

“十一五”以来，我国水电投产装机由 1.17 亿千瓦增加到 2.1 亿千瓦，翻了近一番，装机总容量稳居世界第一。

Since the Eleventh Five-Year Plan China's installed capacity of hydropower reached to 210 million kilowatts from 117 million kilowatts, ranking first in the world.



图为云南小湾水电站的 300 米级混凝土双曲拱坝

The picture shows 300m level concrete arch dam of Xiaowan Hydropower Station in Yunnan Province

2010 年 5 月 9 日，云南小湾水电站 4 号机组投产，标志着我国水电装机突破 2 亿千瓦。

The picture shows 300m level concrete arch dam of Xiaowan Hydropower Station in Yunnan Province. Unit 4 of the Station was put into operation on May 9, 2010, indicating that China's installed capacity of hydropower had exceeded 200 million kilowatts.



图为三峡大坝全景图

The picture shows the panorama of the Three Gorges Dam

“十一五”期间，三峡左右两岸 26 台机组，1820 千瓦全部并网发电，累计发电量已达到 4500 亿千瓦时。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, a total of 1,820 kilowatts of 26 units were all put into operation, making the cumulative generation capacity amount to 450 billion kwh.

“十一五”期间，风电装机容量连续翻番增长，跃居世界第二。2010 年发电量约 450 亿千瓦时。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period the wind power capacity had been doubled and redoubled, jumping to the second in the world. About 45 billion kwh wind power was generated in 2010.



2010 年世博会期间，上海东海大桥 10 万千瓦海上风电场并网投产，成为欧洲以外全世界首座海上风电场。

During the World Expo2010, Shanghai Donghai Bridge wind power plant with a capacity of 100 thousand kilowatts started to operate, the first offshore wind power plant outside Europe.

截至 2010 年底，中国大陆在运核电机组 13 台 1080.8 万千瓦，在建 26 台 2871 万千瓦。我国已成为世界上在建核电站机组最多的国家，占世界在建机组的 40% 以上。

By the end of 2010, there were 13 nuclear reactors with a total installed capacity of 10.808 million kilowatts under operation and 26 nuclear reactors with installed capacity of 28.71 million kilowatts under construction. China has the largest number of nuclear reactors under construction, accounting for 40% of the world total.



2010 年 9 月，广东岭澳核电站二期 1 号机组投入商业运行，标志着我国电力装机突破 9 亿千瓦。

In September 2010, Unit 1 of Phase II at Guangdong Ling Ao Nuclear Power Station was put into commercial operation, indicating that China's installed capacity of power surmounted 900 million kilowatts.

截至 2010 年底，全国光伏发电装机规模达到 60 万千瓦，太阳能热水器利用面积超过 1.7 亿平方米。

By the end of 2010, the installed capacity of photovoltaic power in China had reached 600 thousand kilowatts, and the solar water heaters covered an area of more than 170 million square meters.



图为西藏“送电到乡”工程的太阳能电站

The solar power station is a component of the "sending electricity to villages" project implemented in Tibet



图为农村沼气的发展促进了生产发展和生活文明

Wide use of biogas promotes production and civilization in rural areas.

“十一五”期间，我国共淘汰落后炼铁产能 1.1 亿吨，炼钢 6800 多万吨，水泥 3.3 亿吨，焦炭 1 亿吨，造纸 1030 万吨，玻璃 3800 万重量箱，占全部落后产能的 50% 左右。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, China phased out about 50% of total backward production capacity in China, namely, 110 million tons of iron, 68 million tons of steel, 330 million tons of cement, 100 million tons of coking, 10.3 million tons of papermaking and 38 million weight cases of glass.



图为 2010 年 5 月 21 日，工人们在大唐马头电厂拆除 6 号发电机组主要部件。

由此每年可节约标煤 46 万余吨。

In this picture workers are removing main parts of units 6 generator in Datang Matou Power Plant, which can save 46 million tons of standard coal annually.

