

# GenerVision Cape

Issue No. 21 | 09.2022



**22 - 23/10/2022 線上舉行 ONLINE**  
**22nd 13:40-17:10 | 23rd 13:30-17:55**

**報名截止日期 15/10/2022**  
**DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION**

**氣候變化的原因及影響**  
 CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

**青年參與及政策倡導**  
 YOUTH PARTICIPATION AND POLICY ADVOCACY

**氣候行動 青聲不息**  
**VOICE NOW ACT TODAY**

**城市綠色轉型及氣候治理**  
 URBAN GREEN TRANSITION AND CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

**氣候立場書撰寫工作坊**  
 CLIMATE CHANGE POSITION STATEMENT WRITING WORKSHOP

主辦單位: GENERVISION HOUSE 世望屋 | 官方支持單位: LCOY | project of YOUNGO | 其他支持單位: ...

## GenerVision House will hold the first LCOY in Macao

The Local Conference of Youth Macau 2022 will take place online from the 22nd to the 23rd of October, 2022. This conference, endorsed by YOUNGO under UNFCCC, is an effort to enhance youths' understanding of climate change and encourage them to strategize for Macau's contribution towards sustainable development and action against climate change. Participants will not only hear from experienced experts and climate youths about climate change and their work experiences, but also learn how to write a climate change position statement, and obtain certificates and beautiful souvenirs! More importantly, all the input from our youth participants will be organized into a final position statement, which will ultimately be submitted to the Macau SAR government and the United Nations - the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27) and the 17th Global Conference of Youth.




**AGENDA**

**October 22, 2022 (Sat)**

13:40-14:10	Opening Ceremony
14:10-15:30	Roundtable: Causes and Impacts of Climate Change
15:30-15:45	Break
15:45-17:05	Keynote Speech: Urban Green Transformation and Climate Governance
17:05-17:10	Conclusion for Day 1

**October 23, 2022 (Sun)**

13:30-13:40	Preview for Day 2 activities
13:40-15:00	Roundtable: Youth Participation and Policy Advocacy
15:00-15:20	Break
15:20-16:40	Climate Change Position Statement Writing Workshop
16:40-17:55	Closing Ceremony

主辦單位: GENERVISION HOUSE 世望屋 | 官方支持單位: LCOY | project of YOUNGO

### FEATURED ARTICLES

- 1 What is the Education of Sustainable Development?
- 2 UN Global Compact Unveils Strategy to Maximize China's Contribution to SDGs
- 3 In the face of the pandemic, can we still reduce plastic?
- 4 No Bottles, Please.
- 5 Climate change sets forest carbon sink "on fire"
- 6 What are Multilateral Development Banks?
- 7 Towards our sustainable future - rethink the way we live

# Featured Articles

## What is the Education of Sustainable Development (ESD)?



Have you heard of ESD before? What is ESD? Do we need to integrate this kind of education into the curriculum? Let's check it out!

"Building Peace in the Minds of Men" is carved in various languages on the stone tablet in front of UNESCO. Transformative education is necessary for a transformative society. At the same time, the current global crises like the pandemic, extreme climate, war and other issues need to be understood by all learners. The ESD is committed to cultivating learners with the thinking and values to solve the global crisis, and everyone can contribute to a sustainable society.



### 可持續發展教育(ESD)

所有學習者掌握知識、技能、價值觀和態度，以應對世界正面臨的全球挑戰(如氣候變化，貧困，不平等)  
ALL LEARNERS USE THEIR OWN KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, MIND, AND ATTITUDE TO OVERCOME GLOBAL CHALLENGE

被認為是素質教育可持續發展目標 (SDG) 4 重要要素，也能促進其他可持續發展目標的達成  
AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN ACHIEVING SDG4, AND ALSO FOR OTHER SDGS TARGETS

聯合國教科文組織 (UNESCO) 負責協調2030 年可持續發展教育框架  
UNESCO IS COORDINATING THE 2030 EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

### How to promote ESD?

1. Building Capacities of Educators;
2. Advancing policy;
3. Transforming Learning Environment;
4. Accelerating action at the local level;
5. Empowering and mobilising youth.

As educators, you can teach topics such as diversity, climate issues, resource scarcity, sustainability, etc.



### 可持續教育的方向 ORIENTATION

#### 可持續發展教育ESD



### 教學活動類別 TEACHING ACTIVITIES TOPICS





# UN Global Compact Unveils Strategy to Maximize China's Contribution to SDGs

The UN Global Compact China Strategy aims to accelerate and scale the global collective impact of Chinese businesses by upholding the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact in delivering Sustainable Development Goals.

