



万科公益基金会
VANKE FOUNDATION

气候变化适应共学营 学习报告

Climate Change Adaptation
Collaborative Learning
Camp Report

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| 前言

本期气候变化适应共学营项目由 CEGA 和万科公益基金会联合发起，助力环境资助者和 NGO 在内的社会组织应对气候变化挑战。项目主要通过气候变化适应通识讲座以及项目地实地考察和交流两大模块开展相关活动，搭建国内外经验交流平台，推动气候适应型城市建设；通过“研学结合”模式，赋能社会组织成为气候行动关键力量。

通识讲座模块于 8 月 19-9 月 2 日举办：邀请中国社会科学院郑艳研究员、生态环境部环境发展中心生态环境部环境发展中心科技成果转化与产业促进中心技术与产业推进室主任 / 高级工程师张雅京、宜可城（ICLEI）地方可持续发展协会东亚秘书处主任朱澍、清华大学新闻与传播学院教授、博导曾繁旭为大家授课。授课内容包括《气候变化适应：定义、趋势与国内适应政策分析》、《气候适应型城市试点政策及其实践情况》、《国际机构气候适应设计案例》、《中国气候适应传播指南》。本次课程不仅面向 10 位共学成员提供深度互动机会，还通过直播方式向公众开放，打破地域限制，让更多关注气候行动的同仁能够参与学习。系列课程采用“专家讲座、互动问答、课前课后回顾等多种形式”，帮助参与者形成对气候变化适应的全面理解，提升资助方向分析与项目落地能力。学员反馈通识课程：“第一次成系统地学习气候适应知识，对我帮助很大”、“老师们的很多分析和指导意见给我留下深刻印象”，“很需要这样的平台来连接各位伙伴，系统性更强地学习相关知识”。四场高质量通识课在线引发了共学和直播观看者的积极互动，吸引线上 13000 多人次参与学习。

实地考察板块于 9 月 8 日 -11 日在深圳举办，共学营成员走进福田红树林、打卡盐田能源生态园；对话大梅沙万科中心；深圳先行：探访气候适应试点，走进粤海街道社区绿地花园试点，看气候适应型城市建设如何落地“最后一公里”，与腾讯公益基金会和大自然保护协会（TNC）伙伴座谈公益与政府合作经验。另外还成功举办了一场“气候变化适应共学营深圳交流会”，深圳市环境生态局、盐田区、光明区代表及深圳市城市规化院到会分享深圳适应城市试点情况。红树林基金会（MCF）、万科公益基金会、千禾社区基金会、壹基金、永续全球环境研究所 5 家机构分享气候变化适应案例。会议讨论政府与 NGO 加强协作，共同应对气候变化挑战。由永续全球环境研究所发起的“为海行动”三期项目伙伴们也加入了本次深圳活动。

此次共学营以理论学习与实地考察相结合的方式，搭建了一个跨行业、跨学科的交流与学习平台。通过系统化的气候变化适应知识普及、案例分析、政策解读以及实地考察，资助者得以深入理解气候变化适应的内涵与实践路径，明确自身在应对气候变化中的角色与方向。

本报告汇总了李崧虎、卢里纯等 9 位营员的学习成果。这些报告并非单纯知识梳理，而是营员结合自身机构实践，对气候适应落地路径的深度思考。同时，我们希望通过这一总结，推动更多社会组织与资助者加入气候行动，共同探索适应气候变化的创新路径，为应对全球性气候挑战贡献力量。

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编织韧性之网： 气候适应共学之旅的启发

卢里纯 | 正荣公益基金会 副秘书长

气候与每个人的生活息息相关，但为什么许多人依然对气候变化带来的危机“无感”？今天，极端天气愈发常见，我们如何适应气候的剧变，未来又将面对怎样的自然变化？从古至今，在气候的变迁中人类做出了怎样的选择，又能为当下的我们带来怎样的启示？作为个体，可以怎样参与气候适应行动，让我们的生活更安全、更美好？作为社会组织，又可以发挥怎样的角色，助力社区构建韧性、走向可持续？

带着这些思考，我有幸参加了由CEGA和万科公益基金会联合发起的“气候变化适应共学营”。共学营的设计非常用心，内容非常丰富，行程非常充实。线上系列通识讲座，帮助我建立起对气候适应整体而系统的认知——我学到了许多，也清醒地看见自己的“未知”。而线下深圳气候适应前沿试点的探访，多方对话座谈以及和共学伙伴之间的思维碰撞，让我见证了许多扎根社区的生动实践。在宏大的气候适应议题之下，我们的行动虽小，但也坚韧、阳光、有信心。具体而言，本次共学营带给我以下几点深刻的感受与启发：

一、对于气候适应认知的启发

气候变化适应是一个国际化与本土化相融发展的过程。气候变化适应是一场全球共同面对的生存挑战，却也必须扎根于每一片土地的具体脉络之中。国际化意味着这是一场需要全人类协同的战役——从《巴黎协定》的框架到联合国绿色气候基金的运作，从大梅沙万科中心“生物圈三号”的低碳创新到非洲干旱地区的节水技术共享，科学知识、资金资源和预警机制正在跨越国界流动。同时，真正的适应必然发生在“在地化”的尺度上，国际化的蓝图必须经由地方的土壤才能生长出韧性。荷兰的“与水共存”理念融入了浮动房屋与蓄水广场的设计；四川寨子村的农民用保护性耕作技术，种植抗逆性强的本地老种子，用自然的方法防治病虫害；面对山洪频发，贵州侗寨村民以古老的梯田水系为“生态海绵”，筑起了与洪水共生的智慧防线。适应的本质，是用社区的智慧、本地的材料和文化的习惯，去回应那片土地独有的气候威胁。

气候变化适应是一场细腻的实践，是一次社区肌理的重构。气候变化适应本质上是一场“人的工程”，关乎的是人与人、人与土地、人与自然如何重新联结、彼此支撑。这不是靠单一技术就能破解的难题，而是需要走入社区，倾听居民的记忆与期盼，激发居民的自主参与，唤醒共同体的韧性。真正的适应，发生在社区邻里之间，发生在稻田与海港之畔，它是居民合作共建社区花园的集体尝试，是支持脆弱群体应对极端气候的守望互助，是老农根据季候调整耕作时的智慧传承，是多方协作保护红树林的彼此信任。这些细微却深刻的实践，重新编织起人与人之间的纽带，也重塑了人与自然相处的伦理——不再是对抗与索取，而是共生与顺应。它需要叙事而不仅仅是数据，需要陪伴而不仅仅是方案。它邀请我们走出孤立的自我，回归社区的温暖与力量，在不确定的时代中，共同编织一张温柔而坚韧的网。

二、对于个体参与行动的启发

气候适应不是牺牲，而是一种更智慧的生活选择。作为个体，我们可以关注本地气候风险，

了解所在地区最可能面临的气候威胁是什么，做好应对准备，保护自己和家人；我们可以选择更“韧性”的生活，多吃本地当季食物、减少食物浪费、选择绿色出行、规划韧性路线，增强应对气候冲击的灵活性；我们可以走出家门，融入社区，认识邻居、参与社区花园和防灾演练，在极端天气中彼此照应；我们可以支持并监督本地的气候适应政策，让我们的声音成为推动变革的力量，用合作与准备取代焦虑与被动。

三、对于社会组织工作的启发

近年来，在人与自然同行基金会的支持下，正荣公益基金会携手多方合作伙伴，共同推动“气候友好水稻”与“气候友好农食”项目开展。我们意识到，农业食物系统在应对气候变化时，不仅需要聚焦农业本身的气候适应，更需放眼更广阔的目标：构建韧性更强的乡村社区、推进农民教育、传播生态农业知识，并提升消费者对气候友好型农业的关注与行动力。

针对这些多维挑战，我们展开多线行动：一方面推广气候友好型水稻种植与保护性耕作，增强农业生态的气候韧性；另一方面通过技术培训、示范实践与社群支持，助力小农户应对气候风险；同时，也借助知识生产、公众传播、媒体培训、行业交流等，开展关键利益相关方及公众影响，助力培育中国适应气候变化的、可持续的农业粮食系统。

通过此次共学营，我更加深刻地认识到：气候适应不仅是一个重要议题，更是一种关键视角——它可以融入各类项目的设计与执行中，提升公益行动的系统性与有效性。例如，我们正在推进的“儿童友好厕所计划”，在推进厕所改造与性教育的同时，也可引入节水节能技术，帮助孩子们应对极端气候；而“社区安全家”项目，则可通过增补气候适应课程与志愿者培训，增强脆弱群体应对气候灾害的能力，构建更有韧性的社区。

此外，本次共学营也让我更清晰地看到境内外 NGO 在气候行动与合作方面的广阔图景。正荣公益基金会凭借丰富的备案经验、规范的管理机制与深厚的民间公益根基，致力于搭建境内外 NGO 之间的合作桥梁。我们期待在气候适应领域，与更多境内外 NGO 伙伴携手并进，开展国际交流、联合筹款与深度合作——在一起，就会了不起。

气候变化适应是一场始于共学、终于行动的旅程。愿我们将这份启迪化为坚实的脚步，脚踏实地，仰望星空，带着责任、勇气与希望，共同编织更具韧性的未来。



2025 CEGA 气候变化适应共学营参 营感受

李崧虎 | 湖石可持续发展研究院（LISD） 研究员

作为湖石研究院（LISD）的研究员，我有幸参与由 CEGA 与万科公益基金会联合发起的 2025 年气候变化适应共学营。此次“线上通识 + 深圳实地考察”的沉浸式学习，不仅让我系统掌握了气候适应领域的前沿理论与实践案例，更让湖石研究院得以在“研究赋能实践”的定位中，探索了如何为共学营的深度推进提供支持，同时也明晰了未来与共学营协同发展的方向。

一、湖石研究院的角色：以研究为桥，链接理论与实践

湖石研究院长期聚焦环境治理与可持续发展领域的政策研究、案例解构与数据赋能，我们立足研究优势，承担“理论转化者”“案例分析师”与“数据支撑者”的三重角色，希望未来为共学营的内容深化提供助力。

1. 政策解读的学术支撑：在郑艳研究员解读《国家适应气候变化战略 2035》的课程后，我们认为可以发挥湖石研究院在甲烷减排方面的优势，与郑艳研究员和 CEGA 共同研究气候适应城市等课题，为公益组织参与城市规划和城市运营等提供参考。

2. 深圳案例的深度解构：实地考察大梅沙万科中心“生物圈三号”、盐田能源生态园时，我们从研究视角出发，梳理了“黑水虻技术”的成本效益模型、“碳中和社区”的能源结构优化路径，并针对“技术落地的普惠性”提出疑问——例如黑水虻技术如何适配中小城市垃圾处理场景，我们认为可以将所有垃圾处理的技术分门别类整合在一起，因地制宜提供给不同类型用户使用。

这些分析可以被部分公益组织纳入后续项目设计的考量，推动实践案例从“观摩”走向“可复制、可推广”。

项目	投资规模	适用于	优点	缺点	建议
黑水虻	中小	小社区	全生物处理， 几乎无废物	需要占地、需电、 需处理虻粪便等	适合与学生教育 结合
湖石厨余垃圾 堆肥	小	小社区	占地小，自发电、 无需依赖电力	处理能力 不高 200kg/ 天	应用于海岛、偏 远乡村
盐田垃圾焚烧	大	大区域如 一个城市	焚烧能力 大几十吨 / 天	投资大、占地大	适应于人口多的 城市

二、参营的核心感受：在“共学”中打破认知边界，重塑研究视角

此次共学营带给我的不仅是知识的补充，更让我对“研究如何服务气候适应实践”有了全

新认知，核心收获集中在三个维度：

1. 系统性思维的深化：气候问题不是“单点课题”

此前研究院的研究多聚焦于“政策文本分析”或“技术可行性评估”，而共学营中“垃圾资源化需结合社区经济韧性”“红树林保护需联动民生需求”的案例（如福田红树林生态公园兼顾“固碳”与“候鸟保护”“社区教育”），让我意识到：气候适应是贯穿经济、社会、生态的系统性工程。未来研究需跳出“单一甲烷减排领域”，更多关注不同议题的交叉点，例如“气候政策如何兼顾中小企业减排成本与就业稳定”“技术创新如何适配弱势低收入群体的使用门槛”。

2. 在地实践的价值：公益组织是“研究的活样本”

李大君老师分享的“玉树牛粪晒台”“青岛社区堆肥”等小成本案例，彻底改变了我对“气候行动需高投入”的认知——这些项目以“本土智慧+社区动员”实现减碳与民生双赢，例如玉树项目通过降低牧民对木材的依赖，既保护生态，又减少妇女80%的劳动时间。这让我意识到：公益组织扎根社区的实践，是研究院获取“接地气”研究素材的重要来源，未来需建立更紧密的“实践-研究”联动机制，让研究真正源于实践、服务实践。

3. 多方协同的启示：研究机构需做“资源链接者”

深圳“政府+企业+NGO+学术”的协同模式，如腾讯共栖花园由企业提供资金、环保机构设计方案、员工参与共建，红树林湿地由企业赞助、志愿者讲解、市民参与共建优化，让我看到：研究机构不仅是“知识生产者”，更可成为“资源整合者”。例如，研究院可将国际先进的“基于自然的解决方案（NbS）”编译为中文手册，结合深圳案例优化后，分享给欠发达地区的公益组织；同时，将基层实践中发现的“政策落地难点”（如“社区气候行动缺乏资金持续支持”）整理为研究报告，反馈给环保部等政策制定部门，推动“实践-研究-政策”的闭环。可以将好的案例如“湿地的经济可持续化发展”包装推广到全国各地更多湿地实践。

三、后续助力共学营发展：以研究为基，构建“长效支持体系”

基于此次参营体验，湖石研究院计划从四个方面，为共学营的长期发展提供持续支持，推动“共学”成果转化为“实际行动”：

1. 搭建“气候适应研究支持平台”

针对共学营中营员提出的“研究资源匮乏”问题，我们计划整合三类资源：一是“政策库”，实时更新国内外气候适应政策及解读；二是“案例库”，分类收录社区、城市、农村不同场景的实践案例，标注适用条件与实施难点；三是“工具包”（包含项目商业模式设计模板、成效评估指标、传播话术指南等，供共学营学员及后续参与者免费使用。

2. 深化“案例研究”，产出可落地的研究成果

选择共学营中具有代表性的案例（如大梅沙碳中和社区、盐田垃圾减量示范点），开展后续跟踪研究，重点分析“项目从试点到推广的关键障碍”“不同地区复制的适配建议”，形成比如《气候适应实践案例深度解析报告》，在下一期共学营开营时使用，为新学员提供更具操作性的参考。

3. 开展“研究能力赋能”工作坊

针对公益组织“缺乏研究能力，难以总结项目经验”的痛点，计划联合CEGA，邀请共学营学员参加我们的能源转型、甲烷减排会议，主题包括比如“如何设计低成本气候行动的监测方

案”“如何将实践经验转化为政策建议”，通过“理论讲解+案例实操”的方式，提升营员的研究与总结能力，让更多基层实践成果被看见、被推广。

4. 推动“国际经验本土化”与“本土经验国际化”双向传播

发挥研究院的国际合作资源优势，一方面将共学营中优秀的本土案例，如深圳社区气候适应模式、玉树牛粪晒台翻译为英文，通过国际环境治理平台，如 ICLEI 宜可城分享，讲好中国气候行动故事；另一方面，将国际先进经验，如欧洲“社区能源合作社”模式编译为中文报告，并结合中国国情提出适配建议，在共学营中开展专题分享，助力营员拓展国际视野。

此次共学营不仅是一次“学习之旅”，更是湖石研究院与气候适应领域伙伴建立深度连接的“起点”。气候变化是人类共同的挑战，而应对挑战需要“研究、实践、政策”的同频共振。未来，湖石研究院将以更开放的姿态，持续为共学营提供研究支持，与所有伙伴一起，让气候适应的理念从“共学”走向“共行”，从“案例”走向“常态”，为构建更具韧性的可持续社区贡献研究力量。



2025CEGA 气候变化适应共学营报告

陈庆 | 千禾社区基金会 项目高级经理

一、背景

千禾社区基金会自 2009 年成立以来，始终致力于支持成长中社区公益组织和个人，建设公正、关爱、可持续的社区。随着全球气候危机的加剧，极端天气事件对华南地区冲击日益显现。如何提升社区应对气候变化的能力，已成为我们无法回避的核心议题。

CEGA 气候共学营是由万科公益基金会支持的气候变化适应领域的培训项目，旨在提升资助者应对气候变化的实践能力。我期望通过此次学习达成以下目标：

- 1. 提升认知：**掌握气候变化领域最前沿的科学知识、政策动态及国际视野。
- 2. 借鉴经验：**学习国内外优秀机构在社区气候适应、低碳转型、气候公正等方面的实践案例。
- 3. 建立网络：**与志同道合的合作方建立联系，探索未来协同行动的可能性。
- 4. 内化行动：**将所学所感转化为适用于千禾工作场景的具体策略与项目设计。