“十一五”期间，水泥行业高耗能老旧企业烟囱纷纷“倒地”。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, many outdated and high energy-consuming enterprises in cement industry were demolished.

“十一五”期间，全国单位 GDP 能耗下降了 19.1%，全国二氧化硫和化学需氧量排放总量分别下降了 14.29% 和 12.45%。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, China's energy consumption per unit of GDP dropped by 19.1%, total emissions of sulfur dioxide and chemical demanded oxygen dropped by 14.29% and 12.45% respectively.

电力行业：“十一五”期间，全国累计关停小火电站超过 7000 万千瓦，每年节约标准煤 1.1 亿吨，减少二氧化碳排放约 2.8 亿吨。供电煤耗下降到 335 克/千瓦时，进入世界先进行列。

Electric Power: small thermal power plants with more than 70 million kilowatts capacity were shut down in China, saving 110 million tons of standard coal and reducing about 280 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually. Coal consumption dropped to 335 grams per kWh, marching to the world advanced level.

钢铁行业：“十一五”期间，钢铁行业单位产值能耗大幅度降低。吨钢综合能耗下降至 **615 千克标准煤**。

Iron and steel: energy consumption per unit of iron and steel output value dropped substantially, and comprehensive energy consumption per ton of steel decreased to 615kg standard coal.

石化行业：“十一五”期间，我国石油石化行业万元工业增加值能耗降低 **13.5%**，化学需氧量排放量下降 **22.8%**，二氧化硫排放量下降 **10.5%**。

Petrochemicals: China's energy consumption for industrial added value per 10 thousand yuan reduced by 13.5%, COD emissions by 22.8%, sulfur dioxide emissions by 10.5%.



图为南京金陵石化对催化装置进行技术改造，更换新型烟机机组，新机组运行后可节电 2000 千瓦 / 小时
The picture shows Nanjing Jinling Petrochemical Company's technological transformation of a catalytic unit, the new smoke unit can save 2,000 kilowatts power per hour

建筑行业：“十一五”期间累计建成节能建筑面积 **48.57 亿平方米**，共形成 **4600 万吨标准煤**的节能能力。

Construction: 4.857 billion square meters of energy efficient buildings were built, an equivalent of 46 million tons of standard coal saved.



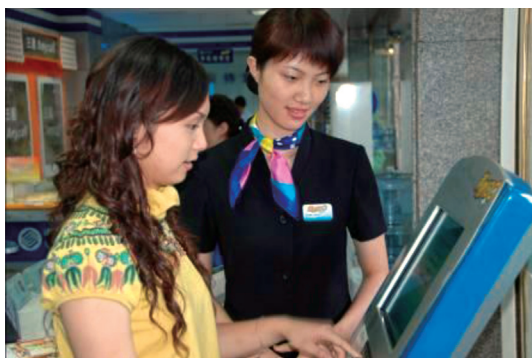
图为杭州绿色建筑——科技馆设计使其不需使用空调，整个建筑节能率达 76.4%。
The picture shows a green building—the Science and Technology Museum in Hangzhou. The design spares air-conditioners, saving 76.4% of energy.

交通行业：截至 2010 年底，全国营运车船单位运输周转量能耗、港口生产综合单耗分别比“十五”末下降了 5% 和 4%。

Transportation: by the end of 2010, both china's energy consumption per unit of transport turnover and general consumption of port production have dropped by 5% and 4% respectively, compared with the end of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period.



图于 2009 年在山东省济南市投入使用的大容量节能公交车
The picture shows large-capacity and energy-saving buses used in Jinan, Shandong Province in 2009



“十一五”期间，我国大力推广通信业电子账单、电子充值等电子化服务手段，引导客户利用通信自助营业厅等环保低碳办公方式。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, China's Communication industry promoted e-billing, electronic recharging and other electronic means of service, encouraging customers to use low-carbon facilities like the self-service system.

