific aspects, less abstract 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 要改变环境先要改变人文意识、人的价值观、生活方式、生存与保护找到最佳结合点。 1. 2. 汶川地震后重建家园时将环保结合其中，打破原先分散的格局。 2. 3. 转基因食品。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher level of networking • Heightened concern at climate change • Changes in Chinese civil society • Increasing interest in education and knowledge sharing
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 自下而上影响决策 2. 科技的力量影响气候变化进程 3. 推动社会企业的国际交流 4. 多渠道信息交换、互动、共同努力 5. NGO 倡导下的生活方式的转变 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 香港乐施会，汶川灾后重建 2. 西安民族大学帮助少数民族旅游培训 3. MOJO 关注 EU-China 4. 创绿中心拍摄 17 部关于气候变化的记录片 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 国际对中国 NGO 的关注越来越多了 • 国家对节能减排关注度提高 • More international cooperation is occurring related to environmental issues – NGOs are involved with this.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of groundwater 地下水污染。 • MRL- big investment; improvements; foreign investment. • Low C transportation – Cards – CO₂↓ emission = benefits 绿色交通出行卡 • Stakeholder involvement in energy efficiency schemes 能源利用利益相关者的参考 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding a new ways of talking about climate change • More opportunities for opening dialogue – to meet and collaborate with other regions • NGOs involvement in policy – where collaboration happen at here & works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 政府与民众的沟通不畅，造成误解，产生矛盾。是否政策真的反映公共利益需要接受民众的监督和评估。 • NGOs 项目资金透明度不足。 • 目前中国经济社会发展很快，在此过程中有很多的管理经验不足，作法不成熟导致民众对政府的一些政策乃至执行过程中有很多不满，双方都要互相理解。 • 中国的慈善事业正处在起步的初期阶段，特需要教育、引导、规范。
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NGO、政府与媒体任何有效合作。 2. 灾区重建如何与环境保护有机结合，实现可持续发展。 3. 应加强各国 NGO 间的交流以及 NGO 与企业、政府间的交流，孕育大量合作机会。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are really talking express ideas from different aspects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of experience • Lots of activities in the environmental field • Problems with registration
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “公民社会”等概念的理解不同需要翻译阐述清楚 2. 政府政策的制定要慢下来，注重顶层设计 3. 网络对推动 NGO 交流项目非常重要，事半功倍 4. 欧盟的同伴的专业很杂，但大家都在关注环境的问题。 	<p>What is going on~</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 环保可否以牺牲经济为代价 (2.5%) • 致富及保护 how to balance • 环保“以人为本”，实现可持续 • 环保问题上，不重视小企业 • 污染 – 源头上找 problem • “协商”时代 – 企业&官&NGO&平民 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prospects of the carbon-centered currency during the process of euro transformation. 2. 采访 17 个青年在应对气候变化中所做出贡献的故事。 3. 《农业和欧洲环境政策》翻译中文版。 4. 可持续发展问题：环保与经济矛盾的矛盾。
<p>共识 共同利益</p>		

What are you proud about? 自豪

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26° campaign CCAN Knowledge sharing & skill development program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 乐施会生态环境整治与扶贫相结合，提议取得进展。 江西山江湖工程从 83 年开始坚持 28 年，UNDP 与德国 GOV 援助，改过 Graisin bank 模式。 中日共亚经济联合会，研究环境友好产品与工业的技术政策与市场引导。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 自上而下的有效尝试 已寻求到的科技手段 生活方式的改变 中国 NGO 在气候变化中的立场，主张 中 - 欧 NGO 交流
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 中国政府的有意识走出去，引进来 多渠道的整合，文化、交叉 从闭门 - 开放的转变 NGO 的话语权更大，更有地位收关注。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO network is a good sense Activities and voice from grassroots level More and more students involved in public activities CSR(企业 CSR 支持 NGO 发展) 社会企业的出现 	<p>Proud</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action can change life 行动改变生活 Name card 名片→再生纸 Recycle 年青人←新文化，更多元与包容
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 胚胎 embryo of cow from Aus → profit↑→grass↓→CO2↓ 2. 限塑令→环保 3. Doubt (疑虑) 关于这次 dialogue →正面、积极 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 环保的春天来了，信息公开透明度高了，公众参与环评的机会多了 为地球的子孙，更多的人来参与 公众的意识在提高，政府也越来越重视 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 人民越来越重视环境问题 中国对 NGO 的发展更开放、更自由了 Young people are concerned about environment -- getting involved in NGOs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More professionalism More awareness - Also from government + public Members of NGO are getting younger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 鄱阳湖的成功治理（有政府的经济支持） 个人对低碳的了解并以实际行动支持碳减排 鸟类、栖息地等自然环境的保护，比如植物造林、发展经济 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young + future Influence Professional Taking action Fresh
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 政府资助和 NGO 合作推动农村卫生环境改善，形成可持续发展格局 中国的年青一代，如大学生已开始积极投身 NGO，参与改善地球生态 中国的企业家不断增加环保意识，积极参与具体实践 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 通过政府渠道，发动 NGO 组织的积极参与，引入国外政府及企业的支持，资助中国环保项目的推动 倡导和推动各部委绿色建筑，绿色办公、绿色出行 NGO 在气候变化方面发挥的作用，得到政府认可，并建立长效的沟通机制 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More people start to learn traditional culture – relationship with nature More action of NGO More laws Different views More debates and more openness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26° - bottom up Environmental attitudes improve as people have concern for future generations – rising concern about well-being. Environment opens opportunities to discuss lots of topics – discussion of food safety scandals. Companies starting on focus on environment Greater communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefiting those in need with innovative ideas Having influences on EU policy making & NGO participation Helping Chinese NGO connecting with international community Environment education (capacity / skills building) 26° campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take pride of 环保在进动

