

缩略版
Excerpt

全球人居环境论坛文集

THE COLLECTION OF GLOBAL FORUM ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

上卷：观点篇

VOLUME I : VIEWPOINTS



吕海峰 主编

Editor-in-Chief: Lyu Haifeng



中国环境出版集团

China Environmental Publishing Group



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Acknowledgment

The Co-Editor—

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说明

1. 本文集所收录的署名观点文章 88 篇，范例文章 82 篇，论坛年会成果文件 10 篇，总计 180 篇，绝大部分来自作者在全球人居环境论坛年会及相关学术会议上的演讲或发表在《全球最佳范例》杂志上的文章或专访。
2. 对于以前发表时已经是中英文双语对照的文章，文集编辑部组织专业力量再次进行了勘校；对于发表或者投稿时仅有中文或英文的文章，文集编辑部组织专业力量进行了翻译。
3. 文章中的照片一部分由作者提供，一部分由文集编辑部根据演讲或者文章内容补充，以提供更丰富的背景信息，提升阅读趣味。每幅照片都做了版权说明。
4. 对于外籍作者文章中的图表只有英文没有中文的情况，文集编辑部组织专业力量对图表中的主要文字进行了翻译，尽量寻找空间在图表上做了标注，以方便国内读者阅读参考。
5. 由于篇幅所限，部分图表没有在同一篇文章的两个语种版本中对应重复出现，只在图表中做了双语标注，读者可浏览前后双语版本进行参考，不便之处请谅解。
6. 作者简历通常都是更新到 2020 年，有时效性说明的除外。
7. 为了尽量反映历史真实，本文集中的文章内容未做删改，个别错别字或不规范的用法除外。

Explanation

1. This Collection contains 180 articles, including 88 signed essays on viewpoints, 82 on models and 10 outcome documents, most of which are taken from the authors' presentations at the annual sessions of Global Forum on Human Settlements and related academic conferences, as well as from the articles or exclusive interviews published in the *World Best Practices Magazine*.
2. The articles that were previously published in both Chinese and English were reviewed and collated by a professional team organized by the Editorial Department. The articles that were published or submitted in only Chinese or English were translated by a professional team organized by the Editorial Department.
3. Some of the photos in the articles were provided by the authors. In order to spice up the articles with abundant information and reading interest, the Editorial Department has added additional photos based on the content. Each photo has a copyright statement.
4. In order for easier reading and reference, the Editorial Department provided equivalent Chinese translation and marking for the diagrams which are originally in English.
5. Due to limited space, some illustrating diagrams do not appear twice in the same article, but were marked in both Chinese and English. Please readers, if needed, run through both Chinese and English versions for reference.
6. Normally, the authors' profiles were last updated (as of 2020), unless otherwise specified.
7. In order to present the history and the authenticity, the Editorial Department did not make corrections and deletions on the articles in this Collection, except for revising some individual typos or non-standard usage.



纽约曼哈顿 *Manhattan, New York, 2015*
摄影：吕海峰 *Photography by Lyu Haifeng*

序言 Preface



全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国原副秘书长暨高级代表安瓦尔·乔杜里大使
*Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements,
Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative*

我们编辑文集的这段时期，正是新冠肺炎暴发、传播，几乎全球尽染、人类蒙难的时期。这次疫情对人类社会冲击不亚于一次世界大战。我们对这场灾难给全世界人民带来的损失和死难深表悲痛和哀悼！

这场灾难给国际社会发出了警示：此时如不精诚合作，共克时艰，更待何时！同时应该树立全球公民精神，坚定不移地抗击当前以及未来的各种挑战，保障人类的安全、健康和繁荣。

这场百年一遇的灾难也被认为是一场生态安全危机，迫使我们停下来深刻反思人与自然的关系。我们坚信有必要将社会和谐与和平文化作为我们日常生活的一部分，关爱地球母亲及所有生物。不再像往常一样暴力破坏，以教化推动变革是唯一的救赎之道。

我们知道 2020 年是中国农历庚子年，每 60 年一遇。按照中国民间的说法，每到这一年，世上将有大灾难或大事件发生。这次又不幸言中。

2020 年，世界迈入了“可持续发展目标行动十年”。在当前的巨大困境及其深远影响之下，实现《2030 年可持续发展议程》承诺的 17 个可持续发展目标变得更加任重道远。

2020 年也是全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）创立 15 周年（2005—2020 年）。2008 年，地球经历了一次巨大的人口转型，全球城市人口首次过半。快速的城镇化带来了巨大的机遇和挑战。2005 年，吕海峰先生提出了具有远见卓识的倡议——成立一个探讨全球人居环境和城市化问题的论坛，即今天享誉世界的“全球人居环境论坛”，其年会已经在五大洲（包括纽约联合国总部）成功地举办了 14 届。自论坛创立伊始，吕先生就担任秘书长，而我有幸自 2008 年开始担任论坛主席。

作为一个联合国认可的、以教育公众和促进“人人共享的可持续城市与人居环境”为己任的国际非营利组织，在成立的 15 年时间里，持之以恒，为全球发展议程做出了巨大的贡献。其开始是致力于促进千年发展目标（MDGs，2000—2015 年）的实现，现在是致力于促进可持续发展目标（SDGs，2015—2030 年）的实现。GFHS 一路走来，不辱使命。

正如联合国所强调的那样，我们在此也重申，城市有潜力塑造人类的未来并赢得可持续发展。54% 以上的世界人口生活在城市地区，到 2050 年，城市人口将增加到 66%，尤其是在亚洲和非洲。在应对气候变化的全球斗争中，城市处于最前沿。在过去的 20 年中，城市和城市中心整体上已成为人类的主要栖息地和发展引擎。

GFHS 是世界上重要的可持续城市与人居环境高层对话平台，是可持续性知识加工中心、信息传播中心、技术推广中心和行动促进中心。通过其年会、关联学术会议、《全球最佳范例》杂志、网站等方式，以及与联合国系统、多国多级政府及国际组织之间的互动，众多的专家学者和利益相关者在这个平台上表达了自己的观点，分享了案例，其中有许多真知灼见，创新和富有成效的政策、技术、方法与范例都具有穿透时空的力量。

为了挖掘、汇总和彰显论坛平台及全球可持续城市与人居环境领域的学术、智慧和范例精华，为利益相关者和青年学者提供参考借鉴，促进他们更广泛深入地学习、反思、创造和实践；为了记录人类社会 2005—2020 年这一重要的转型历史，展现世界朝着可持续发展道路转型的发展历程和变迁脉络，让历史启迪未来；为了提高认识，鼓励更多的人知行合一，从今天开始，从我开始，点滴做起，改变生活与生产方式，从个人推及社区，继而到国家再到全球层面，建设人人共享的可持续城市与人居环境，推动实现可持续发展目标；也为了避免人类重蹈新冠肺炎疫情大流行的覆辙，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）决定，与中国城市发展研究会可持续城市专业委员会、深圳市美好城市研究院、青岛西海岸新区融合控股集团有限公司合作，编撰出版大型学术文献——《全球人居环境论坛文集》（上下卷，中英文双语），作为全球人居环境论坛 15 周年华诞和“可持续发展目标行动十年”起始的纪念。我们要对合作伙伴和友人们表示由衷的谢意，感谢大家的鼓励、协助、支持和认可，这对文集的出版是必不可少的。

文集上卷为“观点篇”，下卷为“范例篇”，汇聚了全球可持续城市与人居环境等领域的学术、智慧和范例精华，内容涉及规划设计、绿色智慧城市、建筑和社区、气候变化、生态环境、水安全、可持续旅游、绿色出行、绿色经济、绿色技术、性别平等和妇女赋权、可持续消费与生产、灾后重建等。文集上卷署名文章共 88 篇，作者来自全球各大洲 23 个国家；下卷包括 82 个范例，来自全球各大洲 34 个国家，其中多数范例曾荣膺“可持续城市与人居环境奖”。10 篇论坛年会的成果文件也收录在下卷中。

我们要感谢文集近 170 位令人尊敬的作者，每一位都为文集的出版做出了杰出贡献。他们付出了许多努力和时间来认真准备和辛勤写作，无私地与大家分享这些博大精深、振聋发聩的观点和成功实践。这是多么了不起的、服务人类的壮举啊！

我们要感谢战略合作伙伴——青岛西海岸新区融合控股集团有限公司对文集编撰出版工作的鼎力支持。这在当前疫情造成的全球困局之下尤显难能可贵，他们的社会责任感尤其值得称赞！

我们要感谢甘于寂寞的编辑团队与翻译团队的敬业奉献。文集双语数以 300 万字，近千张图片，要做到高质量、信达雅，工程浩繁。15 年的时间跨度，流水般人事更替，遍及全球的作者多数遭遇疫情冲击，如此种种都令文稿的收集、勘校、沟通工作更加艰难。团队精益求精，无怨无悔。

我们要感谢中国环境出版集团对绿色发展事业的大力支持，对文集选题的重视，在排版、印刷、出版、发行包括数字化出版发行方面的高标准与高质量，这是非常重要的。

我们也感谢其他合作伙伴和所有友人的认可与帮助，所有这些都是本文集出版必不可少的。

由于时间关系和多种主客观原因，文集难免存在纰漏和不足之处，请读者和专家反馈指正，不胜感谢。

最后，我很高兴引用文集主编、全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰先生创作的一首意味深长且恰逢其时的诗，作为序言结尾。

庚子疫期编撰《全球人居环境论坛文集》

飒飒五洲十五春，
欲编文库布清音。
智贤远见破迷雾，
范例笃行激后昆。
疫病无足乱世界，
良医有道正人心。
亡羊牢补未为晚，
海纳春江何厌深。

2020 年 5 月于纽约

As we were putting together the various components of *The Collection of Global Forum on Human Settlements*, the COVID-19 hit our planet, spread quickly to different parts of the world, then grew exponentially into a global pandemic. The impact of this unprecedented challenge to humanity is no less than a world war in scope, magnitude and intensity. We express our deepest sorrow and sincerest condolences for the loss and suffering that this unimaginable catastrophe has brought to the people all over the world.

As we do that, we also believe that this pandemic with its all-pervasive consequences for humanity has alerted all of us that now is also a time for the global community to work together in solidarity to face the ongoing and future challenges with steadfast determination, in harmonious collaboration and in the spirit of global citizenship in the best interest of humanity.

