

**ASIAN GOOD ESD PRACTICE PROJECT
REPORT ON**

“Happy Action about Water”



BY FRIENDS OF NATURE

BEIJING, CHINA

2007

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[A] EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As well as following international best practice, organisations need to take into account local and regional circumstances when promoting the cause of environmental protection and sustainable development. It is necessary to build in new modes of localization and diversification in



environmental protection programs, emphasizing the local aspect of "Think globally; act locally."

China does not lack the resources or motivation for environmental protection. In contrast, a large amount of effort, time, and wisdom is lying dormant in many communities, although often there is a lack of available local organizations to harness them. If community groups and local organisations can be bring their energy and resources together, the common target of sustainable development in the environment, society and economy can be achieved.

The journalist Feng Yongfeng associated with Friend of Nature, Global Village Beijing, Green Earth Volunteers, Xiamen Greencross Association, Lanzhou Green Camel Bells, Tianjing Friends of Green, Greencamp and other nongovernmental environmental organizations launched the Natural University. The natural University that is a local-based "community environmental university" faces to the adults. Through the Natural University people will obtain accurate environment information about the area involved in the investigation urban environment (such as water, gas, slag, etc.); the people will face environment and development crisis directly. At the same time, the Nature University will enhance abilities of the people to address environmental issues, help them understand nature, cherishing life, and foster a scientific view of nature and sustainable development concept, and consciously participated in the environmental management activities.

Although the project is not implemented for a long time, which was launched in March 2007 in Beijing, it won so great social impacts that the number of people who was influenced by the project is over 600 and many different domestic and oversea media reported the whole process of project continuously. Recently, "Happy Action about Water" project which is one of the Natural University in Beijing, Xiamen, Tianjin, Lanzhou have run up. The end of the year, which will be produced in several cities an electronic version of the "natural guide map" for the spread of next year to prepare.

The NU's organizers believe that the demonstrated success of the program can be duplicated everywhere in China, as well as other parts of the world. The NU's focus on volunteer enjoyment, as well as information gathering and sharing, make it widely accessible to all members of the public and is the key to it's success.

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[C] PROJECT OVERVIEW

1. Project Title:

Nature University–Community’s Happy Action about Water Project

2. Project Overview:

2.1 Background

As well as following international best practice, organisations need to take into account local and regional circumstances when promoting the cause of environmental protection and sustainable development. It is necessary to build in new modes of localization and diversification in environmental protection programs, emphasizing the local aspect of “Think globally; act locally.”

China does not lack the resources or motivation for environmental protection. In contrast, a large amount of effort, time, and wisdom is lying dormant in many communities, although often there is a lack of available local organizations to harness them. If community groups and local organisations can be bring their energy and resources together, the common target of sustainable development in the environment, society and economy can be achieved.

It can be difficult for private businesses, industry and the government to find an appropriate forum for public activities about environmental protection. Funding



is also a problem as environmental protection projects can be costly and often cannot be implemented due to lacking of funding, although it is possible implement small environmental education projects with little or no funding. For many different reasons, many environmental protection organizations (especially non-government environmental protection organizations) face many challenges in promoting sustainable development. Though there are some policy initiatives in place, in practice implementation is still

inconsistent.

2.2 Objectives of the Project

The Nature University Project (NU) has the vision of a community environmental protection university. For people between the ages of 18 to 60, NU's are facilitated by NGOs in local areas and so require minimal funding. In essence, the NUs are local environmental protection organizations working long-term with local experts and volunteers to survey and record the change in the environment in their local region. NUs are unique, requiring little funding yet rich in knowledge and community support. A new method of integrating sustainable development into local areas, its principle is "Incorporate things of diverse nature, Practise what you preach"? NUs have no office, and the onus of learning is on the individuals involved. Everyone is a student as well as teacher, promoting inspiration rather than management as motivation for education for sustainability.

The NU Project aims to:

- I Promote the focus of "local people solving local problems". The strength of the NU Project lies in the community involvement, and one objective of the project is to cultivate knowledge and motivation in people who can help themselves in their areas for ESD in their communities. NUs offer opportunities for civilians to face the real environmental crisis in the course of development. Also, the individual's ability to solve environmental crises will be promoted when they learn more about the problems facing their environment (including issues of water conservation, fossil fuel consumption, and waste management), and by taking the initiative to join in environmental recovery programs, they will develop an intrinsic admiration and desire to protect nature and the environment.
- I Tap into the hidden wealth of knowledge, energy, time, and financial support that exists in communities, and inspire individuals to use their skills in practicing environmental protection in everyday life. Through education and participation, individuals will gain an understanding of the relationship between the environment, society and the economy. NUs help develop an intrinsic desire to protect the

environment and combat urgent environmental crises, and focus on action rather than simply raising awareness.