What are you concerned or worried about? 遗憾

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language problems Fear: funding goes to Beijing Unclear or no regulation lead to unsecured working conditions Change political situation may lead to ending projects (sustainability) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 污染物→埋入地下 – Water, Soil 2. 经济代价的牺牲 符合中国? 3. 官员体制 ↔ (矛盾) 环保 4. 劣根性 5. 企业家→Neglect climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of political will for change – e.g. in USA NGO 财政问题 愿意放缓发展来换取生态改善, 但人民生活问题? 不能改变去适应。适应不了???
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution-uncontrolled 违法地下水污染/排放 Lack of enforcement at government + -policies economic benefits 因经济原因, 政府缺乏监管。 GMO Little concerns on land contaminant Illegal groundwater contamination Monitoring – evidence for management, expensive, required to control illegal pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPO, NGO, company enterprises options NGO monitoring and management Capacity, capability Professional knowhow Charity vs. NGO Pioneer – media →voice presentation →internationalization Positioning (?) Concepts from founder → 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When working on China – foreign projects change of policy by foreign side disrupts side. Media reports harm relations with local government. Staff turnover & lack of experience 大政府、小社会。社会组织工作空间变小。 对国内企业参与环保 CSR 进行普及
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 中国本土路线比较明显。中国需要国际化, 而非市场化, 要中西融汇。 2. 中国 NGO 的专业化。NGO 精英 (自身建设)。 3. NGO 结合的可持续发展问题。 4. 如何让公众自觉环保是每个人的事情。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 金融危机对中国社区欧洲的影响 (环保与经济的优先性) 中国 NGO 的自身能力建设 (筹资、国际交流) 生物技术带来的负面影响 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 官僚的升迁 (政绩) 使他们只重视眼前的利益。得不偿失地牺牲环境求发展。 2. 利益集团在决策中的影响大过 NGO。比如美国的孟山都公司。 3. 治理环境污染代价过大, 并不受所有人特别是企业等利益集团欢迎。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 群众认识程度不足, 影响项目可持续发展 NGO (中国) 的工作人员专业性不足, 影响政府服务购买, 应加强能力建设。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO established by EU people. 立法 (注塑机产业标准) Doubt (疑虑) 关于这次 Dialogue→参与者参与的目的? 最终能否达成什么共识或成果? 会议后的推广? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 缺乏有效交流 (国际-中国) 语言能力, 有效沟通 中国 NGO 专业性、技术性有待提升 缺乏公正、客观的媒体报道 (外媒)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental projection, but only talking 只说不做 Emission increase & lack of political activities 排名增长, 缺乏政治活动 Lack of system to implement environments policy 缺少能执行环保政策的系统 Doubts of seriousness of people (How serious people who have attended this conference)与会人有多少关心环境问题, 玩电脑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can't reach the requirements of current society Need more knowledge Environment protection is still not priority of governments (Global) Process is too slow Media is still not independent to support this process. Dominant values are still in favor of business & government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government enforcement Mainstream concern is consumption and development Worries about rural areas being marginalized Public misunderstanding Reprioritizing climate change to reduced discussion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to make the most of the participation of NGO & their effectiveness 企业优化 NGO 参与和效应 Foreign policy's impact on China's domestic policies 外国政策对中国本国 NGO 项目影响 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 怎样权衡经济发展与环境保护 2. NGO 发展过程中的困难。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 环保者们过多抱怨, 缺乏行动。 极端缺乏对生态生活的影响。 政府能给予民间组织 NPO 多大的放权空间。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key staff turnover in NGOs Knowledge transfer relevant to Chinese conditions 		

Day 2 Objective & Potential Action**Climate Change**
气候变化

在 5~10 年里， 我/我们在这个领域中想要实现什么？
What would I / We want in this arena in 5~10 years?

