

城市绿色低碳远景与高质量共建“一带一路”

**Towards a Green and Low-Carbon Urban Future
in Synergy with a High-quality Belt and Road Cooperation**

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今天，我们正处在人类社会发展的关键时刻

Today, we stand at a critical crossroad in the development of human society

- 第六届联合国环境大会主题：采取有效、包容和可持续的多边行动，应对气候变化、生物多样性丧失和污染。

The overall theme of UNEA-6 was effective, inclusive and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

- 世界经济论坛《2023年全球风险报告》：短期内全球最紧迫的十大风险中，环境领域占5个；10年内环境领域风险占6个，“缓解气候变化失败”和“适应气候变化失败”高居前两位。

The Global Risks Report 2023 released by World Economic Forum: 5 of the top 10 most severe global risks in the short term are environmental risks; 6 environmental risks feature in the top 10 risks over the next 10 years, with “failure to mitigate climate change” and “failure of climate-change adaptation” ranking as the top 2 risks.

- 气候变化与环境政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）《气候变化2023》：化石燃料燃烧以及不平等、不可持续的能源和土地使用方式导致全球温升比工业化前水平高出1.1°C。

IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023: Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases arising from fossil fuels combustion, unsustainable energy use, land use and land use change, have equivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1 °C above 1850-1900 in 2011-2020.



2023年全球风险报告

全球十大风险

“请按严重程度估测下列风险在两年内和在十年内可能存在的影晌”



来源：世界经济论坛，《2022-2023年全球风险认知调查》

城市在应对气候变化中有重要的角色和作用

Cities plays an important role in tackling climate change



- 城市作为现代社会的动力引擎，既是温室气体排放的主要来源，也是创新和提供解决方案的孵化场。

Cities, serving as the dynamos of modern society, are both the main contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and the incubators for innovation and solutions.

- 在全球碳中和背景下，城市建筑、交通、能源等领域的发展将面临更加严格的“低碳约束”。

Within the global context of carbon neutrality, the development of urban architecture, transportation, and energy will be subject to increasingly stringent low-carbon constraints.

- 未来，城市发展和转型的每一步都要谨慎考虑如何实现气候友好，如何打造一个绿色低碳的发展远景。

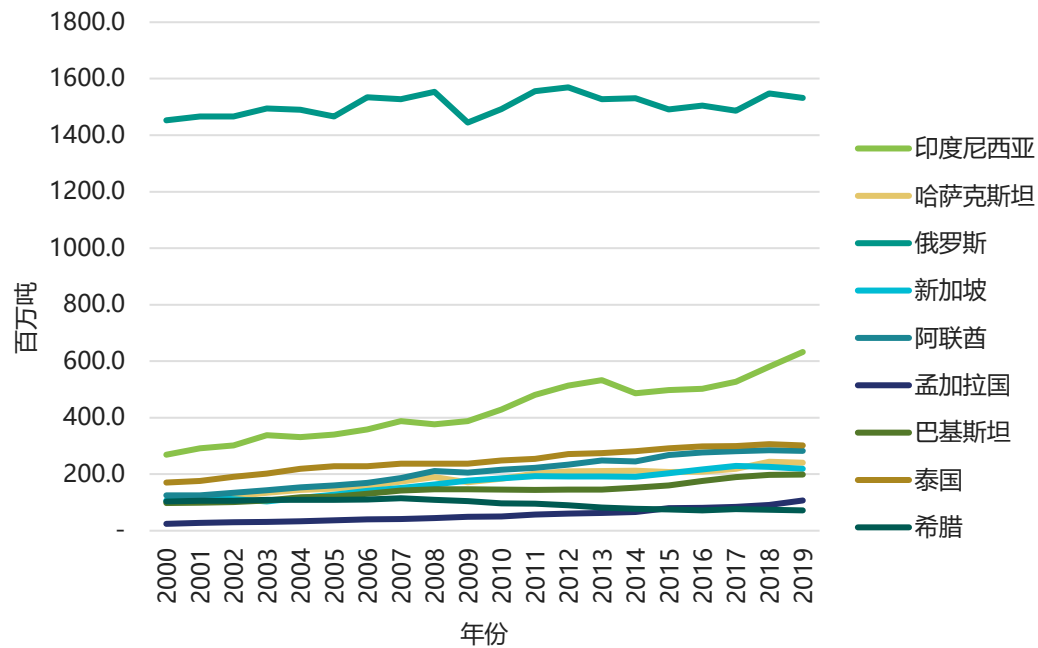
Every step towards future urban development and transformation must be carefully considered to ensure a climate-friendly approach and to foster a vision of green, low-carbon growth.