We firmly believe that this calamity has made us realize the need to make compassion and the culture of peace a part of our daily existence and to start caring about the Mother Earth and all her creatures. Promoting change through transformational education is the only practical way to make that happen. No more violent and destructive business as usual.

We all know that 2020 is the year of Geng Zi—the year of Yang Metal Rat. In the Chinese sexagenary cycle that repeats every 60 years, major events are likely to occur in the years of Geng Zi. With its theme “uncomfortably exciting”, 2020 promises to be a roller coaster with sudden drops, turns, and shake-ups like a catastrophe or a pandemic.

The global community has identified 2020 as the Decade of Action on the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations as it approaches the last 10 years of its 15-year time frame. The ongoing and far-reaching challenge of the mega-pandemic has made the realization of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) pledged in 2015 in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* a daunting task.

2020 also marks the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) in 2005. Planet Earth experienced a huge demographic transition when in 2008 for the first time more than half of humanity became urban. Rapid urbanization emerged as a phenomenon to reckon with its potentials and pitfalls. Three years before that Lyu Haifeng took an initiative with remarkable far-sight to set up a forum for exchanges on human settlements issues and implications of rapid urbanization. That platform is today’s internationally known GFHS which has been holding its annual forums on five continents (including the UN headquarters in New York). Mr. Lyu is its Secretary-General from the outset. I have the pleasure of serving as GFHS Chairman since 2008.

As a global non-profit organization recognized by the United Nations system, GFHS has been dedicated to raising public awareness and promoting sustainable cities and human settlements for all. GFHS has come a long way and striven forward to fulfill its mission during its decade-and-a-half-long existence. It continues to make significant contribution to the global development agenda firstly through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2000-2015) and now to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 2015-2030).

As underscored by the United Nations, we reiterate that cities have the potential to shape the future of humankind and to win the battle for sustainable development. More than 54 percent of the world’s population lives in urban areas, and by 2050 the concentration of people in cities will increase to 66 percent, especially in Asia and Africa. Cities are at the forefront of the global battle against climate change. In the last two decades, cities and urban centres have become the dominant habitats for humankind and the engine-rooms of human development as a whole.

Being an important global platform for high-level dialogue on sustainable cities and human settlements, GFHS is widely recognized as a valuable centre for refining sustainability knowledge, disseminating information, promoting technology and accelerating action. By virtue of GFHS annual meetings, related academic conferences, *World Best Practices Magazine*, networks as well as its exchanges with the United Nations agencies, other international organizations and many governments at different levels, it has been possible for numerous experts and professionals to share their well-articulated ideas on this platform while presenting great insights and a good number of worthwhile sustainability practices.

In order to:

- (a) select, summarize and highlight excellent academic wisdom, ideas and practices relevant to sustainable cities and human settlements, so as to provide reference for stakeholders and young scholars, promote sharing, learning, thinking, and knowledge creation at a wider and deeper level, and facilitate actions;
- (b) seek information, analyse, and record the relevant developments and reshaping trajectory of sustainable development from 2005 to 2020 and make the history enlighten the future;
- (c) raise awareness and advocate for the realization of the sustainable development agenda, particularly focusing on the sustainable cities and human settlements for all, and make sustainability part of our daily existence, starting from now, beginning with the individual and moving on to the community, then to national and subsequently to global levels; and
- (d) avoid repeating the mistakes of the COVID-19 pandemic.

GFHS has decided to supervise and co-produce the large-scale academic literature as the *Collection of Global Forum on Human Settlements* (Volume I & II, bilingual in Chinese and English), in collaboration with Sustainable City Committee of China Research Society of Urban Development, Shenzhen Better City Institute and Qingdao West Coast New Area Ronghe Holding Group Co., Ltd. This is a part of the celebration of the 15th Anniversary of GFHS and as our contribution to the global commencement of the Decade of Action on the SDGs. We would like to show our deepest gratitude to our partners and friends for their encouragement, assistance, support and, of course, for their endorsement, all of these are absolutely essential for the publication of the Collection.

Volume I is titled “Viewpoints” and Volume II “Models”. Excellent and well-articulated sharing of ideas, knowledge and practices by experts, academics and professionals in relation to sustainable cities and human settlements have been included, covering the topics ranging from planning and design, to green smart cities, buildings and communities, climate change, ecological environment, water security, sustainable tourism, green mobility, green economy, green technology, gender equality and women’s empowerment, sustainable consumption and production, and post-disaster reconstruction, and on other relevant areas. Volume I contains 88 signed contributions by various authors representing 23 countries from all continents and Volume II has 82 cases representing 34 countries from all continents. Most of the cases were recognized by the “Sustainable Cities And Human Settlements Awards (SCAHSAs)”. 10 Outcome Documents of Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements are also included in Volume II.

We extend our deep appreciation to the nearly 170 accomplished authors, each of whom has embellished this publication with an outstanding contribution to the Collection. They have put a lot of effort and time to carefully prepare the articles, sharing their insightful and profound thoughts and success stories. What a remarkable service to humanity!

We are grateful to our strategic partner, Qingdao West Coast New Area Ronghe Holding Group Co., Ltd. for its huge and timely support. At a time of global crisis caused by COVID-19, their generosity and great sense of social responsibility are particularly commendable.

We are thankful to the editing and translation teams for their dedication and hard work. Their unbounded concentration in such a painstaking job is highlighted by excellence. The Collection is published in Chinese and English, with a total of more than three million words and nearly a thousand pictures and graphics. Every effort was made by everyone involved to bring out a top-quality publication as we undertook the gigantic and challenging task to cover the 15-year time span, which was made tougher by demanding collection outreach for contributions from a wide variety of experts, by personnel changes and finally by the impact of COVID-19 pandemic.

Our appreciation and thanks also go to China Environmental Publishing Group for its strong support to various aspects of the publication process. They attached great importance to the selection of topics, to the layout, printing, publishing, and distribution (including digital publishing), thereby ensuring a high quality of the Collection.

In view of time constraints and other reasons, there may be inevitable flaws and imperfections. We will appreciate if authors, readers and experts can share their feedback, point out the mistakes and suggest improvements.

Let me conclude by expressing my delight that the Preface will be followed by a meaningful, topical and timely poem composed by our energetic and affable Secretary-General of the Global Forum on Human Settlements and Editor-in-Chief of the Collection, Lyu Haifeng.

***Compiling the Collection of the Global Forum on Human Settlements
during the Gengzi (2020) Year Pandemic Containing Period***

*Valiantly spreading the idea and model of sustainability,
For fifteen years on all continents.
And here we are collecting the documents for a anthology,
With insights and wisdoms to enlighten the besieged hearts
for now and later generations.
The virus has no foot but it disorders the world promptly,
Yet brilliant doctors stand by and they know how to
thoroughly cure peoples and nations.
Therefore, we're working hard just as the oceans cuddling rivers
and never get weary,
And you'll realize that it's not too late for the awakened minds to
make swift amendments.*



Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury
May 2020, New York



马耳他瓦莱塔古城 *Ancient city, Valletta, Malta, 2017*
摄影：吕海峰 *Photography by Lyu Haifeng*

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拉伊拉·欧丁嘉阁下在 GFHS 2019 闭幕式上做特别致辞
H.E. Raila Odinga delivers a special speech at the closing session of GFHS 2019

图片来源 /Photo source: GFHS

拉伊拉·欧丁嘉是肯尼亚政治家，曾于 2008—2013 年担任肯尼亚总理，自 2013 年起担任反对党领袖。1992—2013 年他担任兰加塔的国会议员（MP）。他曾在肯尼亚内阁任职，2001—2002 年担任能源部部长，2003—2005 年担任道路、公共工程和住房部部长。欧丁嘉于 2018 年被任命为非洲联盟委员会基础设施发展高级代表。

Raila Odinga is a Kenyan politician who served as the Prime Minister of Kenya from 2008 to 2013 and Leader of the Opposition since 2013. He was the Member of Parliament (MP) for Langata from 1992 to 2013. He served in the Cabinet of Kenya as Minister of Energy from 2001 to 2002, and as Minister of Roads, Public Works and Housing from 2003 to 2005. Odinga was appointed as High Representative for Infrastructure Development at the African Union Commission in 2018.

在 2019 全球人居环境论坛年会闭幕式上的演讲

Speech at the Closing Session of the 2019 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2019)

肯尼亚前总理、非洲联盟委员会基础设施发展高级代表 拉伊拉·欧丁嘉阁下
H.E. Raila Odinga, Former Prime Minister of Kenya
High Representative for Infrastructure Development at the African Union Commission

2019 年 9 月，埃塞俄比亚的斯亚贝巴·联合国会议中心
September 2019, United Nations Conference Center in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

摘要：非洲是全球人口最年轻、增长最快的地区，其城市化进程比世界上任何其他地方都更加迅速。非洲正在遭受严重的城市基础设施缺口。结果是，60% 的非洲城市居民生活在人满为患和服务水平低下的贫民窟。我们要确保从一开始就要可持续地建设新兴城市和社区，同时提升现有城市的可持续性。我们需要高度重视和正确处理的基础设施之一是公共交通和能源。为了弥补城市基础设施的资金缺口，非洲必须采取正确的步骤，以吸引私人资本投资于城市基础设施建设。接受城市化是我们不能逃避的现实。

Abstract: Africa is home to the world's youngest and fastest-growing population, and has continued to urbanize more rapidly than any other part of the planet. Africa is suffering from a major urban infrastructure gap. The result is that 60% of all African urbanites live in overcrowded and under-serviced slums. As a continent, we need to ensure that the emerging new cities and neighborhoods are built for sustainably right from the start even as we improve the sustainability of our existing cities. One aspect of infrastructure that we really need to pay great attention to and get right is public transport and energy. To bridge the urban infrastructure funding gap, Africa has to take the right steps to attract private investment for urban infrastructure. It begins with accepting urbanization as a reality that we cannot run away from.

