

Políticas ambientais na China com referência ao Brasil

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Pesquisas em andamento que incluem a China

- Center for Conflicts, Catastrophes and Global Environmental Changes Project
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Processo FAPESP 11/51402-6

Reasons for the establishment of the Center

- 1. The interconnection between catastrophes, conflicts and environmental change have been announced many times. Nonetheless, it has not been object of systematic studies either in Brazil or in relevant research centers in Europe and the USA. The interconnection of these issues demands an interdisciplinary perspective to attend the requirements of empirical studies (which seek to overcome merely causal assertions), and to attend the need for preparing human resources from different areas to directly act with affected people (victims of conflicts, catastrophes and climate change). However, this interdisciplinary perspective is not present in the most current studies and projects.

- 2. Recent events have demonstrated the lack of qualified human resources in the public and private sectors to be able to deal with extreme situations. Recent episodes in Brazil and around the world associated with earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, landslides, avalanches, floods, desertification, droughts, and environmental contamination have illustrated huge material and human losses and the suffering of large masses of population.

- 3. The C³EC will be able to respond to these problems and requirements not only under extraordinary conditions at UNICAMP. Throughout the last years, and as will be seen in this Project, the responsible researchers for this proposal were able to maintain strong links to important research institutions in the most distinct areas around the globe.
- On one hand, these researchers, in different academic levels, have gone through institutions in Europe and United States. On the other hand, they were able to maintain an unusual dialogue with professionals from the South, particularly from Latin America and the Caribbean, from Haiti, Africa and Near East, China and Oceania. This is, for sure, one of the biggest innovations of C³EC: without abdicating exchange and dialogue with traditional research centers, we propose other axes which incorporate networks to maintain links with professionals who act in distinct regions and countries.

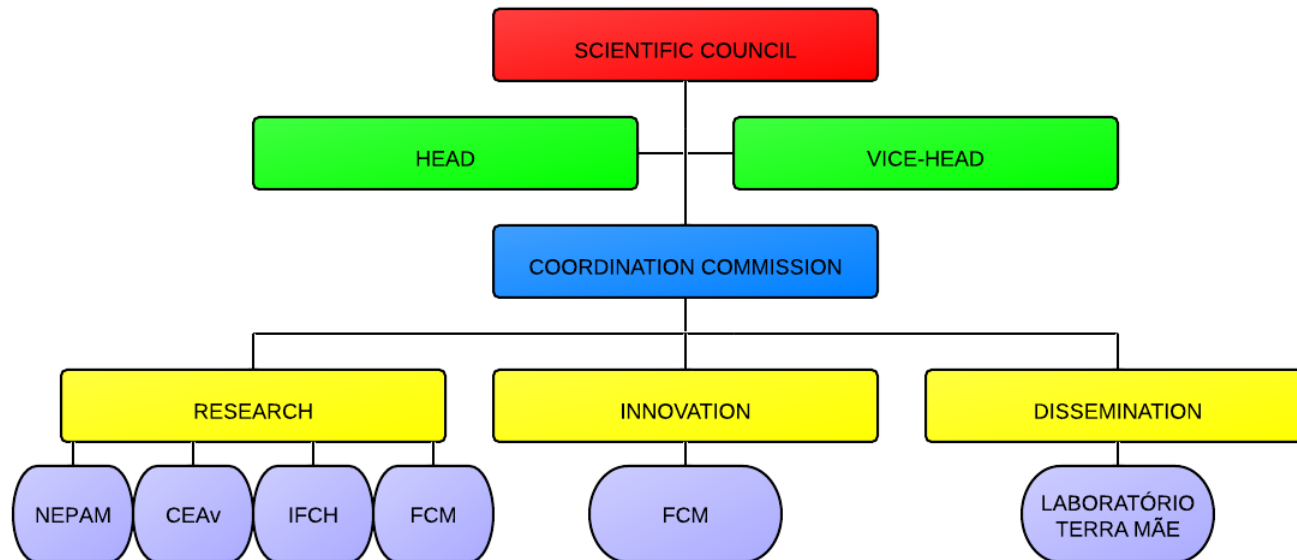
Research lines

- **I - Areas (regional distribution):** *Latin America and Caribbean; Middle East and Northern Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa; Sino-Indian Asia and Oceania*
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- **II – Modalities (methodological axes):**
- *Empirical:* gathering and providing first-hand data series to subsidize specific lines of research
- *Thematic:* articulating the convergence of specific empirical results and providing the framework for the encompassing discussions within the Center
- *Programmatic:* directing the innovation, creation and provision of tools for the exchange with external partners, transfer of knowledge, educational initiatives, publications, training, documentation, management and dissemination of information regarding research topics and specific challenges emerging from the situations assessed and monitored by C3EC's activities