2009 年公布的第七次全国森林资源清查结果显示，全国森林面积达 1.95 亿公顷，森林蓄积量 137.21 亿立方米，森林覆盖率 20.36%，人工林保存面积继续居世界首位。“十一五”期间，森林面积和蓄积量连续双增长，森林植被总碳储量达 78.11 亿吨，是世界上人工林吸收二氧化碳最多的国家。

The seventh national forest resource inventory investigation released in 2009 showed that national forest area reached 195 million hectares, the forest stock volume 13.721 billion cubic meters, the forest coverage rate 20.36%, and the preserved area of plantation still ranked first in the world. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, forest area and volume both grew continuously. Carbon reserved in forest reached 7.811 billion tons, making China the world's largest carbon dioxide reservation country.



图为护卫京津的绿色长城 -- 三北防护林。

The picture shows The Green Great Wall guarding Beijing and Tianjin – the Three-North Shelterbelt.

“十一五”期间，我国继续实施三北防护林与长江中下游地区防护林等重点防护林工程。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, continuous efforts had been made to consolidate some key forestation projects, including the Three-North Shelterbelt and the Yangtze River Shelterbelt.



图为“广西珠江流域治理再造林项目”部分造林景观

The picture shows part of forest landscape of the Guangxi Pearl River Watershed Reforestation Project

该项目是我国与世界银行合作在广西壮族自治区成功开发实施的全球首个清洁发展机制碳汇造林项目。

It is the cooperation project between China and the World Bank operated in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, which is the world's first successful Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project related to forest carbon sink.

“十一五”期间，中国大力推动农田水利基本建设，提高农业综合生产能力。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, China promoted the capital construction of farmland water conservancy, in an effort to enhance the agricultural production capacity.



“十一五”期间，我国新增节水灌溉工程面积 1.5 亿亩，全国农业灌溉用水有效运用系数提高到 0.5 左右。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, China expanded water-saving irrigation area by 1.5 million Mu, increasing the national coefficient of effective use of irrigation water to about 0.5.

“十一五”时期，我国水利建设投入达 7000 多亿元，是“十五”时期的 1.93 倍。全国共新建和加固堤防 17080 公里，新增水库蓄水能力 381 亿立方米，新增供水能力 285 亿立方米，累计新增水土流失综合治理面积 23.02 万平方公里，解决了 1.6 亿农村人口饮水安全问题。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, the investment in water projects in China amounted to more than 700 billion Yuan, 1.93 times of that during the Tenth Five-Year Plan period. And also, China established and reinforced 17,080 kilometers of embankments, increased water storage capacity by 38.1 billion cubic meters and water supply capacity by 28.5 billion cubic meters, expanded the soil conservation area by 230,200 square kilometers, and addressed the drinking problem 160 million rural residents.



图为海南省宁远河大隆水利枢纽工程枢纽区全貌

The picture offers a panoramic view of DaLong Water Project on Ningyuan River in Hainan province



图为宁夏隆德县温堡水土保持生态建设示范区

The picture depicts Wenbao water and soil conservation and ecosystem demonstration zone located in Longde County, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region



2010年7月30日，温州海洋环境监测中心站在南麂海域成功完成了浙江省第一个海洋生态监测浮标的布放。

On July 30, 2010, Marine Environmental Monitoring Center of Wenzhou successfully placed a marine ecological monitoring buoy in Nanni Seas, the first one in Zhejiang Province.



图为中国气象局气象探测综合试验基地的观象台自动气候站考核系统

The picture shows the China's Meteorological Administration (CMA)'s automatic climate station evaluation system on the comprehensive meteorological test site.

“十一五”期间，我国发布了《国家环境与健康行动计划（2007年-2015年）》，将应对气候变化作为国家环境与健康行动的重点领域。我国将不断建立健全卫生—气象部门合作机制，加强气象灾害卫生应急监测预警工作，深入开展应对气候变化的宣传培训。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, China issued the National Environment and Health Action Plan 2007 - 2015, which regarded the impact of climate change on health as a key priority. China will continue to improve health - meteorology departmental cooperation mechanism to strengthen medical monitoring and early warning system for meteorological disasters and intensify training on climate change awareness.