关键词：城市化 基础设施 贫民窟 可持续性 非正式性

Keywords: urbanization, infrastructure, slum, sustainability, informality

非常荣幸来到这里谈论我们的城市和人环境的未来。

从现在开始，我们在未来几十年如何生活是非洲如何走向并保持繁荣，以及我们能否为子孙后代创造机遇的关键，这是因为世界正在向城市转移。与此同时，即使老城在城乡移民的重压下挣扎，它们仍在扩张。随着经济的增长和新的中产阶级的兴起，新的城市正在遍及整个非洲大陆。

非洲的城市人口增长最快。1950 年增长率约为 27%，2015 年增至 40%，预计 2050 年将达到 60%。过去，许多非洲国家政府通过阻止城乡移民和鼓励民众返回农场的方式来应对快速城市化，但这种方法从未奏效。

相反，非洲是全球人口最年轻、增长最快的地区，其城市化进程比世界上任何其他地方都更加迅速。举例来说，据预测，非洲最大的城市拉各斯，一直到 2030 年，都将以每小时新增 77 名新移民的速度扩张。紧随其后的是金沙萨、开罗、罗安达、瓦加杜古、内罗毕、喀土穆、阿比让、约翰内斯堡和巴马科。

由于未能阻止快速的城市化进程，我们现在必须有所行动。我们必须确保我们的城市和住区的可持续发展。这包括实现智能化和数字化，并确保采用技术能促进各社会指标（包括医疗、教育、安全、旅游、文化、交通、公民管理和参与等）的发展。



联合国环境署和人居署总部，内罗毕，肯尼亚
Headquarters of UNEP and UN-Habitat, Nairobi, Kenya, 2019
摄影：吕海峰 *Photography by Lyu Haifeng*

联合国原副秘书长、联合国环境规划署首任执行主任 莫瑞斯·斯特朗

Maurice Strong, Former UN Under-Secretary-General, First Executive Director of UNEP



莫瑞斯·斯特朗先生在 GFHS 2005 开幕式上致辞
Mr. Maurice Strong delivers an opening speech at the GFHS 2005

图片来源 /Photo source: GFHS

莫瑞斯·斯特朗，加拿大人，在加拿大出生并接受教育。他有 30 多年的企业、政府及国际组织高层管理经验。他担任联合国副秘书长直至 2005 年。

1972 年 6 月，斯特朗先生担任在瑞典斯德哥尔摩举行的联合国人类环境会议秘书长。6 个月后，斯特朗先生被联合国大会选举为新成立的联合国环境规划署负责人。1986 年，他担任世界环境与发展委员会委员，并被世界自然保护联盟推选为国际环境运动的领导者。1992 年 6 月，他负责主持另一项具有里程碑意义的会议：在巴西里约热内卢举行的联合国环境与发展会议，即众所周知的地球峰会。他还曾担任联合国可持续发展大会（里约+20）秘书长的高级顾问。

斯特朗先生被授予过的荣誉包括伙伴级加拿大勋章、瑞典皇家北极星勋章、巴西国家南十字星勋章、泰勒环境成就奖、蓝色星球奖。此外，斯特朗先生还被授予了 53 个荣誉博士学位。

莫瑞斯·斯特朗先生于 2015 年去世，享年 86 岁。

Maurice Strong, a Canadian, was born and educated in Canada. He has been working at senior levels for over 30 years in business, government and international organizations. He served as Under-Secretary-General of United Nations until 2005.

In June 1972, Mr. Strong served as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, which was held in Stockholm, Sweden. Six months later, Mr. Strong was elected by the UN General Assembly to take the helm of the newly formed environmental agency. He served as a commissioner of the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1986 and was recognized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as a leader in the international environmental movement. In June 1992, he chaired another landmark meeting: the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, known as the Earth Summit, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He has also served as Senior Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20).

Honors he has received include Companion of the Order of Canada, the Swedish Royal Order of the Polar Star, the Brazilian National Order of the Southern Cross, the Tyler Environmental Prize, and the Blue Planet Prize. He has been awarded 53 honorary doctorate degrees.

Mr. Maurice Strong died at the age of 86 in 2015.

在 2005 全球人居环境论坛年会开幕式上的演讲

Opening Speech at the 2005 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2005)

联合国原副秘书长、联合国环境规划署首任执行主任 莫瑞斯·斯特朗
Maurice Strong, Former UN Under-Secretary-General, First Executive Director of UNEP

2005 年 9 月，中国深圳 September 2005, Shenzhen, China

摘要：建设社区比建设社区所在的城市要复杂得多。建立能够促进社区有效运作所需的认同感和共同利益产生的结构及参与方式，需要长期的协调努力。在成功实现可持续发展的社区中，最重要的资源是人。

气候变化有可能影响整个地球的宜居性，而人类对能源的需求方式对其影响最大，特别是在交通运输系统方面。确保将汽车在制造和使用过程中对环境的影响降至最低，这符合中国的利益。

中国每个城市面临的最紧迫的问题之一是城市供水的可获得性和水质。最好采取措施从源头保护水资源，防止水污染以及减少漏水和浪费水资源。中国缺水的城市将越来越依赖再生水，这是我的预见。

环境恶化的最严重影响是对人类健康的危害。人和社会方面付出的代价无法估量。对于中国来说，向可持续发展模式转变不是一个选择，而是一项必须完成的任务，这也是一项艰难的任务。

中国新一代的经济机遇主要可以通过向可持续发展道路的转变来驱动。中国将履行其作为一个真正伟大国家的责任，并帮助领导世界走向更有希望和更可持续的未来，这也是世人都向往的未来。

Abstract: Building communities is a much more complex process than building the cities in which the communities are located. Developing the structures and participatory processes which foster a sense of identity and common interests essential to the effective functioning of communities requires concerted efforts over time. In communities that are most successful in progressing towards sustainable development the most important resource is people.

Climate change threatens to affect the habitability of the entire earth and has its main source in the ways in which people meet their energy needs, particularly in their transportation systems. But it is in China's interests to ensure that in their manufacture and use environmental impacts are kept to the minimum.

One of the most acute issues facing every city in China is the availability and the quality of its water supply. It is preferable to conserve water, prevent its contamination at the source and reduce leakage and wastage. I foresee the prospect of water-desperate cities in China having to rely more and more on recycled water.

The single most severe impact of environmental deterioration is its effects on human health. The costs in human and social terms are beyond measure. For China, the transition to a sustainable development pathway is not an option; it is a necessity. It is also difficult.

The new generation of economic opportunities for China can be driven primarily by its transition to a sustainable development pathway. China will fulfill its destiny as a truly great nation and help lead the world to a more promising and sustainable future to which all people aspire.

关键词：社区 参与 可持续性 气候变化 供水 环境恶化 领导力

Keywords: community, participation, sustainability, climate change, water supply, environmental deterioration, leadership



全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国原副秘书长暨高级代表 安瓦尔·乔杜里大使

Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative

安瓦尔·乔杜里大使在我们这个时代的关键性议题——和平、可持续发展和人权方面有着丰富的经验，他是一名职业外交官、常驻联合国大使，先后担任联合国经社理事会副主席、联合国安全理事会主席、联合国儿童基金会主席、联合国副秘书长，曾获“吴丹和平奖”、“联合国教科文组织和平文化甘地金奖”和“联合国精神奖”。

乔杜里大使从 2008 年起担任全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）主席，也是该论坛的发起人之一。在他的领导下，全球人居环境论坛致力于“人人共享的可持续城市与人居环境”，建设世界可持续城镇化对话平台，获得了联合国经社理事会特别咨商地位。论坛年会已经成功地在世界各地举办了 15 届。

2007 年 7 月，乔杜里大使完成了他自 2002 年 3 月开始担任的联合国副秘书长和联合国最不发达国家、内陆发展中国家及小岛屿发展中国家高级代表的任期。作为一名职业外交官，1996—2001 年，他一直担任孟加拉国常驻纽约联合国代表。他还担任过孟加拉国驻智利、尼加拉瓜、秘鲁和委内瑞拉大使。

乔杜里大使分别于 2000 年和 2001 年担任两届联合国安全理事会主席。2000 年 3 月，在联合国安全理事会主席任职期间，他提出的倡议在政治观念上取得了突破性的进展，促使联合国安全理事会开创性地通过了“关于妇女、和平与安全的第 1325 号决议”。他创造性地发起了联合国和平文化倡议，即 1999 年被联合国大会通过的具有里程碑意义的《和平文化宣言和行动纲领》。他还主持起草了联合国大会《世界儿童和平与非暴力文化国际行动十年（2001—2010 年）》的宣言。

As a career diplomat, Permanent Representative to United Nations, Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council of the UN, President of the UN Security Council, President of UNICEF Board, UN Under-Secretary-General, and recipient of the U Thant Peace Award, UNESCO Gandhi Gold Medal for Culture of Peace and Spirit of the UN Award, Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury has a wealth of experience in the critical issues of our time—peace, sustainable development, and human rights.

Ambassador Chowdhury is the co-founder and the Chairman of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) since 2008. Under his leadership, GFHS is committed to promoting Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All and building the worldwide platform for dialogue on sustainable urbanization. GFHS has been granted the Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC, and its annual session has been successfully held for 15 years around the world.

In July 2007, Ambassador Chowdhury completed his term as the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States of the United Nations, the post he held since March 2002. He was the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations in New York from 1996 to 2001. He also served as Bangladesh's Ambassador to Chile, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela.

Ambassador Chowdhury served as President of the United Nations Security Council for two terms in 2000 and 2001. His initiative in March 2000 as the President of the Security Council achieved the political and conceptual breakthrough that led to the adoption of the groundbreaking UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women and peace & security. He led a pioneering initiative at the United Nations on the culture of peace which resulted in the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly in 1999 of the landmark “Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace”. He also initiated the declaration by the United Nations General Assembly of the “International Decade for Culture of Peace and Nonviolence for the Children of the World (2001-2010)”.

生态城市：可持续的人居环境新机遇 ——在 2008 全球人居环境论坛年会上的开幕致辞

Eco-City: Opportunities for Sustainable Human Settlements —Opening Speech at the 2008 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2008)

全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国原副秘书长暨高级代表 安瓦尔·乔杜里大使
Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements,
Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative

2008 年 11 月，中国深圳 November 2008, Shenzhen, China

摘要：2008 年，人类历史上第一次有半数的人口居住在城市（城镇）。城市在发展中国家增加得最为迅速。城市和谐取决于两个关键因素：公平和可持续性。城市贫困是现代生活中的一个严重的、普遍的、基本上未被承认的特征。各种因素的综合作用使最不发达国家的城市穷人在脱贫和获得保健、教育方面成为最没有权利的群体。解决不断加剧的城市不平等需要开明和坚定的政治领导以及有效的城市规划、治理和管理。“贫民窟的挑战”仍然是一项令人望而生畏的艰巨任务。可持续的城市发展是人类在 21 世纪所面临的最紧迫的挑战之一。世界上最大的社会、经济、环境和政治的挑战将出现在城市中，这需要引起全球的关注。

Abstract: In 2008 for the first time, half of humanity is now living in towns and cities. Urban growth is most rapid in the developing world. The urban harmony hinges on two key pillars: equity and sustainability. Urban poverty is a severe, pervasive and largely unacknowledged feature of modern life. A combination of various factors makes the urban poor in LDCs the most disempowered group in terms of poverty and access to health and education. Increasing levels of urban inequality can only addressed through enlightened and committed political leadership combined with effective urban planning, governance and management. The “Challenge of Slums” remains a truly daunting task. Sustainable urban development is one of the most pressing challenges facing the human community in the 21st century. The world’s biggest social, economic, environmental and political challenges will appear in cities and global attention is needed to be paid to them.