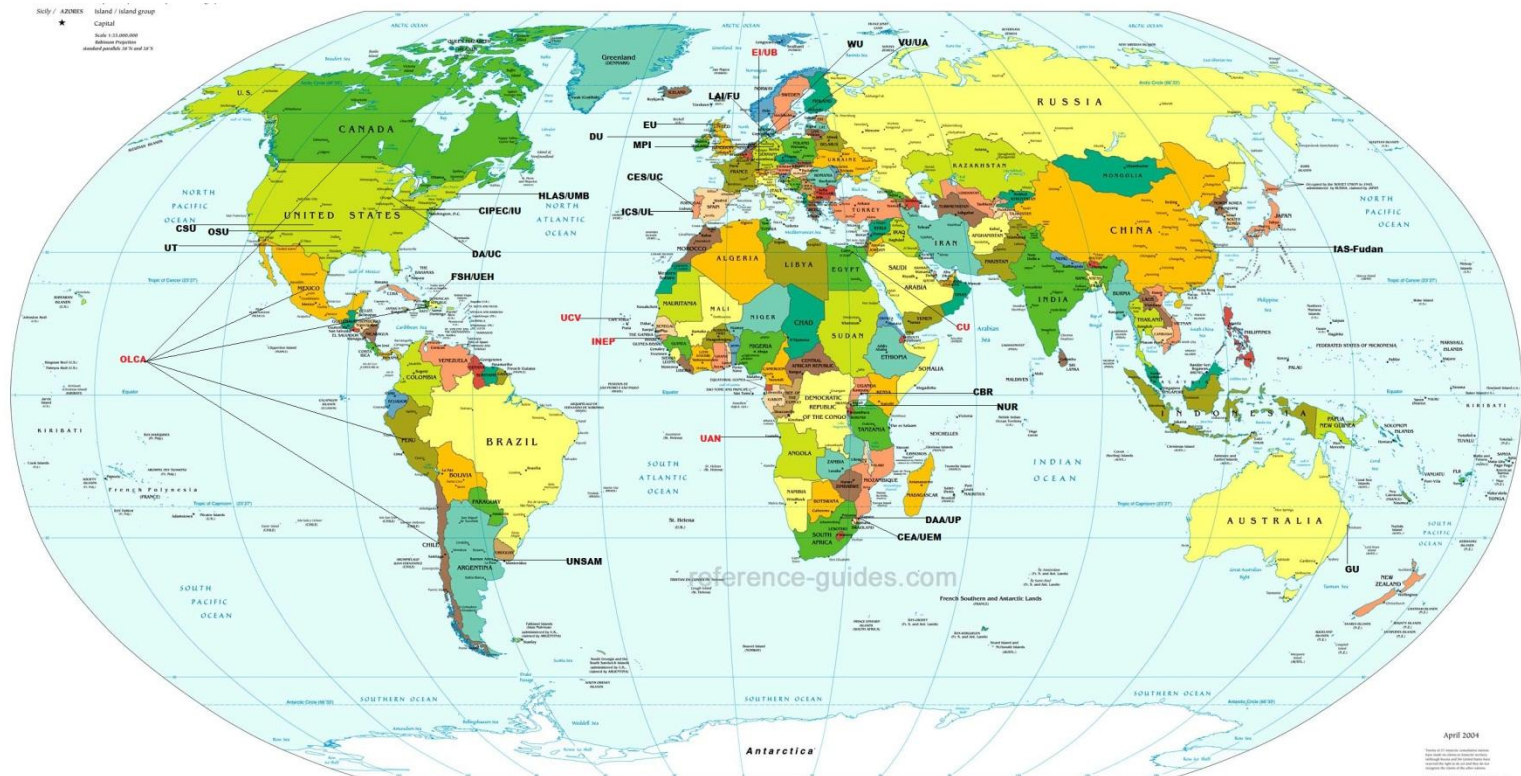
III - Topics (thematic distribution of research lines):

- **1. Configuration, History and Monitoring of ruptures**
- **2. Forced mobility and immobility**
- **3. Local, regional and global symbolic reconstructions of social ruptures and shifts**
- **4. Bureaucratization of the precariousness**
- **5. Social dynamics and management regimes for dealing with material scarcity**