绿色低碳发展成为全球共识和共建“一带一路”国家的需求

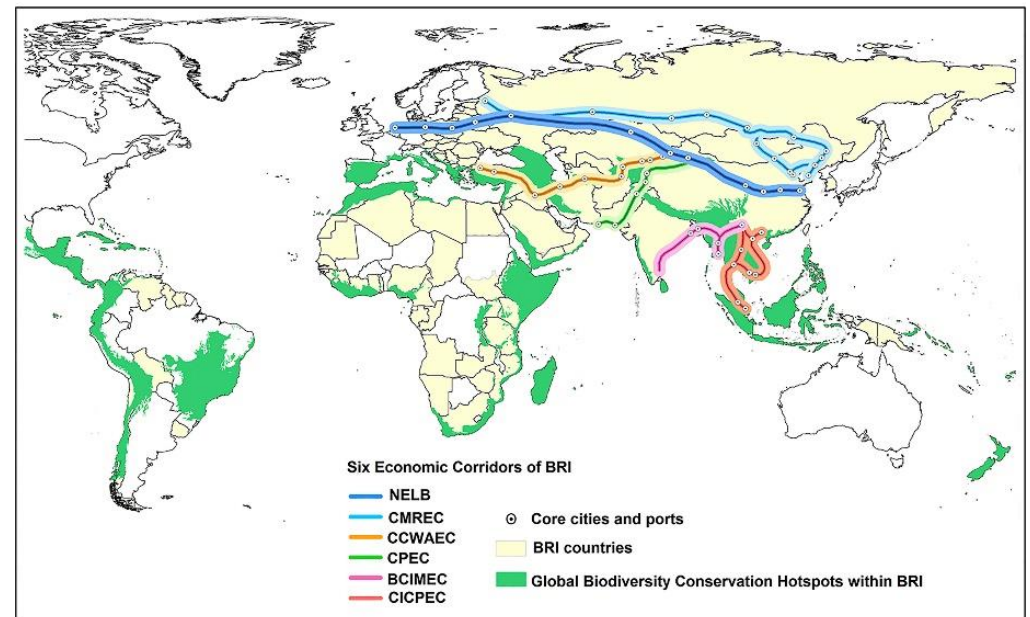
Green BRI meets with global consensus and the need from Global South

➤ 生态承载力相对较弱，经济发展伴随突出的“高碳排放”特征，对气候变化十分敏感

BRI partner countries are predominantly developing nations with comparatively weak ecological carrying capacities and economies characterized by notable “high carbon emission” traits, making them highly sensitive to climate change.