关键词：城市增长 城市和谐 城市贫困 贫民窟 可持续的城市发展

Keywords: urban growth, urban harmony, urban poverty, slum, sustainable urban development

第四届全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）在深圳这座充满活力的现代化城市举办，我非常荣幸在本届论坛上致开幕词。我很高兴地看到，中国政府提出的建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会在环境保护与和谐城市化方面取得了很大的进步。上个月，国际社会庆祝了“世界人居日”——我们每年在 10 月的第一个星期一庆祝“世界人居日”。这次人居日的重点是突出世界上正在增长的城市状况以及我们地球上不可逆转的快速城市化。如果我们不能使城市具有包容性，欢迎所有人，使他们拥有就业机会并改善生活条件，那么今年人居日的主题“和谐城市”就毫无意义可言。联合国制定的《千年发展目标》要求到 2020 年大幅改善至少 1 亿贫民窟居民的生活条件。与此同时，至关重要的一点是，城市地区的增长和扩大绝不能以牺牲自然环境为代价。10 天前，我在中国历史名城南京市举办的第四届世界城市论坛上做了主题演讲。该论坛由联合国成立，每两年举行一次，旨在审视快速城市化带来的紧迫问题及其对社区、城市、经济和政策的影响。重要的是，接着我们就举行这次年度论坛，特别是有私营部门的热情参与。私营部门的参与很重要，因为我们面临的主要挑战是最大限度地



秋天的北京三里河路 *Sanli River Road in Beijing in Autumn, 2018*
摄影: 吕海峰 *Photography by Lyu Haifeng*

中国建设部原副部长、中国房地产业协会会长 杨慎

Yang Shen, Former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Construction of the People's Republic of China, President of China Real Estate Association



杨慎会长在 GFHS 2005 开幕式上演讲
Chairman Yang Shen addresses the opening of GFHS 2005

图片来源 /Photo source: GFHS

杨慎，山东省禹城市人，1948 年就读于华北大学，1952 年转入建筑行业工作，曾长期从事基层施工管理。1959 年调入国家机关工作，先后在建筑工程部、国家建委任处长、副局长，国家建工总局办公厅副主任，城乡建设环境保护部局长、副部长，中国房地产开发集团公司董事长等职。1994 年被选为中国房地产业协会会长，1995 年当选中国工业经济联合会副会长。

Yang Shen was born in Yucheng City, Shandong Province. He studied in North China University since 1948, and since 1952, supervised construction management at grass root organizations in the construction sector for a long period of time. After 1959, he began to work in the governmental agencies, and successively functioned as the section chief and deputy director in the Ministry of Construction Projects as well as the State Construction Committee, deputy director in the Office of the State Construction General Administration, director and deputy minister in the Ministry of Urban & Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, and president of China Property Development Group Corp. He was elected as the Chairman of China Association on Property Industry in 1994 and served as the deputy Chairman of China Association on Industrial Economy in 1995.

用科学发展观指导住房建设

——在 2005 全球人居环境论坛年会开幕式上的演讲

Guiding Housing Construction with the Scientific Outlook on Development

—Speech at the 2005 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2005)

中国建设部原副部长、中国房地产业协会会长 杨慎

Yang Shen, Former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Construction of the People's Republic of China,
President of China Real Estate Association

2005 年 9 月，中国深圳 September 2005, Shenzhen, China

摘要：住宅建设如何以科学发展观为指导做到持续健康发展，至关重要。我认为当前及今后一个时期应重点解决好以下四个方面的问题：①住房建设要做到持续健康发展，应遵循统筹兼顾、量力而行、规模适度、增速平稳的原则，在提高质量和效益的前提下求发展，避免大起大落。②坚持按规划主导开发，充分发挥规划的引领和指导作用。一个经得起历史检验的开发项目应体现：一体化战略、低密度建筑、小尺度街坊、开敞性空间、立体式绿化、亲和式布局。③开发资源节约型建筑，保护生态安全。新时期住宅建设的方针应该是安全、适用、节能、环保、美观。④产权清晰，使住房真正成为受法律保护的私人财产。以宪法为指导进行制度创新，将现行土地出让制改为年租制。

Abstract: It is of paramount importance to use the Scientific Outlook on Development as a guide for the sustainable and healthy development of housing construction. In my opinion, the following four tasks should be prioritized in the current and future periods: (a) to ensure sustainable and healthy development of housing construction. We must follow the principle of sustainable and healthy development by adopting a holistic and prudent approach in planning and by expanding in a moderate and steady way. We should seek steady development on the premise of enhancing economic efficiency and quality to avoid volatility. (b) to keep to the guidance of the plan and give full play to the leading and guiding role of it. A development project that can stand the test of time should be the one with an integrated strategy, low-density housing, small-scale neighborhoods, open spaces, vertical planting, and resident-friendly layout. (c) to develop resource-efficient buildings to protect the environment. The guidelines on residential construction in the new era should be: safety, applicability, energy conservation, environmental protection, and aesthetics. (d) to clarify property rights to make housing become truly private property protected by law. Guided by the Constitution, we should carry out system innovation, replacing the current land transfer system with the annual rent one.

关键词：住房建设 规划 资源节约型建筑 产权

Keywords: housing construction, planning, resource-efficient buildings, property rights

科学发展观是以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导，从新世纪新阶段全国经济社会发展大局出发提出的重大战略思想，其基本内涵是：坚持以人为本，以人与自然的和谐为主线，以发展经济为中心，以提高人民群众生活质量为根本出发点，全面推进经济、社会、资源和生态环境的持续、协调发展。这既是历史经验的科学总结，也是指导全面建设小康社会和进行现代化建设的根本方针。

2003 年我国人均国内生产总值达到 1 000 美元，表明我国正从低收入国家向中等收入国家迈进。这个发展阶段最明显的标志，就是社会消费结构从过去的以生存型为主，逐步向发展型、舒适型升级。住房、汽车、电

加拿大环境部原部长、联合国环境规划署治理委员会原主席 戴维·安德森
David Anderson, Former Minister of Environment, Canada and
Former President of the Governing Council of UNEP



戴维·安德森先生在 GFHS 2009 开幕式上演讲

Mr. David Anderson delivers a speech at the opening ceremony of GFHS 2009

图片来源 /Photo source: GFHS

戴维·安德森于 1968 年开始他的政治生涯。1993 年，安德森先生在联邦选举中当选为维多利亚州自由党议员，并被任命为国民税务部部长和负责英属哥伦比亚的部长。1996 年，被任命为交通部部长。在职期间他加强了交通运输与旅游业的联系，并帮助重组加拿大航空。1997 年 6 月，安德森先生再次当选为维多利亚州议员，随即被任命为渔业与海洋部部长。1999 年 8 月 3 日，安德森先生被任命为环境部部长。2001 年 2 月 5 日，安德森先生成为首位当选为联合国环境规划署（UNEP）治理委员会主席的加拿大人。

安德森先生在英属哥伦比亚大学（UBC）获得法律学位。

David Anderson entered political life in 1968. In 1993, Mr. Anderson was elected Liberal MP for Victoria in the federal election. He was appointed Minister of National Revenue and Minister responsible for British Columbia. In 1996, he was appointed Minister of Transport where he developed links between transportation and tourism and assisted in the restructuring of Canadian Airlines. Mr. Anderson was re-elected as MP for Victoria in June 1997 and was immediately appointed Minister of Fisheries and Oceans. On August 3rd, 1999, Mr. Anderson was appointed Minister of the Environment. On February 5, 2001, Mr. Anderson became the first Canadian ever elected as President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Mr. Anderson received his law degree from the University of British Columbia (UBC).

水可能是这个世纪最大的挑战 ——在 2009 全球人居环境论坛年会开幕式上的演讲

Water Might Be the Biggest Challenge of This Century

—Opening Speech at the 2009 Annual Session of
Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2009)

加拿大环境部原部长、联合国环境规划署治理委员会原主席 戴维·安德森
David Anderson, Former Minister of Environment, Canada and Former President of
the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

2009 年 11 月，中国无锡 November 2009, Wuxi China

摘要：世界上绝大多数国家面临各种各样的、十分严峻的水资源挑战。这些国家试图解决其水资源匮乏的方法大致有三种：其一，循环用水满足次要需求；其二，从其他地区调水或寻找新水源；其三，节约用水。截流河流湖泊水或开发地下水资源不是解决水资源短缺问题的长久之计。解决水资源短缺的一个更具前景的方法在于世界贸易。在这方面农产品的交易最有机会。在我看来，21 世纪所有国家都面临的一个意义重大的核心问题是，即如何改进水利系统和水资源利用以适应气候变化带来的全球变暖问题。

Abstract: The majority of countries of the world face very different and very serious water challenges. The way these countries have attempted to deal with the meager endowment of water is basically three fold. First is the effort to recycle water to lesser purposes once first used, second is the effort to transport water from elsewhere or find new sources of water, and third is conservation of water. It seems highly unlikely diversion from rivers and lakes, or exploiting ground water from aquifers, will be long term solutions to water shortages. A more promising solution to water shortage lies in world trade. A major opportunity area in this regard is in agricultural products. I believe that adapting water systems and water usage to the changes brought about by a warmer world created by climate change will be the single most important core problem facing all nations in the century ahead.