二、学习收获

（一）系统性思维

气候变化并非孤立的“环境问题”，而是贯穿于经济体系、社会结构、能源模式与全球治理的系统性发展范式危机。例如本次共学营，考察了大梅沙万科中心碳中和实验园区、深能环保盐田垃圾发电厂。厨余垃圾经过三相分离，油脂可提炼生物柴油，水相经处理后成为中水排放，固渣用于制肥或焚烧发电，实现了垃圾的资源化。深圳从 2015 年起开始全面推行垃圾分类，在居民视角中往往只停留在垃圾分类、低碳宣传这些项目层面，但若仅停留于此，则无法触及问题的根本。必须将气候议题与社区的经济韧性（如本地化经济）、社会公平（如保障弱势群体在气候冲击中的权益）、治理模式（如社区参与式规划）紧密结合。

对于公益组织而言，未来的项目设计需要更强的系统性视角。例如，支持农村社区的生态农业，不仅要看其减少化肥农药的环境效益，更要评估其如何增强小农应对旱涝灾害的能力（气候适应），如何通过社区支持农业（CSA）模式缩短食物里程并建立信任关系（社会韧性），形成系统性的解决方案。

（二）多方参与

企业带来了科技创新，学术界提供严谨的方法论，公益组织深耕社区并传递基层声音，政府则创造政策空间。这种协同已超越简单的资源互补，而是共创价值、共建行动生态的过程。例如本次交流会考察了腾讯共栖花园，该项目由企业（腾讯）提供资金、参与平台，专业环保机构提供生态修复与生物多样性保护的科学设计方案，企业动员员工参与共建共治，将大楼屋顶、街角市政绿地转化为兼具生态调节、环境教育、社区休憩与生物栖息地功能的绿色空间。这个案例的核心启示在于，它成功地将企业的发展需求（员工关怀、品牌美誉度、履行 CSR）、专业机构的技术优势与公众（企业员工）的参与热情，编织成了一个共享价值网络。

千禾作为一家社区基金会，不仅连接资源，更致力于设计多方参与的机制。例如我们培育社区的内生力量广州西村应急响应志愿者队，强化社区居民参与的应对气候变化的能力，寻求

多方参与（如政府改善基础设施、社区医院提供气候健康服务等）来应对西村在气候变化下的内涝、脆弱人群的气候健康等问题。

（三）公正转型

共学营反复强调“气候公正”的重要性。气候危机的影响并非均等的，弱势群体（如低收入者、外来务工人员、农民、长者、儿童）往往承受着不成比例的风险。公正转型如今已覆盖能源、社会经济等多个领域，核心原则是“不让一个人掉队”，强调以公正和包容的方式实施有效气候行动，同时尽量减少气候行动可能产生的社会或经济负面影响。这强化了我们“社区为本”的工作立场。在千禾正在实施的项目中，我们将气候公正纳入考虑。在规划社区生态花园项目时，不仅要考虑其降温增湿、吸收碳汇的生态功能，更要设计确保其能惠及所有社区居民的参与和管理机制。

三、反思

通过本次学习，我深刻反思了千禾在气候治理生态中的独特价值与未来角色：

- 1. 本土知识的挖掘与转化者：**相较于宏观政策倡导机构，千禾的根基在社区。我们最宝贵的资产是对于本土社会文化、居民需求、地方性知识的深刻理解。我们可以系统性地梳理和推广社区在应对气候变化中积累的“土办法”和智慧，使其与科学知识相结合。
- 2. 基层行动的实验与孵化器：**我们可以利用灵活性和贴近社区的优势，支持小而美的社区气候适应与减排试点项目，为更大范围地推广积累经验。
- 3. 多元对话的推动：**我们可以将社区居民、政府官员、企业代表、学者请到同一张桌子上，就本地的气候挑战进行坦诚、建设性的对话，弥合认知差距，促成集体行动。

四、结语

2025 年 CEQA 气候共学营是一次极具价值的“充电”之旅。它让我在更广阔的视野和更深刻的思考中，重新审视自己的工作。气候变化是人类共同面临的严峻挑战，但也为我们提供了重塑发展模式、构建更具韧性、更加公平、更可持续社区的历史性机遇。



2025 气候变化适应共学营学习收获报告

赵文娟 | 永续全球环境研究所 专项基金办公室主任

今年，我有幸入选由 CEGA 和万科公益基金会联合发起的气候变化适应共学营项目。在参与气候适应共学营的通识课与深圳调研考察的过程中，我作为营长之一，在组织协调中承担了一定职责，但更为深刻的，是这场学习之旅所带给我的丰富收获与思考。

通识课上，专家们深入浅出的讲解为我打开了气候变化适应领域的新视野。郑艳研究员对《国家适应气候变化战略 2035》的解读，让我明晰了国家在气候适应层面的宏观布局与政策导向，理解到气候适应与减缓相辅相成的关系，以及国际政策框架下我国政策的独特性与前瞻性。张雅京老师聚焦气候适应型城市试点政策及其实践情况的分享，使我看到了政策在地方落地生根的具体路径与成效，不同城市的探索实践为我提供了多元化的思路借鉴。朱澍老师带来的国际机构气候适应设计案例，拓展了我的国际视野，让我领略到全球在气候适应设计上的先进理念与创新模式。曾繁旭教授关于中国气候适应传播的讲解，则让我意识到传播在气候适应行动中的关键作用，掌握了如何精准定位传播内容、选择合适传播主体以及运用恰当传播方式的技巧。

实地调研深圳的气候适应项目，更是让我直观感受到了理论与实践相结合的魅力。这次深圳的实地调研，我将为海行动项目伙伴也邀请来一起参与，希望通过交流学习，丰富双方的视野，碰撞出更多的新点子。在梅沙碳中和社区，我看到了社区层面推动碳中和目标实现的可行路径，从能源结构优化到居民生活方式转变，为滨海社区低碳转型提供了可参考的范例。大梅沙万科中心碳中和实验园区的探索，展示了企业积极参与气候适应行动的主动性和创新性。盐田区生活垃圾减量分类示范点的实践成效，凸显了垃圾分类在减少碳排放、助力气候适应方面的潜在价值，这让我思考如何在滨海社区推广类似的垃圾分类举措，实现生态保护与气候适应双目标。

最后，衷心感谢主办方精心策划的活动安排，为我们搭建了这样一个交流与学习的平台。未来，我愿意发挥为海行动项目与气候适应共学营之间的桥梁作用，推动滨海社区生态保护与气候适应工作的深度融合。我相信，通过多方的共同努力与持续合作，我们一定能够在应对气候变化挑战的道路上迈出更加坚定的步伐，为建设更加美好的生态环境贡献力量。



参加 2025 CEGA 气候变化适应共学营有感

王卓伦 | 中国发展简报 执行主任

我是来自中国发展简报的王卓伦。我们机构自 1996 年创办以来，始终以“为公益慈善行业提供专业观察、研究、网络平台支持与服务”为核心定位，是国内较早专注公益领域的中英文双语平台。

当前，全球气候危机下的“发展不平等”问题日益凸显：广大欠发达国家既要推进经济发展，又需承担紧迫的减排压力；原住民、小岛国居民、城市脆弱人口等群体，并非碳排放的主要责任方，却首当其冲承受着极端天气、生态破坏带来的生存威胁。在此背景下，社会组织作为“多方合作协调者”“脆弱群体代言人”“实践落地推动者”，正肩负着愈发重要的使命。

本次有幸代表机构参与由 CEGA（环境资助者网络）与万科公益基金会联合发起的“气候变化适应共学营”，通过“线上通识学习 + 深圳实地考察”的双模块体验，不仅解锁了气候适应型城市建设的实践路径，更让我们机构在“助力社会组织应对气候不平等”中的定位与方向有了更加深入地思考。

一、共学营核心内容回顾

本次共学营以“赋能社会组织应对气候变化挑战”为目标，分为两大核心阶段，内容设计兼具“理论深度”与“实践落地性”：

1. 线上通识学习阶段（8 月 19 日—9 月 2 日）

以“气候变化适应”为核心主题，开设系列通识讲座，吸引全国 13000 余人次线上参与。课程覆盖国际气候治理趋势、国内气候适应政策框架、社会组织参与气候行动的路径等核心议题，为线下实践奠定了扎实的理论基础。

2. 深圳实地考察与交流阶段（9 月 8 日—11 日）

聚焦深圳气候适应的前沿实践，通过“参访 + 对话 + 研讨”的模式，解锁多个典型案例：

- 生态守护实践：走进福田红树林生态公园（深圳市首个国家生态环境科普基地），实地了解红树林作为“候鸟家园”与“风暴潮天然防御墙”的生态价值，深刻感知“1 公顷红树林碳存储能力相当于 4 倍雨林”的“固碳魔力”；

- 垃圾减量与资源化实践：参访盐田能源生态园，见证全国首个“5G+ 机器人”智能化黑水虻技术实现厨余垃圾有机固渣资源化的全过程，直观理解“减量化、资源化、无害化”的环保落地路径；

- 零碳与碳中和实践：在大梅沙万科中心参与 6 大议题交流会（含国际公益气候行动趋势、公正转型、社区气候适应等），并打卡“生物圈三号”城市级碳中和创新平台，学习屋顶花园、环保材料建筑、麦当劳“零”餐厅等可持续设计；

- 社区与政策协同实践：走进粤海街道社区绿地花园试点，探索气候适应建设“最后一公里”

落地模式；与腾讯公益基金会、大自然保护协会（TNC）开展座谈，并在盐田区维也纳国际酒店交流会中，听取深圳市环境生态局、城市规划院及 5 家公益机构（含红树林基金会、千禾社区基金会等）的案例分享，明确“政府+NGO+企业”协同应对气候挑战的核心逻辑。

二、参与学习的核心收获

结合中国发展简报的“研究+平台+服务”定位，本次共学营带来三大核心启发：

1. 丰富了气候适应领域的“案例库”与“认知框架”

此前机构对气候适应的关注多集中于宏观层面的信息交流，本次实地参访的“红树林保护”“黑水虻循环经济”“社区小微生境营造”等案例，填补了“微观实践”的认知空白；尤其是“生物圈三号”的零碳设计、盐田能源生态园的智能化技术应用，为我们理解“技术赋能气候适应”提供了鲜活样本，也为后续行业观察与案例编撰提供了一手素材。

2. 深化了“多方协同”的行动认知

交流会中“政府政策引导+企业资源支持+NGO落地执行”的模式（如深圳气候适应试点建设），以及中国社科院郑艳老师强调的“政府与NGO协作”理念，与中国发展简报长期推动的“公益行业网络搭建”目标高度契合。气候适应并非单一主体的行动，而是需要通过平台化服务链接各方资源，形成“信息共享、能力共建、行动共推”的生态。

3. 明确了机构的“专业价值”切入点

作为双语平台传播能力的机构，我们可在“国际经验本土化”“本土实践国际化”中发挥桥梁作用——例如将本次共学营中深圳的实践案例翻译为外文，通过国际平台分享中国气候适应经验；同时将国际先进的气候治理理念编译为中文，为国内社会组织提供参考，这与共学营“搭建国内外经验交流平台”的目标高度一致。

三、气候领域新动向、挑战下的社会组织角色探讨（基于共学营所学）

当前气候领域正面临多重新课题：极端天气常态化考验基层应急响应能力，全球发展不平衡导致欠发达地区陷入“减排与发展”的两难，在技术赋能气候适应时存在“先进技术难落地”的普惠性鸿沟，宏观政策与基层需求间仍有“最后一公里”断层，且气候问题的全球性要求更深度的国际经验互鉴。结合共学营中深圳的实践案例，社会组织在应对这些挑战中，正扮演着不可替代的多元角色：

1. 极端天气应对中的“基层响应者”

气候危机的影响最终落地于社区与个体，尤其是老人、低收入群体等脆弱人群。社会组织扎根社区工作“贴近需求、灵活快速”的响应，弥补了政府应急体系在“精细化服务”上的不足，成为脆弱群体的“第一道保障线”。

2. 减排与发展平衡中的“协同协调者”

欠发达地区既需跟上全球减排节奏，又不能牺牲民生发展，这一矛盾需多元主体协同破解。深圳“政府+NGO+企业”的协作模式提供了参考：社会组织一方面对接政府减排政策与企业资源，另一方面深入社区与欠发达地区调研需求，将“减排目标”转化为“可增收的生态保护项目”“可就业的环保岗位”，避免减排沦为“单一任务”，实现“环保与民生”的双赢。

3. 技术赋能中的“适配转化者”

比如盐田能源生态园的“5G+机器人”黑水虻这样的创新技术，可以通过社会组织介入，更顺畅的与社区衔接：有社会组织将专业技术语言转化为社区居民、小微企业能理解的通俗方案，协助中小企业适配简易版资源化设备，指导居民养成垃圾分类习惯——这种“技术本土化适配”，可以打破“先进技术只服务大企业”的壁垒，让技术真正惠及普通群体与欠发达地区。

4. 政策落地中的“桥梁链接者”

宏观气候政策需下沉至基层才能见效，而社会组织正是“政策与需求”的衔接者。相关案例表明，社会组织既能将政府的“气候适应试点”政策拆解为“红树林科普”“社区花园营造”等可操作项目，又能收集基层反馈，反向推动政策优化，避免政策“一刀切”，让气候行动更贴合实际需求。

5. 国际经验互鉴中的“枢纽传播者”

气候问题的全球性决定了“闭门造车”不可行，而社会组织具备“本土化洞察+国际化视野”的独特优势。正如共学营“搭建国内外经验交流平台”的目标，社会组织可将本土实践（如深圳的红树林保护、社区气候适应模式）转化为国际可理解的案例，通过国际网络分享中国经验；同时将国际理念结合本土国情编译推广，推动全球气候行动形成“双向互鉴”而非“单向输出”，助力欠发达地区吸收适配经验。

四、展望

本次气候变化适应共学营不仅让我们系统掌握了气候适应的理论与实践知识，更让我对于社会组织在“气候领域新挑战”中的定位有了更多的认识。展望未来，我们将以本次共学营为起点，充分发挥机构的专业优势，持续关注气候领域新动向，为社会组织应对挑战、参与气候行动提供更精准的服务，与行业伙伴共同推动气候适应从“理念”走向“落地”，从“单点实践”走向“协同生态”，为全球气候治理中的“中国实践”贡献公益平台力量。



气候共学营能力建设工作坊学习报告

文华 | 瑞丽市妇女儿童发展中心 项目经理

非常有幸作为学员之一，参与了2025年由万科基金会与CEGA共同主办的“气候共学营”。本次共学营通过“线上深度理论学习+线下实地沉浸考察”的创新模式，为我们提供了一次系统性强、视野开阔、启发性深的气候适应能力建设旅程。整个过程中，主办方精心的课程安排、导师们高质量的知识输出以及学员间热烈的互动共创，真正体现了“共学、共创、共成长”的核心理念，极大提升了我们开展气候适应工作的专业性与信心。

一、主题一心得体会：气候变化适应——政策框架与战略解读

郑艳研究员的授课，为我们构建了理解气候适应问题的宏观政策与理论框架。之前，我主要在农村社区气候适应领域工作，对气候适应的全局没有更深的理解，通过对《国家适应气候变化战略2035》的深度解读，让我认识到适应工作是国家层面的重大战略部署，涉及水资源、农业、生态等多行业与领域的系统性工程。

最大的收获在于“资助需求分析”部分。郑老师从政策目标到地方实践之间存在的资金、技术与能力缺口进行了分析，这让我意识到，有效的适应干预不仅需要科学认知，更需要精准的资源投放。这为我日后设计或评估气候项目提供了一个关键视角：如何让有限的资源最大程度地支持基于证据、具有可持续性的适应行动，真正将国家战略转化为地方的切实韧性。

二、主题二心得体会：气候适应型城市试点——从政策到实践的探索

张雅京主任的课程，将我们从上一步的宏观战略带入了中观的“城市”实践层面。通过对两批试点城市政策与举措的案例剖析，我深刻体会到“因地制宜”是气候适应工作的生命线。北方城市与沿海城市、超大都市与中小城市面临的适应挑战（如热岛效应、海平面上升、洪涝干旱）截然不同，其应对策略也必然各异。

课程中关于“典型共性问题”的讨论，尤其具有现实意义。例如，如何打破部门壁垒，实现适应工作的主流化？如何将适应措施与城市更新、基础设施建设自然融合？这些不仅是试点城市遇到的挑战，也是几乎所有城市管理者都会面临的难题。这启发我，在未来推动相关工作时，必须秉持跨部门协作的思维，寻求将适应目标嵌入现有规划和管理流程的“巧力”，而非另起炉灶，从而提升工作的可行性与有效性。

三、主题三心得体会：国际案例与韧性城市构建——汲取全球经验

朱澍主任及伙伴带来的国际视野，是本轮学习的一大亮点。宜可城（ICLEI）的“创建韧性城市2030”项目以及全球范围内的实践案例，为我们展示了前沿的工具、方法和创新思路。从基于自然的解决方案（NbS）到韧性城市规划框架，这些国际经验为我们提供了丰富的“工具箱”。