Structure of the Center



International Cooperation



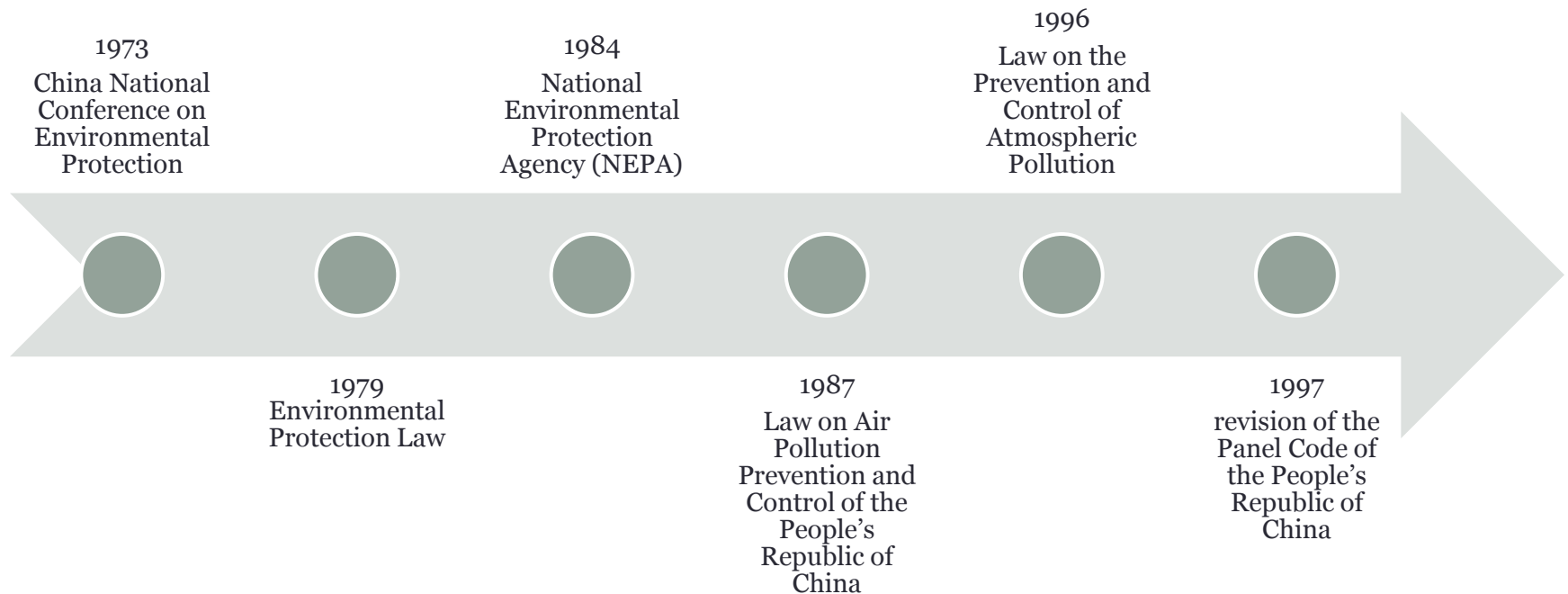
Environmental Issues and Policy Priorities in China

A brief content analysis

Environmental Policies in China

- Largely stimulated by the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment
- 1973 - The first China National Conference on Environmental Protection
 - enabled the formation of a group of experts and officials under the State Council whose work resulted in a published document in 1974 that recommended proactive policies in environmental protection.
- 1979 - Environmental Protection Law
 - started the process of developing a legal basis for environmental protection.
 - it stated the System of Environmental Impact Assessment as a requirement for every new project or rebuilding or expanding project.

Environmental Policies in China



Political-institutional strategies

- 1998 - NEPA was upgraded from a sub-ministry to a ministry: the State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA).
- 2008 - SEPA was renamed to Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) and elevated to a full ministry under the State Council.
- This change was seen as a sign of the Chinese government's willingness to make serious efforts to improve the environment.
- In addition to the national laws there are many regional and local laws governing the environment.
- According to Huang et al.'s (2010) findings, Chinese environmental policy has given more attention to water and air pollution issues; radioactive pollution has also high concern. Policy instruments have changed from emphasis on command-and-control regulations to economic incentives.

Global environmental issues: the Chinese perspective

- Chinese government has become more engaged in addressing many worldwide environmental problems over the past few decades.
- 1990 - the State Council announced a statement on "Problems and positions related to global environmental issues", whose principles have guided China's position along the international climate negotiations.
 - emphasize the responsibility of developed countries by the deterioration of the environment;
 - the harmony between environmental protection and economic development;
 - the recognition of developing countries' right to develop;
 - the sovereign equity of all countries, and
 - the need to establish funds for developing countries (Oliveira, 2011).