关键词：水资源挑战 水短缺 解决方案 世界贸易

Keywords: water challenges, water shortages, solution, world trade

三周前，盖·拉比博特自费参观了国际空间站。近 25 年来，这位加拿大亿万富翁的部分财富是靠着将中国的杂技和马戏团表演引介给西方观众而积累起来的。拉比博特先生的太空之旅花费了 2 500 万美元。另外，在他遨游太空期间，全世界有 10 个城市为此举办了名流聚会，观看他在国际空间站的屏幕直播，单单一晚，便又花费 1 000 万美元。

拉比博特先生挥洒 3 500 万美元的目的何在？他的视频在向与会名流传达什么样的信息呢？拉比博特先生称他想要引起人们对世界水资源危机的关注。

拉比博特先生知道存在水危机，他知道如何引起公众注意，他还知道太空是讨论地球水资源问题的极佳场所。

在人类历史上亮相最多的照片莫过于一张地球的照片，这张照片拍摄于 1972 年 12 月“阿波罗”17 号登月时。照片中，由于太阳正位于宇宙飞船之后，整个地球表面通亮没有阴影，可以看到非洲、中东地区，还可以看到部分太平洋和印度洋广阔、蔚蓝的水域。从太空望去，地球表面 70% 都是水，陆地面积极少。从这张照片上看，很难相信我们存在水危机。

国际电信联盟副秘书长 马尔科姆·约翰逊

Malcolm Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General of International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



马尔科姆·约翰逊先生是一位经验丰富的信息与通信技术（ICT）执行官，曾在国际电信联盟担任多个高级管理职务。

在担任副秘书长之前，约翰逊先生于2007—2014年担任国际电信联盟电信标准化局（TSB）局长。2003—2006年，约翰逊先生是英国通信办公室的国际协调员，负责国际电信联盟的英国事务。1992—2003年，他担任英国无线电通信局局长，并分别于1993年、1995年和1997年担任国际电信联盟世界无线电通信大会的欧洲协调员。1988—1992年在欧洲委员会电信法规司工作，代表委员会参加欧盟理事会和议会。

Mr. Malcolm Johnson is a seasoned information and communication technology (ICT) executive who has served in multiple senior management positions at International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Prior to serving as Deputy Secretary-General, Johnson served from 2007 to 2014 as Director of ITU's Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB). Between 2003 and 2006, Mr Johnson was International Coordinator at the United Kingdom's Office of Communications, where he had lead responsibility for the United Kingdom in ITU. From 1992 to 2003, he was Director of the United Kingdom's Radiocommunications Agency and European Coordinator for ITU World Radiocommunication Conferences in 1993, 1995 and 1997. Between 1988 and 1992, he worked in the European Commission's Telecommunication Regulations Division, where he represented the Commission in the Council and the Parliament of the European Union.

新技术如何打造智慧的可持续城市

How New Technologies Can Create Smart Sustainable Cities

国际电信联盟副秘书长 马尔科姆·约翰逊

Malcolm Johnson, Deputy Secretary-General of International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

2020 年 2 月 February 2020

摘要：智能电网、物联网和人工智能等技术在向可持续和弹性的社会转型中扮演着重要角色。充分利用新技术带来的机遇的关键在于运用国际标准建设适当的电信基础设施，同时采用整体系统的方法。作者也分享了运用技术解决方案建设智慧的可持续城市案例。此外，建设智慧村庄有助于消除城乡之间的鸿沟，将数字革命转变为发展革命。最终实现可持续发展目标要求我们必须改变建设和管理城市的方式，以技术为动力，促进可持续的经济增长，确保环境的可持续性，并提高人民的生活质量。

Abstract: Technologies such as smart grids, the Internet of Things, and artificial intelligence play an important role in the transition to sustainable and resilient societies. The key to making full use of the opportunities brought by new technologies is to use international standards to build the right ICT infrastructure while adopting a “whole of system” approach. The author also shared examples of implementing technology-enabled solutions to build smart and sustainable cities. In addition, building smart villages can help bridge the gap between urban and rural areas and transform the digital revolution into a development revolution. Ultimately achieving the sustainable development goals requires that we must change the way we build and manage cities, use technology as a driving force, promote sustainable economic growth, ensure environmental sustainability, and improve people’s quality of life.

关键词：通信技术 标准 智慧 可持续性 智慧的可持续城市 基础设施

Keywords: ICT, standards, smartness, sustainability, smart and sustainable cities, infrastructure

我确信我们都遇到过这种情况：有很多次想从城市的一边赶去另一边，结果被堵在路上。除非我们现在就采取行动，否则在接下来的几年中这一问题将变得更加严重。

今天，全球人口中有 55% 居住在城市。到 2050 年，这一比例将上升至 70% 左右。

这不仅会影响交通。快速的城市化将给本就紧张的基础设施带来巨大压力，并加剧世界许多城市已经面临的挑战。

水和卫生设施的服务将接近极限。此外，缺乏负担得起的住房和公共教育的机会可能会加剧社会不平等。城市地区温室气体排放量已占全球排放量的 70% 以上，其能源消耗占全球能耗的 60% ~ 80%——随着城市人口的快速增加，这些数字也将急剧上升。

我们必须做更多。技术可以提供帮助

使我们的城市更智慧、更可持续发展不再是一种“选择”，而是一种“必要”。

国际社会一致认为，在城市批准《2030 年可持续发展议程》[其包括 17 个可持续发展目标 (SDGs)] 时，需要做更多的努力来确保我们城市的未来不受威胁。

可持续发展目标 11——建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市与人居环境——为实现这一未来目标设定了全球基准。

国际海洋学院院长 阿瓦尼·贝楠博士

Dr. Awni Behnam, President, International Ocean Institute (IOI)



阿瓦尼·贝楠博士在里约 +20 峰会专题会议——GFHS 2012 上演讲

Dr. Awni Behnam gives a speech at the GFHS 2012, Rio+20 Associated Event

图片来源 /Photo source: GFHS

阿瓦尼·贝楠博士现任总部位于马耳他的国际海洋学院名誉院长。

贝楠博士在担任联合国外交官长达 27 年的职业生涯中，在国际公约和多边协定的谈判方面拥有丰富的经验。他负责联合国贸易和发展会议（贸发会议）秘书长与发展中国家常驻代表之间的外交关系。贝楠博士还担任了贸发会议秘书长的高级顾问（2000—2004 年）以及 2010 年上海世博会的联合国总干事。他也曾担任联合国助理秘书长。

贝楠博士是许多专业协会的成员，并且是 ILD（加拿大）终身成就奖的获得者。马耳他总统佩奇·阿达米阁下为他颁发了马耳他基金会金十字勋章，以表彰他的杰出领导力（2007 年 11 月 5 日）。

贝楠博士发表了大量的文章，如《77 国集团中的发展中国家：多边外交之旅》（R. Macdonald 和 D.M. Johnston 编辑，《走向世界宪政》，莱顿：布里尔出版社，2005 年），以及《IOI 和千年发展目标——利益相关者对实现千年发展目标的贡献》（《海洋年鉴》，第 22 卷，2008 年）等。

Dr. Awni Behnam serves as the Honorary President of the International Ocean Institute in Malta.

Dr. Behnam has extensive experience in negotiating international conventions and multilateral agreements through his 27 year-long career as a UN diplomat. He was responsible for diplomatic relationships between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Secretary General and Permanent Representatives from developing countries. From 2000-2004, Dr. Behnam was also Senior Advisor to the Secretary General of UNCTAD and UN Commissioner General for the 2010 World Expo, Shanghai. He also served as the Assistant Secretary General of UN.

Dr. Behnam is member of a number of Professional Societies and an awardee of the Life Achievement Award from the ILD (Canada). He was presented by the President of Malta, the Honourable Fence Adami, with Foundation de Malte Gold Cross Medal for outstanding leadership (5 November 2007).

Dr. Behnam has published widely. His publications include “Developing Countries in the Group of 77: A Journey in Multilateral Diplomacy” (in R. Macdonald & D.M. Johnston, eds. Towards World Constitutionalism, Leiden, Brill Publishers, 2005); and “The IOI and the MDGs—a Stakeholder Contribution to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals” (Ocean Yearbook, Vol.22, 2008).

蓝色经济与沿海城市的可持续人居环境¹

——在里约 +20 峰会专题会议：全球电动出行论坛暨 2012 可持续人居环境会议上的演讲

Blue Economy and Sustainable Human Settlements in Coastal Cities

—Remarks at the Rio+20 Associated Event: Global Forum on Electric Mobility and Conference on Sustainable Human Settlements (GFHS 2012)

国际海洋学院院长 阿瓦尼·贝楠博士
Dr. Awni Behnam, President, International Ocean Institute (IOI)

2012 年 6 月，巴西里约热内卢 June 2012, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil

摘要：海洋和海岸的关系已经演变成一个整体，并正在改变我们的传统海洋治理观念。“蓝色经济”比较合适的定义应该是，“以一种可持续的关系与海洋共生和以海洋为生”。尽管经过几十年的努力建成了一整套堪称完备的管理制度，然而海洋脆弱的生态系统正在遭受系统性的破坏。除沿海地区密集而具有破坏性的人类活动之外，气候变化更加剧了上述情形的恶化过程。

通过未雨绸缪、适应和减缓以应对挑战的方式胜过其他所有方式。国际社会别无选择，只能形成共识并建立一个全面和整体的治理系统，一个没有国界且能统领全局的蓝色经济的可持续管理体制。海岸带综合管理（ICZM）和沿海海洋空间规划（MSP）是实现与海洋共生和以海洋为生的可行性工具。人类与海洋互动所创造的真正价值和利益从未在国家层面上被量化、内化或纳入财政和投资政策。从海洋的丰富资源中获益的国家要对那些遭受海洋之害的国家做出补偿。

联合国秘书长授意在本次会议上准备了一份海洋契约，这将对时代的考验，关系着蓝色星球未来生存和子孙后代的繁荣。

Abstract: The nexus of ocean and coast have evolved into an integrated whole and is transforming our traditional perceptions of the governance of the ocean. A workable definition of the Blue Economy could be that of “living with the ocean and from the ocean and in a sustainable relationship”. Despite decades of efforts to evolve an adequate governance regime, the ocean’s fragile ecosystem is being systematically destroyed. In addition to the impact of intensive and damaging human activities at the coast climate change compounds the situation.

There is no denying that once again the challenge of preparedness, adaptation and mitigation trumps all others. The international community has no alternative but to realize and build upon a holistic, over-arching governance, and sustainable management of the blue economy as an interlinked whole, that has no boundaries. Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and coastal and marine spatial planning (MSP) are viable tools for meeting the challenge of living with and from the ocean. The true value of human interaction and well being from and with ocean is never quantified or internalized and incorporated into the fiscal and investment policies at the national level. Those who benefit from the generosity of the Ocean must make a redeemable contribution to those who have to live and suffer its majesty.