- Developed countries should transfer or sell the products / tech. to the developing countries according to the price of the market. 发达国家将环保产品和技术按市场价转让给发展中国家。
- China should develop energy-save. 中国能源集约、节约应用
- More citizens should get involved into policy decision. 更多公民参与环保决策。
- Government support, cooperation 政府支持、合作
- Link the public & government 做政府和公众的桥梁
- Public, NGO, Media, Individuals getting involved – outcome! (Like now!!) 公众、NGO、媒体、个人等共同参与 – 结果（如现在!!）
- Chinese companies implement MRV 中国企业开三成完善的 MRV。
- Government: Laws & regulations, Environment protection on the basis of GDP growth. 政府： 法律、法规建立在总体经济发展上的环境保护。
- Corporate: CSR, Charity, Energy saving & sustainability. 企业： 社会责任、公益回报、节能可持续。
- China EU leadership role in a FAB deal. Fair, ambitions, binding. 中国欧盟在公平进取、有约束力的国际制度中的领导作用。
- National Framework settings (Transparency, carbon price) and implementation. 国内制度设定和实施、完善（透明度、碳价）
- Fair, ambitious & legally binding UN treaty. 未来 10 年内国际气候框架形成统一决策。
- Capacity of Chinese NGOs is improved & provide recommendation to Chinese government. 在中国的 NGO 中能越来越多的真正了解气候变化， 并参与到国际讨论， 同时能为中国政府提供可靠的建议。
- Public involvement spontaneously. 公众自愿参与。
- More climate friendly products, tech, service. 更多气候友好产品、技术和服务。
- Local and regional best practice: operational and able to scale. 基层和区域的最好实践： 可操作性强， 并且能够度量。

What are the action steps we can initiate to achieve our vision?
有哪些行动步骤， 我们可以启动去实现我们的愿景？

Agenda setting, policy formulation and policy dissemination

议程的设定、政策方政策和政策宣导。

- Make significant progress in CO₂ – reduction in the transportation sector 加大节能减排奖励力度（交通部门 CO₂ 减排）。
- Educate; propagate 宣传、教育。
- China & European civil society make common call for greater ambition. 中国和欧洲公民社会联合倡议更强的雄心。
- Learn but not copy western model. 借鉴但不复制西方模式。

Strengthening individuals and organizations in policy implementation.

在政策执行过程中强化个人及组织的能力。

- Transfer the technology on reducing the emissions and conserving energy. 合理转让节能减排技术。
- Capacity building NGO. 能力建设
- Self-study & training. 自身学习、培训
- Build talent. 人才培养

- Capacity building. 能力建设

Facilitating multi-stakeholder involvement in policy implementation.

引导多元利益相关者参与到政策执行中。

- Engage jointly in negotiations 联合各方推动谈判。
- Live simply!!!追求简单生活。
- Public with different channels.加强各种途径的宣传。
- Demonstration → Policy making 示范→政策制定。
- Introduce new concepts.引进新理念。
- Do it! Now! 从个人做起，从身边做起，从现在做起。
- One child policy, Educated policy.计划生育， 优生优育。
- Identify best practices, share stories, create more dynamics.发现成功实践分享/传播之， 创造更多活力。
- Increase the incentives on the energy conservation emission reduction to companies.加强企业节能减排激励力度。
- Internalize external costs 物价中增加环境成本。
- Increase opportunity for citizens to participate in the decision making process.拓宽公民参与环境决策的途径。

Raising of additional resources in policy implementation.

在政策执行中挖掘额外的资源。

- Mobilize more funding support.争取更多资金支持。
- Improve dialogue & communication.加强交流。

Operationalising policy implementation.

政策执行的操作。

- Monitor emission-intensive industries (e.g. energy, cement, steel) 对火电、水泥、钢铁等企业进行监测。
- Set up GHG reporting systems.开展温室气体报告制度。
- Cooperation to support carbon price signal in China & EU 促进中欧碳价格信号合作。

Providing timely and reliable feedback to policy makers and policy implementers.

提供及时的和具体的反馈给政策决定者和政策执行者。

- Use new media to strengthen the promotion energy-conservation and reduction of emissions. 利用新媒体扩大节能减排宣传。
- Set up carbon emissions accounting system to collect relevant data from companies. 建立温室气体核算在企业收集相关数据。

Day 2 Objective & Potential Action**Sustainable consumption & Production**
可持续消费及产品

在 5~10 年里， 我/我们在这个领域中想要实现什么？
What would I / We want in this arena in 5~10 years?

Public will have more ability to get know the process of production.

公众对产品生产过程知情能力加大。

- Ecosystem approaches to management of natural resources. 从更全面的生态学的角度来考虑自然资源的管理和使用的方法。
- Put product e-recycle on every product package. 生产过程说明。

1. Waste separated automatically based e-identify system (recycle paper) 垃圾分类电子识别系统！
2. Thunder capture to replace nuclear power. 捕捉雷电的电能， 代替传统能源， and so on.
3. Gasification coal underground. 地下煤炭气化利用

- Excessive consumption 减少过度消费
- Sustainable living of the poor. 贫困人群的可持续生存
- Food safety: planting, production, over consumption. 食品安全： 种植、生产、过度用料。
- Simple material life, Rich/diversified spiritual life, Prevention is better than treatment. 简单的物质生活、丰富的精神生活、预防胜于治疗。
- Building energy saving, building planning, systemic thinking, demo-project. 建筑节能、绿色建筑、系统规划、示范案例推动立法。

Consumption opinion and habit of EU and Chinese will get close.

EU 和中国的消费观念接近消费习惯

- Completely clean & green process of manufacturing electronic products. 完全清洁的电子产品产业链
- Strong China-EU industrial & commercial partnership for sustainable production sharing. 中欧之间建立更强的工业商业合作， 一个伙伴关系， 为了可持续生产。

Government will be willing to adopt and execute the reasonable suggestion from NPO.