图为 2009 年 9 月 20-22 日在兰州举办“气候变化与健康影响区域培训班”

The picture shows the Regional Training Course on the Impact of Climate Change on Health held on September 20-22 2009 in Lanzhou

该培训班依据卫生部与世界卫生组织实施的“中国－联合国气候变化伙伴框架”项目“气候变化与健康”子项目计划进行。

The training course is the “Climate Change and Health” component of the UN-China Climate Change Partnership Framework (CCPF) project, jointly implemented by China’s Ministry of Health and The World Health Organization.

中国适应气候变化项目是中英瑞三国的合作项目，从事适应气候变化的开创性政策研究。项目为期三年，以宁夏回族自治区、内蒙古自治区、广东省为试点，旨在增进中国各领域对气候变化影响的了解，并将影响评估用于制定国家及省级应对气候变化政策。

Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC) is a inter-governmental project between China, UK and Switzerland, with an aim to do some pioneering policy research on climate change adaptation. Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Guangdong Province are all pilot areas. The 3-year project focuses on improving the understanding of climate change impacts in China and using the impact assessments to formulate responsive policies at both provincial and national levels.

中国－联合国气候变化伙伴框架项目为期3年，包括10个气候变化减缓类项目以及5个气候变化适应类项目。该项目涉及9个联合国机构和10个政府部门，是中国第一个气候变化类联合项目，也是西班牙政府千年发展基金资助的最大项目（1200万美元）。

UN-China Climate Change Partnership Framework (CCPF) is a three-year project, including 10 mitigation projects and 5 adaptation projects. CCPF brings together the work of nine UN Agencies in close coordination and partnership with China’s ten government counterparts. It is the first Joint Programme of its kind on climate change in China and was the only programme under the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund which was granted the maximum funding allocation (USD 12 million) possible.



在中国－联合国气候变化伙伴框架内，联合国粮农组织、中国农业部和中国农业科学院联合执行了“黄河流域应对气候变化的环境友好型生态农业技术发展策略研究”项目。图为地方官员技术培训——现场考察河南洛阳农科院育种基地。As one component of CCPF, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO), the Ministry of Agriculture of PRC and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences jointly implemented the project Enhanced Strategies for Climate-Proofed and Environmentally Sound Agricultural Production (C-PESAP) in the Yellow River Basin. The picture shows a field visit to the breeding base of Luoyang Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Henan Province, a component of the technical training program for local officials.



中国－联合国气候变化伙伴框架项目于2008年10月完成了我国地下水监测标准修改稿。图为地下水检测项目技术人员现场从地下水监测井中抽取水样。

Revision of the Technical Standards for Groundwater Monitoring was completed by CCPF in October 2008. The picture shows technical staff is extracting water from groundwater monitoring wells.

中国－联合国气候变化合作框架下的一个重要子项目——“煤矸石砖厂余热发电项目”取得突破性进展。项目支持建设的河北中节能新材料有限公司隧道窑辐射换热式余热发电示范工程建成发电，节能效果显著。图为该公司的余热发电系统。



WHRPG project in coal-gangue brick plant, which is an important sub-project of UN-China Climate Change Partnership Framework (CCPF), made a breakthrough. The exemplary project “using the waste heat of radiation heat transfer tunnel to generate power” implemented by Hebei CECIC New Material Co. Ltd. and supported by CCPF was put into full operation, saving energy substantially. The picture shows the company's waste heat power generation system.



生物质压缩成型燃料示范项目是“中国－联合国气候变化伙伴框架项目”的子项目，旨在促进我国生物质能源的发展。该项目选择河北、湖南、山东为试点地区。图为河南襄城县颗粒饲料加工厂。

As an important component of UN-China Climate Change Partnership Framework, The exemplary project of biomass briquettes fuel was designed to promote the development of biomass energy in China. The project selected Hebei, Hunan and Shandong as pilot provinces. The picture shows the pellets processing plant in Xiangcheng County, Henan province.