The Secretary-General’s intention of preparing a compact for the Ocean will be the test of time at this conference as to the future survival of the blue planet and the prosperity of future generations.

关键词：海洋治理 蓝色经济 脆弱的生态系统 可持续性 气候变化

Keywords: ocean governance, blue economy, fragile ecosystem, sustainability, climate change

全球人居环境论坛秘书长 吕海峰

Lyu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS)



吕海峰在 GFHS 2013 开幕式上致辞

Lyu Haifeng addresses the opening of GFHS 2013

图片来源 /Photo source: GFHS

吕海峰先生毕业于兰州大学中文系，现任全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）秘书长、中国城市发展研究会可持续城市专业委员会会长、深圳市美好城市研究院院长。

吕先生致力于推动可持续城市与人居环境已有 20 年历史。在他的努力下，作为一个非营利的国际组织，GFHS 于 2015 年获得了联合国经社理事会特别咨商地位。截至 2020 年，全球人居环境论坛年会已经连续成功地在中国、美国、巴西、德国、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔、泰国和埃塞俄比亚举办了 15 届。

吕先生积极从事绿色低碳城市研究和推广。他组织国际专家制定了《国际绿色范例新城 (IGMC) 标准》，在全球推广 IGMC 倡议，为推进城市可持续发展提供有益的建议和见解。吕先生担任《全球最佳范例》杂志总编辑，主编了《21 世纪的水与人居环境》（中英文）等书籍，发表论文多篇。

吕先生因促进联合国可持续发展议程做出的贡献，获得 2016 “联合国精神奖”。

Mr. Lyu Haifeng serves as the Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), President of Sustainable City Committee of China Research Society of Urban Development, and President of Shenzhen Better City Institute. He graduated from the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of Lanzhou University.

Mr. Lyu has been dedicated to promoting sustainable cities and human settlements for 20 years. Under his leadership, GFHS, a non-profit international organization, was granted the Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC in 2015. As of 2020, the annual session of Global Forum on Human Settlements has been productively held in China, USA, Brazil, Germany, Colombia, Ecuador, Thailand and Ethiopia for 15 consecutive years.

Mr. Lyu has been actively engaged in green, low-carbon city research and campaign. He organized global experts in formulating the International Green Model City (IGMC) Standards and has been promoting IGMC Initiative in the world, which offers instructive advice and insights in advancing sustainable urban development. Mr. Lyu serves as the chief editor of the bilingual publication World Best Practices Magazine. He published a number of articles and acted as the chief editor of the bilingual book Water and Human Settlements in the 21st Century.

In recognition of his outstanding efforts in promoting the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda, Mr. Lyu was honored with the 2016 United Nations Spirit Award.

生态安全与地球命运

Ecological Security and Earth's Destiny

全球人居环境论坛秘书长 吕海峰
Lyu Haifeng, Secretary General, Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS)

2020 年 2 月 February, 2020

摘要：本文作者通过对席卷全球的新冠肺炎疫情特征的分析引发了对人类生态安全问题的思考。人类遭受的一次又一次的生态安全事件多数是人类繁衍和活动所导致的生态失衡和自然界反作用，人类需要深刻反思其傲慢、贪婪、自私和短视的行为，反思不可持续的消费和生产模式，从而彻底摒弃急功近利的发展方式，加速向生态文明和可持续发展转型。为此作者提出了六点建议：第一，控制全球人口数量，保持总体生态平衡；第二，立法禁止交易和食用野生动物，保护生物多样性；第三，严管生物科技，重新审视转基因产品；第四，全面理解生态文明，落到实处；第五，避免过度消费，采取健康节制的生活方式；第六，遏制人均碳排放。最后作者建议用“生态+人本+资本”的“生态人本主义”取代资本主义，同步倡导“人类命运共同体”和“地球命运共同体”。

Abstract: By analyzing the features of the new coronavirus epidemic that is currently sweeping the world, the author has provoked deep thinking about human ecological security. Ecological security events that have struck human beings mostly are the ecological imbalances and the counteractions by nature caused by human reproduction and activities. It is high time that human beings should reflect their arrogance, greed, selfishness and short-sightedness, think twice about the unsustainable models of consumption and production, and then completely give up seeking quick success and instant benefit in development as well as accelerate the transformation towards ecological civilization and sustainable development. As such, the author proposed six points: (a) controlling global population and maintaining overall ecological balance; (b) enacting legislation to ban wildlife trade and consumption and protecting biodiversity; (c) strictly supervising biotechnology and reassessing genetically modified products; (d) comprehensively understanding ecological civilization and implementing it in practice; (e) avoiding excessive consumption and adopting a healthy and moderate life style; and (f) containing per capita carbon emissions. It is also recommended to replace capitalism with ecological humanism consisting of ecology, humanism and capital, and simultaneously advocate “a community of shared future both for mankind and the earth”.

关键词：新冠病毒 野生动物 生态安全 生态平衡 可持续性 生态人本主义 地球命运共同体
Keywords: new coronavirus, wild animals, ecological security, ecological balance, sustainability, ecological humanism, community of shared future for the earth

2019 年 12 月 30 日，武汉市“不明原因肺炎”首次出现在公众视野，而后官方确认该肺炎为新型冠状病毒肺炎。

2020 年 1 月 15 日，武汉市卫生健康委员会官方通报称，已在华南海鲜批发市场内采集环境标本进行检测，检测结果发现部分样本呈新型冠状病毒阳性。

1 月 20 日，国家卫健委高级别专家组组长、中国工程院院士钟南山接受央视新闻采访时表示：根据目前的资料，新型冠状病毒肺炎是肯定能人传人；新型冠状病毒肺炎很可能来自野生动物。8 天后，他在接受新华社采访时又表示，这种新型冠状病毒与 2017 年发现的一种蝙蝠上的病毒是同源的。它是通过一个中间宿主传染给人的。

1 月 24 日，国际医学期刊《柳叶刀》在线发表的一项研究分析了 2019 年 12 月 16 日至 2020 年 1 月 2 日，在武汉市入院的首批 41 例确诊感染新型冠状病毒的病例，其中有 66% 的病例曾去过武汉华南海鲜市场。

德国联邦环境署主席 约亨·弗兰斯巴特

Jochen Flasbarth, President of German Federal Environment Agency (UBA)



约亨·弗兰斯巴特在 GFHS 2013 开幕式上致辞

Jochen Flasbarth delivers a speech at the opening ceremony of GFHS 2013

图片来源 /Photo source: GFHS

约亨·弗兰斯巴特先生是德国联邦环境、自然保护和核安全部国务秘书。1962 年出生于杜伊斯堡—莱茵豪森。他学习经济学，并在自然保护和环境保护领域担任过多个职位。2013—2018 年担任联邦环境、自然保护、建筑和核安全部国务秘书，2009—2013 年担任德国联邦环境署主席。

Jochen Flasbarth is the State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). Jochen Flasbarth was born in Duisburg-Rheinhausen in 1962. He studied economics and was employed in various positions in nature conservation and environmental protection. He served as the State Secretary at the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety from 2013 to 2018. He was President of the Federal Environment Agency from 2009 to 2013.

智能应用可再生能源 让交通变得更可持续

——在可持续城市与交通（柏林）高层对话暨

2013 全球人居环境论坛年会开幕式上的致辞

Smartly Use the Renewable Energy to Make Transport More Sustainable

—Speech at the Opening Ceremony of Berlin High-Level Dialogue on
Implementing Rio+20 Decisions on Sustainable Cities and Transport &
2013 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2013)

德国联邦环境署主席 约亨·弗兰斯巴特

Jochen Flasbarth, President of German Federal Environment Agency (UBA)

2013 年 6 月，德国柏林 June 2013, Berlin, Germany

摘要：继化石能源之后，交通部门将直接或间接地使用可再生能源。目前解决交通的温室气体排放的中和方案有三种：首先是生物燃料，然而仔细想想这是存在问题的；第二是用电池驱动或者电网驱动的车辆；第三是通过可再生电能获得液体或者气体燃料（电能转为气体或者液体动力）。我们在国际背景下让交通变得可持续方面可以做的事情如下：首先我们需要强有力的机构与良好的工具，我们希望交通运输部门的问题能够在一套可持续发展目标下被恰当地处理，在发展中国家以及新型的工业化国家中使用国家适当减缓行动（NAMAs）前景喜人，在空运和航运上都迫切需要行动。公众应该从一开始就参与进来。

Abstract: Post-fossil energy supply systems for the transport sector will often use renewable electricity, whether directly or indirectly. We currently see three options for a greenhouse-gas-neutral energy supply in transport: Biofuels are the solution that first comes to mind. However, a closer look shows this option to be problematic. The second option is battery electric or grid-bound vehicles. The third option is liquid fuels or gas produced using renewable electricity (power to gas, power to liquid). What we can do in an international context to make transport more sustainable are as following: First of all we need strong institutions and good instruments. I hope that the traffic and transport sector will be appropriately addressed under the set of Sustainable Development Goals. The new approach of using NAMAs to develop mitigation plans in developing and newly industrialized countries is promising. There is an urgent need for action in the fields of aviation and shipping. The public should be involved in the process right from the start.

关键词：可再生能源 可持续交通 国家适当减缓行动（NAMAs）

Keywords: renewable energy, sustainable transportation, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)

国际能源机构估计，按照现在的趋势，全球交通二氧化碳的排放量将在 2030 年上升 50%，到 2050 年上升 80%。

如今，交通的能源供应几乎全部依靠石油。我们在开发非石油燃料以及温室气体中和燃料上并未取得很大进展，我们仍然需要再下很大的功夫。然而，这并无法打消我们极力减少交通需求的观念，我们需要尽力让交通迈向最环保的模式，因为可再生能源也是有限的。我们要在远距离运输中减少汽车和卡车的使用，增加火车和公共汽车的使用。在城市交通中，应该鼓励步行、自行车以及公共交通的使用，并加强这些模式之间的联系。此外，也可以通过引擎技术以及持续的轻型设计提升汽车和卡车的能效。

中国工程院院士、清华大学教授、建筑节能研究中心主任 江亿

Jiang Yi, Fellow of Chinese Academy of Engineering, Professor, Director of the Research Center for Building Efficiency, Tsinghua University



江亿，清华大学建筑学院副院长，建筑技术科学系系主任、教授、博士生导师，北京市政府顾问团顾问，全国暖通空调委员会副主任，全国建筑物理委员会委员，建设部智能建筑专家委员会委员，ASHRAE学会会员，英国 CIBS 学报海外编委，《暖通空调》杂志编委，英国通风学报编委。2001 年当选为中国工程院院士。

江亿是中国人工环境工程学科的倡导者之一，围绕在节省能源保护环境的前提下，为人类创造各种适宜的室内物理环境的目标，系统地参与了该学科基础理论、基础方法的建立和发展，完成了多项核心技术研究并直接主持了上百项人工环境工程项目。

Jiang Yi is the associated dean of College of Architecture, head of Department of Building Science and Technology, professor and doctoral supervisor at Tsinghua University. He is also an advisor to the Beijing municipal government advisory group, deputy director of the National HVAC Committee, member of the National Building Physics Committee, member of the Intelligent Building Expert Committee of the Ministry of Construction, ASHRAE member, overseas editorial board member of British CIBS Journal, editorial board member of HVAC Magazine, editorial board member of British Ventilation Journal. He was elected as a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering in 2001.