特别有价值的是课程对国际和中国优秀的“韧性城市”的案例分享，它提醒我们，学习国际/国内经验绝非简单照搬，而需进行本土化的转化与创新。例如，在中国的高密度城市环境中，如何巧妙地将灰色基础设施（工程性措施）与绿色基础设施（生态性措施）相结合？如何衡量韧性建设的投入与长期效益？这些思考促使我在借鉴优秀案例时，更加注重分析其成功背后的适用条件与核心原则，从而提炼出能为己所用的方法论。

四、主题四心得体会：气候适应传播——塑造叙事，推动改变

曾繁旭教授的课程从“硬”技术、“硬”政策转向了“软”传播，这一点至关重要却常被忽视。气候适应是一个复杂且长期的过程，其成效往往不似减缓那样直观（如减少碳排放量）。因此，如何有效传播适应的必要性、紧迫性和成功故事，从而动员更广泛的社会力量参与，是一门关键学问。

“从事件到议题”“说什么、谁来说、怎么说”这些框架极具指导意义。我认识到，气候传播不能停留在恐吓式的危机渲染，而应致力于构建积极、有解、能引发共鸣的叙事。例如，讲述适应措施如何同时改善民生、保护健康、创造经济机会，并找到可信的传播者（如社区领袖、受惠居民）来讲述故事。这将是未来工作中需要重点加强的一环，让气候适应工作不仅做得扎实，更能讲得动人，赢得理解与支持。

五、线下考察心得体会：理论与实践的结合升华

线下对深圳盐田区梅沙红树林生态园、碳中和社区的黑水虻厨余垃圾处理项目、万科中心的生态圈三号、腾讯科技的城市共栖花园以及专家们分享的相关案例，让我感受到科技的力量，在气候韧性适应城市的改造中将气候适应理念与生态环境相融合提升城市应对和适应气候灾害的能力，促进人与自然和谐共生。

这种“沉浸式”学习让我们直观感受到，一个韧性、低碳的社区并非遥不可及的理想，而是可以通过科学的规划、创新的技术和持续的社区营造实现的现实。

六、收获、成长与反思

本次培训对我而言是一次全方位的赋能。

1. 理论素养与系统思维提升：从国际政策到国家战略，从城市实践到传播策略，培训构建了我对气候适应工作完整、系统的认知框架，改变了以往可能存在的碎片化理解视角。

2. 实践方法的跨界借鉴：虽然培训案例多以城市为主，但其内核的“因地制宜”“本土化”“多方协同”“技术创新与自然解决方案相结合”的理念是共通的。例如，城市试点中的风险评估方法、项目监测框架，经过调整完全可以应用于农村项目；国际案例中的 NbS 应用，如生态护坡、湿地恢复等，在农村地区甚至拥有更大的应用潜力和空间。我深刻体会到，气候变化对城乡的影响虽表现形式不同，但应对的底层逻辑是相通的。

3. 传播意识的显著增强：曾繁旭教授的课程让我幡然醒悟，过去可能过于侧重技术层面而忽视了传播的力量。未来在农村工作中，我将更有意识地设计传播策略，讲好本地气候行动故事，调动更广泛的力量参与。同时，为了加强我机构对传播工作的能力，我于 9 月 15 日对机构员工进行了策略传播培训，并分享了深圳考察学习到的内容。

4. 网络与同行社区的宝贵价值：与各位专家老师和同行学员建立的连接，是本次培训带来的无形财富。这个共学共创的社群将成为未来工作中寻求支持、分享经验和协同合作的重要平台。

七、建议与展望

为了未来培训能惠及更多学员，特别是涵盖更广泛的工作领域，谨提出两点小建议：

1. 增加农村适应案例分享：希望在案例教学环节，能纳入更多在农村地区成功开展气候适应实践的优秀案例（例如：适应型农业、农村防灾减灾、乡村水资源韧性管理、本土生态知识应用等），从而丰富培训内容的全面性和针对性，促进城乡经验交流互鉴。

2. 增设气候政策通识深化课：考虑在现有四大主题基础上，增加一期关于“气候与政策”的通识课程，可更深入解读全球气候谈判进程、国内关键政策出台的背景与影响、不同层级政策（中央-地方）的衔接等，帮助学员更深刻地理解政策环境。

本次气候共学营是一次高质量的专业陪伴式学习。它不仅系统性地提升了我们在气候适应领域的知识储备与分析能力。它不仅提供了知识和技能，更重塑了思维，连接了同行，坚定了我在农村地区深耕气候适应工作的决心与信心。我将把所学所感转化为实际行动，努力将前沿理念与本土智慧相结合，为提升农村社区的气候韧性贡献自己的力量。



在危机中，用在地行动寻找希望感和角色价值感

李大君 | 北京合一绿公益基金会 行业发展项目总监

2025年1月，国家气候中心最新监测表明：2024年全球表面平均温度较工业化前水平（1850—1900年平均值）高出1.49℃，成为全球有气象记录以来的最暖年份。2024年中国年平均气温创下有气象观测记录以来的历史新高。我国绝大部分地区平均气温位列历史前3位，其中华北地区大部、东北地区南部、华东与华中地区大部、西北地区西南部与东部、西南地区北部及西藏东南部等地年平均气温创历史新高。我们从未如此接近《巴黎协定》设定的“本世纪内将全球温度升幅与前工业化时期相比控制在2摄氏度以内，并力争控制在1.5摄氏度之内”的目标，气候危机是人类面临的决定性挑战。

在气候变化，尤其是“全球变暖”这个话题上，争论一直不断。比如，这是客观事实，还是只是“科学事实”？无论是“真话只说一半”的谎言，还是科学技术的意识形态与政治性，气候变化从来都不是一个单纯的环境问题和科学问题，而是跟全球的政治性和一个国家的政治性和资本运动高度相关。比如，国家在延续多年购车补贴的基础上，2025年继续通过3000亿元的“国补”来支持包括汽车在内的过剩产业发展，而我的河北保定老家所实行多年的“上下班高峰期，公交先行，公交免费”的地方财政补贴政策却被叫停，因为这触犯到了小汽车产业的蛋糕，关注这两年的两会就会发现，体制内包括全国两会代表多是这些车企的代言人。问题来了，究竟怎样的政策更有利于气候变化，更低成本，更亲民？一项政策出台的考量和立场是什么？

这里，50年前，西方传播政治经济学奠基人达拉斯·斯麦兹发表一篇有关中国的论文《自行车之后是什么？》，在50年后，对于“为谁发展，如何发展”的话题依然富有启发意义。在气候变化和气候危机的大背景下，作为一个全球性话题的“气候变化”却被用来作为资本主义全球体系下地缘政治角力、民族国家间竞争和一个国家内部已经严重割裂的不同利益群体博弈或强者对弱者收割的“噱头”。气候变化是真实的，但应对方式却有着明显的立场之分。

我想，经济学博士、郑艳老师有关“经济学并不能真正解决气候变化问题”的观点，是在气候变化这样一个热闹话题背后的冷峻思考。这有助于帮我们看到气候投融资背后的政治性和意识形态属性，也帮我们看到一项政策是基于怎样的视野和立场做出来，进一步可以启发我们看到“国家的视角”和本土利益诉求的张力。如果波兰尼在《大转折》一书中有关“全球化在释放市场力量和保护社会这两极之间进行钟摆运动”的观点依然奏效，如果“生态文明”可以整合为不同利益群体的“共识”，在国家的视角和资本的视角之外，社会组织的立场、角色和定位是什么？

由CEGA和万科公益基金会联合发起的“气候变化适应共学营项目”，为包括我在内的公益从业者提供了一个有关气候适应的通识教育，虽然这一课程的主要受众是公益人，但主讲老师在讲课的过程中，也对标了当下政府和企业的气候行动，甚至政府和企业的气候行动是课程的重点内容。四次课程完整听下来，我有一种强烈感受，相较于政府和企业在气候治理中的角色、价值和存在感，公益力量的定位和角色感不够清晰。

在完成“气候变化适应共学营项目”课程学习后，正好阅读了由CEGA资助和组织撰写的《气

候慈善伙伴行动规划 2030（讨论稿）》，《气候慈善伙伴行动规划 2030（讨论稿）》提及面向 2030 年，环境公益行业应确立以下三大战略定位——解决方案的创新实验室、公众行为转变助推器、跨议题协作枢纽。“气候变化适应共学营项目”延续下来的对于“公益组织在气候行动领域的角色和定位”的思考，让我对这三大战略定位有了进一步对话的机会。

第一点“解决方案的创新实验室”讲到“在试点不足、尚未形成标准化解决方案的前沿领域，如社区零碳转型、基于自然的解决方案（NbS）、其他有效的区域保护措施（OECM）、气候公正转型、气候变化适应等领域，率先开展小规模、多场景的试点项目，开发政策工具、商业模式与技术路径。”这一点很清晰，也能体现公益组织的灵活与创新性。在气候行动再出发、所有人都在探路的阶段，公益组织的低成本、灵活性与创新性是有可能对全社会形成启发与引领作用的。

第二点“公众行为的转变助推器”主要谈及的是依托商业平台和与商业跨界的活动激励，在现实中和可见的未来，公益组织的面貌模糊、角色感低，商业组织搞跨界传播、抽象议题变具象以及在助推低碳和生态保护的商业小程序的推广和利用上，比起公益组织更有优势。根据我此前的实践和调研，公益组织在公众行为转变上的主要定位和角色价值应是基于基层立场和对社会效益的追求，提供超越资本和技术逻辑的另类视角，通过以社区为基础进行组织动员的社会资本形式，让气候行动“飞入寻常百姓家”。

相较于高资本与高科技相结合的产业低碳转型，在经济发展和公益资金积累速度都相对放缓的情况下，怎么能让公益组织和社区组织以小成本为气候行动更大贡献？过去五年时间里，万科公益基金会与北京合一绿色公益基金会联合发起的“恒星伙伴计划：可持续社区领袖成长支持项目”持续支持和发掘伙伴的本地行动，一些来自民间和基层的小成本、可持续的气候行动也已悄然而深刻地扎根社区，并快速拓展。

比如，陕西绿色原点环保宣教中心的基于挖掘培育社区能工巧匠的“乐修匠”项目，既避免了商业性的“维修黑洞”，又实现了源头减量，目前已落地 10 个城市，覆盖 500 多个小区院落。

青岛你我创益社会工作服务中心的“绿先锋”通过“社区营造 + 多场景有机质堆肥”，覆盖了 50 多个社区、10 余所学校和多个公园河道，根据中国科学院测算，2021—2024 年全过程可减碳 322 tCO₂e（吨二氧化碳当量），并被央视四次报道。

玉树州金巴慈善会的一项低成本、低门槛的简易“牛粪晒台”，通过提高牛粪作为燃料的晒干效率，让牧民对森林木材作为燃料的依赖率，从 90% 降至基本为零，消除了“粪斑”对草场生态的破坏，妇女的劳动量降低了 80%（过去我们大都关注女性的经济贫困，但在金巴慈善会的实践中，我们看到了一个被长久忽视的贫困——女性的时间贫困被看到，被响应）。还在玉树囊谦县全县 69 个行政村里有 50 多个村庄组建和有效运行着环保志愿小组，参与村庄的垃圾治理、生态保护和巡护等工作。

北京昌平区它山石社会工作服务中心在北京“回天地区”的 20 个社区搭建和运营了玻璃瓶、废旧纺织物、泡沫塑料等“低值可回收物”的分类、回收和资源再利用体系，仅 2022 至 2024 年间，就回收“低值可回收物”466.4 吨，实现碳减排 745.79tCO₂e（吨二氧化碳当量），而且把拾荒者纳入社区废弃物的整个治理体系中，给到了底层劳动者充分的关照，这在全国也是有领先性的，获得了《南方都市报》的专题报道，全网阅读量突破 30 万。

在西南山地，更是早在二十多年前，就有公益组织与当地居民合作，通过乡土文化和生态智慧的传承，与在地资源的活化，开展气候变化的应对工作。2015 年巴黎联合国气候变化大会上，云南省大众流域管理研究及推广中心在丽江市海流域所实施的“拉市海参与式流域管理项目”，就因在环保、扶贫及应对气候变化方面的贡献，从 126 个国家的 1461 个应对气候变化的项目实践中脱颖而出，成为联合国颁发“赤道奖”的 21 个优秀案例之一。而今，云南横断山脉和金

沙江河谷一带依然是社区应对气候变化的活跃区域。

气候治理不会独立存在，在谈及“公众行为的转变助推器”时，可以主要围绕着公益组织超越资本与技术逻辑的心智启发和公益组织在基层的深耕与组织动员优势来展开，从而将气候治理落实到社区和社会治理体系中。

第三点“跨议题协作枢纽”。我想还可以进一步引申表达为“拓展跨议题协作的想象与行动空间”。在2024—2025年，北京合一绿色公益基金会通过开发《有感而动：气候行动协作框架》，利用“感知 - 认知 - 意愿 - 行动”逻辑体系，实现了气候变化议题的具象化和大题小做，帮助不同议题领域将气候变化视角融入各自的议题工作中，已面向超过100家不同议题领域的社会组织 and 社区基层组织开展气候融合支持工作。2025年，生态环境部委托中国国际民间组织合作促进会、中国社会科学院生态文明研究所主持的“完善适应气候变化工作体系关键问题研究暨中国社会组织参与适应气候变化工作研究”工作，以“有感而动：气候行动协作”逻辑框架为基础，梳理的多议题气候融合项目案例数量在案例库中的占比达1/2。

2023年9月，在纽约联合国总部举行的可持续发展目标峰会上，面对可持续发展目标时间进程已经过半，而可持续发展目标进展普遍不足和危机重重的现象，联合国秘书长古特雷斯面对各个国家代表强调：“可持续发展目标不会在纽约得到拯救，它们将在你们的社区中获救。如果我们想实现可持续发展目标，我们需要承认和支持在社区中为实现这些目标而努力的变革者，利用他们热情的声音和充满活力的基层网络，帮助挽救可持续发展目标，并为每个人应享有的更美好未来而奋斗。”

面对愈加紧迫的气候危机，低碳发展和积极应对气候变化已成为全球共识，并成为全国和地方两会的热点话题，不同利益相关方都基于自己的立场和视野做着有利于自身的气候抉择。

在此，我还是要强调，在气候治理上，公益组织的灵活性、社会性和基层立场，更容易在社会层面感知与看到气候变化带来的影响与需求，从而通过灵活的在地化行动和心智模式上的启发，为国家和国际的气候治理提供地方性经验与智慧。

知行合一，共建韧性未来： 气候变化适应共学营项目报告

张纪龙 | 北京创扶公益基金会 执行秘书长

我是来自北京创扶公益基金会的张纪龙，我们基金会创立于 2017 年，从最初的扶贫助老济困的公益服务到如今，在当前环境的问题凸显下，我们开始调整策略，将更多的战略规划，逐渐转型到环境气候保护领域。

在全球气候变化挑战日益严峻的背景下，由环境资助者网络（CEGA）与万科公益基金会联合发起的“气候变化适应共学营”应运而生。本项目的成立旨在赋能国内环境公益力量的机构团队，通过“学+研结合”的创新模式，搭建全备的知识体系并与行动实践之间搭建链接桥梁，共同探索中国语境下的气候适应之路。

本次报告的内容，我分三个部分进行阐述，分别为“项目回顾”“核心收获”“未来展望”，希望对大家能有所参考帮助。

一、项目回顾：从理论知识的奠基到深入项目实地的探访

本次共学营活动，设计精心，整体项目设计分为“线上通识学习”“项目实地考察”“活动成果分享”三大紧密衔接的模块，构建了完整的从学习到体验再到分享的闭环。

在线上通识课程环节中，项目依托资深的专家团队，构建了系统性知识图谱成功开展了四场高密度、高质量、高效率的通识课程讲座，系统性解析了气候适应的核心议题。在宏观视野下，郑艳研究员奠定了理论与实践的基础，通过理论结合案例的分析，将社区环境治理的理念深入人心，同时也帮助大家更好的厘清了适应与减缓的协同关系；依托政策的深度解读，张雅京主任剖析了国家气候适应型城市试点的政策脉络与实践进展，在多角度的案例中，提供了气候适应型城市试点的建设新思路；朱澍主任开展国际性视野，在理论输出的同时，带来了全球韧性城市的前沿案例与评估工具；传播赋能方向中，曾繁旭教授破解了气候适应“传播难”的痛点，提供了“谁来说、说什么、怎么说”的方法论。

