1. 全球环境研究所( Global Environmental Institute)

The Global Environmental Institute is a China-based non-profit, non-governmental organization that was established in Beijing in March 2004 with DUNS code of 545238037. GEI’s mission is to design and implement market-based models for solving environmental problems in order to achieve development that is economically, ecologically and socially sustainable.

Before the Word Environment Day this year, visitors were accompanied by the experts from GEI along with the British Council staff to learn about Beijing Olympic Park’s dragon-shaped water and wetland system. The GEI experts showed the significance of ecological engineering and biodiversity. Also the GEI is currently working with the US-based Center for Climate Strategies (CCS) in localizing the CCS low-carbon development planning methodology and tools to fit the economic and policy context at the provincial level in China. Then finally achieve economic development while reducing emissions.

As a China-based NGO with an international focus, GEI fuses best practices in environmental protection, energy conservation and community livelihoods with innovative market mechanisms to drive sustainable development. In addition to the lasting impact of our projects domestically, our strong emphasis on international cooperation on energy and the environment has allowed us to assume a leading role in improving China’s environmental impact abroad.

By facilitating cooperation between government departments, academic institutions, private enterprises and civil society organizations, GEI seeks out integrated solutions to economic development and environmental protection in China. More specifically, GEI aims to: energy and climate change, biodiversity conservation, investment, trade and environment and biodiversity, also with capacity building. They gather the data from field or policies of other countries. For example, GEI tried to figure out the deficiencies of policy making in the program of [China-U.S. cooperation on China's subnational low carbon planning toolkit development and application.](http://www.geichina.org/_upload/file/report/China_U.S._cooperation_on_Chinassubnational_low_carbon_planning_toolkit_development_and_application.pdf)

The typical research of GEI in environmental arena last year is the project of Low-carbon Planning & Energy Efficiency which cooperated with the United States. The project team is researching both China and US energy and climate policies, which would provide information and policy analysis for GEI project participants, lay a good foundation for further discussion on China-US collaboration on climate change and enhance mutual understanding and trust.

GEI typically collects global news about air quality in China, especially Beijing. For example, the Huffington Post has a report of “The air pollution in China has become the biggest threat to people” in April 6th, 2013. GEI uses their platform to share these news, which provides people a path to know about the air quality with data analysis. Therefore, most people can figure out different symptoms raised by respiratory system diseases. For example, the asthma, cystic fibrosis and pneumonia.

In order to better serve people in environmental health arena, GEI also started its marketing transition several years ago. The Beijing Future Prosperity Resources and Hi-tech Co., Ltd. (Beijing FP) was officially registered in July 2006. Founded in part to continue the commercialization work initiated during GEI’s projects, its primary aim is to assist Small-and-Medium Enterprises, particularly in areas where local biodiversity is threatened, in promoting their unique, local and environmentally friendly products and facilitating their entry into high-end markets throughout China. Beijing FP also assists in the construction of biogas digesters and delivers related trainings. As a socially responsible enterprise, Beijing FP aims to help local communities achieve economically, socially and ecologically sustainable development.

Since Asthma file project recorded the air quality in different areas, including Beijing. It also identified how specific monitoring techniques and practices related to air quality in each country. Because GEI is an organization strongly emphasis on international cooperation on energy and environment, so they both envision a healthy and diverse world, a world in which society, the environment and the economy develop in harmony.

全球环境研究所（Global Environmental Institute，简称GEI）是一家中国本土的非政府、非营利性组织，于2004年3月注册成立，其DUNS编号为545238037。GEI的宗旨是利用市场机制和政策建议解决环境问题，力求社会、环境和经济效益多赢。

在今年世界环境日前夕，全球环境研究所（GEI）为英国使馆文化处组织了环境日活动——在专家带领下，参观学习奥林匹克公园龙形水系及奥林匹克森林公园湿地系统，了解生态保护工程及生物多样性的重要性。与此同时，全球环境研究所（GEI）与美国气候战略中心（CCS）合作，对美国各州气候行动方案方法学和模型工具进行本土化研发，形成一套适合中国的低碳规划编制工具，从而实现经济发展和节能减排的双重目标。

GEI立足本土，着眼世界，探寻解决全球性环境问题的方法。GEI的优势在于其创新性地将传统的环境保护、生计改善、资源节约的手段，与商业模式相结合，使项目成果延续到项目期之外。在此基础上，GEI大力推动环境、能源等议题的国际合作，特别是南南合作。也因此，成为率先在海外成功实施项目的中国本土组织之一。

GEI 的总体目标是促进政府部门、研究机构、私人企业和非政府组织之间国内与国际的合作，为中国环境保护协调经济发展提出综合解决方案。具体包括：能源与气候变化，生物多样性保护，投资贸易与环境与能力建设。在中国省市级低碳规划编制的问题与美国经验借鉴的研究中，GEI致力于研究其他国家的编制工作，查找我国编制缺乏的问题。