- I Provide an appropriate forum for businesses, industry and government organisations to host public activities on environmental education. This objective also have the advantage of being able to influence members of business, industry and the government in new methods of environmental education and encourage them to become members of the NU. This will create strong connections between environmental organisations and policy makers, hopefully improving the ability of environmental organisations to promote and influence policy on China's environmental and sustainable development.
- I Take into account the reality of lack of funding in local areas for environmental projects, and plan environmental projects that require little to no additional financial support. NUs are run by local NGOs focusing on projects that require non-monetary support from the community, including support from local experts and educators, and long-term volunteer-run projects such as surveying, recording and protecting changes in the local environment. These sorts of activities are sustainable in the long-term because they require little or no funding.
- I Promote the sustainable development of environmental protection organisations themselves, especially NGOs. With the tenet that all members of the NU are students as well as and teachers, environmental protection organisations should also always look to improve and develop their practices of sustainability and learn from other members of the NU.
- I Accumulate relevant data for the purpose of science research. Volunteer groups will make detailed long-term records of the changes in their environment, mapping aspects such as pollution and the destruction of the local ecology. This data will be invaluable to environmental research groups as well as providing useful benchmarks for comparison over time, especially after the completion of environmental protection projects.
- I Place a harmonious relationship between the environment, society and the economy at the heart of all environmental education. The open and cooperative relationship

between the communities, environmental organisations, businesses, industry and government agencies is also an essential element of the NU, and critical in reaching the goal of sustainable development in China and the world as a whole.

2.3 Benefits to the Public

The NUs will directly engage with and benefit the community at many levels, including schools, small businesses, corporations, government agencies and industry. Through the NUs, individuals at all these levels are given the opportunity to learn about the environment in which they live and the dangers facing it.

2.4 Financial Management

NU budgeted ¥700,000 each year for its programs, and there are seven organizations in total, with each organization budgeting ¥10,000 each. The seven organizations include the Beijing Earth Country, a collection of environmental protection organizations in Beijing,



Tianjing, Xiamen, Nanjing, Lanzhou, as well as the National University Student's Green Camp. Beijing Earth Country is the bellwether of NU, with slightly higher costs because it needs a special program officer and allowances for professors and volunteers, and administration etc.

In fact, NUs have organized its programs such as the "Happy Action about Water" (HAW) successfully with zero cost for a long time. All the professors, organizers and volunteers are totally unpaid and pay any fares themselves.

Implementation

Around the world, environmental protection organizations coordinate the activities of NUs. In China, data collection on air and water pollution, as well as the degradation of the environment, involves participation by the Science and Technology Association、 Environmental Protection Bureau、 the Association of workers and young people and woman、 the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.)、 Elderly University、 Universities、 and communities.

The NU's first program is the HAW, and involves local environmental protection organizations seeking out local experts and volunteers to survey and record the changes in the water environment in their local regions on the weekends. If possible, local air and waste pollution are also recorded. In accordance with the policy of reducing the reliance on funding, every organization has to strictly adhere to their budget of 100,000 RMB per annum.

The NU's website should be built as quickly as possible, to promote the programs by

allowing the public to learn more about it and to see the results from the volunteers hard work. Each local organization should prominently display an advertisement for the "NU -the Happy Action about Water" on their own websites, which will help link the work and organizations across China together.

Beijing Earth Environmental Education Centre (BECEE) is the bellwether of the NUs, and it will be responsible for coordinating financial and promotional affairs. Each local organization controls their own finances in the name of the NU (for example the NU_ Beijing program) but must hand in project proposals



on how they intend to use the money, which the BECEE needs to approve. Friends of Nature (Beijing) is in charge of programs in Beijing, Xiamen Greencross Association is in charge of programs in Xiamen, Friends of Green (Tianjing) is in charge of programs in Tianjing, , Friends of Green (Nanjing) is in charge of programs in Nanjing, Green Camel Bell (Lanzhou) is in charge of programs in Lanzhou, and the National University Students' Green Camp is in charge other programs outside of these major areas but where there is volunteer work being conducted, such as for the HAW.