Global environmental issues: the Chinese perspective

- **1990's** - As a member of the United Nations Environment Program council, China adopted and signed **50** international treaties, more than **15** area conventions and **27** bilateral agreements related to environmental protection.
- **Climate change** - China decided to engage in the international debate, placing appropriate domestic structures and collaborating with the UNFCCC in international negotiations that led to the Kyoto Protocol.
 - 2007 - announced its National Climate Change Program
 - 2007 - created the National Leading Group on Climate Change
 - 2009 - China has committed to the international community the decision to significantly cut greenhouse gases emissions by 2020, increasing “clean” fuel use by 15%, increasing the pace of reforestation and developing a "green economy".

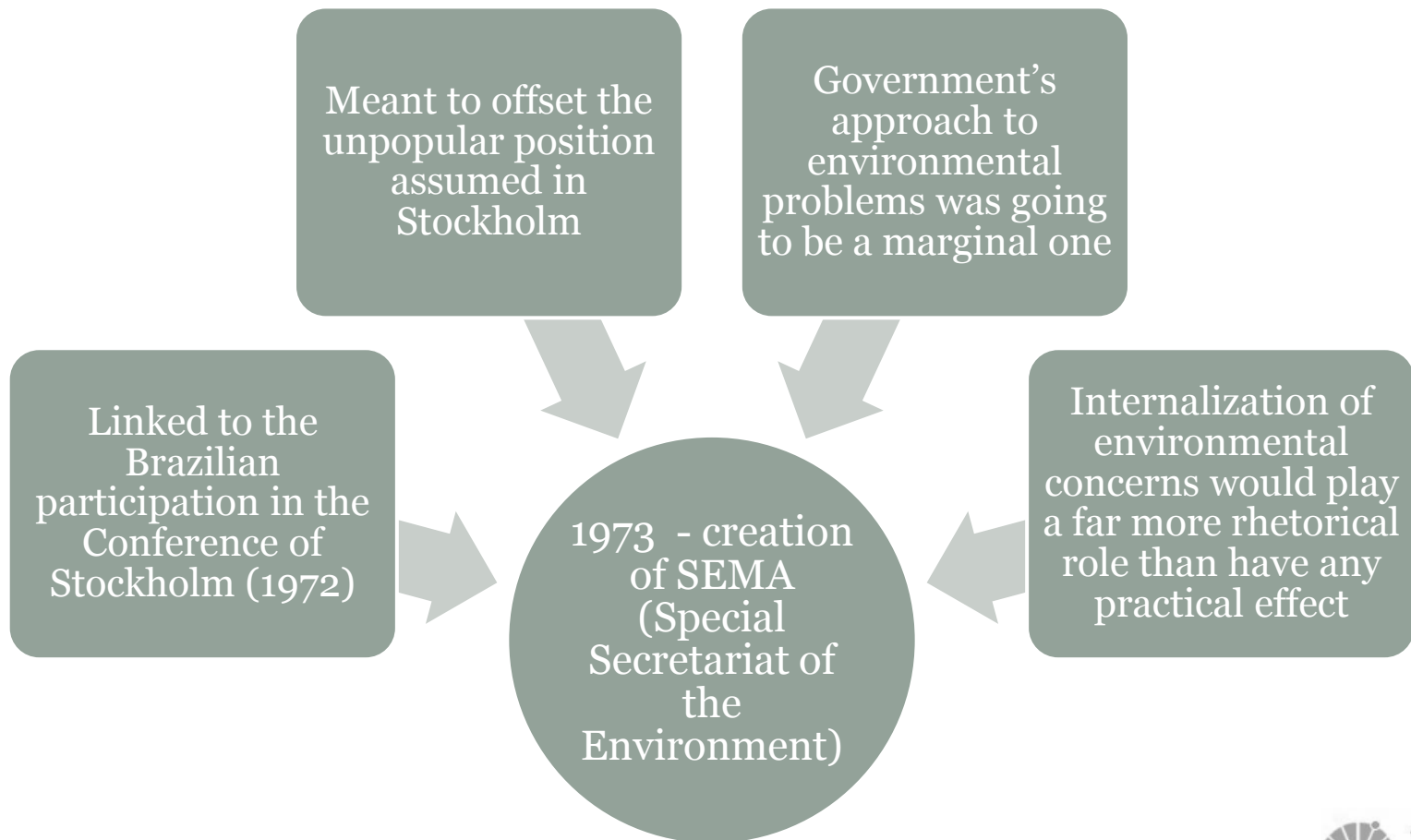
Global environmental issues: the Chinese perspective