The China strategy identifies seven key focus areas where UN Global Compact will conduct its work to maximize impact. The seven areas cover all Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact with special focuses on combating climate change, reducing inequalities, advancing decent work, taking collective actions against corruption, engaging private sectors through the Belt and Road Initiative to accelerate the SDGs, strengthening South-South cooperation through China-Africa business collaboration on the SDGs, and fostering business innovation and SDG partnerships through the Global Development Initiative.



## UN Global Compact China Strategy



The 'UN Global Compact China Strategy' highlights that as the world's largest developing country, China is home to 143 of the world's 500 largest companies, as well as to 44 million+ small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). At the same time, the Sustainable Development Report 2021 by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) ranks China 57th globally in terms of sustainable development.

The strategy argues that, given the size of its economy, foreign investment, and trade, China can have a "profound impact" on sustainable development at home and abroad. Emphasizing the increasing UN Global Compact membership rates among Chinese businesses, the strategy acknowledges potential for further engagement to help Chinese companies "on their sustainability journey."



## 7 key areas in China Strategy



The strategy identifies seven key areas covering the UN Global Compact's Ten Principles, to maximize impact on the SDGs:

- Combat climate change, with benefits for SDG 13 (climate action), as well as SDGs 14 (life below water), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and 15 (life on land);
- Reduce inequality, advancing SDG 5 (gender equality), alongside SDGs 6 (clean water and sanitation), 10 (reduced inequalities), 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), and 4 (quality education);
- Take collective actions against corruption to further SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions);



## 7 key areas in China Strategy



- Advance decent work, contributing to SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), as well as SDGs 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 3 (good health and well-being);
- Engage private sector through the Belt and Road Initiative to accelerate the SDGs, to help advance SDGs 17 (partnerships for the Goals), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), and 11;
- Strengthen South-South cooperation through China-Africa business collaboration on the SDGs, contributing to SDGs 13 (climate action), 7 (affordable and clean energy), and 1
- Foster business innovation and SDG partnerships through the Global Development Initiative, in support of SDGs 17, 7, 9, and 1.



## Conclusion



This China strategy will enable the UN Global Compact to unlock the potential of business and other stakeholders to maximize their impact on the SDGs and contribute to sustainable development in China and the rest of the world. With clear strategic aspiration, key focus areas, strong value propositions and efficient operational enablers, the China strategy responds to the Chinese Government's strong political will to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and address the needs and uptake on responsible business practices rooted in the Global Compact Ten Principles from Chinese companies. The strategy reinforces the commitment of the UN Global Compact to constructive engagement, proactive outreach and dialogue, and long-term strategic collaboration with the world's most populous developing country in order to maximize positive impact on the Sustainable Development Goals during this Decade of Action.



# In the face of the pandemic, can we still reduce plastic?

Since 2019, COVID-19 has rapidly spread around the entire earth, and it reached almost every country in the world, and "The White Pollution" that has been a global concern seems to be out of control, and even intensified.



Macau had just faced the fifth wave of the pandemic, but it has now gradually entered a "stable period". Looking back at the various protective materials we used during the pandemic, and we will find that they are all "\_\_\_\_\_"?!



Can you think of what they are and what are some examples? Swipe to see a few of the materials that we use most often. Some products might be right around you!

Speaking of the relationship between Macau, COVID-19 and plastic products, a piece of news came out in early June this year titled "Microplastics Found in Antarctic Snowfall for the First Time". You might think: isn't it common that microplastics are found everywhere? Why is this situation causing concern from all walks of life? Look back at the photos for the answer.

Finally, Genervision House would like to wish everyone good health and hope you will not forget to continue reducing plastics as much as possible meanwhile. Do not underestimate the power of every person, our collective power may be more powerful than you can imagine!



# No Bottles, Please.

We are all familiar with vending machines for drinks and snacks, but have you ever seen a vending machine for cleaning products? This machine can even help us to reduce plastic waste?! Let's know more about the Macao start-up Bottle Free!



## 四步實現源頭減廢 4 steps to reduce waste at source



1. 自備瓶子  
bring your own bottle



2. 選擇需要的產品和數量  
Choose the product and quantity you want



3. 選擇支付方式  
Choose payment

4. 等待瓶子裝滿  
Wait for your bottle to be fully filled



## 走瓶的誕生

澳門第一部清潔用品自動販賣機（又名“走瓶機”）於2019年12月正式投放使用，至今已發展到七部，兩部在氹仔，五部在澳門半島，以銷售洗衣液、洗潔精、衣物柔順劑以及消毒水為主。公司由三位從事洗衣相關業務的澳門人創立，他們在2019年初意識到環境問題的嚴峻，再加上受到政府膠袋徵費的啟發，決定在澳門引入走瓶機。

### The Establishment of Bottle Free

Macao's first vending machine for cleaning products, also known as the "bottle-free machine", was officially launched in December 2019. There are now seven machines - two in Taipa and five on the Macao Peninsula - in Macao, selling laundry detergents, dish wash liquid, softeners and disinfectants. The company was set up by three Macao citizens, all involved in the laundry-related industry. At the beginning of 2019, they noticed how severe the environmental problems are. Inspired by the plastic bag charges introduced in Macao, they decided to introduce these vending machines into Macao.