政府愿意接纳并实施 NPO 的合理意见。

- Blossoming cooperation between Chinese and European NGOs. 更繁荣的中欧 NGO 合作。
- Strong regulations & popular consciousness of need for sustainable P & C. 更严格的法律法规， 以及公众对于可持续生产和消费的需求的增强。

What are the action steps we can initiate to achieve our vision?
有哪些行动步骤， 我们可以启动去实现我们的愿景？

Agenda setting, policy formulation and policy dissemination

议程的设定、政策方程式和政策宣导。

- Research, Test whether it works, Give some suggestions, Push it into practice, Promotion, Innovation. 调研、实验（试验）、验证、建议、推动、推广、创新。
- NGOs should first have green life-styles to make example to the public. 身体力行， NGO 带头做。
- Promote sustainable consumption. 推进可持续消费观。
- Legislation 立法， 通过立法规制、鼓励生产方式、消费方式的转变。
- Platform or structure for organization exchanges & communication of best practices in SPC between Chinese & EU NGOs. 建立相对固化的中欧之间民间机构交流平台（NGO）（意识形态）。
- Establish policies which match industrial development in sustainable consumption & production in a

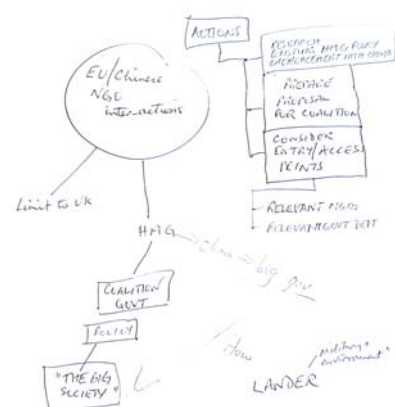
China-EU win-win situation. 制定具体符合行业或企业发展的互利互赢的政策，以及在可持续发展方面的标准。二者相互衔接挂钩。

- Educate consumers & producers to enhance their food safety sense. 教育消费者、生产者对食品安全的意识。

Strengthening individuals and organizations in policy implementation.

在政策执行过程中强化个人及组织的能力。

- Promoting cooperation between Chinese & EU NGOs... finding common language. 推广中欧 NGO 合作。。共同语言。
- Education each children at school – Recycling, Product life cycle (e.g. to use less non-recycle stuff.) 教育。从学校传播循环的概念。
- Increase EU/Chinese NGO inter-actions. How? Engage with exciting UK NGOs (one or two to start with) Build a proposal to submit to UK government as part of “The big society” policy of UK government. Blossoming inter-actions between European and Chinese NGOs.
- Regular exchanges between EU & Chinese student associations for raising SPC consciousness. 推动欧洲与中国学生组织之间的交流。
- Supervisory and pilot (policy innovation). 监管和试点（政策创新）
- Information transparency. 信息公开、透明。
- Promoting knowledge of SCP in schools & universities making them living examples of best practice. 以不同方法加强学校中的公民意识教育，比如：NGO 与学校合作。
- 让政府做自然的朋友来影响政策的制定。



Facilitating multi-stakeholder involvement in policy implementation.

引导多元利益相关者参与到政策执行中。

- EU-China Gov. & NPO) increase communication. 增进交流。
- Raise public consciousness. 提高公众意识。
- Agreement between EU & China young business associations on SP&C. 欧盟青年企业家与中国青年企业家之间的交流与合作（论坛）（国际化标准与规则）
- Education 宣传教育（公众、学校、社区、决策者）
- Make government environmental friendly and then set the environmental friendly policies.

Raising of additional resources in policy implementation.

在政策执行中挖掘额外的资源。

- Applying lessons learned from EU. 借鉴欧洲好的经验。

Operationalising policy implementation.

政策执行的操作。

- Promote the policy. 促进政策的出台。
- Regulate the chains of suppliers. 规范生产链。
- Strengthen enforcement of rules / laws. 加强执法力度。
- Science to support policy. 调查、报告科学支持。

Providing timely and reliable feedback to policy makers and policy implementers.