这四场讲座不仅为我们 10 位核心营员提供了深度共学的机会，更以开放直播的形式，吸引了逾 13000 人次的线上参与，在更广阔的范围内播撒了气候适应的知识种子。

通识课的学习后，为做好学以致用理念，共学营深入中国创新的前沿阵地——深圳，开展了一场沉浸式的考察之旅（9 月 8 日—11 日），在鲜活案例中激发深度思考。

考察学习形成安排时间紧密、节奏适宜、内容丰富；感受自然之力，在福田红树林生态公园，我们亲身体验了“基于自然的解决方案（NbS）”如何构筑抵御海岸侵蚀、保护生物多样性的绿色长城。见证科技之效，在盐田能源生态园，我们目睹了生活垃圾如何通过“5G+ 机器人+黑水虻技术”等尖端科技，实现从“废物”到“资源”的华丽蜕变。探索零碳之智，在大

梅沙万科中心“生物圈三号”，我们领略了面向未来的城市碳中和系统解决方案，感受科技与自然融合的创新魅力。促成跨界之和，在多方论坛与海边交流会上，政府、基金会、研究机构与 NGO 代表济济一堂，在思想碰撞中凝聚共识，在交流中搭建链接。

二、核心收获：学以致用，在共学与共行中成长

深圳行的实地考察学习，让我们领略到了先进城市对于气候环境的关注，深刻意识到政府、社会、机构、企业对于适应气候环境的策略。

通过知识与实践的深度融合，本次项目最显著的成效，在于成功打破了理论与实践的壁垒。当课堂上学习的“气候适应”“公正转型”“循环经济”等概念，在红树林的密林间、在能源生态园的操控屏上、在“生物圈三号”的创新工坊里变得触手可及，知识不再是抽象的术语，而是化为了可感知、可借鉴的行动蓝图，让学以致用理念，贯彻行动。

活动的开展，成功搭建了多元社群协同共创的系统，构建了一个宝贵的跨界交流场域。来自不同领域的参与者带来了多元的视角与资源，在论坛中学习先进案例，探讨合作模式。通过“政-企-社-研”的协同网络，应对复杂气候挑战所必需的行动生态。夜间的放松活动中，在“你画我猜”的破冰游戏中拉近人与人，机构与机构之间的距离，在“地球号卡牌”的思维激荡中启迪团队协作和环境问题的灵感。

这也是一次个人与组织的双向赋能行动，“系统性认知升级”和“战略性资源链接”的双重洗礼。不仅提升了个人在气候适应领域的专业素养，更帮助其所在机构明晰了资助策略与项目方向，为后续推动本土化气候适应行动注入了强劲动力。

三、未来展望：学以致用，迈向更广阔的实践行动

课程结束，深圳之行并不是终点，而是新征程的起点。结合本次项目的过程，我们开展了深度的研讨，我们展望：

1. 持续推动项目落地生根，将所学所感转化为具体行动，在气候环境领域和气候适应型城市地域，孵化与推动一批具有示范效应的气候适应项目。
2. 构建长效共学机制，将共学营所学所见，发展为机构可持续学习的源动力，定期组织专题研讨、成功案例剖析，拉动跨界合作，形成“学习-行动-反思-再学习”的良性循环。
3. 拓展传播影响半径，系统梳理与传播本次共学营的成果与见解，通过项目实践、案例报告、媒体合作等方式，提升公众对气候适应的认知，营造更有利的项目设立氛围。
4. 促进国际经验本土化，同拥有国际实践案例的共学营机构开展共学共建，借助平台的“催化剂”，助力探索出一条具有中国特色、高效务实的本土化项目。

四、结语

青山常在，绿水长流，人与自然是不可分割的生命共同体，“根本固者，华实并茂”，做好生态保护、气候治理、环境修复的持续性工作，需要激发大家“功成不必在我”的境界和“功成必有我”的担当。

本次共学营，让我们从课堂到实地，从理论到实践，从思想到行动，搭建了协同发展的智

慧网络，点燃了共建行动的探索热情。我们深信，当知识的深度与行动的勇气相结合，当个体的努力汇聚成集体的力量，我们必将能构筑一个更具韧性、更加低碳、更可持续的美好未来。

征程已然开启，行动正在继续。



公益社会组织的气候适应破局点 ——从普通人的气候体感切入

刘盛 | 北京守望者环保基金会 秘书长

我报名参与 CEGA 组织的气候变化适应共学营，这一选择既契合我个人在专业领域的困惑，也与机构的战略落地需求高度匹配。长期以来，我及团队对气候变化议题缺乏系统学习与深入研讨，加之该议题已成为主流热点，反而使我们这类深耕一线的机构更难全面把握其全貌，也难以找到清晰的工作切入点。

本次共学营涵盖在线学习、线下研讨及营员间的交流共创环节，为参与者提供了短期沉浸式学习的机会。尽管我未能全程参与，但已借助此次学习梳理出绿色潇湘在气候变化议题上的核心观点，此后无论是对外输出理念，还是明确机构自身定位，都有了清晰方向。

一、环保社会组织在气候变化议题中的核心赛道：气候适应

近年来，气候变化议题的关注度持续提升，从官方部门到民间群体，从企业主体到媒体平台，各方均纷纷聚焦。然而，作为最早关注气候变化的环保公益组织，我们在这一领域的发声却相对薄弱，甚至在众多细分赛道中迟迟未能找准自身方向。

回顾社会问题的解决历程，其初始阶段往往依赖问题调查与倡导呼吁，这正是环保公益组织的优势所在。但当问题进入寻求解决方案与大规模推广的阶段，环保公益组织的传统优势逐渐减弱，此时也成为我们转型的关键节点。未来，环保公益组织需聚焦两大角色：一是成为“试点探索者”，主动开展创新方案的实践——即便探索失败，及时复盘总结的经验同样具有重要价值；二是充当“参与推动者”，推动社会各利益相关方共同参与气候行动，具体需关注两个视角：一是是否充分调动有能力群体（如企业社会责任力量）的参与积极性，二是是否保障脆弱人群的参与权利，避免其利益在行动过程中受损。

如今，国家已明确提出“3060”双碳目标，环保社会组织也需顺势推进气候变化议题相关工作的转型：从过去二十余年以呼吁倡导为主的模式，转向以“解决方案试点”与“脆弱人群参与保障”为核心的新方向。而在这一转型过程中，我认为气候适应是环保社会组织最具优势的核心赛道——这一领域需要长期的韧性与耐心，且始终聚焦人与社区的真实需求，与公益组织的核心价值高度契合。

二、做好气候适应的四大关键词：韧性、创新、积极、守望相助

1. 建立韧性认知

在气候适应相关的众多概念中，“韧性”是我认为最契合解决方案导向的关键词，其内涵涵盖韧性社区、韧性经济、韧性组织及个人韧性发展。从地球生态到国家层面，从社区社群到个体自身，气候变化作为全球性的外部挑战，正不断引发各层面的调整与变革。日常生活中，我们虽已逐渐习惯这些变化，但往往未能充分意识到其背后的气候驱动因素。

韧性的核心首先在于认知——只有当认知到位，每个人才能结合自身实际找到适配的应对方案。在互联网时代，韧性思维常被解读为“拥抱变化”；尽管本次共学营未专门设置“韧性”专题讨论，但这一理念已贯穿于各类解决方案的探讨过程中，成为大家寻求思路的重要底层逻辑。可以说，从韧性社区建设到韧性组织培育，再到个人韧性的提升，是推进气候适应工作最基础、最核心的认知前提。

2. 唯有创新才能找到解决方案

万科基金会总部所在的“生物圈三号”，及其在气候变化议题上的创新实践，给我留下了深刻印象。若未亲临现场，很难想象万科已在该领域开展如此多维度的探索：既有国际气候治理层面的架构设计，也有社区厨余垃圾处理等微观场景的解决方案；既推动企业力量参与气候行动，也为社会公益组织提供能力赋能；此外，万科基金会还组建专项共学小组，围绕气候慈善、国际趋势、政策解读等领域开展前瞻性研究，同时在地产、建筑领域落地了大量技术创新成果。

这些实践成果，是仅通过阅读万科基金会的战略文件或年度报告难以全面感知的。此次经历也让我对万科创始人王石及万科基金会有了更丰富的认知，更添敬佩之情。社会问题的解决离不开大众的广泛参与，但也需要有梦想的“少数人”秉持偏执与坚持，愿意十年如一日地深耕探索；若这些“追梦人”同时具备资源整合能力，其推动作用将更为显著。同为房地产企业，万科为何能坚持十年深耕低碳建筑解决方案？在“生物圈三号”，我不仅看到了理想主义的价值追求，更看到了万科基金会在气候议题上的引领格局，这份坚持与远见尤为可贵。

此外，盐田能源生态园的创新模式也让我深受启发。他们构建了“生活垃圾处理+科普教育+休闲娱乐+工业旅游”四位一体的运营模式，实现了环保电厂与能源生态园的深度融合。在园区规划设计阶段，便充分融入公众参与和科普教育元素——这一细节让我意识到，推动新鲜事物落地，必须对公众参与的重要性抱有足够敬畏。

创新从不局限于实验室的技术研发，更需延伸至公众参与和科普教育领域。它不仅需要企业家、科学家、政治家等群体的理想主义引领，更需要广大公众的理解、认同与行动支持。正如历史的进步与变革，既离不开英雄人物的引领，更依赖于人民群众的广泛参与。如今我们谈论“气候变化需要有雄心的目标”，同样需要从公众的实际感知出发，找到能够激发大众共鸣的气候行动切入点。

3. 守望相助的力量与积极适应的态度

因家人生病住院，我不得不提前结束共学营行程，未能参与后续一天的研讨会与交流环节，对此深感遗憾。这份遗憾不仅源于错失与同辈同仁深入交流的机会，更在于未能获取更多思想共鸣——我相信每一位参与共学的伙伴，都带着各自在气候领域的困惑而来，且都怀揣着深耕该领域的决心。

在回程途中，我结合此次学习所得，尝试梳理绿色潇湘与守望者基金会在气候议题上的定位与边界，进一步坚定了打造“气候守望者”品牌的决心与信心。我们始终秉持“在地视角”与“公众立场”的价值观，建设并运营行动网络是核心能力，同时辅以数字化技术与课程开发能力支撑。基于此，我认为在推动公众参与气候适应的过程中，需重点把握两个核心：一是凝聚“守望相助”的力量，二是树立“积极适应”的态度。

面对气候危机，人与人之间守望相助的力量，是最宝贵却也最易被忽视的资产。古人云“远亲不如近邻”，在危机来临时，邻里间的互助价值更显突出——这种源于社群的联结，能为气候适应行动提供坚实的基层支撑。

强调“积极”的态度，源于“适应”一词本身易被解读为消极应对。提及气候行动，人们往往先想到“应对气候变化”“将全球温升控制在1.5°C以内”，而“适应”似乎成为退而

求其次的选择。这种认知偏差容易导致危机来临时出现骑墙观望、逃避甚至退缩的心态。因此，我们更需要聚集并赋能那些“积极的行动者”，让他们成为“气候守望者”的核心力量，带动更多人主动参与气候适应行动。



结语

本次学习报告汇总并非“知识梳理”，而是“实践导向的行动指南”。其成果不仅为参与机构提供方向，更将推动更多社会组织加入气候行动，助力构建“韧性、公平、可持续”的气候适应生态。此次共学营采用“线上通识学习 + 深圳实地考察”的模式很受营员欢迎，大家不仅学习了知识，更收获了友谊。为今后应对气候变化适应工作中增添了力量和同行者！



附件：

环境资助者网络（CEGA）简介

CEGA（China Environmental Grantmakers Alliance）环境资助者网络于 2018 年 1 月 29 日启动，是中国环境资助者交流合作的平台。宗旨是运用战略慈善理念，促进环境领域资助者的合作与发展，引领未来环境领域的资助方向，实现环境领域慈善资金社会效益最大化；文化理念为：融合，共建，共享，共创环境美好未来。

CEGA 不是独立的法人注册机构，是环境资助者合作项目。2018 年至 2024 年 3 月依托基金会中心网运行，2024 年 4 月起，本项目依托中华环保联合会运行并在 CEGA 决策委员会指导下工作。目前决策委员会由北京市企业家环保基金会、阿里巴巴公益基金会、红树林基金会（MCF）、老牛基金会、千禾社区公益基金会、万科公益基金会、中国绿色碳汇基金会及中华环保联合会组成。CEGA 决策委员会每届三年，决策委员会主席由决策委员会选举产生。历任主席包括老牛基金会理事长雷永胜、原北京市企业家环保基金会秘书长张立、原万科公益基金会秘书长陈一梅及老牛基金会秘书长安亚强。现任联席主席为万科公益基金会秘书长谢晓慧和阿里巴巴公益基金会秘书长姚瑶。其他成员伙伴包括桃花源生态保护基金会、自然之友基金会、北京绿化基金会、湖北省长江生态保护基金会、北京绿色阳光环保公益基金会、青海省青海湖生态保护基金会、湖北省湿地保护基金会、中国海洋发展基金会、中华环保联合会、中国国际民间组织合作促进会及战略合作伙伴能源基金会。

万科公益基金会

万科公益基金会是 2008 年经民政部、国务院批准成立的全国性非公募基金会，由民政部主管。作为具有官方认证资质的公益组织，基金会于 2017 年被认定为慈善组织，并于 2021 年底通过民政部专业评估，获评 4A 级全国性社会组织。自 2018 年以来，万科公益基金会以“面向未来，敢为人先”为理念，在 2018—2022 年五年战略规划框架下，关注对未来影响深远的议题，以可持续社区为目标，推动实现人与社会、人与自然之间和谐共进的关系。

万科公益基金会遵循「研究 - 试点 - 赋能 - 倡导」的工作价值链，与全国数百家公益组织密切合作，并携手企业员工、社区业主、专业机构和人士、志愿者等，共同建设公益强生态，致力于从政策、立法、市场、国际平台等多个维度来共同推进可持续事业发展。2023 年，万科公益基金会开启了新一轮五年战略规划，以“美美与共的未来家园”为愿景，聚焦碳中和社区示范推广、社区废弃物管理、中国气候故事讲述三大重点战略模块，以生物多样性作为亮点，实践和传播可持续社区理念，担当促进国际社会有效合作的先锋力量，使每个人都成为美好生活的行动者。

Foreword

The Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp was jointly initiated by CEGA and Vanke Foundation to assist civil society organizations (CSOs) including domestic environmental funders and NGOs in addressing climate change challenges. The program carried out relevant activities mainly through two modules: general education lectures on climate change adaptation, and site visits to the best-case studies. It built a platform for experience sharing at home and abroad to promote the construction of climate-resilient cities; through the “integration of learning and research” model, it empowered CSOs to become key forces in climate action.

The general education lecture module was held from August 19 to September 2: Researcher Zheng Yan from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Zhang Yajing (Director/Senior Engineer of the Technology and Industry Promotion Office, Technology Achievement Transformation and Industry Promotion Center, Environmental Development Center of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment), Zhu Shu (Director of the East Asia Secretariat of ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability), and Zeng Fanxu (Professor and Doctoral Supervisor of the School of Journalism and Communication, Tsinghua University) were invited to give lectures. The course content included *Climate Change Adaptation: Definition, Trends, and Analysis of Domestic Adaptation Policies, Pilot Policies and Practical Progress of Climate-Resilient Cities*, *Climate Adaptation Design Cases of International Organizations*, and *China Climate Adaptation Communication Guide*. The program not only provided in-depth interaction opportunities for 10 co-learning participants but also opened to the public via live streaming, breaking geographical restrictions and allowing more colleagues concerned about climate action to participate in the learning. The series of courses adopted various forms such as “expert lectures, interactive Q&A, and pre-class and post-class reviews” to help participants form a comprehensive understanding of climate change adaptation and enhance their ability in funding direction analysis and project implementation. Participants commented on the general education courses: “This is the first time I have systematically studied climate adaptation knowledge, and it has helped me a lot”, “Many analyses and guiding opinions from the teachers left a deep impression on me”, “Such a platform is much needed to connect all partners for more systematic learning of relevant knowledge”. The four high-quality general education courses triggered active interactions among co-learners and live stream viewers, attracting over 13,000 online participant interactions.

The site visits module was held in Shenzhen from September 8 to 11. Co-learning camp participants visited Futian Mangrove Forest and checked in at Yantian Energy Ecological Park; held dialogues at Vanke Center in Dameisha; explored Shenzhen’s pioneering practices: visited climate adaptation pilot sites, including the community green space and garden pilot in Yuehai Sub-district, to see how the construction of climate-resilient cities lands the “last mile”, and exchanged experiences with Tencent Foundation and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) regarding NGO and government cooperation. In addition, a “Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp Shenzhen Seminar” was successfully held. Representatives from the Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment, Yantian District, Guangming District, and Shenzhen Urban Planning & Design Institute attended the seminar to share the progress of Shenzhen’s climate-resilient city pilot project. NGO representatives from

Mangrove Conservation Foundation (MCF), Vanke Foundation, Harmony Community Foundation, One Foundation, and Global Environmental Institute (GEI)—shared climate change adaptation cases. The meeting discussed strengthening collaboration between the government and NGOs to jointly address climate change challenges.