Jiang Yi is one of the advocates of the subject of artificial environment engineering in China. Focusing on the goal of creating a variety of suitable indoor physical environments for human beings on the premise of saving energy and protecting the environment, he systematically participated in the establishment and development of the basic theory and methods of the discipline, completed a number of core technical studies, and directly chaired hundreds of artificial environment engineering projects.

探寻未来城市发展与建筑节能

——专访中国工程院院士、清华大学教授、建筑节能研究中心主任江亿

Exploration of Future Urban Development and Energy-Efficient Buildings

—Exclusive Interview with Jiang Yi, Fellow of Chinese Academy of Engineering, Professor, Director of the Research Center for Building Efficiency, Tsinghua University

采访人：《全球最佳范例》杂志 吕海峰 宋子晴

By Lyu Haifeng and Song Ziqing, *World Best Practices Magazine* (WBPM)

2013 年 12 月，中国深圳 December 2013 Shenzhen, China

摘要：无论是按照人均建筑运行能耗，还是按照单位建筑面积运行能耗，中国都显著低于发达国家目前的水平。中国建筑能源消耗高，主要在于大规模地盖房子，消耗材料、消耗能源，所以绿色建筑的关键在于控制规模。实现我国商业建筑节能的主要途径包括：遵循自然，以人为本；改善建筑密封性；采用分散和可独立调控的暖通、照明和供水系统；发挥室内人员的调控作用，不能完全依靠自动化。提升对绿色建筑的认识，绿色建筑并非高新技术的堆砌，而是能最大限度地节约资源。城镇化的核心是人的城镇化，其最终目标是尽可能地消除城乡差距，促进城乡融合。

Abstract: Whether in terms of per capita or per unit floor area, energy consumption of buildings in China is significantly lower than the current level of developed countries. China's high energy consumption in building sector mainly lies in the large scale of house construction, consuming materials and energy, so the key to green buildings is to control the scales. The main ways to save energy in China's commercial buildings include: be nature-based and people-oriented; improve the tightness of buildings; use decentralized and independently controllable HVAC, lighting and water supply systems; enable the people to adjust and control the indoor environment, and not completely rely on automation. We need to improve the understanding of green building which is not a stack of high-tech, but to maximize resource conservation. The core of urbanization is to urbanize the people. Its ultimate goal is to eliminate urban-rural disparity as much as possible and promote urban-rural integration.

关键词：绿色建筑 建筑能耗 规模 商业建筑节能 以人为本 城乡融合

Keywords: green building, building energy consumption, scale, energy conservation of commercial buildings, people-oriented, urban-rural integration

WBPM：请您谈谈中国建筑能耗的现状。切实减少高能耗建筑的重点策略和措施有哪些？

江亿：中国现在的建筑能源消耗只占国家总能源消耗的 20% ~ 21%，按照人均建筑运行能源消耗，中国是美国的 1/7，按照单位建筑面积的运行能耗，中国是美国的 40%。与欧洲相比，中国人均建筑能源消耗是经合组织（OECD）国家的 1/4，中国单位建筑面积能源消耗是经合国家的 60% ~ 70%。所以，无论是按照人均建筑运行能耗，还是按照单位建筑面积运行能耗，中国都显著低于发达国家目前的水平。所以今天上午在会上我拿出的一些数据，无论是个体案例，还是整体宏观数据都非常清楚地说明了这一点，这是一个不容忽视、必须正视的问题。

建筑能源消耗高，实际上中国有中国的问题，问题在哪里呢？就在于现在过于大规模地盖房子。如果宏观广义地谈建筑能耗，实际上建筑能耗有两个概念：一个是建筑运行能耗，即我们通常所说的建筑能耗；另一个是盖房子的材料能耗。在发达国家，建房子的材料能耗只占当年总能耗的 3% ~ 5%，而我国占到了

法国巴黎城市形态和综合系统研究院院长 薛杰

Serge Salat, President, Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France



薛杰在 2017 全球人居环境论坛年会上演讲，美国纽约

Serge Salat delivers a speech at the 2017 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements, New York, USA

图片来源 /Photo source: GFHS

薛杰是巴黎城市形态和综合系统研究院创始人兼院长，联合国环境规划署国际资源小组专家，《国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0》首席专家。他是城市综合系统科学应用的关键人物，在艺术与建筑领域有 20 余本著作和 100 多篇论文。

薛杰是一位执业建筑师、城市规划师和设计师，也是城市经济学家。他是联合国、世界银行、中国住房和城乡建设部（MOHURD）、法国发展局（AFD）等机构的特邀专家，是《IPCC 第五次评估报告》的作者之一。他作为首席作者，向中国总理以及上海和重庆等中国大都市的城市管理者提交了几份决策参考报告，如《中国：推进高效、包容、可持续的城镇化》和最近的《重庆 2035：全球城市的空间和经济转型》（英文），他还和住建部合作出版了《城市与形态》等中英文版学术著作，曾荣获 2017 “全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”等荣誉。

薛杰拥有经济学、建筑学和历史与文明专业三个博士学位。

Serge Salat is the Founder and President of the Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute based in Paris, an expert of the International Resource Panel of the United Nations Environment Programme, leading expert of “International Green Model City Standards 3.0”. Serge Salat has been seminal in applying the science of complexity to cities. He has authored more than 20 books on art and architecture, as well as more than 100 publications and communications.

Serge Salat is a practicing architect, urban planner and designer, and an urban economist. He is a specially invited expert of the United Nations, the World Bank, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People’s Republic of China (MOHURD), French Development Agency (AFD), and others. He is one of the authors of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, and he is the lead author of several flagship reports to Chinese Prime Minister, such as Urban China: toward efficient, inclusive, and sustainable urbanization, and city leaders of Chinese megalopolises like Shanghai and Chongqing. The latest of those is named Chongqing 2035: Spatial and Economic Transformation for a Global City (English). He also cooperated with MOHURD to publish Chinese and English-language academic works such as “Cities and Forms”, and was honored with the “Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award” in 2017.

Serge Salat holds three doctorate degrees in Economics, Architecture and History and Civilizations.

综合空间规划提升城市弹性与可持续性

Integrated Spatial Planning for Resilience and Sustainability

法国巴黎城市形态和综合系统研究院院长 薛杰，2016 年
Serge Salat, President, Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France, 2016

摘要：随着城市日渐发展，城市各个组成系统之间的相互依赖性也日益复杂。空间规划对城市的能源供需、城市的宜居性和城市的经济效率都有很大的影响。因此我们的规划必须采用系统性方法，而这种系统性方法，应基于 10 条重要的空间规划原则，包括跨界连通性、交通和土地利用的整合、空间规划和经济密度的整合、实现职住平衡、包容性社会、本地可达性、良好的公共空间、精细肌理的混合使用、精细肌理的土地市场、价值获取。

Abstract: As cities grow, we have to take into account the increasingly complex inter-dependencies in the different urban systems that make up a city. Spatial planning has a strong impact on both the energy demand, the energy supply, and on the livability and economic productivity of cities. Thus, we need a systemic approach which should be based on 10 key spatial planning principles, including connectivity across scales, integration of transit and land use, integration of spatial planning and economic densities, job and housing balance, social inclusiveness, local accessibility, good-quality public space, mixed-use at fine grain scale, fine grain land market, value capture.

关键词：综合空间规划 连通性 土地利用 密度 公交导向型发展 公共空间 可达性 精细肌理 价值获取金融

Keywords: integrated spatial planning, connectivity, land use, density, Transit Oriented Development (TOD), public space, accessibility, fine grain, value capture finance

在未来 40 年城市人口将增加 1 倍，城市不能再按照过去的模式来建设。同时，也必须解决好有限的资源问题。为此，我们需要重新审视并重新设计未来城市的总体基础设施。我们今天决定建造的基础设施将在很长一段时期内发挥作用。因此，我们需要为未来 40 ~ 100 年的城市生活打下一个良好的基础。空间规划对城市的能源供需、城市的宜居性和城市的经济效率都有很大的影响。随着城市的发展，政策制定者和土地使用规划者必须考虑到：在城市各个组成系统之间存在相互依赖性，并且这种依赖性日益复杂。只有采用系统性方法解决好城市各个区域的能源问题，才能成功地解决城市系统中的能源效率问题。这种系统性的方法应基于 10 条重要原则，这些原则在不同范围内采用综合系统性方法解决城市空间经济学、交通和土地利用综合规划、城市设计和能源规划问题。这 10 条重要的空间规划原则，还在规划之外的一些区域取得了明显的协同效益，并使城市的可持续性和弹性政策与持续的经济增长和竞争力政策以及社会包容和负担能力政策结合起来。

一、跨界连通性是全球竞争力的关键所在

采用无缝整合方式，通过多种交通方式（如飞机、高铁、区域列车、地铁、公交车）使不同范围内，人与人、人与工作地点之间连通，这在经济发展和资源利用最大化方面发挥着至关重要的作用。应在高效紧凑的换乘枢纽点确保不同的范围和交通方式能够实现无缝对接，这些区域为城市发展带来众多机会，但它们也应是可进入、以行人为本及充满活力的开放型社区。跨界连通也要确保交通网络的弹性。这是一种类似于叶片结构的互联网络模式（如街道、能源、信息），在其结构的同一层级上能够直接连通所有的范围和尺度，只有这样才具有弹性，并能适应变化的交通流（避免拥堵），并在部分环节发生损坏时重组其交通流。