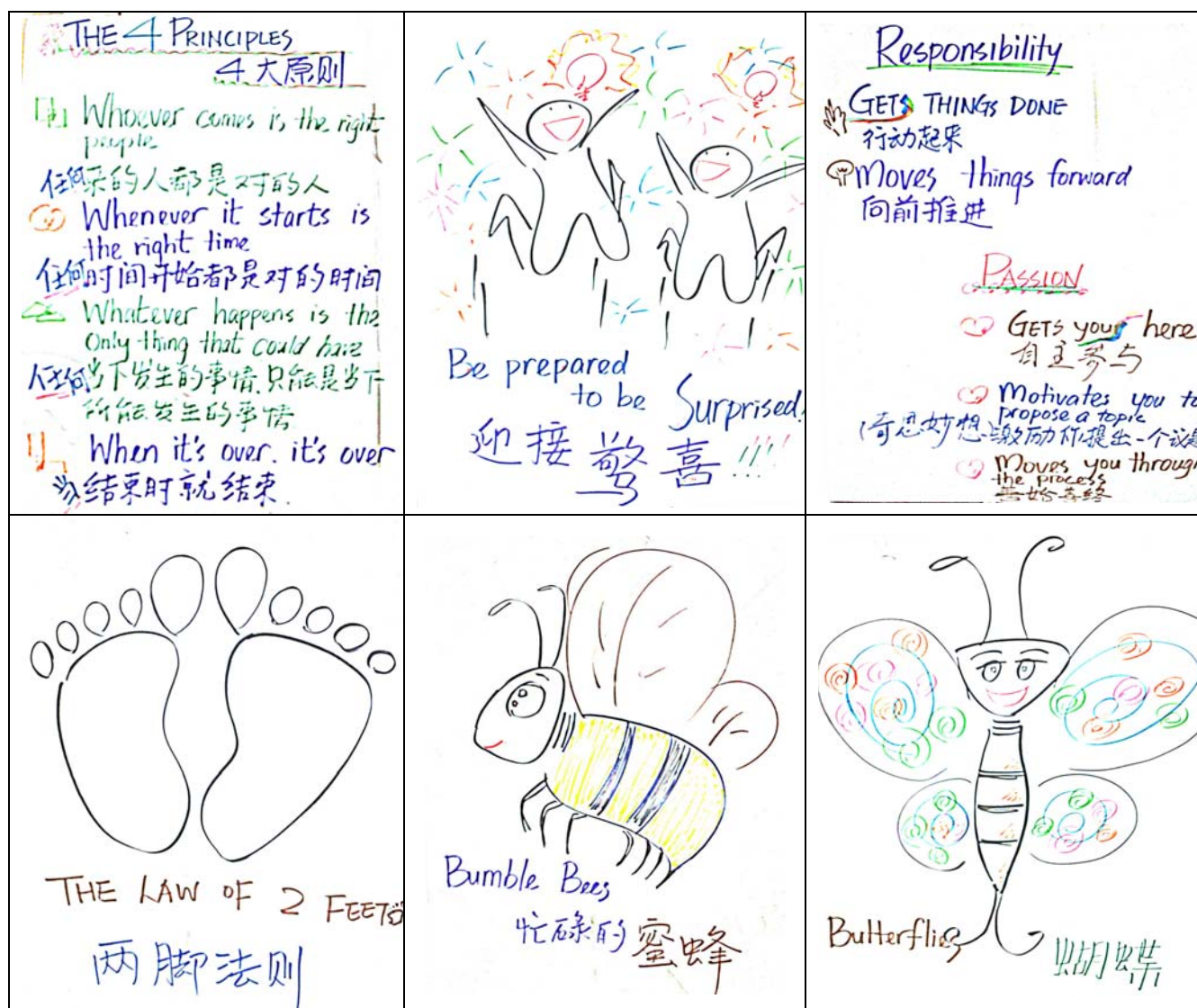
提供及时的和具体的反馈给政策决定者和政策执行者。

- Evaluation & supervisor of the effectiveness of the implementation of policies. 评价监督政策执行的有效性。
- 建立一个 NGO，专注于垃圾分类在中国的推行。
- 寻求广泛的资源，整合到垃圾分类的 NGO 中。
- 在某个城市，比如：上海，在垃圾分类领域做出成绩。
- 向更多发达国家的同类组织寻求合作。
- 以上各条可以同时进行。

Day 3 Open Space

Issue & Opportunities CHINA-EU collaboration in Policy Innovation
- Climate change & Sustainable Consumption and Production
 事件与机会： 中欧公民社会合作对气候变化与可持续消费及生产政策的影响

	1	2	3
A	1A 林下养鹅项目可行性及与可持续消费及生产的关系探讨。		3A 长江健康、重庆国际论坛（长江三峡高原可持续发展减排行动）
B	1B 可持续消费和农业生产多边交流会	2B Joint European-Chinese campaign against environmental pollution by industrial production	3B 一棵树（人死后不立碑，只种树，减少森林白化，增加森林绿化）叶落归根，从自然来，回自然去
C	1C 环境科学家们可以如何帮助非政府组织提供一些专业性的建设和资金的支持？ How can environmental scientists help the NGOs? - Scientific advice, funding?	2C 在城市中如何处理固体垃圾？ How to manage solid waste in cities?	3C Rio+20 China climate policy Civil society assessment report Rio+20 中国气候变化政策民间独立评估
D	1D 公民社会减排行动的监督；方法+实践+制度建设 Civil society's monitoring on domestic mitigation actions, methodology + practice +institution building	2D NGO 参与中国气候变化立法，促进政府环境信息更公开。 NGO'S participation on China's CC law	3D How can we cooperate to get strong action on low carbon cities in China and EU? 怎么合作，以取得强力有效的行动（中国欧盟低碳城市？）
E	1E 如何扩大 NGO 的视野？（中国的禁伐导致周边国的非法砍伐） How to widen the perspectives of NGOs? (Logging ban in China led to illegal logging in neighbouring countries)	2E Who / how to be involved in international process (UN Rio+20 SCP CMP) 谁应该以及如何参与到国际可持续消费和生产的过过程中来（例如：在联合国绿色经济；与政府组织做出好的政策驱动。以及 MP 一个专门研究可持续消费及生产的组织以及 NGO	3E 乐和家园复制 Harmony community copy；传统文化培训 Traditional culture training；媒体培训 media training



议题: 1A 林下养鹅项目可行性及与可持续消费及生产的关系探讨。

召集者: 宋克明

参与者:

内容:

1. 市场调查-技术-经济收入-建立消费与生产
 2. 政府支持
 3. 多元化养殖, 本地化特色
 4. 合作文化形式
 5. 文化建设
- NGO - 教育 - 引导消费者

议题: 1B 可持续消费和农业生产多边交流会

召集者: 河南绿色中原 姚卫华

参与者: 王玲

内容:

工作中心有:

1. 培育绿色消费团体, 宣传、倡导、组织活动, 引领可持续的生活、消费方式;
2. 建立消费团体和生产者的互动、互信关系, 举办相关活动;
3. 倡导生态农业。

议题: **1C 环境科学家们可以如何帮助非政府组织提供一些专业性的建设和资金的支持? How can environmental scientists help the NGO? Scientific advice, funding?**

召集者: 叶福宜

参与者: 田海珍、Odette、滑剑锋、李力、Sam、廖国朝

内容:

1. 河南桐柏县 (生态立县)

2. 黄河中下游、湿地、候鸟保护 “呋喃丹” 高毒农药对环境的科学家

RSPB?? “呋喃丹” → DDT-TYPE carbon furan? Bird culling → for food → food security

3. 污水处理的污泥如何无害利用?

Waste water + sludge → wet lands Sichuan Agricultural University

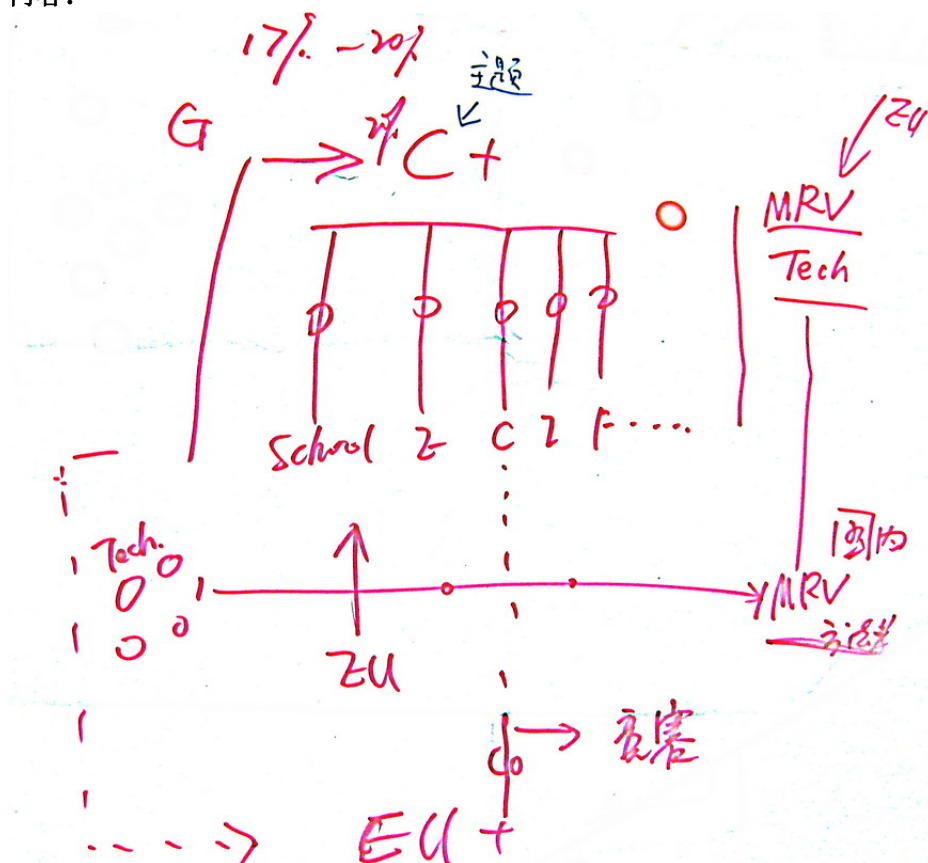
4. Scientist database → Contacts foreign NGOs, Chinese + foreign w/ China experience. UNNC?

议题: **1D 公民社会减排行动的监督; 方法+实践+制度建设 Civil society's monitoring on domestic mitigation actions, methodology + practice + institution building**

召集者:

参与者: Ji-liang, Xinxin, Xian-jing, Alvin, Jiayi, Shiju

内容:



议题: **1E 如何扩大 NGO 的视野? (中国的禁伐导致周边国的非法砍伐) How to widen the perspectives of NGOs? (Logging ban in China led to illegal logging in neighbouring countries)**

召集者: Shin Wei

参与者: Leida, Sam, Susannah, Klaus, Yang Li, 刘彦君

内容:

- Multi-level networks, Local → region → national → international
 - Is it to write communication
 - Is existing relationship, e.g. dews, UN etc.
- Products + consumption

- Target / short term corporation
- International sharing
- Unavoidable? historical trend, Alternative to scarce resources
- International regional / treaties, in NGO, more effectively implement treaties.
- We of media & research in info dissemination
- Capacity building & resources
- Research – trade, regulation in other countries
- Cooperation with immigration officer.
- Ecological compensation
- Using international media can use overseas cases & experience → learning.

议题：2B Joint European-Chinese campaign against environmental pollution by industrial production.