By combining theoretical learning with field visits, this co-learning camp builds a cross-industry and interdisciplinary platform for exchange and learning. Through systematic popularization of climate change adaptation knowledge, case analysis, policy interpretation, and field visits, NGO organizations and funders will gain a deeper understanding of the connotation and practical paths of climate change adaptation, and clarify their roles and directions in addressing climate change.

This report compiles the learning outcomes of 9 camp participants, including Li Yinhhu and Lu Lichun, etc. These reports are not merely summaries of knowledge, but rather in-depth reflections by participants on the implementation paths of climate adaptation, integrated with the practical experiences of their respective organizations. Additionally, we hope that through this learning camp, more social organizations and funders will be encouraged to join climate actions, together to explore innovative paths for climate change adaptation, and contribute to addressing global climate challenges.

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Weaving a Resilient Network: Insights from the Climate Adaptation Co-Learning Journey

Lu Lichun, Deputy Secretary-General, Zhenro Foundation

Climate is closely linked to everyone's life, yet why do many people still remain "unaware" of the crises brought by climate change? Today, extreme weather events are becoming increasingly common—how should we adapt to such drastic climatic changes, and what kind of natural shifts will we face in the future? Throughout history, what choices have humans made amid climate transitions, and what insights can these offer us today? As individuals, how can we participate in climate adaptation actions to make our lives safer and better? As social organizations, what roles can we play to help communities build resilience and move toward sustainability? With these questions in mind, I was fortunate to participate in the "Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp" jointly initiated by CEGA and the Vanke Foundation. The camp was thoughtfully designed, with rich content and a fulfilling schedule. The series of online general knowledge lectures helped me establish a comprehensive and systematic understanding of climate adaptation—I gained a great deal of knowledge, while also clearly recognizing my own "unknowns." The offline visits to Shenzhen's cutting-edge climate adaptation pilot sites, multi-stakeholder dialogues, and the exchange of ideas with co-learning partners allowed me to witness many vivid practices rooted in communities. Under the grand topic of climate adaptation, our actions may be small, but they are resilient, hopeful, and filled with confidence.

Specifically, the camp brought me the following profound feelings and insights:

1. Insights into the Cognition of Climate Adaptation

Climate change adaptation is a process where internationalization and localization converge and develop together. Climate change adaptation is an existential challenge faced collectively by the global community, yet it must also take root in the specific context of each piece of land. Internationalization means it is a battle that requires the collaboration of all humanity—from the framework of the Paris Agreement to the operation of the UN Green Climate Fund, from the low-carbon innovation of the "Biosphere 3" at Dameisha Vanke Center to the sharing of water-saving technologies in arid regions of Africa, scientific knowledge, financial resources, and early warning mechanisms are flowing across national borders. At the same time, genuine adaptation must occur at the "localized" scale; international blueprints can only grow resilience when nurtured by local contexts. The Dutch concept of "living with water" has been integrated into the design of floating houses and water-storage squares; farmers in Zhaizi Village, Sichuan, use conservation tillage techniques to grow local old seed varieties with strong stress resistance, and rely on natural methods to prevent and control plant diseases and

pests; in response to frequent flash floods, villagers in the Dong ethnic village of Guizhou use the ancient terraced field water system as an “ecological sponge,” building a smart defense line to coexist with floods. The essence of adaptation lies in using community wisdom, local materials, and cultural practices to respond to the unique climate threats of a particular piece of land.

Climate change adaptation is a delicate community practice and a reconstruction of community fabric. In essence, climate change adaptation is a “human-centered project,” concerning how humans reconnect and support one another, how humans relate to the land, and how humans coexist with nature. This is not a problem that can be solved by a single technology; instead, it requires stepping into communities, listening to the memories and aspirations of residents, inspiring their voluntary participation, and awakening the resilience of the community as a collective. Genuine adaptation happens among community neighbors, by the rice fields and harbors—it is the collective effort of residents to co-build community gardens, the mutual support to help vulnerable groups cope with extreme climates, the inheritance of wisdom when elderly farmers adjust their farming practices according to seasons, and the mutual trust in multi-stakeholder collaboration to protect mangroves. These subtle yet profound practices reweave the bonds between people and reshape the ethics of human-nature coexistence—shifting from confrontation and exploitation to symbiosis and adaptation. It requires narratives, not just data; it requires companionship, not just solutions. It invites us to step out of our isolated selves, return to the warmth and strength of the community, and together weave a gentle yet resilient network in an era of uncertainty.

2. Insights into Individual Participation in Actions

Climate adaptation is not a sacrifice, but a wiser life choice. As individuals, we can pay attention to local climate risks, understand the most likely climate threats in our region, make preparedness plans, and protect ourselves and our families; we can choose a more “resilient” lifestyle—eating more local and seasonal food, reducing food waste, choosing green transportation, planning resilient travel routes, and enhancing flexibility in responding to climate shocks; we can step out of our homes, integrate into the community, get to know our neighbors, participate in community gardens and disaster prevention drills, and support one another during extreme weather; we can support and supervise local climate adaptation policies, letting our voices become a force for promoting change, and replacing anxiety and passivity with cooperation and preparedness.

3. Insights into the Work of Social Organizations

In recent years, with the support of the EarthCare Foundation, Zhenro Foundation has joined hands with multiple partners to promote the implementation of the “Climate-Friendly Rice” and “Climate-Friendly Agri-Food” projects. We have realized that when addressing climate change in the agricultural food system, we must not only focus on climate adaptation in agriculture itself, but also set broader goals: building more resilient rural communities, advancing farmer education, disseminating knowledge on ecological agriculture, and enhancing consumers’ attention to and engagement in climate-friendly agriculture.

To address these multi-dimensional challenges, we have launched multi-pronged actions: on one hand, promoting the cultivation of climate-friendly rice and conservation tillage to enhance the climate

resilience of agricultural ecosystems; on the other hand, providing technical training, demonstration practices, and community support to help small-scale farmers cope with climate risks; at the same time, through knowledge production, public communication, media training, and industry exchanges, we are influencing key stakeholders and the public, contributing to the development of a sustainable agricultural food system in China that adapts to climate change.

Through this co-learning camp, I have gained a deeper understanding that climate adaptation is not only an important topic, but also a key perspective—it can be integrated into the design and implementation of various projects to enhance the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of public welfare actions. For example, in the “Child-Friendly Toilet Program” we are promoting, while advancing toilet renovation and sex education, we can also introduce water-saving and energy-saving technologies to help children cope with extreme climates; for the “Community Safety Home” project, we can add climate adaptation courses and volunteer training to enhance the ability of vulnerable groups to respond to climate disasters and build more resilient communities.

Furthermore, this camp has also allowed me to clearly see the broad prospects for collaboration and action on climate issues among domestic and international NGOs. With its rich experience in project registration, standardized management mechanisms, and solid foundation in grassroots public welfare, Zhenro Foundation is committed to building a bridge for cooperation between domestic and international NGOs. We look forward to working hand in hand with more domestic and international NGO partners in the field of climate adaptation to carry out international exchanges, joint fundraising, and in-depth cooperation—“Together, we can achieve greatness.”

Climate change adaptation is a journey that begins with co-learning and ends with action. May we turn this inspiration into solid steps, stay grounded while looking up at the stars, and with responsibility, courage, and hope, jointly weave a more resilient future.

Reflections on Participating in the 2025 CEGA Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp

Li Yinhhu, Researcher, Lakestone Institute for Sustainable Development (LISD)

As a researcher at the Lakestone Institute for Sustainable Development (LISD), I was fortunate to participate in the 2025 Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp jointly initiated by CEGA and the Vanke Foundation. This immersive learning experience, combining “online general knowledge courses + on-site visits in Shenzhen”, not only enabled me to systematically master cutting-edge theories and practical cases in the field of climate adaptation, but also allowed LISD to explore how to provide support for the in-depth advancement of the co-learning camp based on its positioning of “empowering practice through research”. Meanwhile, it also clarified the direction for the future collaborative development with the co-learning camp.

I. The Role of LISD: Bridging Theory and Practice through Research

LISD has long focused on policy research, case analysis, and data empowerment in the fields of environmental governance and sustainable development. Based on its research advantages, it undertakes the triple roles of “theory translator”, “case analyst”, and “data supporter”, and hopes to provide assistance for deepening the content of the co-learning camp in the future.

1. Academic Support for Policy Interpretation

After Researcher Zheng Yan’s course on interpreting the “National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation 2035”, we believe that we can leverage LISD’s advantages in methane emission reduction to jointly conduct research on topics such as climate-adaptive cities with Researcher Zheng Yan and CEGA, providing references for CSOs to participate in urban planning and urban operation.

2. In-Depth Analysis of Shenzhen Cases

During the on-site visits to the “Biosphere 3” at the Dameisha Vanke Center and the Yantian Energy and Ecological Park, from a research perspective, we sorted out the cost-benefit model of the “black soldier fly technology” and the energy structure optimization path of the “carbon-neutral community”. We also raised questions regarding the “inclusiveness of technology implementation” - for example, how the black soldier fly technology can be adapted to waste treatment scenarios in small and medium-sized cities. We believe that all waste treatment technologies can be classified and integrated, and then provided to different types of users in accordance with local conditions.

These analyses can be incorporated into the subsequent project design considerations of some public welfare organizations, promoting practical cases to move from “observation” to “replicable and promotable”.

Project	Investment Scale	Applicable to	Advantages	Disadvantages	Suggestions
Black Soldier Fly Treatment	Medium-Small	Small Communities	Full biological treatment, almost no waste	Requires land occupation, electricity consumption, and treatment of fly manure, etc.	Suitable for combination with student education
Hushi Kitchen Waste Composting	Small	Small Communities	Small land occupation, self-power generation, no reliance on electricity	Low treatment capacity (200kg/day)	Applicable to islands and remote rural areas
Yantian Waste Incineration	Large	Large Areas (e.g., a city)	Large incineration capacity (tens of tons/day)	Large investment and land occupation	Suitable for cities with large populations



II. Core Reflections on Participation: Breaking Cognitive Boundaries and Reshaping Research Perspectives through “Co-Learning”

This co-learning camp brought me not only the supplementation of knowledge, but also a new understanding of “how research serves climate adaptation practice”. The core gains are concentrated in three dimensions:

1. Deepening of Systematic Thinking: Climate Issues are not “Single-Point Topics”

Previously, the institute’s research mostly focused on “policy text analysis” or “technical feasibility assessment”. However, during the co-learning camp, cases such as “waste resource utilization needs to be combined with community economic resilience” and “mangrove protection needs to be linked with people’s livelihood needs” (e.g., the Futian Mangrove Ecological Park takes into account “carbon sequestration”, “migratory bird protection”, and “community education”) made me realize that climate adaptation is a systematic project that runs through the economy, society, and ecology. In future research, we need to break out of the “single methane emission reduction field” and pay more attention to the intersections of different issues, such as “how climate policies balance the emission reduction costs of small and medium-sized enterprises and employment stability” and “how technological innovation adapts to the usage thresholds of vulnerable low-income groups”.

2. The Value of Local Practice: Civil Society Organizations are “Living Samples for Research”

The low-cost cases shared by Teacher Li Dajun, such as the “Yushu Cow Dung Drying Platform” and “Qingdao Community Composting”, completely changed my perception that “climate action requires high investment”. These projects achieved a win-win situation of carbon reduction and people’s livelihood improvement through “local wisdom + community mobilization”. For example, the Yushu project reduced herders’ reliance on wood, which not only protected the ecology but also reduced women’s working hours by 80%. This made me realize that the practice of public welfare organizations rooted in communities is an important source for the institute to obtain “down-to-earth” research materials. In the future, a closer “practice-research” linkage mechanism needs to be established to ensure that research truly originates from practice and serves practice.

3. Insights from Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration: Research Institutions Need to Be “Resource Connectors”

The collaborative model of “government + enterprises + NGOs + academia” in Shenzhen, such as Tencent’s Symbiotic Garden (where enterprises provide funds, environmental protection organizations design plans, and employees participate in co-construction) and the mangrove wetland (sponsored by enterprises, with explanations by volunteers and co-construction and optimization by citizens), made me see that research institutions are not only “knowledge producers” but also can be “resource integrators”. For example, the institute can translate internationally advanced “Nature-based Solutions (NbS)” into Chinese manuals, optimize them in combination with Shenzhen cases, and share them with public welfare organizations in underdeveloped areas. At the same time, it can sort out the

“difficulties in policy implementation” found in grassroots practice (such as “the lack of sustained financial support for community climate actions”) into research reports and feed them back to policy-making departments such as the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, promoting the closed loop of “practice-research-policy”. Best practices such as “the economic sustainable development of wetlands” can be packaged and promoted to more wetland practices across the country.

III. Subsequent Support for the Development of the Co-Learning Camp: Building a “Long-Term Support System” Based on Research

Based on this camp participation experience, LISD plans to provide continuous support for the long-term development of the co-learning camp from four aspects, promoting the transformation of “co-learning” achievements into “practical actions”:

1. Building a “Climate Adaptation Research Support Platform”

In response to the issue of “lack of research resources” raised by camp participants, we plan to integrate three types of resources: first, a “policy database” that updates domestic and foreign climate adaptation policies and their interpretations in real time; second, a “case database” that classifies and collects practical cases in different scenarios such as communities, cities, and rural areas, marking applicable conditions and implementation difficulties; third, a “toolkit” (including project business model design templates, effectiveness evaluation indicators, communication script guidelines, etc.) for free use by co-learning camp participants and subsequent participants.

2. Deepening “Case Research” and Producing Implementable Research Results

Select representative cases from the co-learning camp (such as the Dameisha Carbon-Neutral Community and the Yantian Waste Reduction Demonstration Site) to conduct follow-up research, focusing on analyzing “key obstacles for projects from pilot to promotion” and “adaptation suggestions for replication in different regions”. Then, produce reports such as the “In-Depth Analysis Report on Climate Adaptation Practical Cases” to be used at the opening of the next co-learning camp, providing more operational references for new participants.

3. Conducting “Research Capacity Empowerment” Workshops

Aiming at the pain point of public welfare organizations - “lack of research capabilities and difficulty in summarizing project experiences”, we plan to cooperate with CEGA to invite co-learning camp participants to attend our conferences on energy transition and methane emission reduction. The themes will include “how to design monitoring plans for low-cost climate actions” and “how to transform practical experiences into policy recommendations”. Through the combination of “theoretical explanation + case practice”, we will improve the research and summarization capabilities of camp participants, enabling more grassroots practical achievements to be seen and promoted.

4. Promoting Mutual Communication of “Localization of International Experience” and “Internationalization of Local Experience”

Leveraging the advantages of the institute’s international cooperation resources, on the one hand,

we will translate excellent local cases from the co-learning camp, such as the Shenzhen community climate adaptation model and the Yushu Cow Dung Drying Platform, into English and share them through international environmental governance platforms such as ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability to tell the story of China's climate action well. On the other hand, we will compile internationally advanced experiences, such as the European "community energy cooperative" model, into Chinese reports, put forward adaptation suggestions in combination with China's national conditions, and conduct special sharing sessions in the co-learning camp to help camp participants broaden their international perspectives.

This co-learning camp is not only a "learning journey" but also a "starting point" for LISD to establish in-depth connections with partners in the field of climate adaptation. Climate change is a common challenge for humanity, and addressing this challenge requires the simultaneous development of "research, practice, and policy". In the future, LISD will maintain a more open attitude, continue to provide research support for the co-learning camp, and work with all partners to promote the concept of climate adaptation from "co-learning" to "joint action" and from "cases" to "normalization", contributing research strength to building a more resilient and sustainable community.



2025 CEGA Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp Report

Chen Qing, Senior Project Manager, Harmony Community Foundation

1. Background

Since its establishment in 2009, Harmony Community Foundation has been committed to supporting growing community public welfare organizations and individuals, and building fair, caring, and sustainable communities. With the intensification of the global climate crisis, the impact of extreme weather events on South China has become increasingly prominent. How to enhance communities' ability to respond to climate change has become an unavoidable core issue for us.

The CEGA Climate Co-Learning Camp is a training program in the field of climate change adaptation supported by the Vanke Foundation, aiming to improve funders' practical capabilities in addressing climate change. I expected to achieve the following goals through this learning experience: 1) Enhance Cognition: Master the most cutting-edge scientific knowledge, policy trends, and international perspectives in the field of climate change. 2) Learn from Experiences: Study practical cases of excellent domestic and international organizations in community climate adaptation, low-carbon transition, and climate justice. 3) Build Networks: Establish connections with like-minded partners and explore the possibility of collaborative actions in the future. 4) Internalize Actions: Transform the knowledge and insights gained into specific strategies and project designs applicable to Harmony's work scenarios.