2.5 Developing the Project

Pollution and environmental damage monitoring activities are conducted every weekend. In big cities, pollution monitoring is split into different groups: waste water group、 polluted air group and solid waste group. The lead volunteers split the other volunteers into smaller groups and lead them to different areas near their home. Each group has a flag that will guide the volunteers and also show members of the public what they are doing. The flags have "NU-the Happy Action about Water" on them to advertise the activities. Volunteers provide their own food and water and travel to and from the activities on foot or by riding a bike. Local experts in the field of waste, water and air pollution are often invited to advise volunteers. In small cities, activities are also split into smaller groups; similar to in the larger cities, but small cities may lack resources and conduct their activities on the basis of available resources.



Environmental damage monitoring is also conducted, and includes collecting data on destruction of natural forestry or excavating mineral products as one pleases. Other things are similar to Activities about "face to pollution".

The advertisement of the NUs activities have started to catch the eye of the public. In Beijing for example, the activities that take place generate numerous e-mails and visits to the website every week. The enjoyment of volunteers is ensured by making sure they can choose the group they interested are most interested in, and that once volunteers have participated in the activity, they have the chance to be leader of a group next time.

The long-term aim of these activities is to compile a comprehensive and dynamic map of the local area, citing areas of environmental pollution and ecological damage, Maps such as a “map of environment pollution”, a “map of ecology destruction”, and a “map of China’s pollution” can be drafted every month. When enough data has been collected, volunteers who participate next time can a review these maps and maps any necessary changes to update them。 The time and energy of the volunteers will result in an accurate and all-inclusive view of the state of the environment.

In contrast to simply enjoying nature in an aesthetic sense, these activities formulate another method of ESD. If these activities can be held in elementary schools in middle class cities extensively, great results will be achieved. If in addition to this complementary activities, such as photography competitions and environmental games can incorporated, even greater environmental education would be achieved.

2.6 Schedule of Events

Spring/Summer 2007(March to August)

| season | Week | Day | Festival day | curriculum | journey (Km) | Place begin | Place end |
|--------|------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| spring | 11 | Mar.17,2007 | HAW'S Day | Bright Horse River | 12.5 | East line door | East bay, NanGang Village |
| | 12 | Mar.24,2007 | | Nanchagn River | 14 | East door of | New Street, |

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|----|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | | | reaches)/Zhuan River/Chi cha sea | | bamboo garden park | Shoujing Museum |
| 13 | Mar.31,2007 | Friends of Nature's Day | Tong Hui River | 26 | East door of Ming City Wall Ruins Park | Where the TongZhou and DongGuan Rivers meet |
| 14 | Apr.7,2007 | World Health Day | North Protect River | 8.5 | New Street, the Gu Shoujing Museum | west line door, running water museum |
| 15 | Apr.14,2007 | | Bar River (upper and middle reaches) | 12.5 | west line door, running water museum | East bay, NanGang village |
| 16 | Apr.21,2007 | HAW start | North City River (lower reaches) | 14 | New Street. the Gu Shoujing Museum | West bay, Chong Qing Hotel |
| 17 | Apr.28,2007 | | KunYu River (upper reaches)/NanChang River/BeiChang River | 16 | West 3rd Ring Road, CCTV tower | The Summer Palace, door of north palace |
| 18 | May.5,2007 | | YongYing River (lower reaches)/Weast Protect | 8.6 | West three river, east door of jade | South square of Beijing |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|-------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | River/ Lotus River (lower reaches) | | deep pool park | XikeZhan |
| summer | 19 | May.12,2007 | Nurse's Day | Cold Water River (upper and middle reaches) | 15 | Right Peace door, south door of Showplace | Old palace, ChengShou temple |
| | 20 | May.19,2007 | | South and East Protect River | 11.5 | Right Peace door, South door of Showplace | East convenience door |
| | 21 | May.26,2007 | | YongDing River Channel (middle reaches) | 15 | West 3 rd Ring Road, CCTV tower | Stone Hill, Glacier Traces Display Museum |
| | 22 | Jun.2,2007 | | Qing River (upper reaches) | 8.5 | The Summer Palace, door of north palace, McDonalds | Qinghe river in HaiDian District, Qinghe bridge |
| | 23 | Jun.9,2007 | | North Dry River | 6 | The Summer Palace, door of north palace, McDonalds | Fragrant Hills, Botanic Gardens |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 24 | Jun.16,2007 | | South Dry River | 11 | Gate of Fragrant Hills Botanic Garden | West 4th Ring Road, AnHui bridge |
| | 25 | Jun.23,2007 | | Small Moon River (upper and middle reaches) | 6.5 | Bridge of Strong Morality | Qinghe river in HaiDian strict, Qinghe bridge |
| | 26 | Jun.30,2007 | | Ten Thousands Spring River | 11 | East door of Renmin University | Qinghe river in HaiDian District, Qinghe bridge |
| | 27 | Jul.7,2007 | Slight Heat | Qing River (middle reaches) | 6.5 | Northeast corner of Qinghe river in HaiDian strict | Lishui bridge, entrance of Lishui Bridge Market |
| | 28 | Jul.14,2007 | | Qing River (lower reaches)/ (middle reaches) | 15 | Lishui bridge, entrance of Lishui Bridge Market | Sun River, north Dian |
| | 29 | Jul.21,2007 | | North Small River | 17 | North of DaDun, | East Bay, three Cha |

