

Resource List

CHINA, ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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This resource list suggests various sources, such as Web sites, articles and documentary films, that directly and indirectly address the inextricable link between human rights and environment. "China-Specific Resources" includes state mechanisms such as Chinese laws and regulations, Web sites of governmental bureaus and official reports, as well as information provided by non-governmental organizations based in China. The section on "Recent Environmental Incidents in China" provides resources focusing exclusively on specific environment problems that demonstrate the impact of environmental degradation on human rights. Finally, the section on "General Resources" provides links to relevant programs in the international arena that address on the global level issues that have raised concern in China.

CHINA-SPECIFIC RESOURCES

STATE ORGANS

State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)

<http://www.sepa.gov.cn/>
English, Chinese

SEPA is the administrative body in the Chinese government responsible for formulating and implementing environmental protection strategies, policies and regulations, conducting environmental impact assessments, and supervising the impact of development and utilization of natural resources. The site contains official documents and reports, daily updates of green news and air and water pollution indexes in 84 major cities. There are also links to environmental bureaus at the provincial, county and townships levels.

All-China Environment Federation (ACEF)

<http://www.acef.com.cn/>
English, Chinese

ACEF is a quasi-governmental organization (QUANGO) operated under the guidance,

supervision and administration of the State Environmental Protection Administration and the Ministry of Civil Affairs. Its main function is to organize and unify civil society to participate in environmental protection and assist the government in achieving national environmental objectives. ACEF publishes a weekly online magazine, *Environment China*, which covers a wide range of environmental issues. The Web site also details lawsuits relating to the effects of environmental pollution, and hosts a BBS forum for individuals to express their opinions.

China Economic Information Network

<http://sd-ep.cei.gov.cn/>
Chinese

This official Web site provides economic news, forecasts and analysis, laws and regulations, statistic data and investment opportunities related to environmental development in China.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

China Association of Environmental Protection Industry (CAEPI)

<http://www.cepi.com.cn/>
Chinese

Founded in 1993, CAEPI represents a trans-regional socio-economic informational network voluntarily formed by enterprises in the environmental protection industry under the leadership management of SEPA. "Information on China Environment Protection Industry," CAEPI's bimonthly newsletter, provides information on the environmental protection industry and promotes exchange and cooperation.

China Environmental Protection Foundation

<http://www.cepf.org.cn>
English, Chinese

CEPF is a non-profit organization that raises funds to reward organizations and individuals that have made outstanding contributions to environmental protection, to sponsor environmental activities and projects and to promote technical exchange and corporation with other countries in the field of environment. It has also invested several million *yuan* in enterprises engaged in environmental protection efforts.

China Forum of Environmental Journalists

<http://www.cfej.net/>
English, Chinese

As a member of Asia-Pacific Forum of Environmental Journalist, CFEJ is affiliated with many news media and environmental education organizations. Under the supervision and control of SEPA, CFEJ has established several awards recognizing the achievements of journalist in protecting the environment, among which the Dupont Cup Environmental News Award has become one of the most important prizes in China. CFEJ's periodical "China Environment Focus" is under development and is expected to be released in the near future.

China Programme of Friends of the Earth (Hong Kong) (FoE)

http://www.foe.org.hk/welcome/gettc.asp?id_path=1,%2011

English, with some pages translated into Chinese

Friends of the Earth (HK) was established in 1983 as a registered charity dedicated to protecting and improving the environment locally and regionally through education, research and campaigns. FoE's goal is to raise public awareness, monitor environmental protection work and promote sustainable development in Hong Kong. The China team was established in 1992 to network with women's groups, students, academics, NGOs, cadres and governmental agencies in mainland China. It is involved in various capacity-building and empowerment programs, NGO experience transfer and exchanges of views with China's environmental policy makers.

China Programme of the Conservancy Association

http://www.conservancy.org.hk/mainland/china_reIE.htm
English, Chinese

As the oldest green NGO in Hong Kong, the Conservancy Association advocates the enhancement of quality of life in this and future generations, as well as the shouldering of regional and global environmental responsibilities. In the 1990s the Association began organizing environmental protection projects in China under the name of "China Connexion," covering issues such as heritage, conservation, recycling and education.

Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences

<http://www.chinacses.org/CN/lshxz.html>
Chinese

Set up in 1978, the society is one of China's most well-established national non-governmental organizations specializing in environmental protection. It initiates academic and technical exchanges, as well as conducting investigations, studies and field trips within and outside the country. The group's Web site posts a number of academic reports on projects affecting the natural environment.

Chinese Society for Sustainable Development (CSSD)

<http://cssd.acca21.org.cn/>
Chinese

The site was developed by the Institute of Environment and Development, incorporated in Beijing in 1994. Its purpose is to foster public awareness of environment and development through public education, information dissemination and research. The Web site serves as an information database and communication channel for the public, and also as a point of access to updated environment information and case study reports by experts and scholars.

Directory of Environmental NGOs in Guangdong

www.guangdong-ngodirectory.org
English and Chinese

This directory was developed by Hong Kong-based Civic Exchange to provide information on organized efforts relating to the environment in Guangdong Province. The Web site provides contact information along with the background and activities of each group.

Friends of Nature

<http://www.fon.org.cn/>
English, Chinese

Friends of Nature, established in 1994 to promote conservation and environmental awareness, was the first grassroots environmental group officially registered in China. The group's Web site includes educational materials and resources, news items, ongoing campaigns and activities, bulletin board discussion groups and an electronic journal. The Web site also has a special section introducing other Chinese environmental NGOs.

Global Village of Beijing

<http://www.gvbchina.org/>
English, Chinese

Global Village of Beijing was established in 1996 to promote sustainable development and environmental awareness. It operates an environmental training center, publishes books and newsletters, and produces a weekly television program and other multimedia educational materials. The Web site is largely descriptive of the group's activities and contains few reports from outside.

Greenhome

<http://www.greenhome.net.cn/>
Chinese

Greenhome focuses on the protection of forestry and endangered species. It has an educational Web site providing information on endangered plants and animals, a list of environmental publications and their subscription information, and contact information for domestic and international environmental organizations.

Greenpeace China

<http://www.greenpeace.org/china/en/>
English, Chinese

Greenpeace is a well-known international NGO that works to expose global environmental problems and search for solutions toward a green and peaceful future. Greenpeace China, established in 1997, focuses on climatic change, sustainable agriculture, toxic chemicals and ancient forests. It raises public awareness through research, lobbying and non-violent direct action, and works with local government on constructive solutions for a healthy and sustainable future.

Greenriver

<http://www.green-river.org>
English, Chinese

Greenriver is an environmental NGO approved by Sichuan Provincial Environmental Protection Bureau and registered in Sichuan Civil Administration Office. The goals of Greenriver are to promote environmental protection of the Yangtze and Yellow River headwaters, foster public awareness and the conservation ethic, and encourage civic participation in environmental efforts.

Institute for Environment and Development

<http://www.ied.org.cn>
English, Chinese

IED was established in Beijing in 1994 to participate in global efforts toward sustainable development and raise public awareness of environmental issues. The Web site is largely devoted to a description of its training programs and other activities. IED also operates another bilingual Web site, *Human & Nature in Harmony*: (<http://www.enviroinfo.org.cn/>), which provides information on related laws and regulations, relevant news (including English abstracts), environment-related technologies, a resource lists on specific sub-topics (from official sources), contact information for relevant organizations and institutions, and announcements of upcoming environmental conferences.

South-North Institute for Sustainable Development (SNISD)

<http://www.snisd.org.cn/>
English, Chinese

Beijing-based SNISD carries out research for developing laws, regulations and policies relating to environmental protection and sustainable development. It also promotes the use of renewable energy, especially in the Asia-Pacific, through publicity, training, consulting and exchanges at regional, national and international levels. The Web site is largely devoted to descriptions of the organization's activities.

INDIVIDUAL WEB SITES

2005 Environmental Storm

<http://cn.news.yahoo.com/environmentalprotection1/>
Chinese

This Yahoo! (Hong Kong) Web site describes China's "environmental storm" as starting in late 2004, when SEPA launched a crackdown on the mining industry, closing more than 15,000 mines for environmental violations. In the following year, power plans were blacklisted, and all projects were strictly subject to Environmental Impact Assessment. Photos of SEPA vice-director Pan Yue feature prominently. Another package of articles on the topic is collected at <http://big5.china.com.cn/gate/big5/www.china.org.cn/chinese/zhuanti/hbfb/771630.htm>.