GEI去年卓有成效的项目就是中美合作——低碳规划与能效项目。气候变化项目组分别就中美两国能源和气候政策开展研究，为GEI的相关项目参与方提供信息、政策分析的同时，也为进一步探讨中美气候变化方面的合作以及加强双方理解和信任打下良好的基础。

# GEI 经常以自己的平台发布国际各类有关中国空气质量的报道，尤其是北京。例如，美国和芬顿邮报在2013年4月6日发表的一篇关于“中国污染给儿童老人带来巨大健康隐患”的报道便被GEI收集。GEI成为人们了解各类数据的空气质量报道的渠道。因此, 很多人可以掌握不同呼吸道疾病引起的症状。例如，哮喘，囊包性纤维症和肺炎。

为了在环境健康方面更好的服务于大众，GEI在几年前拓宽了自己的市场。北京明日新盛资源科技有限公司（以下简称北京公司）于2006年7月正式注册成立。其任务是在承接GEI项目进行商业化运作的同时，帮助更多地区，尤其是生态脆弱及生物多样性丰富地区，扶持中小企业，将有当地特色且对环境友好的产品推向高端市场。此外，北京公司还开展其它业务，如修建沼气、举办相关培训等。目前，北京公司处于寻找更合适商机的阶段。作为一家“社会责任型企业”，北京公司希望未来能够与更多的“社会责任型企业”合作，帮助当地社区在发展经济的同时，保护生态环境，实现经济、社会与环境的多赢。

由于哮喘文件项目记录了包括北京在内不同地区的空气质量，并且说明了各个国家空气质量的不同监测技术和实践应用。又因为GEI 侧重于大力推动环境、能源等议题的国际合作，所以二者都期望构建一个健康而多样化的世界，在这个世界中，社会、环境和经济和谐发展。

2. 野性中国 (Wild China)

1. What person, group or organization is being profiled, and why are they of interest to this project?

Wild China is a six-part [nature documentary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature_documentary) series on the [natural history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_history) of [China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China), co-produced by the [BBC Natural History Unit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBC_Natural_History_Unit) and [China Central Television](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_Central_Television) (CCTV). The [2008 Beijing Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Beijing_Olympics) gave the BBC Natural History Unit team the opportunity to make the first comprehensive series on China's [natural history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_history).

1. What have they done – through research, or a public health program or education forum, for example-- that illustrates how they have worked to improve air pollution governance and environmental public health?

They took an in-depth look at some of China's most impressive natural sites such as the ancient Han kingdom, the Mongol steppes, the Silk Road and the Tibetan Plateau.

1. What timeline of events illustrates how this way of addressing environmental public health has developed?

The series consists of six episodes, each of which deals with the wildlife and people's lifestyles from a different part of China's territory. The first episode "Heart of the Dragon" focuses on South China, with an astonishingly impressive landscape. The second episode "Shangri-La" profiles the rich biodiversity of south-western Yunnan province. The third episode "Tibet" explores the Tibetan Plateau, looking at the traditional lifestyles of Tibetan Buddhists and wildlife. The fourth episode "Beyond the Great Wall" looks at the lands north of China's Great Wall. The fifth episode "Land of the Panda" features central China, looking at how the relationship between people and wildlife has changed over time. And lastly, the sixth episode "Tides of Change" traces China's coasts, 14,500km long, home to 700 million people.

1. Does this person, group or organization claim to have a new or unique way of addressing environmental public health? Does this approach point to or suggest problems with other approaches?

They filmed these six episodes to show China in a way of how environment and society are connected. This approach awoke people’s attention in protecting environment, especially after knowing how beautiful our country is.

1. What data have they collected or used to support their approach to environmental public health? What visualizations of this data have been created?

Filming for the series took place over 16 months, and involved half a million miles of travel on 57 separate filming trips to some of China's most inaccessible and spectacular locations. The production team shot over 500 hours of HD footage in 26 of China's 30 provinces.

1. What research has the organization produce or drawn on in their initiatives – in the last year, and over the last decade?

With the support of local party officials, the producers found it easier to contact and film local people. They were particularly keen to record examples of traditional lifestyles which incorporate the natural world to give the series a cultural context. The episodes were divided by region to present the distinct cultural as well as ecological differences.

1. What kinds of technology and infrastructure do they rely on in the production of environmental health care?

Over 80% of the series was based on traditional observational techniques in the wild.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wild_China#cite_note-7) Part of them were conducted in some of China's most remote areas. They basically rely on the high-speed camera and thermal imaging cameras.

1. What social ecology does this person, group or organization work within, and how did it shaped their way of conceiving and engaging asthma?