共建“一带一路”国家碳排放量
Carbon Emissions of BRI partner countries

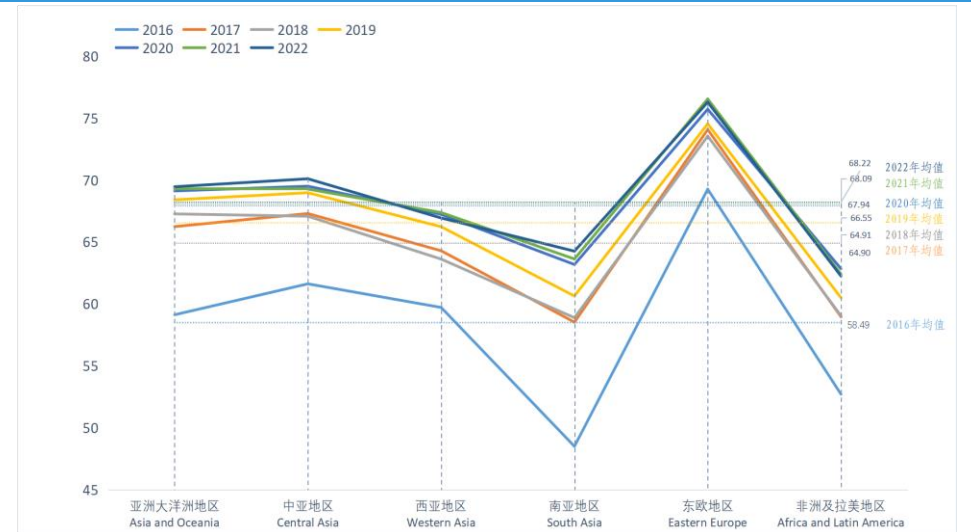
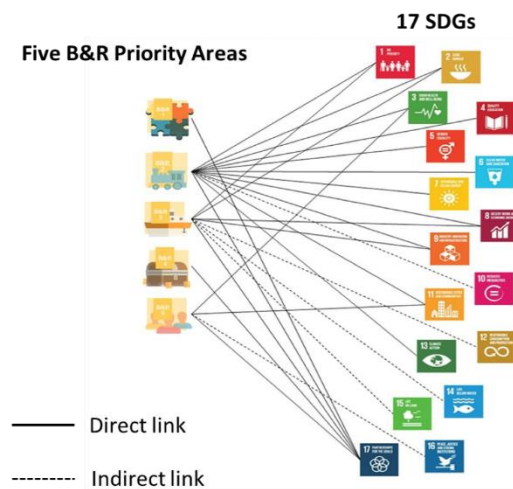
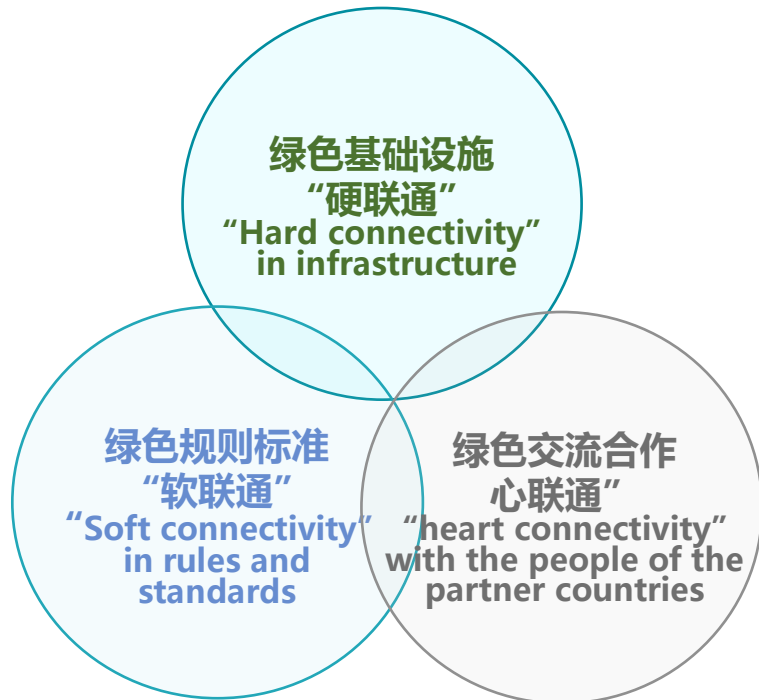


“一带一路”六廊六路生物多样性保护热点地区（中科院，2019）
Biodiversity Conservation Hotspots in the six corridors and six channels of the BRI
(Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2019)

绿色低碳发展为共建“一带一路”国家提供了全新视角与解决方案

Green low-carbon growth provides new insights and solutions for climate challenges to BRI partner countries

- 可持续发展目标中约有52.9%的总体目标和14.2%的子目标与生态环境保护相关。
52.9% of the 17 SDGs and 14.2% of all targets are related to ecological and environmental protection.
- 2016—2022年，巴基斯坦、柬埔寨、老挝、缅甸、孟加拉国、尼泊尔、埃塞俄比亚等共建“一带一路”国家的可持续发展目标指数已有明显上升。
In the period of 2016 to 2022, BRI partner countries such as Pakistan, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal and Ethiopia have made significant progress in SDG index.



“一带一路”国家SDG指数（2016-2022）来源：SDSN
SDG Index of BRI partner countries, 2016-2022
Source: SDSN

打造开放、包容、共建、共享的“一带一路”绿色发展国际合作平台

Building an open and inclusive international cooperation platform for the green development of the BRI based on joint efforts and shared benefits

2017年5月，习近平主席在首届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛开幕式上倡议建立“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟。

In May 2017, President Xi proposing the establishment of BRIGC during 1st BRF.



2023年5月，成为首个在“一带一路”框架下由中外生态环境与可持续发展相关领域的非政府组织、研究机构和企业等共同发起成立的国际性社会团体。

In May 2023, BRIGC officially become an international organization established under the Green BRI that consists of NGOs, research institutions and enterprises in the field of global ecological environment and sustainable development.

2019年4月，在第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛绿色之路分论坛上，“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟正式启动。

In April 2019, BRIGC was officially launched at the Thematic Forum on Green Silk Road of the 2nd BRF.



“一带一路”重点城市气候合作机遇研究

Study on climate cooperation opportunities in key BRI Cities



预计到2030年，废弃物处理、可再生能源、公共交通、水资源、电动汽车、绿色建筑六大新兴市场城市部门的气候投资机遇将累计达到29.4万亿美元。

By 2030, climate investment opportunities in the urban sectors of waste management, renewable energy, public transportation, water resources, electric vehicles, and green building in emerging markets will cumulatively reach \$29.4 trillion.

选取“一带一路”沿线国家中8个已制定并发布气候行动计划的重点城市，覆盖非洲、亚洲、拉丁美洲三个发展中国家集中区域。
The study select 8 key BRI cities that have published CAP, covering Africa, Asia, Latin America.