- Policies and programs aiming at mitigating climate change:
 - National Institute of Standardization adopted new rules to regulate the efficiency of electrical appliances, with the aim of reducing by 10% the consumption of electricity by the year 2010.
 - In cities like Beijing, Chungqing, Shanghai and Tianjin measures were introduced to reduce 65% of energy consumption in public buildings.
 - In the transport sector, China already has one of the world's largest fleets of buses running on compressed natural gas.
 - The country is also investing in electric cars, developing Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects, creating leading groups and establishing research institutions.
- Other global environmental issues that have been given attention in China are: biodiversity protection, desertification control, nuclear safety, protection of the ozone layer and marine pollution.

Environmental Concerns in Brazil

- Environmental Policies: State Actions (1970's-1990's)

State Actions (1970's-1990's)



First 'phase' of environmental concerns



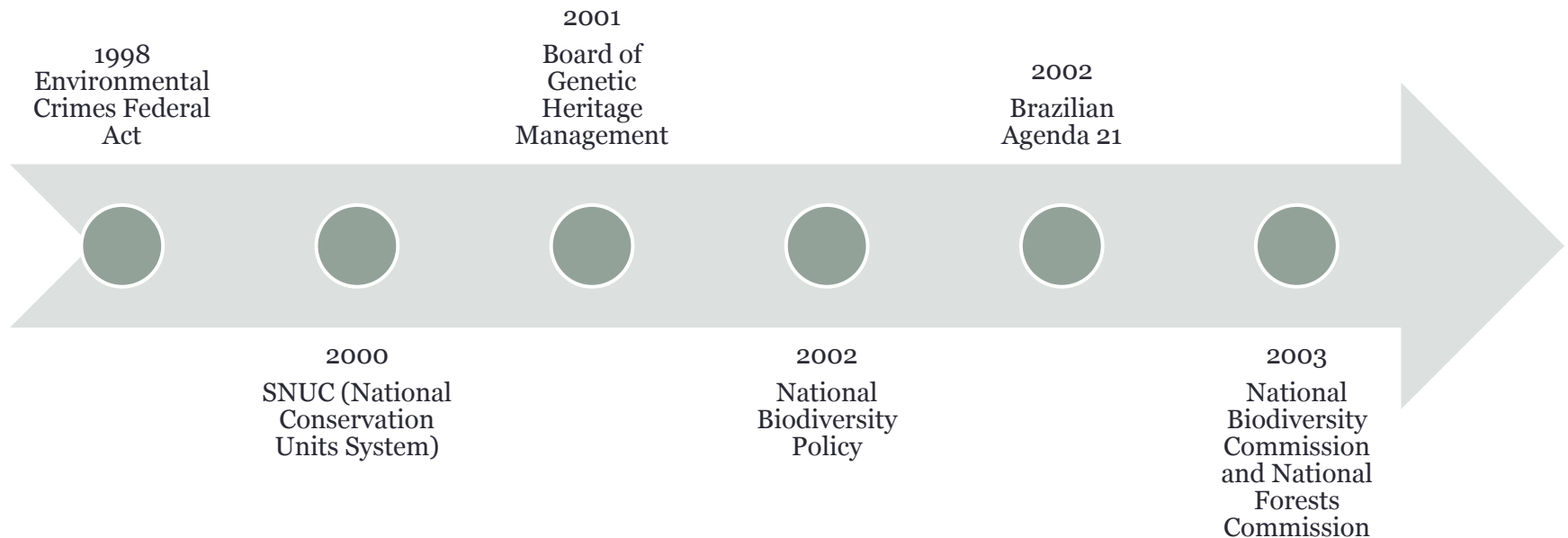
Counted on important political and institutional frameworks, such as the re-democratization of the country.

Although at this moment the internalization of the environmental issue can be considered more rhetoric.

Still, important laws were passed and the concern for the environment has come to pervade all levels of government.