召集者：Klaus Fritsche

参与者：

内容：

- In the field of industrial production and environmental impact there is big potential for EU-China NGO cooperate.
- Product campaigns in Europe have to widen their views; they can support campaign of Chinese NGO's through campaigns – Which are strength launched by cooperation.

议题：2C 在城市中如何处理固体垃圾？How to manage solid waste in cities?

召集者：Michael

参与者：田海珍、陈彦、Christoph

内容：

- Link existing South Africa model with Chinese partner(s) 运用在南非已成功模式与中国伙伴合作。
- Keep existing quality of service
- Explore size of city
- Explore latest waste to energy technology with minimal environmental impact.
- Long term job creation & skill development
- 远用在南非成功的模式与中国伙伴合作。
- 保持高质量服务，增加长期的就业和人员能力培养，废物变宝，减少环境污染。
- Exchange information on Shanghai with Joseph, include WZE technology options
- 与 Joseph 交流关于上海的情况，包括关于垃圾转化为能源的选择。

议题：2D NGO 参与中国气候变化立法，促进政府环境信息更公开. NGO's participation on China's CC Law.

民间组织参与中国气候变化立法（CCAN）

召集者：贵州绿家园 韩世举、CCAN 毕欣欣

参与者：陈真亮、侯爱军、叶福宜、姚卫华、Sam、任晓峰、邓文、韩均琪、于卿婵

内容：

.民间组织参与中国气候变化立法（CCAN）

1) 背景：2009 NPC、十二五、NDRC、Draft

2) 利益相关方及进程：NDRC、CCD、Draft、2011—2015

CUPL, IOL CASS, SOL, TSO... 2010—2012、export edition scoping 国内外 cc-laws

3) NGO's perspective →立法建设 → 报告

4) CCAN →NDPC (CUPL, CASS, TSU)

5) EU NGO ↔ CCAN 沟通

参与气候变化理发促进环境信息公开

内容:

- 1.我们死不起了。新闻报点，土地成本高，成本高，受土地限制；
- 2.改白化为绿化；
- 3.了解市场需要；
- 4.GPS 定位系统，定位树的位置；
- 5.树林、花、农田、灌木、石头。多样性，易成活的乡土树种；
- 6.加强中欧间的联系，共同解决问题；
- 7.扫墓形式的改变，吸收国外的形式；（每年因传统扫墓形成的火灾太多）每年带上鲜花，在树底下野餐的形式；
- 8.让墓地变成花园。

议题: 3C Rio+20 China climate policy Civil society assessment report Rio+20 中国气候变化政策民间独立评估

召集者: Fei Xiao-jing

参与者: Leida, 陈真亮

内容:

- Several NGOs are preparing Rio+20 coordination
- Want communication with other NGO networks
- Assessment Report (Environmental Protection) based on Agenda 21
 - Made by experts in NGOs
- Goal is capacity building for NGOs
- To use the opportunity to governments (& Chinese government)
- Start the growth debate – evaluate 20 years development in China
- Networking with NGOs from other emerging countries (Brazil, India, South Africa)
- Listserv Rio+20 // Ning website // wikispace

议题: 3D How can we cooperate to get strong action on low carbon cities in China and EU?

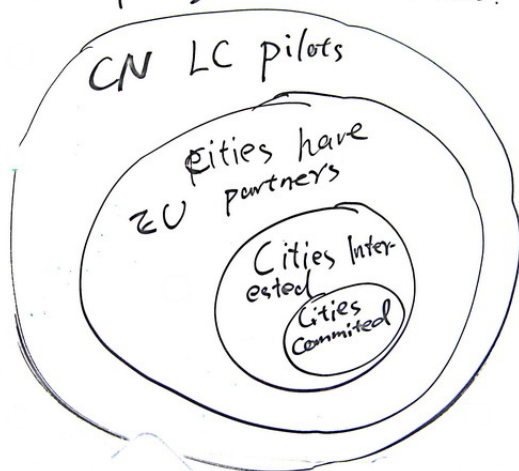
怎么合作，以取得强力有效的行动（中国欧盟低碳城市？）

召集者: Christoph

内容:

Scoping: Cities, NGOs

Scoping: cities. NGOs.

**Discuss:**

Different concepts of LC city → agree on key criteria.

Fengning country of Hebei Province LC country / circulated agriculture relevant NGOs Ew./organic+ CANGO, etc...

GongQin Eco-digital city.

Day 3: Project Action Plan

No.1

口号	Beyond China, Beyond Climate, Beyond Commitment			
Purpose	Mobilize and Aggregate individual actions to great national/ international momentum for FAB deal in 2015			
Success Criteria	1. C+ brand be endowed by NGOs private sector, schools, communities. etc. 2. Call echoed by other countries.			
Activity	1. Develop Communication Tool. 2. Develop Calculation Tool. 3. Coordination among partners.			
Partner	Core: CCAN, NRDC, EF, GCCA SEE, GP, WWF, Foundations, Carbon accounting Companies/ institckls.			
Timeline	Jul	Aug		Dec
	Alliance building	National launch	Tool development Successful case collection Position development	Side event in Durban, Global call