2. Learning Gains

2.1 Systematic Thinking

Climate change is not an isolated “environmental issue,” but a systemic crisis of development paradigms that runs through economic systems, social structures, energy models, and global governance. For example, during this co-learning camp, we visited the Dameisha Vanke Center Carbon-Neutral Pilot Park and the Shenneng Environmental Protection Yantian Waste-to-Energy Plant. Kitchen waste undergoes three-phase separation: oil is refined into biodiesel, the aqueous phase is treated and discharged as reclaimed water, and the solid residue is used for fertilizer production or incineration for power generation—realizing the resource utilization of waste. Shenzhen has fully implemented waste classification since 2015; from residents' perspective, this often only involves project-level efforts such as waste sorting and low-carbon promotion. However, stopping at this level fails to address the root of the problem. Climate issues must be closely integrated with community

economic resilience (e.g., localized economy), social equity (e.g., safeguarding the rights and interests of vulnerable groups amid climate shocks), and governance models (e.g., community participatory planning).

For public welfare organizations, future project design requires a stronger systematic perspective. For instance, when supporting ecological agriculture in rural communities, we should not only focus on its environmental benefits (such as reducing chemical fertilizers and pesticides) but also assess how it enhances smallholder farmers' ability to cope with droughts and floods (climate adaptation), and how the Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA) model shortens food miles and builds trust (social resilience)—forming a systematic solution.

2.2 Multi-Stakeholder Participation

Enterprises contribute technological innovation, academia provides rigorous methodologies, public welfare organizations take root in communities and convey grassroots voices, and the government creates policy space. This collaboration goes beyond simple resource complementarity; it is a process of co-creating value and building an action ecosystem. For example, during the exchange tour, we visited Tencent's Symbiotic Garden. In this project, enterprises (Tencent) provide funds and participation platforms, professional environmental protection organizations offer scientific design plans for ecological restoration and biodiversity conservation, and the enterprise mobilizes employees to participate in co-construction and co-governance—transforming building rooftops and street municipal green spaces into green spaces with multiple functions: ecological regulation, environmental education, community recreation, and biological habitats. The core insight from this case is that it successfully weaves the enterprise's development needs (employee care, brand reputation, and CSR fulfillment), the professional advantages of institutions, and the participation enthusiasm of the public (enterprise employees) into a shared value network.

As a community foundation, Harmony Community Foundation not only connects resources but also focuses on designing mechanisms for multi-stakeholder participation. For example, we have nurtured the endogenous force of the community—the Guangzhou Xicun Emergency Response Volunteer Team—strengthening community residents' ability to participate in climate change response. We also seek multi-stakeholder participation (e.g., the government improving infrastructure, community hospitals providing climate-related health services) to address issues such as waterlogging in Xicun and climate-related health risks for vulnerable groups amid climate change.

2.3 Just Transition

The co-learning camp repeatedly emphasized the importance of “climate justice.” The impacts of the climate crisis are not evenly distributed; vulnerable groups (such as low-income individuals, migrant workers, farmers, the elderly, and children) often bear disproportionate risks. Just transition now covers multiple fields including energy and social economy, with the core principle of “leaving no one behind.” It emphasizes implementing effective climate actions in a fair and inclusive manner while minimizing potential social or economic negative impacts of climate actions. This has strengthened our “community-oriented” work stance. In the projects Harmony Community Foundation is implementing, we have incorporated climate justice into our considerations. When planning community ecological garden projects, we not only consider their ecological functions (such as cooling, humidification, and

carbon sequestration) but also design participation and management mechanisms to ensure that all community residents can benefit.

3. Reflections

Through this learning experience, I have deeply reflected on Harmony's unique value and future role in the climate governance ecosystem:

Collector and Transformer of Local Knowledge: Compared with institutions advocating macro policies, Harmony is rooted in communities. Our most valuable asset is a profound understanding of local social culture, residents' needs, and indigenous knowledge. We can systematically sort out and promote the "local methods" and wisdom accumulated by communities in responding to climate change, integrating them with scientific knowledge.

Experimenter and Incubator of Grassroots Actions: Leveraging our advantages of flexibility and proximity to communities, we can support small yet effective pilot projects for community climate adaptation and emission reduction, accumulating experience for wider promotion.

Facilitator of Diverse Dialogues: We can bring community residents, government officials, enterprise representatives, and scholars to the same table for open and constructive dialogues on local climate challenges, bridging cognitive gaps and promoting collective action.

4. Conclusion

The 2025 CEGA Climate Co-Learning Camp was an extremely valuable "recharging" journey. It allowed me to re-examine my work from a broader perspective and with deeper thinking. Climate change is a severe common challenge faced by humanity, but it also provides a historic opportunity for us to reshape development models and build more resilient, fairer, and more sustainable communities.



2025 Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp Learning Achievement Report

Zhao Wenjuan, Director of the Special Fund Office, Global Environmental Institute (GEI)

This year, I was fortunate to be selected for the Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp jointly initiated by CEGA and the Vanke Foundation. During my participation in the general courses of the climate adaptation co-learning camp and the research and investigation in Shenzhen, I took on certain responsibilities in organizational coordination as one of the camp directors. However, what was more profound was the rich gains and reflections brought by this learning journey.

In the general courses, the experts' in-depth yet accessible explanations opened up a new perspective for me in the field of climate change adaptation. Researcher Zheng Yan's interpretation of the "National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation 2035" helped me clarify the country's macro layout and policy orientation in terms of climate adaptation, understand the complementary relationship between climate adaptation and mitigation, as well as the uniqueness and forward-looking nature of China's policies under the international policy framework. Teacher Zhang Yajing's sharing focusing on the pilot policies of climate-resilient cities and their practical implementation allowed me to see the specific paths and effects of policies taking root at the local level, and the exploratory practices of different cities provided me with diversified ideas for reference. Teacher Zhu Shu's presentation on climate adaptation design cases from international institutions broadened my international perspective, enabling me to appreciate the advanced concepts and innovative models of global climate adaptation design. Professor Zeng Fanxu's explanation on China's climate adaptation communication made me realize the key role of communication in climate adaptation actions, and master the skills of how to accurately position communication content, select appropriate communication subjects and use proper communication methods.

The on-site investigation of climate adaptation projects in Shenzhen further allowed me to intuitively experience the charm of combining theory with practice. During this on-site investigation in Shenzhen, I also invited partners from the "Weihai Action" project to participate together. I hoped that through communication and learning, we could enrich each other's horizons and spark more new ideas. In the Meisha Carbon-Neutral Community, I saw a feasible path for achieving carbon-neutral goals at the community level, from the optimization of energy structure to the transformation of residents' lifestyles, which provided a reference model for the low-carbon transformation of coastal communities. The exploration of the Dameisha Vanke Center Carbon-Neutral Pilot Park demonstrated the initiative and innovation of enterprises in actively participating in climate adaptation actions. The practical effects of the Yantian District Domestic Waste Reduction and Classification Demonstration

Site highlighted the potential value of waste classification in reducing carbon emissions and supporting climate adaptation. This made me think about how to promote similar waste classification initiatives in coastal communities to achieve the dual goals of ecological protection and climate adaptation.

Finally, I sincerely thank the organizers for the carefully planned event arrangements, which have built such a platform for communication and learning for us. In the future, I am willing to play the role of a bridge between the “Weihai Action” project and the Climate Adaptation Co-Learning Camp, and promote the in-depth integration of ecological protection and climate adaptation work in coastal communities. I believe that through the joint efforts and continuous cooperation of multiple parties, we will surely take more solid steps on the road to addressing climate change challenges and contribute to the construction of a better ecological environment.



Reflections on Participating in the 2025 CEGA Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp

Wang Zhuolun Executive Director, China Development Brief (CDB)

I am Wang Zhuolun from China Development Brief (CDB). Since its founding in 1996, our organization has always centered its mission on “providing professional observation, research, network platform support, and services for the public welfare and charity sector”. We are one of China’s early bilingual (Chinese-English) platforms dedicated to the public welfare field.

Currently, against the backdrop of the global climate crisis, the issue of “development inequality” has become increasingly prominent: developing countries not only need to advance economic development but also bear the urgent pressure of emission reduction; groups such as indigenous peoples, residents of small island nations, and vulnerable urban populations—who are not the main contributors to carbon emissions—are the first to face existential threats from extreme weather and ecological destruction. In this context, social organizations, acting as “coordinators for multi-stakeholder cooperation”, “advocates for vulnerable groups”, and “drivers of practical implementation”, are shouldering an increasingly important mission.

It was a great honor to represent my organization in participating in the “Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp” jointly initiated by CEGA (China Environmental Grantmakers Alliance) and the Vanke Foundation. Through the dual-module experience of “online general knowledge learning + on-site visits in Shenzhen”, I not only gained insights into the practical paths of building climate-resilient cities but also developed a deeper understanding of my organization’s positioning and direction in “assisting social organizations in addressing climate inequality”.

1. Review of the Co-Learning Camp’s Core Content

With the goal of “empowering social organizations to address climate change challenges”, the co-learning camp was divided into two core phases. Its content design balanced “theoretical depth” with “practical feasibility”:

1.1 Online General Knowledge Learning Phase (August 19 – September 2)

Centered on the theme of “climate change adaptation”, a series of general knowledge lectures were held, attracting over 13,000 online participants nationwide. The courses covered core topics such as global climate governance trends, China’s domestic climate adaptation policy framework, and paths for social organizations to participate in climate actions, laying a solid theoretical foundation for offline practice.

1.2 Shenzhen On-Site Visit and Exchange Phase (September 8 – 11)

Focusing on Shenzhen's cutting-edge practices in climate adaptation, the phase adopted a model of “visits + dialogues + discussions” to showcase several typical cases:

Ecological Conservation Practice: A visit to Futian Mangrove Ecological Park (Shenzhen's first national eco-environmental science popularization base) provided an on-the-ground understanding of the mangroves' ecological value as “homes for migratory birds” and “natural defense walls against storm surges”. It also deepened the awareness of the “carbon sequestration magic”—1 hectare of mangroves has a carbon storage capacity equivalent to 4 hectares of rainforests.

Waste Reduction and Resource Utilization Practice: A tour of the Yantian Energy and Ecological Park allowed participants to witness the entire process of resource utilization of organic solid residues from kitchen waste using China's first “5G + Robot” intelligent black soldier fly technology. This offered an intuitive understanding of the implementation path for the environmental protection principles of “reduction, resource utilization, and harmless treatment”.

Zero-Carbon and Carbon-Neutral Practice: At the Dameisha Vanke Center, participants joined exchanges on 6 key topics (including global trends in public welfare climate actions, just transition, and community climate adaptation) and visited the “Biosphere 3” urban-level carbon-neutral innovation platform. They learned about sustainable designs such as rooftop gardens, buildings constructed with environmentally friendly materials, and McDonald's “Zero-Waste” Restaurant.

Community and Policy Coordination Practice: A visit to the community green space garden pilot in Yuehai Subdistrict explored the implementation model for the “last mile” of climate adaptation efforts. Dialogues were held with the Tencent Foundation and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). Additionally, at the exchange meeting held at the Vienna International Hotel in Yantian District, participants heard case sharing from the Shenzhen Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment, urban planning institutes, and 5 public welfare organizations (including the Mangrove Conservation Foundation and Harmony Community Foundation), clarifying the core logic of “government + NGOs + enterprises” collaboration in addressing climate challenges.

2. Core Gains from Participation

Aligned with China Development Brief's positioning of “research + platform + services”, the co-learning camp brought three key insights:

2.1 Enriched “Case Database” and “Cognitive Framework” in Climate Adaptation

Previously, the organization's focus on climate adaptation was mostly limited to macro-level information exchange. The on-site visits to cases such as “mangrove protection”, “black soldier fly circular economy”, and “community micro-habitat development” filled the cognitive gap in “micro-level practices”. In particular, the zero-carbon design of “Biosphere 3” and the application of intelligent technology at the Yantian Energy and Ecological Park provided vivid examples for understanding “technology empowerment in climate adaptation”, and also supplied first-hand materials for future industry observation and case compilation.

2.2 Deepened Understanding of “Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration” in Action

The model of “government policy guidance + enterprise resource support + NGO implementation” (exemplified by Shenzhen’s climate adaptation pilot projects) discussed during the exchanges, as well as the concept of “government-NGO collaboration” emphasized by Professor Zheng Yan from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, are highly consistent with China Development Brief’s long-standing goal of “building networks for the public welfare sector”. Climate adaptation is not the responsibility of a single entity; instead, it requires platform-based services to connect resources across sectors, forming an ecosystem of “information sharing, capacity co-building, and action co-promotion”.

2.3 Clarified the Niche and “Professional Value” of the Organization

As an organization with bilingual platform communication capabilities, we can play a bridging role in “localizing international experience” and “internationalizing local practices”. For instance, we can translate the Shenzhen practice cases from this co-learning camp into foreign languages and share China’s climate adaptation experience through international platforms; at the same time, we can compile advanced international climate governance concepts into Chinese to provide references for domestic social organizations. This is highly aligned with the co-learning camp’s goal of “building a platform for the exchange of domestic and international experience”.

3. Discussion on New Trends in the Climate Field, Challenges, and the Role of Social Organizations (Based on Learnings from the Co-Learning Camp)

The current climate field is facing multiple new challenges: the normalization of extreme weather tests the emergency response capabilities at the grassroots level; global development imbalance traps underdeveloped regions in the dilemma of “emission reduction vs. development”; there is an inclusivity gap where “advanced technologies are difficult to implement” when leveraging technology for climate adaptation; there remains a “last mile” disconnect between macro policies and grassroots needs; and the global nature of climate issues demands deeper mutual learning of international experience. Drawing on the Shenzhen practice cases from the co-learning camp, social organizations are playing irreplaceable and diverse roles in addressing these challenges:

3.1 “Grassroots Responders” in Addressing Extreme Weather

The impacts of the climate crisis ultimately fall on communities and individuals, especially vulnerable groups such as the elderly and low-income populations. Social organizations, rooted in communities, respond to needs with “proximity, flexibility, and speed”, filling the gap in the government’s emergency response system in terms of “targeted services” and serving as the “first line of protection” for vulnerable groups.

3.2 “Collaborative Coordinators” in Balancing Emission Reduction and Development

Underdeveloped regions need to keep up with global emission reduction efforts while not sacrificing people’s livelihood development—a contradiction that requires multi-stakeholder collaboration to resolve. Shenzhen’s “government + NGOs + enterprises” collaboration model offers a reference:

on one hand, social organizations connect government emission reduction policies with enterprise resources; on the other hand, they conduct in-depth research on the needs of communities and underdeveloped regions, transforming “emission reduction targets” into “eco-conservation projects that increase income” and “environmental protection jobs that create employment opportunities”. This prevents emission reduction from becoming a “single-mandate task” and achieves a win-win situation for “environmental protection and people’s livelihoods”.

3.3 “Adaptation Translators” in Technology Empowerment

Innovative technologies such as the “5G + Robot” black soldier fly system at the Yantian Energy and Ecological Park can be better connected to communities with the involvement of social organizations. Social organizations can translate professional technical language into accessible plans for community residents and small and micro-enterprises, assist small and micro-enterprises in adapting simplified resource utilization equipment, and guide residents in developing waste classification habits. This “localized adaptation of technology” breaks the barrier where “advanced technologies only serve large enterprises”, ensuring that technology truly benefits ordinary people and underdeveloped regions.

3.4 “Bridge Connectors” in Policy Implementation

Macro climate policies need to reach the grassroots to be effective, and social organizations serve as the link between “policies and needs”. Relevant cases show that social organizations can not only break down the government’s “climate adaptation pilot” policies into actionable projects such as “mangrove science popularization” and “community garden development” but also collect grassroots feedback to drive policy optimization, avoiding a “one-size-fits-all” approach and making climate actions more aligned with actual needs.

3.5 “Hub Communicators” in Mutual Learning of International Experience

The global nature of climate issues means that “working in isolation” is not feasible, and social organizations have the unique advantage of “local insight + international perspective”. As reflected in the co-learning camp’s goal of “building a platform for the exchange of domestic and international experience”, social organizations can transform local practices (such as Shenzhen’s mangrove protection and community climate adaptation models) into internationally understandable cases and share China’s experience through international networks. At the same time, they can compile and promote international concepts in line with China’s national conditions, promoting “two-way mutual learning” rather than “one-way output” in global climate actions and helping underdeveloped regions absorb adaptable experience.

4. Outlook

This Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp not only enabled us to systematically master the theoretical and practical knowledge of climate adaptation but also deepened my understanding of the role of social organizations in addressing “new challenges in the climate field”. Looking ahead, we will take this co-learning camp as a starting point, fully leverage our organization’s professional advantages, continue to focus on new trends in the climate field, and provide more targeted services for social organizations to address challenges and participate in climate actions. We will work with industry partners to promote climate adaptation from “concept” to “implementation” and from “single-

point practice” to “collaborative ecosystem”, contributing the strength of a public welfare platform to “China’s practice” in global climate governance.