Entrance of River

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | China Native Newspaper Office | |
| 30 | Jul.28,2007 | | Golden Water River/ChangPu River/TongZi River | 6 | | Changan Street, West gate of Bingjing hotel honoured guest building | The Imperial Palace, Wu door |
| 31 | Aug.4,2007 | | South Long River (middle reaches)/ Double Pule Channel | 6.6 | | East of SuZhou Bridge, the gate of HaiDian District Government | Five Road Place, XingZhi School for Labor's Children |

2.7 Active Process

1) Project organizers prepare related material before each outing which contains at least three of the following: (1) a simple map of the river to show people the geography of the area; (2) a map of the roads that the activity will take place near also to inform volunteers of the geography of the area; and (3) the schedule of current and future NU events to help volunteers choose the activities they are most interested in helping with. These materials are also available on the website before each activity so that people can download them and see them when ever they wish.

As the bellwether of the NU, BECEE is responsible for showing the range of NU activities to the whole of China on the Official NU website. Friends of Nature and executive organizations in Beijing are also responsible for showing the NU activities in Beijing on their own websites.

2) Enlisting new volunteers: Volunteers choose the group they are most interested in when they sign up, and the aims of each group are clearly stated to each member of the group clearly. There are six groups:

Water Quality Group measures some indices of water's quality and also measure where there is waste pollution discharge.

Botany and Zoology Group identifies and takes notes about the flora and fauna in the surrounds, and they also share information about the different species they find.

Talking Group walks talking along the river and engages in social interaction with members of the public about the activities.

History and Culture Group studies the local culture and history of the area and shares this information with other groups and members of the public.

Community Group researches and takes notes on the distribution of communities along the river.

Logistic Group is in charge of logistic services, such as supplying the necessary equipment like the flag, instruments, pens, amplifiers and any other apparatus needed.

3) When participating in the Happy Action about Water project (HAW), volunteers belong to a special group but the arrangement is flexible and volunteers move between groups as they wish. Walking along the river, people enjoy discussing issues such as causes of the pollution, their personal lives, and their individual experience. Long rivers can be divided into several short ones and volunteers can choose the ones they like. Also, several groups can walk along a river and socialize together to increase their enjoyment.

Volunteers in the water quality group need to get water samples for testing, and take notes about pollution characteristic such as any unusual colours or special pollutants. People are encouraged to discuss the reason of pollution and the treatment of pollution control.

When the “map of environment pollution” and “map of ecology destruction” in every group have been finished, then they can be collated into larger regional environmental and ecological maps about special areas of the river and region. All maps will be available on the HAW and related websites.

4) Before volunteers leave, they need to write a short account of their results and to make sure they have correctly annotated the map, which contains information on water quality and where waste water is being discharged. If they aren't able to finish their maps in time, they take them home and finish but final notes need to be collected in a timely fashion.

5) The Public and Environment Research Centre (PWR) and NU-HAW have built a



cooperative and friendly relationship, and the BBS on PWR's website will be an open forum for information and discussion of water problems. Any member of the public can register a use name in the BBS “Water Pollution Forum”, or see the “China Water Pollution Map”

on the Institute for Public Environmental Affairs website (www.ipe.org.cn). On the forum, members can share their ideas and thoughts, as well as make suggestions about how to improve the HAW activities. This forum also encourages volunteers to tell their work colleagues and friends about HAW to encourage them to join, and to acts to share news of the results from the activities.

