China is the most populous nation on Earth. It covers a massive land area. There is both great poverty and great wealth there. It is a nominally communist nation - largely free market in practice, but access to information is restricted and government regulation is extensive in many areas, notably the one child policy for reducing population growth.

China is investing large amounts in sustainable technologies such as solar energy, as well as low-carbon technologies such as carbon capture and storage. However, it continues to build large numbers of coal-fired power plants.

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Climate action

Wikipedia: Climate change in China - China Carbon Forum

Biodiversity

Wikipedia: Biodiversity in China - Wildlife of China

Environment quality

*From Desertification § Desertification in China* edit

is causing a crisis in China and neighboring countries. Desert storms from Central Asia are causing destruction across large parts of northern Asia. Every spring, dust from China's northern deserts is blown eastward, into Beijing and other cities, even as far as Korea. A blanket of particles coats buildings, cars, and people, and hospitals are inundated with patients suffering respiratory problems. The dust threatens to shut down the city, getting into machinery, closing airports, and damaging crops. It can carry pollution and even potentially infectious disease.

Overgrazing, deforestation, and drought combine to turn vulnerable arid lands to desert, with a loose topsoil easily transported by wind. The dunes are now around 250 km from Beijing.

The Green Great Wall of China is an attempt to reverse the desertification.

Wikipedia: China Pollution Map Database, Electronic waste in China, Water resources of the People's Republic of China, Water supply and sanitation in the People's Republic of China

Open spaces

Wikipedia: Protected areas of China

Community and voluntary action

Wikipedia: List of charities in China - List of NGOs in China

Community energy

Wikipedia: Renewable energy in the People's Republic of China, Wind power in China, Solar power in China

Cycling activism
Food activism

From *Urban agriculture in Beijing*  edit

Beijing's increase in land area from 4,822 km² in 1956 to 16,808 km² in 1958 led to the increased adoption of peri-urban agriculture. Such "suburban agriculture" led to more than 70% of non-staple food in Beijing, mainly consisting of vegetables and milk, to be produced by the city itself in the 1960s and 1970s. Recently, with relative food security in China, periurban agriculture has led to improvements in the quality of the food available, as opposed to quantity. One of the more recent experiments in urban agriculture is the Modern Agricultural Science Demonstration Park in Xiaotangshan.\[2\]

From *Urban agriculture in Shenzhen*  edit

Shenzhen, China, was once a small farming community and is now a fast growing metropolis because the Chinese government has designated the region an open economic zone.

Traditionally, Chinese cities have been known to mix agricultural activities within the urban setting. Due to the large and growing population in China, the government supports urban self-sufficiency in food production. Shenzhen's village structure, sustainable methods, and new agricultural advancements initiated by the government have been strategically configured to supply food for this growing city.\[3\]

Solar cooking resources in China

Social inclusion

Wikipedia: Poverty in China

Sustainable transport activism

Wikipedia: Rapid transit in the People's Republic of China, Waterways in China

Urban sustainability

Wikipedia: Urbanization in China, Sustainable city article lists five examples in China

Resources
Networks and sustainability initiatives

- Friends of Nature FON, Friends of Nature FON (En)
- Friends of the Earth (HK) (Hong Kong), wikipedia:Friends of the Earth (HK)
- Global Environmental Institute (GEI)
- China Green Drinks, listings for 7 cities

Community resources

Chaihuo Maker Space, Shenzhen

New workshop - XinCheJian, Hackerspace in Shanghai

Other resources

- United Nations Development Programme China

Maps

commons:Atlas of the People's Republic of China - China pollution map

Video

more video: China Green, multimedia enterprise, documenting China's environmental issues

News and comment

See separate article: China news

External links

  - Hong Kong: Conservation in Hong Kong, Ecology of Hong Kong, Nature centres in Hong Kong, Transport in Hong Kong, Water supply and sanitation in Hong Kong

via List of Ashden Award winners, winners in China from 2006 - 2008
References

1. Sustainable Cities Collective