Learning Report on the Climate Co-Learning Camp Capacity-Building Workshop

Wen Hua, Project Manager, Ruili Women and Children Development Center

It was a great honor to participate as a trainee in the 2025 “Climate Co-Learning Camp” co-hosted by the Vanke Foundation and CEGA. Through its innovative model of “in-depth online theoretical learning + immersive offline field visits”, the camp offered us a highly systematic, broad-visioned, and insightful capacity-building journey in climate adaptation. Throughout the process, the careful curriculum design by the organizers, the high-quality knowledge sharing by mentors, and the enthusiastic interactive co-creation among trainees truly embodied the core concept of “co-learning, co-creation, and co-growth”, significantly enhancing our professionalism and confidence in conducting climate adaptation work.

I. Learning Insights on Theme 1: Climate Change Adaptation – Policy Framework and Strategic Interpretation

Researcher Zheng Yan’s lecture helped us establish a macro policy and theoretical framework for understanding climate adaptation issues. Previously, my work focused primarily on climate adaptation in rural communities, and I lacked a comprehensive understanding of climate adaptation from a holistic perspective. Through the in-depth interpretation of the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation 2035, I realized that adaptation work is a major national strategic initiative – a systematic project involving multiple industries and fields such as water resources, agriculture, and ecology.

My greatest gain came from the “funding demand analysis” section. Professor Zheng analyzed the gaps in funding, technology, and capacity between policy goals and local practice. This made me recognize that effective adaptation interventions require not only scientific understanding but also precise resource allocation. This provided a key perspective for my future work in designing or evaluating climate projects: how to use limited resources to maximize support for evidence-based, sustainable adaptation actions, and truly translate national strategies into tangible local resilience.

II. Learning Insights on Theme 2: Climate-Resilient City Pilots – Exploration from Policy to Practice

Director Zhang Yajing’s course shifted our focus from the macro strategy (covered in the previous theme) to the meso-level “urban” practice. Through case studies of policies and initiatives in two

batches of pilot cities, I deeply understood that “adapting measures to local conditions” is the lifeline of climate adaptation work. Northern cities vs. coastal cities, megacities vs. small and medium-sized cities face entirely different adaptation challenges (e.g., heat island effect, sea-level rise, floods and droughts), and their response strategies must also vary accordingly.

The discussion on “typical common issues” in the course was particularly relevant to real-world practice. For example, how to break down inter-departmental barriers and mainstream adaptation work? How to naturally integrate adaptation measures with urban renewal and infrastructure construction? These are not only challenges faced by pilot cities but also dilemmas encountered by almost all urban managers. This inspired me to adopt an inter-departmental collaboration mindset when promoting relevant work in the future. Instead of starting from scratch, I will seek “smart ways” to embed adaptation goals into existing planning and management processes, thereby improving the feasibility and effectiveness of the work.

III. Learning Insights on Theme 3: International Cases and Resilient City Construction – Drawing Global Experience

The international perspective brought by Director Zhu Shu and his partners was a highlight of this learning phase. ICLEI’s “Building Resilient Cities 2030” project and global practical cases showcased cutting-edge tools, methods, and innovative ideas. From Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to resilient city planning frameworks, these international experiences provided us with a rich “toolbox”.

Particularly valuable was the course’s sharing of outstanding “resilient city” cases from both international and Chinese contexts. It reminded us that learning from international/domestic experiences is by no means a simple copy-paste, but requires localized transformation and innovation. For instance, in China’s high-density urban environment, how to skillfully combine gray infrastructure (engineering measures) with green infrastructure (ecological measures)? How to measure the input and long-term benefits of resilience building? These reflections have made me pay more attention to analyzing the applicable conditions and core principles behind the success of excellent cases when drawing on them, so as to extract methodologies that can be applied to my own work.

IV. Learning Insights on Theme 4: Climate Adaptation Communication – Shaping Narratives to Drive Change

Professor Zeng Fanxu’s course shifted the focus from “hard” technology and “hard” policies to “soft” communication – a crucial aspect that is often overlooked. Climate adaptation is a complex and long-term process, and its outcomes are often less intuitive than those of mitigation (e.g., reducing carbon emissions). Therefore, how to effectively communicate the necessity, urgency, and success stories of adaptation to mobilize broader social participation is a key skill.

Frameworks such as “from event to issue” and “what to say, who to say it, how to say it” were highly instructive. I realized that climate communication should not stop at fear-mongering crisis rhetoric, but should focus on building positive, solution-oriented, and empathetic narratives. For example, telling stories about how adaptation measures can simultaneously improve people’s livelihoods, protect health, and create economic opportunities – and finding credible communicators (e.g., community

leaders, beneficiaries) to tell these stories. This will be a key area for me to strengthen in future work: ensuring that climate adaptation work is not only well-implemented but also effectively communicated to win understanding and support.

V. Learning Insights from Offline Visits: Integrating Theory and Practice

During the offline visits to Shenzhen's Yantian District – including Meisha Mangrove Ecological Park, the black soldier fly kitchen waste treatment project in the carbon-neutral community, Vanke Center's "Biosphere 3", Tencent's Urban Symbiotic Garden, and the related cases shared by experts – I experienced the power of technology. In the transformation of climate-resilient cities, the integration of climate adaptation concepts with the ecological environment enhances cities' ability to respond to and adapt to climate disasters, and promotes harmonious coexistence between humans and nature.

This "immersive" learning allowed us to intuitively see that a resilient, low-carbon community is not an unattainable ideal, but a reality that can be achieved through scientific planning, innovative technology, and continuous community development.

VI. Gains, Growth, and Reflections

This training was a comprehensive empowerment experience for me:

Enhanced Theoretical Literacy and Systematic Thinking: Covering international policies, national strategies, urban practices, and communication strategies, the training helped me build a complete, systematic cognitive framework for climate adaptation work, changing my previous fragmented understanding.

Cross-Border Learning of Practical Methods: Although most training cases focused on cities, the core concepts of "adapting to local conditions", "localization", "multi-stakeholder collaboration", and "combining technological innovation with nature-based solutions" are universal. For example, risk assessment methods and project monitoring frameworks used in urban pilots can be adjusted for application in rural projects; NbS applications from international cases (such as ecological slope protection and wetland restoration) have even greater potential for use in rural areas. I deeply realized that although the impacts of climate change on urban and rural areas differ in form, the underlying logic for addressing them is the same.

Significantly Strengthened Communication Awareness: Professor Zeng Fanxu's course made me realize that I had previously focused too much on technical aspects while neglecting the power of communication. In future rural work, I will be more intentional in designing communication strategies, telling local climate action stories well, and mobilizing broader participation. To enhance my organization's communication capacity, I also conducted a strategic communication training for staff on September 15, sharing insights from the Shenzhen visits.

Invaluable Value of Networks and Peer Communities: The connections established with experts, mentors, and fellow trainees are intangible assets from this training. This co-learning and co-creation community will serve as an important platform for seeking support, sharing experiences, and collaborating in future work.

VII. Suggestions and Outlook

To make future training benefit more trainees and cover a wider range of work areas, I would like to put forward two suggestions:

Increase Sharing of Rural Adaptation Cases: I hope that in the case teaching session, more excellent cases of successful climate adaptation practices in rural areas can be included (e.g., adaptive agriculture, rural disaster prevention and mitigation, rural water resource resilience management, application of local ecological knowledge). This will enrich the comprehensiveness and relevance of the training content and promote the exchange of experiences between urban and rural areas.

Add Advanced Courses on General Climate Policy Knowledge: On the basis of the existing four themes, consider adding a general course on “climate and policy” that provides in-depth interpretation of the global climate negotiation process, the background and impact of key domestic policies, and the connection between policies at different levels (central and local). This will help trainees gain a deeper understanding of the policy environment.

This climate co-learning camp was a high-quality, professional guided learning experience. It not only systematically enhanced our knowledge reserve and analytical capabilities in the field of climate adaptation but also reshaped our thinking, connected us with peers, and strengthened my determination and confidence to deepen climate adaptation work in rural areas. I will translate what I have learned and felt into practical actions, strive to combine cutting-edge concepts with local wisdom, and contribute to improving the climate resilience of rural communities.



Finding Hope and a Sense of Role Value Through Localized Actions Amid Crisis

Li Dajun, Director of Industry Development Programs, Beijing Heyi Green Foundation

In January 2025, the latest monitoring data from the National Climate Center showed that the global average surface temperature in 2024 was 1.49°C higher than the pre-industrial baseline (average from 1850 to 1900), making it the warmest year on record globally. China's average annual temperature in 2024 also hit a record high since the start of meteorological observations. Most regions in China ranked among the top 3 warmest on record, with areas including most of North China, southern Northeast China, most of East and Central China, southwestern and eastern Northwest China, northern Southwest China, and southeastern Tibet reaching their highest average annual temperatures ever recorded. We have never been so close to the target set by the Paris Agreement—"holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels"—and the climate crisis has become a decisive challenge for humanity.

Debates have long surrounded climate change, particularly the topic of "global warming." For instance, is it an objective fact, or merely a "scientific fact"? Whether it involves half-truths, the ideological and political dimensions of science and technology, climate change has never been a purely environmental or scientific issue. Instead, it is highly intertwined with global politics, national politics, and the operations of capital. Take, for example, the Chinese government's policy: while continuing years of subsidies for car purchases, it allocated an additional 300 billion yuan in "national subsidies" in 2025 to support the development of overcapacity industries, including the automobile sector. In contrast, the long-standing local fiscal subsidy policy in my hometown of Baoding, Hebei—"public transport priority and free public transport during rush hours"—was terminated, as it encroached on the interests of the automobile industry. A look at recent National People's Congress sessions reveals that many representatives, including those from within the system, act as advocates for automobile manufacturers. This raises questions: What kind of policies are truly more conducive to addressing climate change, more cost-effective, and more people-centered? What considerations and positions underpin the formulation of a policy?

Fifty years ago, Dallas Smythe, a founding figure of Western political economy of communication, published a paper on China titled *After the Bicycle, What?* Today, half a century later, this work still offers profound insights into the question of "For whom should we develop, and how?" Against the backdrop of climate change and the climate crisis, "climate change"—a global topic—has been exploited as a "gimmick" in geopolitical rivalry under the global capitalist system, competition

between nation-states, and the gaming of deeply divided interest groups within a country, or even the exploitation of the weak by the strong. While climate change is real, approaches to addressing it are clearly shaped by differing positions.

I believe that the viewpoint of Dr. Zheng Yan (an economics PhD) – that “economics cannot truly solve the problem of climate change” – represents a sober, critical reflection behind the heated discourse surrounding climate change. This insight helps us recognize the political and ideological nature inherent in climate finance and investment; it also enables us to understand the perspectives and positions that underpin the formulation of a given policy. Furthermore, it inspires us to perceive the tension between “the state’s perspective” and local interest demands.

The “Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp” jointly initiated by CEGA and Vanke Foundation provided a general education on climate adaptation for public welfare practitioners like myself. Although primarily targeting the nonprofit sector, the program explicitly referenced ongoing climate actions by governments and enterprises, which even became a focal point of the curriculum. After completing the four-course series, I strongly felt that compared to the clear roles, values, and high visibility of governments and businesses in climate governance, the positioning and identity of public welfare organizations remain ambiguous.

Upon finishing the Co-Learning Camp, I read the Climate Philanthropy Partnership Action Plan 2030 (Discussion Draft) funded and compiled by CEGA. The document outlines three strategic orientations for the environmental nonprofit sector by 2030: Innovation Lab for Solutions, Catalyst for Public Behavior Change, and Hub for Cross-Issue Collaboration. My reflections on “the role of nonprofits in climate action” from the Co-Learning Camp now dialogue more deeply with these strategic goals.

1. Innovation Lab for Solutions

The plan emphasizes pilot projects in emerging areas lacking standardized solutions, such as community zero-carbon transitions, Nature-Based Solutions (NbS), Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), climate-just transitions, and climate adaptation. By launching small-scale, multi-scenario initiatives, nonprofits can develop policy tools, business models, and technological pathways. This aligns well with the sector’s agility and creativity. In a climate action landscape still under exploration, nonprofits’ low-cost, flexible, and innovative approaches could inspire and lead broader societal change.

2. Catalyst for Public Behavior Change

While the plan highlights leveraging commercial platforms and cross-sector collaborations, my fieldwork suggests nonprofits’ unique value lies in offering alternatives to capital and technological logics rooted in grassroots perspectives and social equity. Through community-based mobilization, they can make climate action tangible and accessible.

For example:

Lexiuijiang (Happy Repairmen) Program by Shaanxi Green Origin Environmental Education Center trains community artisans to repair small appliances, reducing waste and carbon emissions. With 500+ communities covered in 10 cities, it avoids commercial “repair black holes” and achieves source

reduction.

Green Pioneer by Qingdao Niwo Chuangyi Social Work Service Center uses composting to reduce 322 tCO₂e from 2021–2024, engaging 50+ communities and schools while cutting women’s labor by 80%.

Simple Cow Dung Drying Platforms by Yushu Jinba Charity Association reduced herders’ reliance on forest fuel from 90% to near zero, alleviating both ecological degradation and women’s “time poverty”.

Low-Value Recyclables System by Beijing Tashanshi Social Work Service Center recycled 466.4 tons of waste and saved 745.79 tCO₂e from 2022–2024, integrating waste pickers into formal governance—a nationally pioneering model.

As early as over two decades ago, in the mountainous regions of Southwest China, public welfare organizations had already joined hands with local residents to carry out work addressing climate change. This was achieved through the inheritance of local culture and ecological wisdom, as well as the activation of local resources.

At the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris (COP21), the “Lashihai Participatory Watershed Management Project” implemented by the Yunnan Institute of Environmental Science (also known as the Yunnan Research and Promotion Center for Popular Watershed Management) in the Lashihai watershed of Lijiang stood out among 1,461 climate change response initiatives from 126 countries. It was recognized as one of the 21 outstanding cases and awarded the “Equator Prize” by the United Nations, in recognition of its contributions to environmental protection, poverty alleviation, and climate change adaptation. Today, the Hengduan Mountains and the Jinsha River Valley areas in Yunnan remain active regions where local communities engage in climate change response efforts.

These grassroots initiatives demonstrate how small-scale, community-driven actions can achieve significant climate impact. Nonprofits should focus on mindset transformation and grassroots organizing to embed climate action into social governance systems.

3. Hub for Cross-Issue Collaboration

Expanding this concept, nonprofits can serve as architects of collaborative ecosystems. For instance:

Beijing Heyi Green Foundation’s Climate Action Collaboration Framework uses a “Perception-Cognition-Intention-Action” model to integrate climate perspectives into diverse sectors. Over 100 organizations have adopted this framework, contributing half of the cases in the Ministry of Ecology and Environment’s climate adaptation database.

At the 2023 UN SDG Summit, Secretary-General António Guterres stressed that community changemakers are critical to saving the SDGs. Nonprofits, with their local networks and social sensitivity, are uniquely positioned to bridge climate action with poverty alleviation, gender equality, and ecological justice.

Conclusion

Climate governance requires multi-stakeholder synergy. While governments and businesses drive

large-scale policies and investments, nonprofits' strengths in local agility, social innovation, and equity advocacy offer irreplaceable value. By embracing roles as innovators, community organizers, and cross-sector connectors, they can translate global climate goals into grassroots solutions, ensuring no one is left behind in the transition.



Unity of Knowledge and Action: Building a Resilient Future Together---Project Report of the Climate Change Adaptation Co- Learning Camp

Zhang Jilong, Executive Secretary-General, Beijing Chuangfu Public Welfare Foundation

I am Zhang Jilong from Beijing Chuangfu Public Welfare Foundation. Founded in 2017, our foundation initially focused on public welfare services such as poverty alleviation, elderly support, and relief for those in need. Today, as environmental issues have become increasingly prominent, we have adjusted our strategies, shifting more of our strategic planning toward the field of environmental and climate protection.

Against the backdrop of growing global climate change challenges, the “Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp” – jointly initiated by the China Environmental Grantmakers Alliance (CEGA) and the Vanke Foundation – came into being. This project aims to empower teams of domestic environmental public welfare organizations. Through an innovative model that combines “learning + research”, it builds a comprehensive knowledge system and bridges the gap between knowledge and practical action, jointly exploring a path of climate adaptation in the Chinese context.

This report is divided into three parts: “Project Review”, “Core Gains”, and “Future Outlook”, hoping to provide reference and assistance to all readers.

I. Project Review: From Laying the Foundation of Theoretical Knowledge to In-Depth On-Site Visits

The co-learning camp was carefully designed, with its overall structure divided into three closely connected modules: “Online General Knowledge Learning”, “On-Site Project Visits”, and “Achievement Sharing”. This formed a complete closed loop from learning to experience and then to sharing.

In the online general knowledge course module, the project relied on a team of senior experts to build a systematic knowledge framework and successfully held four high-density, high-quality, and efficient general knowledge lectures, which systematically analyzed the core topics of climate adaptation.

From a macro perspective, Researcher Zheng Yan laid the foundation for theory and practice. By

integrating theoretical analysis with case studies, she instilled the concept of community environmental governance in participants and helped clarify the synergistic relationship between adaptation and mitigation.

By conducting in-depth policy interpretation, Director Zhang Yajing analyzed the policy context and practical progress of national climate-resilient city pilots. Through multi-angle case studies, she provided new ideas for the construction of climate-resilient city pilots.