In recent years, the impact of climate change has become more and more serious, and the topic of carbon reduction has also become increasingly popular. Many companies have launched "zero carbon", "carbon neutral", "climate neutral" and other pledges, in order to reduce or even eliminate the carbon emissions generated by business activities. For example, the Climate Pledge, co-founded by Amazon and Global Optimism, has more than 370 companies (with a combined market value of more than US\$14 trillion) pledged to measure and report their greenhouse-gas emissions, implement decarbonization strategies, and use offsets to balance their remaining carbon emissions.

Speaking of carbon offset, let's talk about the most commonly known natural carbon sink - forests. Through photosynthesis, trees can convert carbon dioxide from the air and store it inside. A tree can absorb about 900 kg of carbon dioxide in its lifetime (but its ability to absorb carbon dioxide declines with age). As a result, forests have become an important tool for carbon trading. Companies that commit to being "carbon neutral" can offset their carbon emissions by buying carbon credits from certified forest through carbon trading. Companies can also invest directly in

forests, such as Apple, which partnered with Conservation International and Goldman Sachs to create a US\$200 million Restore Fund to invest in forest conservation projects.

But due to the effects of climate change, forests around the world (along with the carbon they store) are threatened by fire. Lightning and drought recently set fire to a national forest in Oregon, which is a carbon sink that Microsoft is investing in to meet its net-zero emissions commitment. So do Microsoft's carbon credits still count? Let's take a look at the issues and challenges facing forest carbon trading.

# Climate Change sets forest carbon sink "on fire" forest carbon trading under carbon neutrality



森林儲存碳不一定是長久的。

燃燒化石燃料所產生的二氧化碳會在空氣中存在數千年，但樹木最終會死亡，並將其捕獲的二氧化碳重返大氣中

Forests do not necessarily store carbon for long.

Carbon dioxide released from burning fossil fuels remains in the air for thousands of years, but trees eventually die and return their captured carbon dioxide to the atmosphere

森林大火的威脅越來越大。

因為想抵消更多的二氧化碳，植林的人會希望種更多的樹木來增加碳儲存量，把許多森林變成了「火藥桶」，令火災更容易發生，也更強烈

The threat of forest fires is growing.

In effort to offset more carbon dioxide, forest planters will plant more trees to increase carbon storage, turning many forests into "tinderboxes" that make wildfires likely and more intense

Year	Rate (100% tree canopy)
'01	~10Mha
'02	~12Mha
'03	~10Mha
'04	~15Mha
'05	~12Mha
'06	~12Mha
'07	~12Mha
'08	~12Mha
'09	~12Mha
'10	~12Mha
'11	~12Mha
'12	~15Mha
'13	~15Mha
'14	~15Mha
'15	~15Mha
'16	~15Mha
'17	~20Mha
'18	~18Mha
'19	~18Mha
'20	~25Mha
'21	~25Mha

全球森林觀察 (Global Forest Watch) 的報告指出，在過去20年裡，全球森林燒毀率幾乎翻了一番  
Global Forest Watch reported that the global rate of forest burning has nearly doubled in the past 20 years.

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# What are Multilateral Development Banks?

When it comes to banks, do you think of depositing and withdrawing money, or taking out loans or financial management? These types of banks that we see on the streets are generally commercial banks. However, there is another type of bank called Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs).

Among them, the oldest and most influential is the World Bank established in 1944, and four major regional development banks: 1. African Development Bank; 2. Asian Development Bank; 3. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; 4. Inter-American Development Bank Group. Besides, there are two "younger" with their headquarters in China: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (headquartered in Beijing) and New Development Bank (headquartered in Shanghai).