6) From the data collected in 2007, the most up to date maps about the waterways and rivers in Beijing are in the process of being put on the internet, and probably displayed in other mediums as well to contribute to public environmental information. Such maps could be show every season or even every month. Later in the year, NUs will cooperate with Friends of Nature in activities such as bird watching, botanical research, mountain climbing, traditional culture and to create a map called the “A Guide of Nature and Culture in Beijing”.

[D] Project Review

1. Social and Cultural relevance

In the activities of the NU, emphasis is placed on engaging people from all walks of life, of all ages, and from different walks of life to participate as one community. The NU especially emphasizes business and government staff who could influence policy making on



environmental issues to participate. Ideally, a large proportion of volunteers would be from the business and government sector to spread awareness of environmental problems with those in a position to influence decision-making at higher levels to prompt the development of environmental protection. It will also help facilitate partnerships between the NUs and enterprises or government departments, if in the future they wish to conduct environmental protection activities. Finally, parents must be involved in the environmental education of their children and lead by example, as well as learning about the environment from them.

Environmental protection is the responsibility of every individual in society and general speaking; environmental conservation projects cost a lot of money. If the financial and material expenses are shared, however, then the cost is minimized and projects which would otherwise not be run due to insufficient funds can be implemented.

The one overall goal of such activities is not only to collect information about the state of the environment but also to promote a duty of care toward the environment beyond simple aesthetic enjoyment. If a sense of personal responsibility can be ignited, the results of this work will increase exponentially as ESD becomes a part of everyday life for the volunteers



who will be able to teach that sense of responsibility to others and start a chain reaction.

Liang Congjie, the president of Friends of Nature, believes that ESD should teach not only be

about recognizing environmental damage and taking individual steps to protect the environment, but also the importance of influencing other people to also protect environment. Liao Xiaoyi, President of BECEE, also advocates ESD focusing on changing people's action, not simply their thinking. That is why environmental organisations like Friends of Nature are so important to the environmental movement. Such organizations monitor and publicise local environmental issues and run ESD programs to make real changes in people's lives. They offer activities for people who are already interested in environmental conservation but also work on promoting the cause with people who are either unfamiliar with or do not believe there are tangible pollution problems.

Children are well recognised as the future, and many children are lacking adequate education in sustainable development. NUs offer activities for children that promote sustainable living, social interaction, teach responsibility and improve their health through exercise. Such activities can also give a sense of empowerment and duty to individuals that are having difficulties in other areas of their life.

Current volunteers are the best method of recruiting new volunteers and they are encouraged to do so. Enjoyment is therefore paramount, and many steps are taken to ensure volunteers enjoy the activity. NUs also encourage people to socialise with new members of their team, and promote freely exchange of ideas and personal discussion when they are walking along the rivers.

2. Goals and benefits to the communities

Zhang Guanghui, a volunteer who has attended the NU said: “Thank you for your kindness to organize HAW; it helped me walk near to water that our life can’t leave, walk near to nature who is our mother. After attending some class in NT, some of my realization is changing, I have new realization

about nature.” She also suggested that volunteers who attend NU give a brief self-introduction before the walk begins to better facilitate communication between volunteers, and for leaders to also give a description of the assignment each group has.



Zhang Guanghui also suggested that having only three groups are enough and FON should consider combining the Water Quality Group and Botany and Zoology Group into the Ecology group, because they are all recording changes to the environment. The Talking Group should take over the role of calling attention to, and encouraging discussion of, environmental protection. She suggests that the History and Culture Group shouldn’t focus solely on for all time in history, but should augment some new information into their work, such as the city's construction plan or protection programming.

Zhang Guanghui also emphasises the importance of a successful walk, and producing comprehensive reports. If walks are unsuccessful in producing a complete report, this might have a negative on volunteer’s motivation. The satisfaction of volunteers is paramount to the success of the work, and they are the best means of recruiting new volunteers by encouraging friends, family and work colleagues to join.

Another volunteer, Li Guojun, said that: “Though HAW events are only occasional, the

warmth and harmony of the NU influences me a lot. In every class in NU, new people come, we learn new information, and it attracts me to come again and again. I want to study in NU with the people who are concerned with nature. When I have other commitments and I have to give up studying in NU sometime, I always feel very regret that I lost such a valuable opportunity to study in the NU with friends who care so much.”