2007 年，世界银行签署了在中国的第一个垃圾填埋场沼气发电项目二氧化碳减排协议，其管理的西班牙碳基金将从该项目购买 63.5 万吨当量的二氧化碳减排量。图为 2009 年投入运营的天津双口垃圾发电厂。

In 2007, the World Bank signed the greenhouse gas reductions agreement of its first landfill gas project in China. Under the agreement, the Spanish Carbon Fund (managed by the World Bank) will buy 635,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent greenhouse gas emission reductions. The picture shows the Tianjin Shuangkou garbage power plant which operated in 2009.



2008 年，世界银行执行董事会批准全球环境基金气候变化特别基金向中国提供 500 万美元赠款，用于中国适应气候变化农业开发项目。赠款与世行贷款支持的加强农业灌溉项目三期（贷款额 2 亿美元）结合使用。图为 2010 年 6 月，世行检查团对江苏省上述项目实施情况进行检查。

In 2008, the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved the GEF Special Climate Change Fund to provide USD 5 million grants to China, supporting agricultural adaptation projects. This grant could be used together with the loan provided by the World Bank loan to strengthen agricultural irrigation projects phase II (a loan of USD 200 million). The picture shows inspectors from The World Bank examining the implementation of related projects in Jiangsu province in July, 2010.



我国于 2009 年加入全球环境基金小额赠款项目。图为全球环境基金小额赠款计划中国项目暨望京社区家庭低碳行动启动仪式。该项目旨在提高居民应对气候变化的意识，减少二氧化碳排放量。

China joined GEF Small Grant Programme in 2009. The picture shows the Launching Ceremony of GEF Small Grant Programme in China and Wangjing Community Low Carbon Action Project which aimed to enhance public awareness of climate change and reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

2010 年，欧洲投资银行（EIB）签订《气候变化贷款协议 II》（CCFL），另向中国贷款 5 亿欧元以资助减缓气候变化相关项目。此次贷款是 EIB 继《气候变化贷款协议 I》中 5 亿欧元贷款后贷出的又一笔金额。《气候变化贷款协议 I》于 2007 年签订，80% 贷款金额已获批准并投入使用。

In 2010, EIB signed the Climate Change Framework Loan Agreement II (CCFL), providing another 500 million Euros loan to China to finance climate change mitigation projects. The loan is another financial support following the 500 million Euros loaned under the Climate Change Framework Loan Agreement I which was signed in 2007 and 80% of the loan had been approved and used.



图为该协议一期贷款支持建设的海南省东方市感城风电厂
The picture shows the Gancheng Wind Power Plant in Dongfang City of Hainan Province, supported by the Agreement phase I loan

“气候变化贷款协议”主要支持风电、生物质能源、太阳能、地热等领域的发展。
The Climate Change Framework Loan Agreement mainly supports the development of wind power, biomass energy, solar energy, geothermal resource, and so on.



“十一五”期间，亚洲开发银行提供了 5000 万美元的贷款，支持甘肃省张掖市偏远贫困地区两个中型水电项目（二龙山水电站和大孤山水电站），帮助甘肃省开发清洁能源。图为甘肃二龙山水电站。

During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, ADB provided USD 50 million loans to support two medium-sized hydropower stations (Erlongshan and Dagushan) in remote poor areas of the Zhangye City, Gansu Province, helping to develop local clean energy. The picture is a panoramic view of the Erlongshan Hydropower Station.



2010 年 12 月，中国代表团团长、国家发展和改革委员会副主任解振华和代表团第一副团长、外交部部长助理刘振民率团出席联合国气候变化坎昆会议。

In December 2010, Mr. Xie Zhenhua, head of Chinese delegation and Vice Chairman of NDRC, and Mr. Liu Zhenmin, the first deputy head of Chinese delegation and Assistant Foreign Minister, led a delegation to attend the COP16/CMP16 in Cancun.