“一带一路”城市气候合作 BRI Cities Climate Cooperation



Continent	City	Country
Africa	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia
	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
	Accra	Ghana
South America	Buenos Aires	Argentina
	Quito	Ecuador
Asia	Jakarta	Indonesia
	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia
	Quezon City	The Philippines
	Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Wuhan, Chengdu, Qingdao, Hangzhou, etc.	China

BRIGC: 继续把绿色低碳发展置于核心位置

BRIGC: Continue to prioritize "green and low-carbon development"



- “一带一路”绿色发展北京倡议
Beijing Initiative for Belt and Road Green Development
- 绿色发展投融资合作伙伴关系
Green Investment and Finance Partnership (GIFP)
- “一带一路”环保人才互通计划
BRI Green Talent Program
- 绿色低碳专家网络
Network of Experts on Green and Low-carbon Development



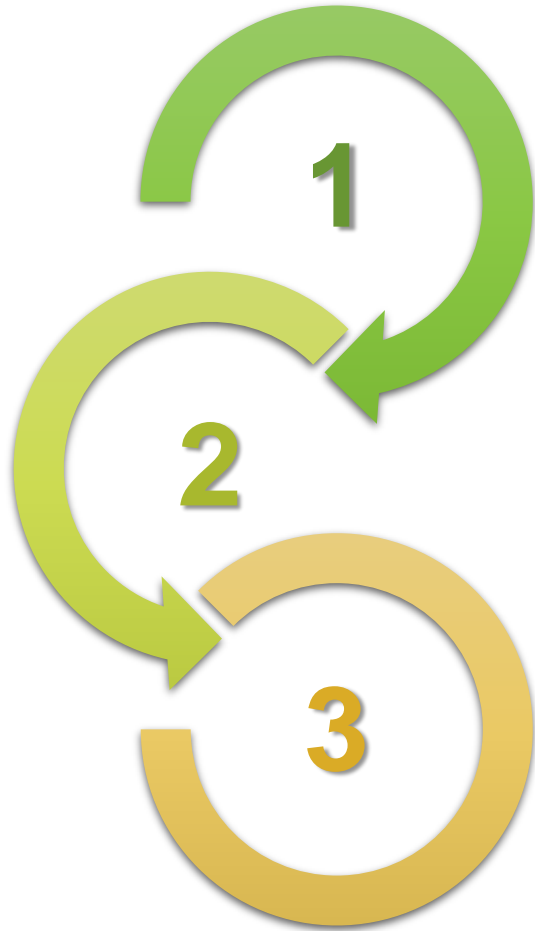
中方将持续深化绿色基建、绿色能源、绿色交通等领域合作，加大对“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟的支持，继续举办“一带一路”绿色创新大会，建设光伏产业对话交流机制和绿色低碳专家网络。

China will continue to deepen cooperation in areas such as *green infrastructure, green energy and green transportation*, and step up support for *the BRI International Green Development Coalition*. China will continue to hold *the BRI Green Innovation Conference*, and establish *dialogue and exchange mechanisms for the solar industry and a network of experts on green and low-carbon development*.

President Xi Jinping
at the Opening Ceremony of the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation

立足城市绿色低碳远景与高质量共建“一带一路”

Green and Low-carbon urban future, in synergy with a high-quality Belt and Road cooperation



一是加强对话交流，广泛凝聚绿色低碳发展共识。促进“一带一路”绿色低碳产业和技术对接，以技术创新驱动城市绿色低碳发展。

Strengthen dialogue and communication, and extensively build a consensus on green and low-carbon development. Promote green and low-carbon industrial and technological exchanges within the BRI, driving urban green and low-carbon development through technological innovation.

二是促进互惠共享，持续提升绿色低碳发展合作水平。更好的支持共建国家城市应对气候风险、提升气候韧性，在气候安全的基础上实现可持续发展和绿色低碳转型。

Foster mutual benefit and sharing, continuously enhancing the level of cooperation in green and low-carbon development. Better support the cities of the BRI countries in the construction to cope with climate risks, improve climate resilience, and on the basis of climate security, realize sustainable development and a green, low-carbon transformation.

三是发挥示范效应，打造绿色“一带一路”务实成果。在城市维度上开展绿色低碳转型研究，推动实施更多“小而美”的绿色低碳试点示范项目和援助项目，为世界提供更多惠及民生的公共产品。

Leverage demonstrative effects to produce tangible achievements for a green BRI. Conduct research on green and low-carbon transformation at the urban level, promote the implementation of more “small and beautiful” green and low-carbon pilot demonstration and assistance projects, providing more public goods that benefit people's livelihood around the world

谢谢!

Thank you!