China Desertification Information Network

<http://www.din.net.cn/>

English, Chinese

This Web site, sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Forestry in Beijing (<http://www.forestry.ac.cn/newcaf/home.cfm>), offers information on the implementation of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), to which China became a signatory on December 30, 1996. It describes the work of the different sections of the Network, including the Ordos Sandy Grassland Ecological Research Station, which monitors one of the most severely desertified regions in China. Further documents, maps, newsletters and links to other relevant Web sites are available on-line.

China Development Brief

<http://www.chinadevelopmentbrief.com/taxonomy/term/3>

English, Chinese

China Development Brief, established in 1998 by a British journalist living in China, is an independent non-profit publication on environment, development and civil society in China. It issues monthly electronic newsletters in Chinese and English that cater to the perspectives of different readerships. The Chinese publication provides information and capacity-building tools for Chinese NGOs and non-profits, while the English newsletters aims to familiarize international readers with the situation in China. The Web site includes a compilation of articles related to environmental issues in China.

China Environmental Protection Net

<http://www.ep.net.cn/>

Chinese

Xiamen-based CEPN, sponsored by local environmental authorities, was established in early 1999 as one of China's first environmental Web sites. It includes environmental news, laws, standards, sources of environmental technology and services, multimedia educational materials, computer programs, printed materials and links relating to the environment.

China Review

<http://www.china-review.com>

English, Chinese

The Web site describes itself as the "independent voice of Chinese intellectuals." A

number of articles under the section "Green GDP and sustainable development" highlight the relationship of environment and development. Registration is required.

Green Web

<http://www.green-web.org>

English, Chinese

Established in Beijing in December 1999, Green Web focuses on environmental education and public awareness, and organizes volunteer activities such as tree planting and waste battery collection. The Web site presents articles on a variety of related topics, as well as links to related Web sites in Guangzhou, Shanghai and Yunnan. Green Web also publishes an online magazine, *Nature and Human Beijing*, covering environmental and conservation topics.

Greener Beijing Institute

<http://www.greenbeijing.net/>

Chinese

Greener Beijing is an Internet-based campaign attracting more than 2000 volunteers to participate in efforts to save the deteriorating environment. In line with its slogan "Think Globally, Act Locally, Nurture Green Strength from Internet," a large volume of literature, art and music are available online for the purposes of disseminating information, promoting public awareness and inviting public participation.

Han Hai Sha

<http://www.desert.org.cn/>

Chinese

Established in 2002 by a group of young members from other Chinese green NGOs such as Friends of Nature and Green Web, Han Hai Sha focuses on the development of areas affected by desertification in China, including Inner Mongolia and Sichuan, and aims to preserve the natural environment and traditional culture of these areas through cooperation with other organizations. Its projects include an online magazine and research with financial support from Oxfam Hong Kong and ActionAid-China. One of its projects is a grassroots campaign to educate the public regarding the life of nomadic peoples.

Peasant Chen Faqing Environmental Net

<http://www.nmcfq.com/>

Chinese

This is a Web site run by an individual environmental activist, Chen Faqing, who reports experiencing harassment and intimidation, including beatings and arson, as a result of his efforts. The Web site has a page where readers can post particular environmental complaints, which are typically against private enterprises.

Three Gorges Probe: The social and environment impacts of China's big dams and water projects

<http://www.threegorgesprobe.org/tgp/books.html>

English, Chinese

This bilingual website is operated by Probe International, an independent Canadian energy and environment think tank that focuses on massive infrastructure projects. The Web site also includes online translations of Chinese essays and books. For example, Ying Xing's *The Story of Dahe Dam* (<http://www.threegorgesprobe.org/tgp/index.cfm?DSP=booktitles&SubID=859>), banned in China since 2002, tracks the interactions between ordinary people affected by dam construction and officials who profit from the projects. The Web site also recently published a Chinese transcript and English translation of remarks made by prominent Chinese environmentalist Dai Qing, in which Dai discusses the history and background of the Three Gorges controversy and other water resource projects: <http://www.threegorgesprobe.org/tgp/index.cfm?DSP=content&ContentID=14062>.