No.2

NGO's participation in Chinese C.C. Legislation		
Slogan	[Law is ours!]	
Purpose	Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence • Capacity Building. • Constructive relationship building 	
Success Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO's proposals being accepted or discussed drafting {before & after } • Publication/ brief paper 	
Activity	1. Internal study: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Summary of Laws: CHN & Other Countries b. Group discussion and recommendation 2. External communications 3. Expert group: Government official, Business, EU NGOs, Other experts, Other stakeholders 4. Seminar 5. Proposed draft 6. Assessment	
Partner	EU NGOs CCAN members Other experts	
Time line	April: Policy group formed.	
	May: Dialogue with official from NDRC	
	Before September 30: Draft proposal (key demands)	
	Brief paper	
	July: E-mail group: CCAN-EU NGO August: Comm's with stake/ leaders.	
Ways of working	~2012 end: Civil society's edition of draft. publication. press release; Seminar	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Drafting Group 3~5 people</td> <td>Coordination Communication Contribution</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> Legislator NDRC ↑ Group ↓ CCAN EU NGOs Draft proposal </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> Legal Expert Group ← Group → other experts </div>	Drafting Group 3~5 people
Drafting Group 3~5 people	Coordination Communication Contribution	

No.3

NGO 头脑风暴（促进政府信息更公开）[Information is ours!]	
目的	一. 完善机制 二. 公民（公众）参与 三. 更公开（government）
成功标准	一. 向政府中请求信息公开的数量上升 二. 政府做出回应 三. 信息公开法（or 法条，修订）
活动	一. 发动民众（提申请） 二. 媒体共同参与 三. 发动政府本身 四. 中外交流
其他参与者	一. 政府（环保部） 二. 媒体（网络等新媒体） 三. 有需求的公众（受害者，好奇者） 四. 愿意合作的欧洲机构 五. 其他 NGO
时间 （弹性时间， 受立法影响）	准备：3 个月 实施：12 个月 总结：3 个月 共 18 个月

No.4

提议：低碳城市，中欧合作 Promote the EU-China cooperation on creating low-carbon cities	
口号	姐妹诚实，低碳发展 Twins Cities, LC development
成功点	姐妹城市共同推进低碳建设（共同的标准）2 twin regions for LC development joint criteria for LC development cities
活动	（建筑，动员，垃圾，等等） 城市规划 Urban planning 确定关键部门 Identify key sectors (e.g. buildings mobility, garbage, etc.) 确定城市范围及合作伙伴 Scoping of cities & partners 确立伙伴关系的利处 Identify benefit of partnership
伙伴	NGO，大学（生），发展的成长的商业，城镇职员 NGOs, Universities, progressive businesses, town staff
时间	3~5 年 3~5 years

No.5

Poverty Alleviation & Ecosystem Service	
	<p>Source of Huai River Illegal logging -soil erosion/ mud slides -economic crops -mushroom→future -tea →future -trees→future -papaya →exist (medical use, component on make up)</p> <p>→change in agricultural →info. of management</p> <p>Products?? Added value</p>

Action	<p>EU-China joint cooper.</p> <p>Action:</p> <p>EU-China joint cooperation Harmonious technology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. community consultation ✓ 对话 2. geomorphologists & engineers 专家 → land erosion, → protection 3. biologists 筹资 → cash? (NSFC-national provincial) 4. management 管理 (zhonggou lianshou, shengtaihexie 中欧联手, 生态和谐)
Birds	<p>中欧联手, 生态和谐!</p> <p>RAMSAR wetlands?</p>
	<p>He Nan province Chang Yuan nv. Yellow River</p> <p>↓ conservation</p> <p>migrating birds & wetland → 1000 swans killed per year → monitoring station → local government</p> <p>↳ Hunted → 80 sp</p> <p>↳ using poison → regulations → human health → fuvan-baed in US since 2009 → polluting soil + water</p> <p>Business (Economic) → government ← communicator (social NGOs)</p> <p>↑ Science</p>

No.6

口号	全球视野, 草根行动	
Project	里约 20 年中国环境行动公民社会评估报告	
Purpose	评估中国 20 年来在环境保护方面的行动 (已经做的, 正在做的, 应该做的) 帮助改进中国在国内外的相关政策	
Success	<p>报告发布 (政府, 公众, 媒体了解)</p> <p>能力建设 (将欧洲专家的专业能力传递给中国 NGO)</p> <p>提出政策建议 (政府接受, 实行)</p>	
Activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 撰写报告并发布 2. 工作坊和相关利益的咨询 3. 政府对话 	
Time line	August	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 成立撰写小组 2. 设定工作制度 3. 确定报告工作档案
	September-December	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 开展相关的工作坊以及参与式的咨询 2. 收集草根信息 3. 进行能力建设。
	December	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 与 EU 其他国家 NGO 进行交流, 收集意见 2. 与政府沟通
	January	撰写报告
	April	报告发布及传播
	June	Rio + 20 也会

Assessment of projects discussed in Open Space

	Green Policy	Purple Innovative	Red Actionable
1A	1	1	
1B	6		
1C	3	4	2
1D	3	4	3
1E		2	
2A			
2B		1	
2C	2		
2D	2	5	24
2E			
3A	1	2	4
3B	2	2	
3C	3	7	2
3D	9	9	1