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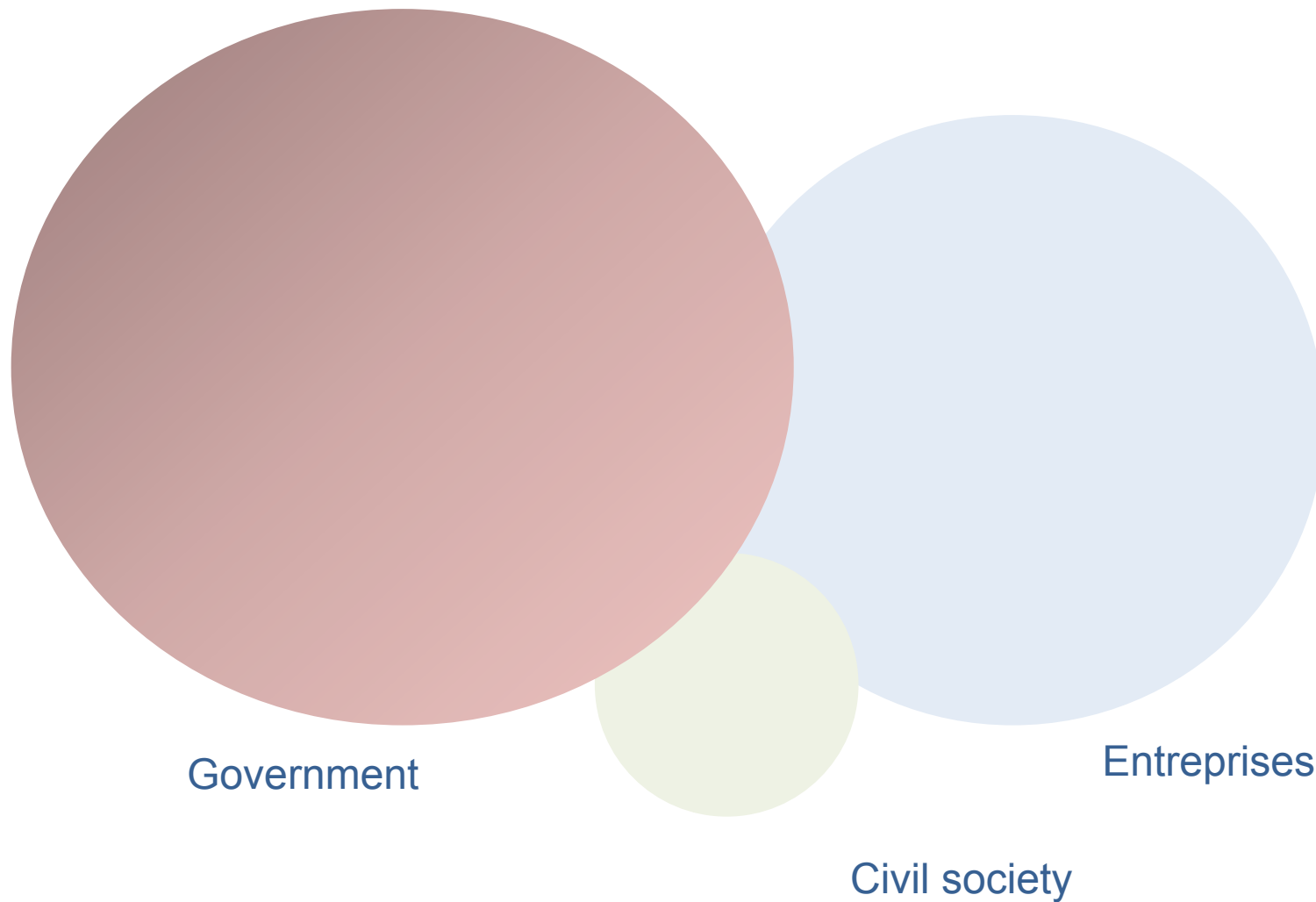


Governance mechanisms for sustainable consumption and production in China

Global Research Forum on Sustainable Consumption and Production
Workshop,
June 13-15, 2012, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Patrick Schroeder