We can understand it from the three parts in this name :

## MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS (MDB)

▣ **Multilateral:** It is an intergovernmental organization funded by the governments of many countries, including both developing borrowing countries and developed donor countries

▣ **Development:** Mainly serving developing countries, it is an important source of funding and technical assistance for developing countries around the world

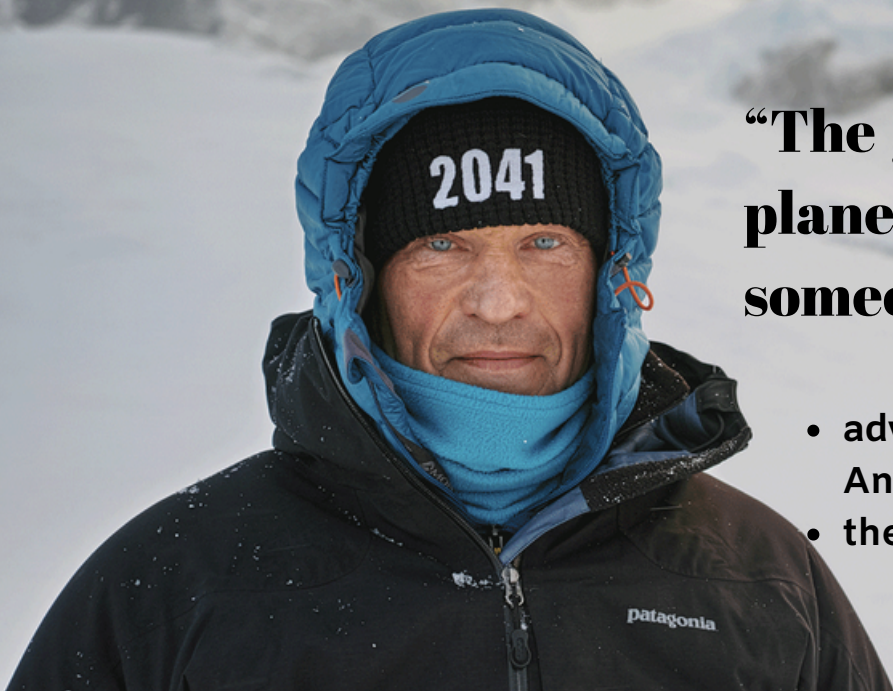
▣ **Bank Bank:** It is not a government agency, it is essentially a bank and needs to achieve its own breakeven

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The main business of multilateral development banks is to provide capital, knowledge and other services for the development of the economy under the premise of achieving breakeven. The projects are often refused by private capital, and banks to enter alone, for example, because of the large investment amount, high risk, long cycle, etc.

I once worked as an intern at the International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank Group and was responsible for writing an investment plan. I deeply felt that in addition to pursuing high-return investment projects, multilateral development banks also attach great importance to whether the project is environmentally friendly. , Whether it can improve the local economic situation, promote employment, and consider gender equality and other sustainable development issues, is the "first peak" of sustainable investment





“The greatest threat to our planet is the belief that someone else will save it.”

——Robert Swan

- advocate for the protection of Antarctica and renewable energy
- the first person to walk to both poles

## Towards our sustainable future - rethink the way we live

World Economic Forum advocates varying perspective for us to rethink our way of life to sustain all life on our planet – from the way we eat, travel, manufacture to the development of cities. Let’s start with small steps in our daily routine!

**❖ Rethinking the way we eat**

- Towards **PLANT-BASED EATING**  
以植物性食品為基礎飲食
  - Healthy food consumption, e.g. vegetables & nuts  
健康食品 – 例如蔬菜和堅果
  - Reduction in consumption of foods such as added sugars & red meat  
減少添加糖和紅肉食物的食用
- **EXTEND PRODUCTS' LIVES** through  
透過以下來延長產品壽命
  - Reuse  
重用
  - Repair  
修理
  - Refurbishment  
翻新
  - Remanufacturing  
再製造

**❖ Rethinking cities**

- Focus on **SMART CITY & SOLUTIONS**  
智慧城市發展和解決方案
  - Waste management  
廢物管理
  - Traffic congestion  
交通擁堵
  - Citizen safety  
公民安全
  - Smart buildings  
智能建築
  - Efficient use of energy  
有效利用能源
  - Renewable energy resources  
可再生能源
  - Facilitating navigation of autonomous vehicles  
促進自動駕駛汽車的導航
  - Citizen participation & stakeholder consultation  
公民參與和持份者諮詢

**❖ Rethinking the way we move & live**

- Efficient strategies for **PASSENGER CARS**  
用車的有效策略
  - Ride & Car sharing  
拼車 & 共享汽車
  - Shifting towards trip-appropriate smaller vehicles  
轉向適合的小型車輛
- Efficient strategies for **RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS**  
住宅建築的有效策略
  - Maximize use of housing units – peer-to-peer lodging, co-housing  
最大限度地利用住房單元 – 點對點住宿、合作住宅
  - More efficiently designed residential units  
更高效設計的住宅單元



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