RECENT ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS IN CHINA**CONTAMINATION OF THE SONGHUA RIVER****The China Internet Information Centre: Pollution in Songhua River**

http://webcast.china.com.cn/webcast/created/599/34_1_0101_desc.htm

Chinese

This Web page reports the disastrous contamination of the Songhua River Basin caused by an explosion at a petrochemical plant in Jilin Province. Relevant news releases, recordings and scripts of press conferences provide a comprehensive account of the incident. The Centre is an

authorized government portal site under the auspices of the China International Publishing Group and the State Council Information Office. Daily updates are posted at <http://www.sepa.gov.cn/eic/649083555447570432/index.shtml>.

UNEP: Songhua River Spill Field Mission Report

http://www.unep.org/PDF/China_Songhua_River_Spill_draft_7_301205.pdf
English

The United Nations Environment Programme, under the invitation of SEPA, deployed a 4-member field team to inspect the pollution belt along the Songhua River. This report describes the observations made during the inspections and meetings with government officials, in particular on pollution monitoring, mitigation measures and communication and cooperation with Russia. The report includes recommendations on disaster prevention for the future.

Buckley, Lila, 'In Wake of Songhua Disaster, Environmentalist Divided over Future of Environmental Protection in China,' *Worldwatch Institute (China Watch)*, December 8, 2005

<http://www.worldwatch.org/features/chinawatch/stories/20051208-1>
English

China Watch is a joint initiative of the *Worldwatch Institute* and Beijing-based Global Environmental Institute (GEI), which emphasizes macro analysis of information from policy-makers, business community and civil society in China. This article describes the shift in SEPA leadership following the resignation of top environmental official Xie Zhenhua in the wake of the Songhua disaster, as well as attempts to tackle systematic problems in China's administration of environmental protection.

Description of the Songhua River

<http://www.waterpub.com.cn/JHDB/Detail-River.asp?ID=4>
Chinese

This Web page, providing a detailed description of the Songhua River, is hosted by the China WaterPower Press publishing company.

DAM CONSTRUCTION ON THE NU RIVER

Our attachment to Nujiang River

<http://www.nujiang.ngo.cn/>
English, Chinese

This plea for conservation of the Nu River is conveyed through a large number of photographs and articles. The Web site represents part of a project aimed at raising public awareness of problems related to dam projects. Other parts of the project include workshops, talks and a photographic competition that has raised considerable attention in China.

Salween River (Nu River)

<http://www.salween.unibe.ch/>
English, some abstracts available in Chinese
Created by a postgraduate in Geography from Switzerland, the site presents a comprehensive introduction to the Upper Salween River Basin and provides technical analysis of its hydrology.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status*, E/CN.4/2003/NGO/187, 17 March 2003

English

Electronic waste, much of it toxic, is commonly dumped by developed countries and transnational corporations in developing countries such as China that do not have facilities to monitor the transfer of wastes or the capacity to ensure safety standards for workers disposing of them. A number of examples in China are cited in this report to demonstrate how toxic exposure from waste impairs the fulfillment of human rights.

Greenpeace International

<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/campaigns/toxics>
English

One of the major campaigns of Greenpeace is to eliminate the toxic trade of electronic waste and the dumping of contaminated ships in Asia for ship-breaking. A Greenpeace report on workplace and environment contamination resulting from the recycling of electronic waste in China and India is available at <http://www.greenpeace.org/>

<http://www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/china/en/press/reports/recycling-of-electronic-wastes.pdf>, with a related video at <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/photosvideos/videos?page=2>.

DESERTIFICATION

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

<http://www.unccd.int/>
English, French, Spanish

The only internationally recognized, legally binding instrument that addresses the problem of land degradation in dryland rural areas, the Convention enjoys a truly universal membership of 191 parties, including China. The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2006 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification, with an objective to "profile desertification as a major threat to humanity, reinforced under the scenarios of climate change and loss of biological diversity."

UNEP: International Fund For Agricultural Development

<http://www.unep.org/desertification/successstories/>
English, French

The Web site provides examples of projects and community-based initiatives in Asia (including two stories from China) and Africa that have directly and substantially contributed to the prevention of dryland degradation or to the reclamation of degraded land using appropriate resources in a cost-effective manner. These stories address not only biophysical but also socio-cultural-economic issues that ensuring long-term sustainability.