“Big government – small society” 大政府,小社会



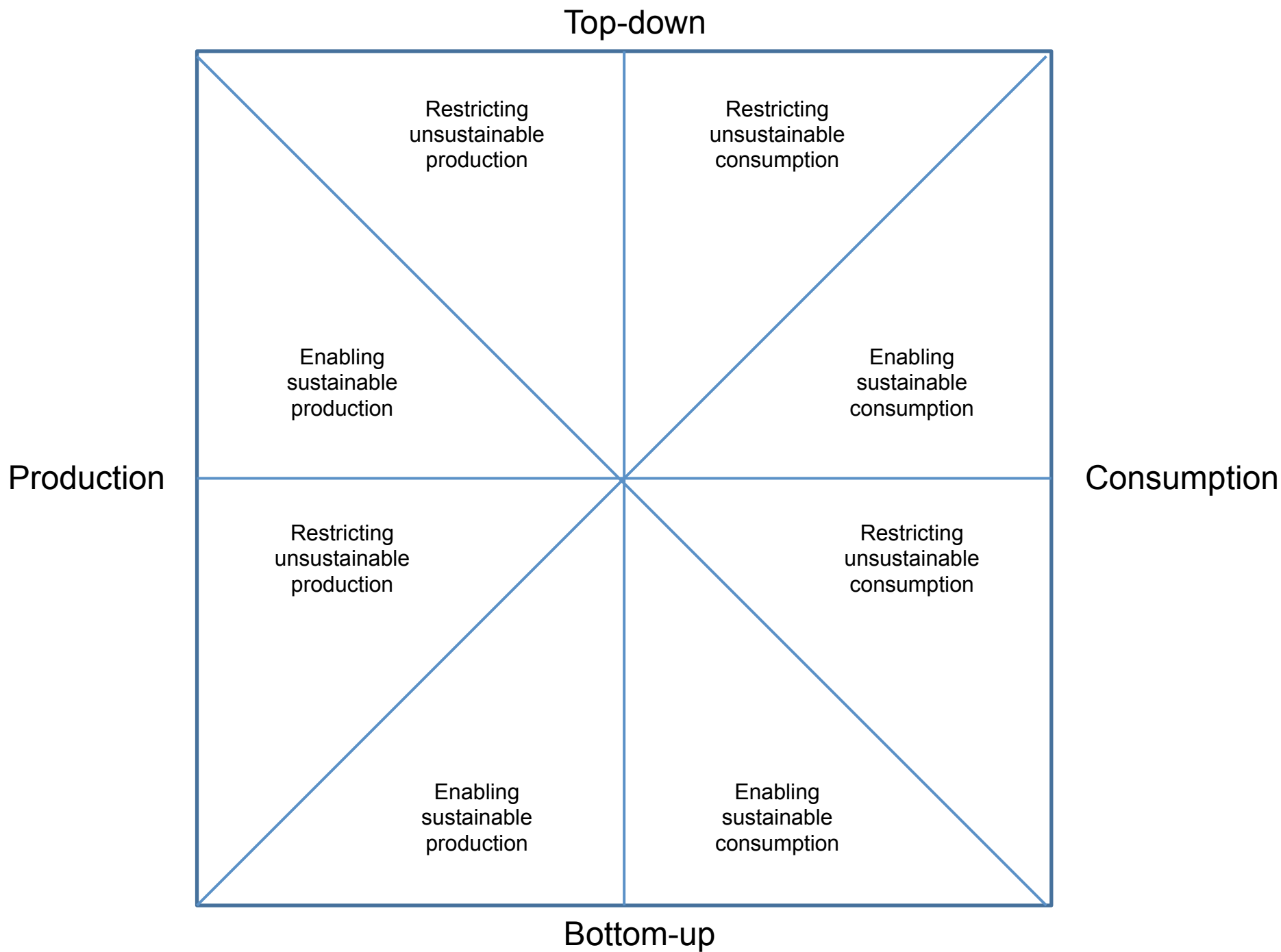
Production and consumption mega trends in China

Degradation of the environment caused by industrial pollution and resource extraction is estimated to have incurred an economic cost of 1.4 trillion Yuan (\$222 billion), an increase of about 9.2 percent compared to the previous year 2008.

By 2020, some 850 million people, representing about 60 percent of the total population, will be living in China's urban areas, up from about 650 million in 2010.

In 2009 China surpassed the US as largest car market and in 2010 China became the world's second largest luxury market, consumption will account for 43 percent of China's total GDP growth by 2020.