Environmental Concerns in Brazil

Environmental Policies: State Actions (1990's-2000's)



Second 'phase' of environmental concerns

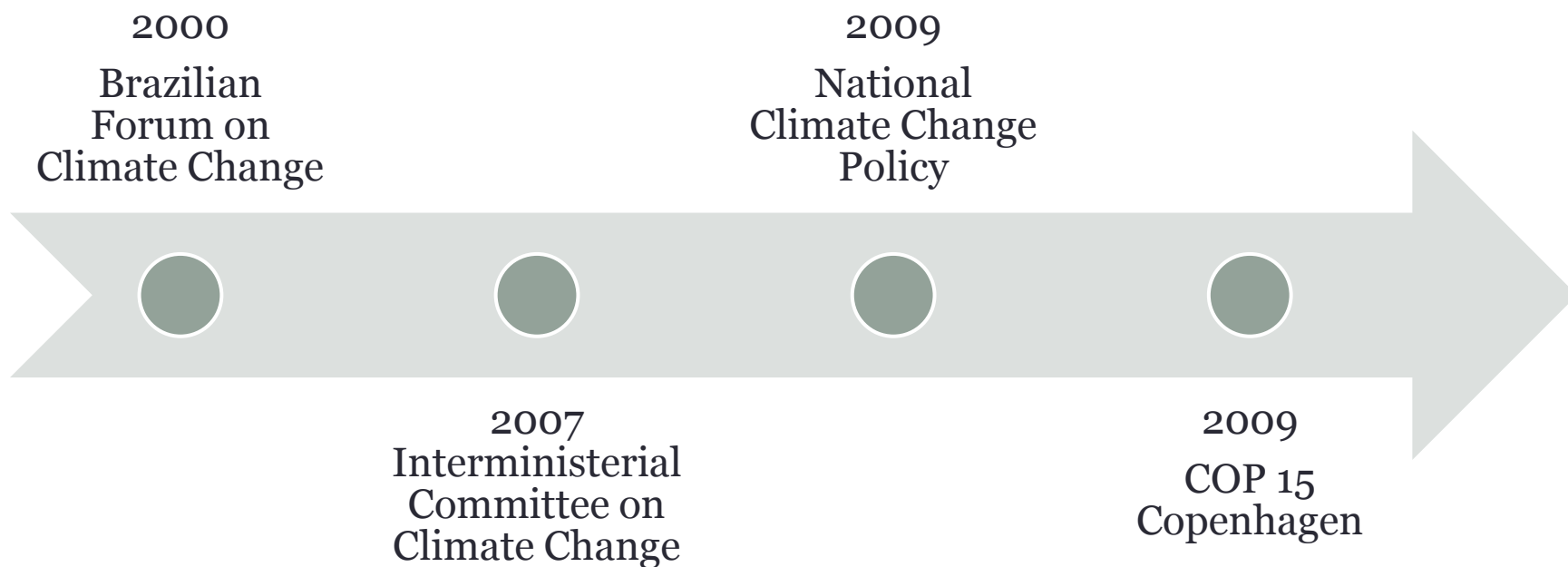


Important regulations were passed

The society has become more mobilized regarding environmental issues

The Brazilian government has become more engaged in addressing many worldwide environmental problems, such as climate change

Brazilian Climate Change Strategies



Other Strategies

2009 - The city of São Paulo and the State of São Paulo approved their municipal and state Climate Change Policy with plans to reduce GHG emissions

Introduction of the Network-CLIMATE

Creation of the National Institute of Science and Technology for Climate Change

Development a of civil society organizations' network called "Climate Observatory"

Release of the Research Program on Global Climate Change in the State of Sao Paulo

Creation of the Brazilian Panel on Climate Change - PBMC

Final Comments

Final Comments

According to the presented data, both Brazil and China have environmental regulations which are considered advanced, at least on paper.

They also count on important political-institutional framework regarding environmental issues.

However, these countries still have many challenges to be faced in relation to the environment, as well as other countries in the world, especially regarding the dilemma of prioritizing environmental concerns or economic development in a planet going through significant global environmental changes.

Final Comments

The existing structures and the alternatives that have been proposed until now by the institutions are far from sufficient to respond effectively to the magnitude and complexity of the environmental issues mainly climate change problem.

As the debates and decisions taken by the society will determine the future quality of life in the planet - not only for humans but also for diverse ecosystems - there are a number of ethical issues and dilemmas to be raised and addressed.

Final Comments

In this sense, there are reasonable arguments to defend the social engagement in collective and political dialogues, negotiation and proposals that could enhance the response capacity to the challenges that are posed so that these responses would not be only palliative, it means going towards reformist views that do not address the root causes of global warming and society's vulnerability that are expressed by the social injustice and the unsustainable patterns of human development.

Thank You!

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