GENERAL RESOURCES

An Annotated Directory of Internet Resources: China's Environment

<http://newton.uor.edu/Departments&Programs/AsianStudiesDept/china-envron.html>
English

This Web site provides a list of non-commercial and content-rich online resources for education and research on various environmental issues in China. Short descriptions of each Web site are given, and authoritative sources are indicated.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

<http://www.undp.org/>

English, French, Spanish

UNDP is the largest agency within the United Nations, offering multilateral sources of technical assistance worldwide through the provision of expert advice, training and equipment. UNDP China (<http://www.undp.org.cn/>, English, Chinese) was established in China in 1979. It works closely with the Government and other partners to reduce poverty by supporting initiatives to achieve growth with equity, environmental sustainability and gender equality.

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

<http://www.unep.org/>

English, French

As the coordinator of environmental activities at the United Nations, UNEP assists developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and encourages sustainable development. Together with UNDP, UNEP manages the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (<http://www.thegef.org>, English, French, Spanish) which has funded more than 60 projects and program in China related to land degradation, biodiversity, international waters, climate change and persistent organic pollutants.

United Nations Environmental Network

<http://www.unep.net/>

China's environmental profile can be found in the United Nations Environmental Network, which serves as a global portal to authoritative environmental information based on themes and regions.

International Institution for Environment and Development (IIED)

<http://www.iied.org/>

English

IIED is an independent non-profit organization that promotes sustainable patterns of world development through collaborative research, policy studies, consensus building and public information. It forms partnerships that work closely with many key development actors, ranging from farmers to international processes. A fair and sound management of the world's resources and an end to global poverty are two of IIED's goals.

World Resources Institute (WRI)

<http://www.wri.org/>

English, Spanish

WRI is an environmental think tank that explores practical ways to protect the environment and improve people's lives. It supports a comprehensive online database, Earthtrend, that focuses on a wide range of environmental, social and economic trends, and publishes reports on subjects of public concern, sometimes in conjunction with other global institutions such as the United Nations.

United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Relationship between the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and the promotion of the realization of the right to drinking water supply and sanitation*, E/CN.4/Sub.2/2002/10, 25 June 2002

English, French

As demonstrated in a number of international instruments, the right to drinking water is a non-derogable human right that has significant implications and effects on individual and community rights. Recognizing this important connection, the report calls for cooperation among all States to guarantee access for all users, even the poorest, to a minimum supply of drinking water at a reasonable price.

The World Commission on Dams (WCD)

<http://www.dams.org/>

English, with some pages available in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Japanese
The WCD is an independent, international, multi-stakeholder process established by the World Bank and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in May 1998. Apart from developing acceptable guidelines for large dam decision makers, it also acts as a channel to reconcile controversial issues associated with large dams, namely social equity, economic growth and environmental conservation.

UNEP: Dams and Development Project (DDP)

<http://www.unep.org/dams/>

English, Spanish

DDP is a program that takes the process initiated by the WCD forward through dialogue at local, national and global levels to support improved decision making, planning and management of dams. DDP also

produces non-prescriptive practical tools to assist decision makers. DDP is hosting several working conferences and the World Water Forum in early 2006.

UNDP: Drylands Development Centre

<http://www.undp.org/drylands/>

English, French, Spanish

The center specializes in assisting countries in fighting poverty and encourages development in the drier parts of the world. The Web site includes details of DDC policies and work program, as well as a range of publications including reports from various events and workshops.

UNDP: Energy and Environment

<http://www.undp.org/energyandenvironment/>

English

This UNDP branch tackles the underlying factors of energy and environmental challenges in developing countries. Regarding sound environmental management as critical in sustaining poverty reduction, the branch focuses on water governance, sustainable energy, sustainable land management, biodiversity and chemical management. The Web site includes fact sheets and publication lists.

United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights*, E/CN.4/2004/46, 15 December 2003

English, French

Although the 1995 Amendment of the Basel Convention bans the export of hazardous wastes from developed to developing countries, international movement of waste continues in the guise of recycling. This report, based on information collected through missions to countries in Africa, South America and Europe, illustrates how this environmental crime violates basic human rights such as right to self-determination and permanent sovereignty over national resources.