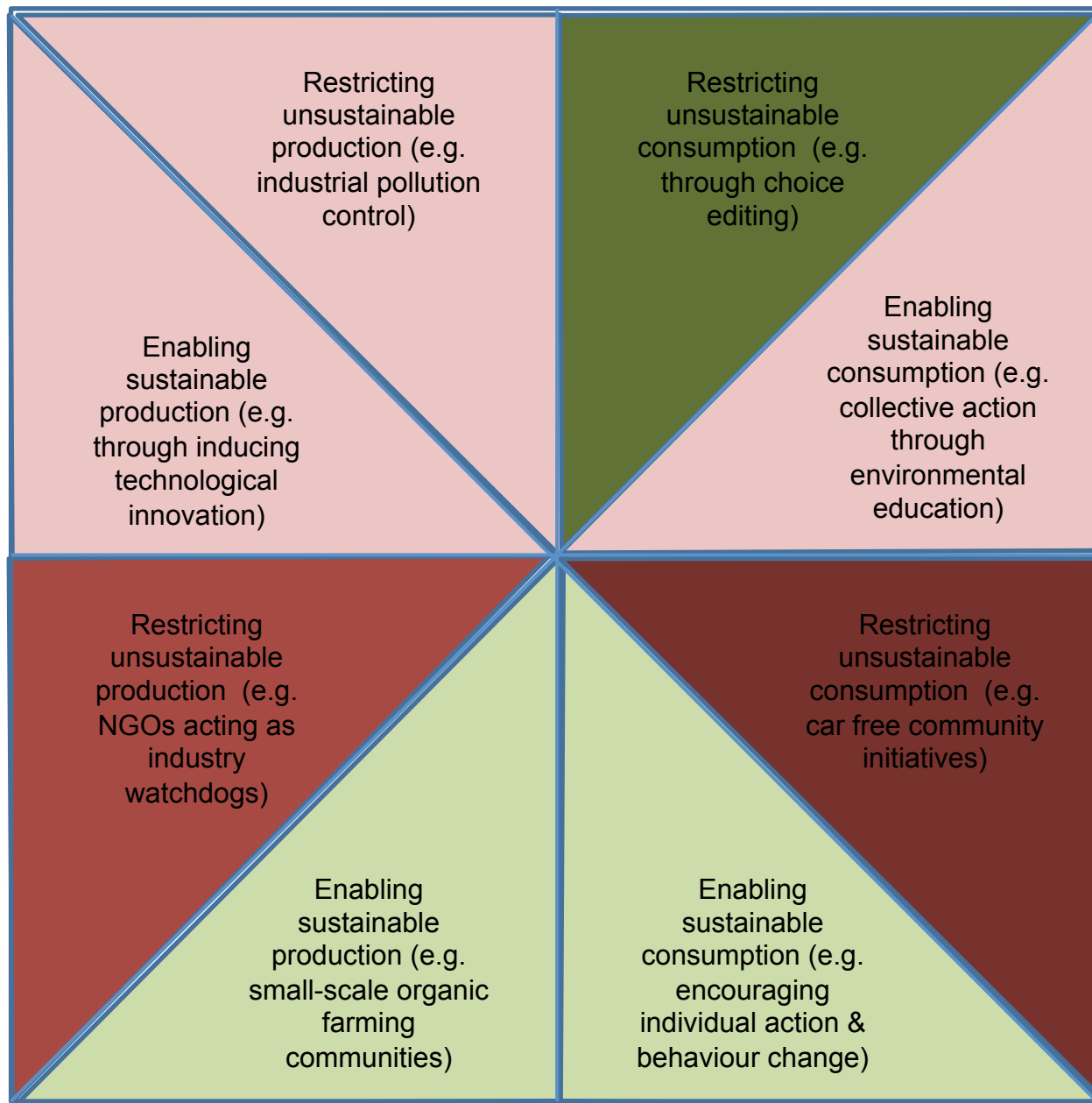
2.21 global ha/person, 5.8 tonnes CO₂/person in 2009. Still 150 million people live below 1.5\$ per day.



Top-down

Production

Consumption



Bottom-up

Four case studies

- Municipal government action to reduce congestion and urban air pollution through restrictions on sales, registrations and use of private passenger vehicles in the cities of Beijing and Shanghai (Top-down governance restricting unsustainable consumption).
- Changing urban mobility patterns through coalition building and NGO network action raising awareness and promoting innovative approaches to low-carbon mobility (Bottom-up governance enabling sustainable consumption)
- Coalition of farming community and civil society organisations enabling ecological food production and sustainable livelihoods in rural areas of Sichuan (Bottom-up governance for sustainable production)
- “Voluntary agreements” of the Top-1000 enterprises industrial energy efficiency programme of the 11th Five-Year Plan (Top-down governance for restricting unsustainable production)

Green Commuting Network (bottom-up sustainable consumption)



Awareness raising about health & urban air quality



Green commuting public transport cards



High-visibility actions



Online tools (carbon calculator)

Anlong Eco-village (bottom-up sustainable production)

Biogas digesters



Community gardens for urbanites



Anlong farmers & their produce



Environmental education centre

Main Conclusions (points for discussion)

1. China needs more space for bottom-up initiatives (civil society organisations and sustainable entrepreneurship) to promote SCP.
2. The Chinese government experiences in top-down measures to restrict unsustainable consumption behaviour could serve as point of reference for other governments.



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Obrigado pela vossa atenção!
谢谢大家的关注!

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