Director Zhu Shu brought an international perspective: while delivering theoretical knowledge, he shared cutting-edge cases and assessment tools for resilient cities worldwide.

In terms of communication empowerment, Professor Zeng Fanxu addressed the pain point of “difficulty in communicating climate adaptation” and provided a methodology for “who speaks, what to say, and how to say it”.

These four lectures not only provided an opportunity for in-depth co-learning among our 10 core camp participants but also attracted over 13,000 online participants through open live broadcasts, sowing the seeds of climate adaptation knowledge among a broader audience.

After the general knowledge courses, to put the concept of “applying what is learned” into practice, the co-learning camp went to Shenzhen – a frontier of innovation in China – for an immersive study tour (September 8–11), inspiring in-depth thinking through vivid on-site cases.

The study tour was arranged with a tight but well-paced schedule and rich content:

Experiencing the Power of Nature: At Futian Mangrove Ecological Park, we witnessed firsthand how “Nature-based Solutions (NbS)” build a green defense wall against coastal erosion and protect biodiversity.

Witnessing the Effectiveness of Technology: At Yantian Energy and Ecological Park, we saw how domestic waste undergoes a magnificent transformation from “waste” to “resource” through cutting-edge technologies such as “5G + Robots + Black Soldier Fly Technology”.

Exploring Zero-Carbon Wisdom: At the “Biosphere 3” of Dameisha Vanke Center, we gained insight into forward-looking systematic solutions for urban carbon neutrality and experienced the innovative charm of integrating technology with nature.

Promoting Cross-Sectoral Harmony: At multi-stakeholder forums and coastal exchange meetings, representatives from the government, foundations, research institutions, and NGOs gathered together. They built consensus through the collision of ideas and established connections through exchanges.

II. Core Gains: Applying What is Learned and Growing Through Co-Learning and Co-Action

The on-site study tour in Shenzhen allowed us to appreciate the attention paid to the climate environment by advanced cities and deeply understand the strategies of the government, society, institutions, and enterprises for climate adaptation.

Through the in-depth integration of knowledge and practice, the most notable achievement of this project was the successful breaking down of the barrier between theory and practice. When concepts

learned in class – such as “climate adaptation”, “just transition”, and “circular economy” – became tangible among the mangrove forests, on the control screens of the energy and ecological park, and in the innovation workshop of “Biosphere 3”, knowledge was no longer abstract terminology but transformed into a perceivable and referable action blueprint. This enabled the concept of “applying what is learned” to be implemented in action.

The implementation of the camp successfully built a system for collaborative co-creation among diverse communities and established a valuable cross-sectoral exchange platform. Participants from different fields brought diverse perspectives and resources: they learned from advanced cases and discussed cooperation models in forums. Through the “government-enterprise-society-research” collaborative network, an action ecosystem essential for addressing complex climate challenges was formed. During evening relaxation activities, ice-breaking games like “Pictionary” narrowed the distance between individuals and between institutions; the “Earth Card” game stimulated inspiration for team collaboration and solutions to environmental issues.

This was also a two-way empowerment process for both individuals and organizations, featuring the dual impact of “systematic cognitive upgrading” and “strategic resource connection”. It not only improved individuals’ professional competence in the field of climate adaptation but also helped their respective institutions clarify funding strategies and project directions, injecting strong impetus into the subsequent promotion of localized climate adaptation actions.

III. Future Outlook: Making Good Use of What is Learned and Moving Toward Broader Practical Actions

The end of the courses and the Shenzhen tour are not a conclusion but the starting point of a new journey. Based on the process of this project, we have conducted in-depth discussions and formulated the following outlook:

Continuously Promote Project Implementation: Transform the knowledge and insights gained into specific actions, incubate and promote a batch of demonstration-worthy climate adaptation projects in the field of climate environment and in climate-resilient cities.

Build a Long-Term Co-Learning Mechanism: Develop the knowledge and experiences from the co-learning camp into a sustainable source of learning for institutions. Regularly organize thematic seminars and in-depth analysis of successful cases, promote cross-sectoral cooperation, and form a positive cycle of “learning – action – reflection – re-learning”.

Expand the Scope of Communication Influence: Systematically sort out and disseminate the achievements and insights of this co-learning camp. Through project practice, case reports, media cooperation, and other methods, raise public awareness of climate adaptation and create a more favorable environment for project establishment.

Promote the Localization of International Experience: Conduct joint learning and construction with co-learning camp institutions that have international practical cases. With the help of the platform’s “catalytic role”, assist in exploring a localized project path that is suitable for China’s context, efficient, and pragmatic.

IV. Conclusion

Green mountains remain, and clear waters flow endlessly – humans and nature form an indivisible community with a shared future. As the saying goes, “When the foundation is solid, both blossoms and fruits will thrive.” To do a good job in the continuous work of ecological protection, climate governance, and environmental restoration, we need to inspire everyone to embrace the mindset of “not seeking credit for oneself, but striving for the common good” and the sense of responsibility that “I must contribute to the success”.

This co-learning camp took us from the classroom to the field, from theory to practice, and from thought to action. It built an intelligent network for collaborative development and ignited the enthusiasm for exploration in joint construction. We firmly believe that when the depth of knowledge is combined with the courage to act, and when individual efforts converge into collective strength, we will surely build a more resilient, low-carbon, and sustainable bright future.

The journey has begun, and action continues.

Leveraging Public Experience of Climate Change: A New Strategy for Environmental NGOs

Liu Sheng, Secretary-General, River Watcher

My decision to sign up for the Climate Change Adaptation Co-Learning Camp organized by CEGA was not only in line with my personal confusion in the professional field but also highly matched the strategic implementation needs of my organization. For a long time, my team and I have lacked systematic learning and in-depth discussion on climate change issues. Moreover, as this topic has become a mainstream focus, it is more difficult for frontline organizations like ours to fully grasp its overall landscape and find a clear entry point for our work.

This co-learning camp included online learning, offline seminars, and interactive co-creation sessions among participants, providing a short-term immersive learning opportunity. Although I was unable to participate in the entire camp, I have already sorted out the core viewpoints of Green Hunan (Lüse Xiaoxiang) on climate change issues through this learning experience. Since then, I have had a clear direction both for external dissemination of concepts and for defining the organization's own positioning.

Core Track for Environmental NGOs in Climate Change: Climate Adaptation

In recent years, attention to climate change has continued to rise. From official departments to civil society groups, from business entities to media platforms, all parties have focused on this issue. However, as an environmental public welfare organization that paid attention to climate change at an early stage, our voice in this field has been relatively weak, and we have even struggled to find our own direction among the many segmented tracks.

Looking back at the process of solving social problems, the initial stage usually relies on problem investigation and advocacy—this is exactly the strength of environmental public welfare organizations. But when the problem enters the stage of seeking solutions and large-scale promotion, the traditional advantages of environmental public welfare organizations gradually diminish, and this becomes a key node for our transformation. In the future, environmental public welfare organizations need to focus on two roles: first, to be a “pilot explorer” who takes the initiative to practice innovative solutions—even if the exploration fails, the experience gained from timely review and summary is still of great value; second, to act as a “participation promoter” who drives all stakeholders in society to participate in climate actions. Specifically, two perspectives need to be focused on: one is whether the enthusiasm of capable groups (such as corporate social responsibility forces) is fully mobilized, and the other is whether the participation rights of vulnerable groups are protected to prevent their interests from being damaged in the process of action.

Nowadays, the country has clearly put forward the “30·60” dual carbon goals, and environmental public welfare organizations also need to advance the transformation of work related to climate change in line with this trend: shifting from the model of advocacy-oriented work over the past 20 years to a new direction centered on “pilot solutions” and “guaranteeing the participation of vulnerable groups”. During this transformation process, I believe that climate adaptation is the core track where environmental public welfare organizations have the greatest advantages—this field requires long-term resilience and patience, and always focuses on the real needs of people and communities, which is highly consistent with the core values of public welfare organizations.

Four Key Words for Doing a Good Job in Climate Adaptation: Resilience, Innovation, Proactivity, and Mutual Support

1. Establishing a Resilient Cognition

Among the many concepts related to climate adaptation, “resilience” is the key word that I believe is most in line with the solution-oriented approach. Its connotation includes resilient communities, resilient economies, resilient organizations, and the development of individual resilience. From the global ecology to the national level, from community groups to individuals themselves, climate change, as a global external challenge, is constantly triggering adjustments and changes at all levels. In daily life, we have gradually become accustomed to these changes, but we often fail to fully recognize the climate-driven factors behind them.

The core of resilience lies first in cognition—only when cognition is in place can everyone find a suitable response plan based on their own reality. In the Internet era, resilient thinking is often interpreted as “embracing change”; although this co-learning camp did not specifically set up a special discussion on “resilience”, this concept has run through the discussion of various solutions and become an important underlying logic for everyone to seek ideas. It can be said that from the construction of resilient communities to the cultivation of resilient organizations, and then to the improvement of individual resilience, it is the most basic and core cognitive prerequisite for promoting climate adaptation work.

2. Only Innovation Can Lead to Solutions

The “Biosphere 3” where the Vanke Foundation is located and its innovative practices in climate change issues left a deep impression on me. Without visiting the site in person, it is hard to imagine that Vanke has carried out such multi-dimensional explorations in this field: it not only has architectural design at the international climate governance level but also has solutions for micro-scenarios such as community kitchen waste treatment; it not only promotes the participation of corporate forces in climate actions but also provides capacity empowerment for social public welfare organizations; in addition, the Vanke Foundation has also established a special co-learning group to conduct forward-looking research on fields such as climate philanthropy, international trends, and policy interpretation, while landing a large number of technological innovation achievements in the real estate and construction fields.

These practical results are difficult to fully perceive only by reading the Vanke Foundation’s strategic documents or annual reports. This experience also gave me a richer understanding of Vanke’s founder

Wang Shi and the Vanke Foundation, and deepened my admiration for them. The solution to social problems cannot be separated from the extensive participation of the public, but it also requires “a few people” with dreams to adhere to their persistence and paranoia, and be willing to delve into exploration for ten years like a day; if these “dream chasers” also have the ability to integrate resources, their driving role will be even more significant. Among real estate enterprises, why can Vanke insist on delving into low-carbon building solutions for ten years? At “Biosphere 3”, I not only saw the value pursuit of idealism but also saw the leading pattern of the Vanke Foundation in climate issues. This persistence and foresight are particularly valuable.

In addition, the innovative model of the Yantian Energy and Ecological Park also inspired me a lot. They have built a four-in-one operation model of “domestic waste treatment + popular science education + leisure and entertainment + industrial tourism”, realizing the in-depth integration of environmental protection power plants and energy ecological parks. In the planning and design stage of the park, elements of public participation and popular science education were fully integrated—this detail made me realize that to promote the implementation of new things, we must have sufficient respect for the importance of public participation.

Innovation is never limited to technological research and development in laboratories; it needs to be extended to the fields of public participation and popular science education. It not only requires the idealistic leadership of entrepreneurs, scientists, politicians, and other groups but also needs the understanding, recognition, and action support of the general public. Just like the progress and changes in history, they are not only driven by the leadership of heroes but also rely on the extensive participation of the people. Now, when we talk about “climate change requiring ambitious goals”, we also need to start from the actual perception of the public and find an entry point for climate actions that can arouse public resonance.

3. The Power of Mutual Support and the Attitude of Proactive Adaptation

Due to a family member’s illness and hospitalization, I had to end my participation in the co-learning camp early and missed the subsequent day of seminars and exchange sessions, which I deeply regret. This regret comes not only from missing the opportunity to communicate in-depth with my peers but also from failing to gain more ideological resonance—I believe that every partner who participated in the co-learning camp came with their own confusion in the climate field and with the determination to delve into this field.

On my way back, I tried to sort out the positioning and boundaries of Green Hunan and the River Watcher in climate issues based on what I had learned, and further strengthened my determination and confidence in building the “Climate Watcher” brand. We have always adhered to the values of “local perspective” and “public stance”, and building and operating an action network is our core capability, supported by digital technology and curriculum development capabilities. Based on this, I believe that in the process of promoting public participation in climate adaptation, we need to focus on two cores: one is to gather the power of “mutual support”, and the other is to establish an attitude of “proactive adaptation”.

In the face of the climate crisis, the power of mutual support between people is the most precious asset that is also most easily overlooked. As the old saying goes, “A distant relative is not as helpful as a nearby neighbor.” When a crisis comes, the value of mutual assistance between neighbors becomes more prominent—this kind of connection derived from the community can provide a solid grass-roots support for climate adaptation actions.

The emphasis on a “proactive” attitude stems from the fact that the term “adaptation” itself is easily interpreted as a passive response. When it comes to climate actions, people often first think of “addressing climate change” and “controlling global temperature rise within 1.5°C”, while “adaptation” seems to be a second-best choice. This cognitive bias can easily lead to a wait-and-see, evasive, or even retreating attitude when a crisis comes. Therefore, we need to gather and empower more “proactive actors”, make them the core force of “Climate Watchers”, and drive more people to actively participate in climate adaptation actions.



| Summary

This compiled learning report is not a "knowledge collation", but a "practice-oriented action guide". Its outcomes not only provide directions for participating institutions, but also drive more social organizations to join climate actions, helping to build a "resilient, equitable, and sustainable" climate adaptation ecosystem. The "online general education learning + on-site field investigation in Shenzhen" model adopted by this co-learning camp was highly popular among participants. They not only acquired knowledge, but also gained friendship, which has added strength and companions for future work in addressing climate change adaptation.



Introduction to China Environmental Grantmakers Alliance (CEGA)

CEGA (China Environmental Grantmakers Alliance), launched in Beijing on 29th January 2018, serves as a collaborative and information exchange platform for Chinese environmental grantmakers. CEGA aims to apply strategic philanthropy in environmental grantmaking to guide the funding direction so that to realize the maximum social benefit of charitable funds in the environmental field. The shared values of CEGA members include integrating resources, making joint efforts, and sharing success for a better environmental future.

CEGA is an environmental grantmakers collaborative program instead of an independent legal entity. It was affiliated to China Foundation Center from 2018 to March 2024. From April 2024 onwards, the program is affiliated to All-China Environment Federation and operates under the guidance of the CEGA Decision-making Committee. The current Decision-making Committee consists of SEE Foundation, Alibaba Foundation, Mangrove Conservation Foundation (MCF), Lao Niu Foundation, Harmony Community Foundation, Vanke Foundation, China Green Carbon Foundation, All-China Environment Federation. The Decision-making Committee works for three years term, with its Chairman elected by the Decision-making Committee. Former chairman include Lei Yongsheng (Chairman of Lao Niu Foundation), Zhang Li (former Secretary General of SEE Foundation), Chen Yimei (former Secretary General of Vanke Foundation), and An Yaqiang (Secretary General of Lao Niu Foundation). The current co-chairs are Xie Xiaohui, Secretary General of Vanke Foundation and Yao Yao, Secretary General of Alibaba Foundation. Other members and partners of CEGA include, The Paradise Foundation, Friends of Nature, Beijing Afforestation Foundation, Changjiang Conservation Foundation, Beijing GreenSunshine Environmental Foundation, Qinghai Lake Ecological Protection Foundation of Qinghai Province, Hubei Wetland Conservation Foundation, China Ocean Development Foundation, All- China Environment Federation, China Association for NGO Cooperation and strategic partner Energy Foundation.

| Vanke Foundation

Vanke Foundation was established in 2008. It is a national non-public fundraising foundation supervised by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. In 2017, it was certified as a charitable organization and in late 2021, it was rated as a “4A National Level Social Organization” by the Ministry of Civil Affairs.

Since 2018, Vanke Foundation has followed a five-year strategic plan with the ethos of “Facing the Future, Daring to Initiate”. It focuses on issues of profound impact for the future, such as sustainable community development, and harmony between humans, society, and nature.

Vanke Foundation follows a work value chain of “research, pilot, empowerment, and advocacy”. It works closely with hundreds of non-profits social organizations in China and collaborates with employees, residential owners, professionals, volunteers, and others to build a strong philanthropic ecosystem. The foundation is committed to promoting sustainable development from the perspectives of policy, legislation, market, and international platforms.

In 2023, Vanke Foundation launched a new five-year strategic plan. With the vision of “a beautiful and shared future home,” Vanke Foundation focuses on three key strategic modules: carbon-neutral community demonstration and promotion, community waste management, and China climate storytelling, with biodiversity as the highlight. The Foundation practices and spreads the concept of sustainable communities, taking the lead in promoting practical cooperation among the international community, and turning everyone into an actor for a better life.



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地址：北京市朝阳区和平里14区青年沟东路华表大厦六层

电话：010-51266665

邮箱：zhangruiying@acef.com.cn

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China Environmental Grantmakers Alliance (CEGA)

Address: 6F, Huabiao Building, Qingnianhu East Road,

Hepingli 14, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China

Tel: +86-10-5126 6665

Email: zhangruiying@acef.com.cn

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