Permission for *Wild China* was granted in 2005, with the BBC working alongside local partners CTV, a [Beijing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing) production company closely allied to state broadcaster CCTV. The series marks the first time that CCTV has collaborated with a foreign broadcaster. Their action shows people the significance of avoiding air pollution. If everyone can think in this way, the number of people who are suffering from asthma will decline.

1. What events or data seem to have motivated their ways of thinking about and engaging environmental health?

The [2008 Beijing Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_Beijing_Olympics) gave the BBC Natural History Unit team the opportunity to make the first comprehensive series on China's [natural history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_history). In the run up to the Games, the Chinese government was "understandably keen to promote itself as a country worth visiting" according to BBC producer Phil Chapman. Phil Chapman said that "We want the Chinese to feel proud of their countryside and wildlife, to care about it and to seek to ensure its survival. We also hope to redress the negative view of China's environment propagated in western media."

1. What funding enables their work and possibly shapes their way of thinking about environmental health?

The Wild China was co-produced by the [BBC Natural History Unit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBC_Natural_History_Unit) and [China Central Television](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_Central_Television) (CCTV). The series was billed as the culmination of the BBC Natural History Unit's "Continents" programs, a long-running strand of blue-chip wildlife documentaries which surveyed the natural history of each of the world's major land areas.

1. What in the history of this person, group or organization likely shaped the way they conceived or and engage environmental health?

The **BBC Natural History Unit** (NHU) is a department of the [BBC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BBC) which produces television, radio and online content with a [natural history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_history) or [wildlife](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildlife) theme. It is best known for its highly regarded [nature documentaries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature_documentary), including [*The Blue Planet*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Blue_Planet) and [*Planet Earth*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planet_Earth_(TV_series)). It has been praised as “a national resource for people's understanding and love of wildlife on our planet, and a symbol of both quality and talent in public service broadcasting”.

1. What does this person, group or organization seem to find methodologically challenging or concerning in dealing with environmental health?

It’s challenge lighting the pitch-black world of animals that live underground. This same difficult also happens when film the creature underwater.

1. What kinds of governance are (implicitly or explicitly) called for in the way they think about environmental health?

In the run up to the Games, the Chinese government was "understandably keen to promote itself as a country worth visiting" according to BBC producer Phil Chapman.

1. How can The Asthma Files enable or supplement this way of thinking about environmental health, and the work of this person, group or organization?

One of the aims of The Asthma Files project is to evoke people’s attention in environmental health and the air quality. The Wild China gives a picture of how beautiful our earth could be. This is an good advertisement which The Asthma Files project is looking for.

3 Events

**1. Public smoking in China's capital, Beijing, is now banned after the introduction of a new law.**

**Date: June 1, 2015**

**Image:**



(Resource: <http://www.changjiangtimes.com/2015/05/502128.html>)

**Significance:** Smokers in China's capital are to be banned from lighting up in all indoor public spaces under plans being introduced by Beijing city officials, state media reported. China has over 300 million smokers and more than a million Chinese die from smoking-related illnesses every year. Smoking bans already existed in China, but have largely failed to crack down on the habit. These tougher regulations, enforced by thousands of inspectors, ban lighting up in restaurants, offices and on public transport in Beijing.

**2**. **Beijing restrict private car use to tackle air pollution**

**Date: July 20, 2008**

**Image:**



**(Resource:** <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-24566288>**)**

**Significance:** They include taking half of the city's four million private cars off the roads on days when there are serious levels of pollution. The system will be based on a vehicle's licence plate - odd numbers will be allowed on the roads one day, even numbers the next. The new system will give out four different degrees of air pollution warning - blue, yellow, amber and red. Beijing has almost 21 million permanent residents, according to official estimates. There is also a large migrant population in the city, but no exact official figures are available. The measure to restrict the number of private cars from using the road is proving to be controversial. But we can’t deny that this policy do improve the air quality.

**3. South-to-North Water Diversion**

**Date: Eastern route:** **December 27, 2002**

**Central route: December 31, 2003**

**Image:**



**(Resource:** <http://www.internationalrivers.org/campaigns/south-north-water-transfer-project>**)**

**Significance:** The project is being built in an attempt to curb the over-withdrawal of groundwater and supply more water to industry, cities, and China's breadbasket in the north. The government plans to complete the Eastern and Central Routes by 2013/14 and the controversial Western Route by 2050. Climate change, water pollution, and frequent droughts are exerting huge pressures on major northern cities such as Beijing and Tianjin.

Many are concerned that the project could [exacerbate water pollution problems](http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-09/19/content_15766742.htm). Pollution from factories along the Eastern Route may render the water unfit to drink. Meanwhile, the diversion of water from the Yangtze River Basin to the north is likely to exacerbate pollution problems on the Yangtze – problems that have worsened since the construction of the [Three Gorges Dam](http://www.internationalrivers.org/node/2316).