The seed of the NU has been indelibly sown and the fruit of their labour has been igniting passion in all people involved. All volunteers are dedicated, and actively cooperate and pool their collective skills and knowledge. In this way, groups are able to overcome any issues or problems, and that is the biggest difference between inspiration and management. A group formed by management often fails to ignite drive in people, and the NU always tells volunteer that there are only friends in the NU, rather than leaders and helpers.

The NU’s organizers believe that the demonstrated success of the program can be duplicated everywhere in China, as well as other parts of the world. The NU’s focus on volunteer enjoyment, as well as information gathering and sharing, make it widely accessible to all members of the public and is the key to its success.

3. Social Impacts

The HAW program in NU is well established in Beijing, Tianjing, Xiamen, Nanjing, and Lanzhou. Newspapers have covered events in these five cities, and the focus is now on making a “Naturalist’s Tourist Map” to help further promote the work of NU. The NU is also trying to spread in every capital city in China. At the same time, other “subjects” such as Bird Watching, Nature Walks, mountain climbing, and traditional culture will be available for volunteers to help the NU to become a more comprehensive university.

[E] ESD IMPLICATION

ESD is based on the education of the sustainable development values, aimed at making each pursuing a sustainable development need of the values, behavior and lifestyles that

promote social, environmental and economic sustainable development. ESD that includes environmental is the deepening and development facing to the new situation. The content of the ESD is more profound than the environment education, but it is the same as the environmental education has a profound meaning of the experience and of the practicality. ESD is rich in content; we should look at the content of ESD in-depth understanding of its three-dimensional structure of meaning. Meanwhile we can distinguish the form of the ESD from three dimensions that time, space, and executive. Considering how to design the activities of sustainable development in the community; To think of how to developing the teaching resources, corresponding teaching activities, teaching Methods and evaluating methods, and other issues based on this.

The "HAW" gives enlightenment of the sustainable development needs of the values, behaviors and activities, it seeks to "approach natural, understand natural." It let every student walks into his environment around, to absorb more knowledge about the nature. A relaxed and happy way to make each person involved in the experience of natural responsibility, learn to understand nature, love the environment. The "HAW" also enriches the content of the environmental education. It was a voluntary public participation in the initiative, participants from all the different aspects of the community, such as students, taxi drivers, retired and old people, journalists, historians, etc., in which everyone show their advantages to enrich this project. For example, "HAW" in Beijing accords with the multi-angle education for combining with heritage conservation, added to a historical presentation to know the story of the water.

This action is not only for the NGOs who still consider how to carry out the ESD in communities to be a good example of operation simple, low cost, accumulated mass basis, in consistent with the wide and the actual of the education development, but also for the participants to cultivate violation and enhance their understanding of all aspects of natural conservation. Now "HAW" has taken action in Beijing, Tianjin, Lanzhou, and Xiamen, each region according to its own local conditions. This project gives the enlightenment of the sustainable development of education that in a simple manner to unearth the adjacent

environmental resources.

[F] Further Requirements of Implementation

With 700,000 yuan, this "HAW" project of the natural University can be taped easily in the other cities. Furthermore, the more diversify project, such as the "garbage of the city", the "observation of urban air condition" and some others activities can be expanded smoothly.

The original projects of the FON, such as bird watching activities, mountaineering activities, and observation of plant activities, can associate with the "HAW", for a connect target at routine an systematic to become a "water professional," "Hill professional," "plant professional "" bird professional", "astronomy professional", " renewable resources professional", "atmosphere professional" et cetera. Organizations that major in the birds, plant-loving organizations, and outdoor, can work together.

Currently, the "water professional" of the Natural University has run up in Beijing, Xiamen, Tianjin, and Lanzhou. At the end of this year, these cities will be produced an electronic map of the "natural guide" for the spread of next year. If possible, next year this project will develop over the all major cities. At the same time, the Nature University will strive for the beginning of the mountain climbing, bird watching, plants observing, stars watching, insects observing, and other professionals. Let the nature university to become a comprehensive university, free elective to students. Because only people who deeply love nature, they can understand more profound of environmental conservation.

ACRONYMS

NU- Nature University Project

HAW- "Happy Action about Water"

C.P.P.C.C.-Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

BECEE -Beijing Earth Environmental Education Centre