The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

<http://www.iucn.org/>

English

Founded in 1948, IUCN brings together government agencies, NGOs and thousands of experts and scientists from 181

countries on a mission to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature, and to ensure the equitable and sustainable use of natural resources. The current program (2005-2008) focuses on building recognition of how human lives and livelihoods, especially of the poor, depend on the sustainable management of natural resources.

The World Bank: Environment

<http://wbi018.worldbank.org/research/workpapers.nsf/SearchForm?OpenForm&FON=Environment^FOV=^Op1=^>

English

World Bank research on the environment includes bio-diversity preservation, cost-effectiveness of coral reef protection, public involvement in industrial pollution control in Argentina and Brazil, pollution charges, air quality measurement, the regulatory capacity of Indian states, and the economics of nature tourism.

REPORTS, PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS

Department of Agricultural Economics, Remin University of China: 'Report of the Third Non-governmental Organization Forum on International Environmental Cooperation in China,' November 18–20, 2003

<http://www.ifce.org/pages/3NGO.htm>

This report provides a summary of the forum's keynote speech, panel presentations and discussions and workshops. Discussions focused on the development environment of Chinese NGOs; public participation and partnership development; and rural development and environmental protection. Recommendations concerning the development of NGO in China are provided at the end of the Report.

UNDP: The National Human Development Reports for China, 2005

<http://www.undp.org.cn/modules.php?op=modload&name=News&file=article&topic=40&sid=228>

English

The issue of equity is central to human development, and China's HDR 2005 seeks to contribute a human development perspective to the ongoing policy dialogue

by arguing that the implementation of proactive pro-poor macro-policies is required to foster equitable human development and reduce poverty on a sustainable basis.

UNDP: Making Green Development a Choice: China, 2002

[http://www.unchina.org/undp/documents/HDR/UNDP China National Human Development Report 2002.htm](http://www.unchina.org/undp/documents/HDR/UNDP%20China%20National%20Human%20Development%20Report%202002.htm)

English

This report analyzes the relationship between environment and the socio-economic framework and the multi-faceted role that environment can play within the context of a human development analysis in China.

World Bank: Country Overview—China and the World Bank

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/CHINAEXTN/0,,menuPK:318958~pagePK:141132~piPK:141121~theSitePK:318950,00.html>

This country report compiled by the World Bank includes a Country Brief; a Country Assistance Strategy that explains how priorities are selected, the key areas of assistance, and specific initiatives; a map of China and the results of projects and other initiatives making a difference in communities

Economy, Elizabeth, "China's Environmental Movement." *Testimony before the Congressional Executive Commission on China Roundtable on Environmental NGOs in China: Encouraging Action and Addressing Public Grievances.* February 7, 2005

<http://www.cfr.org/publication.html?id=7770>

English

Elizabeth Economy, Director for Asian Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, describes the nature and development of environmental NGOs and environmental activists in China. She analyzes the transforming role of these NGOs, which often goes beyond "pure" environmental concerns and incorporates political campaigns. Economy examines the relationship between the Chinese Government and NGOs and the limitations of the NGOs.

Economy, Elizabeth, "Congressional Testimony: China's Environmental Challenges." *Testimony to Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, House International Affairs Committee,*

September 22, 2001

<http://www.cfr.org/publication.html?id=7391>

English

This earlier Economy article discusses China's environmental challenges and its implications for the United States and the world. It contends that environmental problems such as pollution and increasing resource scarcity affect not only China's rapid economic growth and public health but also its social order and international reputation. Economy also argues that by engaging in China's developmental issues, the United States hopes to advance not only environmental protection in China, but also human rights and democracy.

Film: Kekexili

Produced and Directed by Chuan Lu. (2004, 85min)

Chinese

This film documents a moving true story about volunteers protecting antelope against poachers in the mountains of Tibet. It won four awards, including the Don Quixote Award, Best Picture and Best Cinematography in the Golden Horse Awards.

Film: Indigenous Peoples: Human and Environmental Sustainability

Produced and directed by Pierre Beaudouin (2004, 45 min)

English

The filmmaker follows key players in the indigenous rights movement as they attend meetings at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. Conference participants voice their struggles with protecting their lands and rights to their natural resources, and the challenges globalization and government policy pose to their traditional ways of life.