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马尔滕·哈耶尔教授在 2019 年全球人居环境论坛年会上演讲，2019 年 9 月，亚的斯亚贝巴联合国会议中心
Prof. Maarten Hajer delivers a speech at the 2019 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements, September 2019, UN Conference Center, Addis Ababa

图片来源 /Photo source: GFHS

马尔滕·哈耶尔是荷兰乌得勒支大学未来城市工作室的主任和地球科学学院城市未来学教授，也是南非斯泰伦博斯大学的特聘教授。他于 2008—2015 年担任荷兰环境评估局局长。哈耶尔是联合国环境规划署国际资源小组 (IRP) 专家，IRP 重点关注资源稀缺、脱钩和资源效率等战略问题。同时，哈耶尔编写了许多著作，包括《环境话语的政治学：生态现代化与政策过程》（1995 年）、《权威治理：媒介化时代的政策制定》（2009 年）、《强大的故事：荷兰人如何重塑规划实践》（2010 年），以及他的新书《未来邻里：社会和生态的都市化主张》（2020 年），等等。

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论智慧城市

——关于新城市规划与设计的八点见解

On Being Smart about Cities

—Eight Considerations for a New Urban Planning and Design

联合国环境规划署国际资源小组专家，荷兰乌得勒支大学城市未来学教授

马尔滕·哈耶尔，2014 年

Maarten Hajer, Member, International Resource Panel, UNEP,
Professor of Urban Futures, University of Utrecht, the Netherlands, 2014

摘要：本文旨在评估智慧城市的理念是否有助于我们寻求所需的可持续的、有弹性的城市系统，通过反思过去两次城市转型的动机和挑战，认识到在智慧城市的理念中，我们可能忽略了城市转型中不受控制的复杂性和多面性。同时强调智慧城市主义是一项规划与设计的议程，并提出了八条规划和设计智慧城市的策略。包括以“脱钩”为战略定位；通过规划给未来讲一个有说服力的故事；城市代谢作为战略决策的框架；注重基础设施的预设功能；打破常规思考智慧城市；开放合作的政治新貌；智慧城市主义强调持续学习、汲取灵感、测量分析、适时调整；创造全球网络化的城市主义。

Abstract: This paper aims to assess whether the idea of smart cities possibly contributes to the quest for the sustainable and resilient urban system we need. It reflects on the motivations for and challenges of past transitions to appreciate the untameable complexity and multifaceted nature of urban transitions that the smart city discourse may be ignoring. The author emphasized that smart urbanism is an agenda for planning and design and therefore shared eight considerations for smart city planning and design, including (a) “Decoupling” as the strategic orientation; (b) A persuasive story line about the future through planning; (c) Urban metabolisms as a framework for strategic decision-making; (d) Focus on the default in infrastructure; (e) Beyond the notion of a “smart city from a box”; (f) A new open and collaborative politics; (g) Smart urbanism is about constant learning, inspiration, measuring, analysing and readjusting; and (h) Create a globally networked urbanism.

关键词：智慧城市话语 转型 改造 复杂性 创新 脱钩 基础设施 城市代谢 现代派 不可改造性 网络化的城市主义

Keywords: smart city discourse, transition, taming, complexity, innovation, decoupling, infrastructure, urban metabolism, modernist, untameability, networked urbanism

智慧城市或智慧城市主义

城市转型变迁具有周期性。在过去 200 年中，城市至少经历了两次转型。第一次在 19 世纪，西方城市从中世纪城市结构过渡到工业城市结构。在欧洲，源于工业主义逻辑的改造理念激发了城市规划师推倒了原有的城墙，这为工厂、铁路和房屋等新兴基础设施的建设铺平了道路，并建设了抗击疾病的卫生保障设施。到了 20 世纪，汽车的面世触发了第二次城市转型。这一次，为了发挥城市现代化的改造潜力，城市经历了大规模的调整，出现了环形道路、高楼大厦、中央商务区 and 郊区。如今，我们听到了要求再次改造城市并实现其转型的声音，方法是让城市的结构变得更加生态高效，而某些技术公司把这种方式称为“智慧城市”。

成熟中的“智慧城市”话语预示着城市规划将迎来一个创新的时代。信息通信技术推动了这种理念的发展。信息通信技术以建造更加安全、整洁和高效的城市为目标，使智慧城市能够借助大数据感知行为，并利用数据反馈管理动态的城市。如此一来，城市规划将犹如一项持续不断的实验，城市本身则是测试新产品和新服务的“活生生的实验室”。乐观地看，这样的话语颇具吸引力，但是我们需要用批判的眼光对其进行审视。

美国景观设计师协会、肯尼亚建筑师协会、英国皇家建筑师协会和美国建筑师协会会员，HM 设计公司主席 希塔什·梅塔

Hitesh Mehta, ASLA, FAAK, RIBA Associate AIA, President of HM Design



希塔什·梅塔，拥有美国和肯尼亚双重国籍，是全球领先的可持续旅游 / 生态旅游环境规划、生态度假村景观设计和建筑设计权威专家；出版了 3 本著作，包括由世界知名出版人哈珀·柯林斯出版的《原真生态度假村》。

作为一名拥有 28 年工作经验的景观设计师、建筑师、室内建筑师和环境规划师，梅塔先生足迹遍布六大洲的 60 多个国家。在景观设计、规划、建筑、城市设计、创意写作以及室内设计方面荣获过各种国际奖项。

梅塔先生致力于通过总体规划保护濒临灭绝的动植物栖息地和减少人类贫穷，于 2006 年 7 月被《国家地理探险》杂志评为全球五大可持续旅游领导者之一。他曾被 130 多家国际媒体（包括杂志、报纸、书籍、新闻和博客等）报道、采访和提及。同时，梅塔先生也是一名兼职教授、专业摄影师和肯尼亚名人堂板球运动员。

Hitesh Mehta, a dual American/Kenyan citizen, is one of the world's leading authorities, practitioners and researchers on sustainable tourism/ecotourism physical planning and both the landscape architectural and architectural aspects of ecolodges. He is an author of three books, including "Authentic Ecolodges" by world renowned publisher-Harper Collins.

Hitesh is a Landscape Architect, Architect, Interior Architect and Environmental Planner and is a multi-International award-winning planner and designer with Awards in landscape architecture, planning, architecture, urban design, creative writing and interior design. Hitesh has over 28 years' experience, having worked and consulted in 60 countries on six continents.

In July 2006, National Geographic Adventure magazine identified Hitesh as one of five Sustainable Tourism Pioneers in the world mainly because of his Master Planning work to protect endangered habitat and alleviate human poverty. He has been featured/interviewed/mentioned in over 130 international magazines, newspapers, books, newsletters and blogs. Mr. Mehta is also an Adjunct Professor, a Professional Photographer and a Hall of Fame Cricket Player from Kenya.



▲ 十字水度假村景观 The landscape of Crosswaters Ecolodge

可持续旅游总体规划 Master Planning in Sustainable Tourism

美国景观设计师协会、肯尼亚建筑师协会、英国皇家建筑师协会和美国建筑师协会会员、
HM 设计公司主席 希塔什·梅塔

Hitesh Mehta, ASLA, FAAK, RIBA Associate AIA, President of HM Design

2015 年 6 月 June 2015

摘要: 本文详细阐述了创建全面的可持续旅游总体规划的八个步骤,包括基础材料研究、审查和分析;现场实地考察访谈;利益相关者参与性会议;参与式规划专家研讨等。通过广东南昆山十字水生态度假村这一具体案例,分析了在可持续旅游总体规划中,对场地社会、环境、经济、文化以及超自然要素进行深入调查分析是何等重要,同时参与式规划有助于真正地融合当地社区居民的想法、智慧和经验,确保生态旅游目的地的原真性。另外,通过周到、敏感、可持续的规划设计,让当地的文化传统和精神价值既能得到尊重,又能得以传承和发扬,进而打造有文化底蕴、有精神内涵的生态度假胜地。总之,可持续旅游总体规划有助于创造高品质的整体旅游产品,融入独特的建筑特征,创造和谐的文化和环境氛围,使用创新的技术对环境和自然资源进行保护,为地方和区域经济创造可持续的收入。

Abstract: This paper elaborates on the eight-stage process to create holistic Master Plans in sustainable tourism, including research, review and analysis of base documentation; site visit and on-site interviews; stakeholder

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古莱拉特·凯贝德

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他是德国达姆施塔特技术大学、罗马大学、胡志明市越南国立大学、奥克兰大学的访问学者。他还是南非斯泰伦博斯高级研究所（STIAS）的研究员，负责撰写了《非洲基础设施转型促进健康经济发展》一书中关于城市的章节。他是不列颠哥伦比亚大学社区与区域规划学院的客座讲师。他研究非洲城市发展并提供咨询，包括为联合国非洲经委会提供咨询，参与编写了联合国非洲经济委员会的系列旗舰出版物，主题包括城镇化与工业化、城镇化与国家发展规划，以及城镇化与国内资源调动等 [orcid: 0000-0001-9542-2131]。

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He was visiting scholar to Darmstadt Technical University (Germany), University of Rome, Vietnam National University in Ho Chi Minh City, the University of Auckland, and a fellow of Stellenbosch Institute of Advanced Studies (STIAS) of South Africa, where he authored the urban chapter of a book on "Transformational Infrastructure for Development of a Wellbeing Economy in Africa". He is a visiting lecturer at the School of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia. He researches and consults on urban development in Africa, including for UNECA, where he contributed to the commission's flagship publications on a host of themes such as urbanization and industrialization, urbanization and National Development Planning and urbanization and Domestic Resource mobilization[orcid: 0000-0001-9542-2131].

非洲城市可持续发展：挑战和机遇

Sustainable Urban Development in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities

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2020 年 3 月 March 2020

摘要：城镇化是决定非洲发展的大趋势之一。非洲的经济收入与总体发展落后于城镇化的速度和程度。目前，城镇化浪潮滚滚向前，规模庞大，给全球带来了挑战与颠覆，对非洲尤其如此。究其原因，是非洲的制造业和结构调整欠妥，城市规划与投资不足。但是从人与经济地理的城镇化来看，非洲的城市依然有希望实现可持续发展。由于非洲大部分城市和基础设施尚待建设，如果非洲各国投资明智且避免重蹈传统规划的覆辙，就有机会在某些方面实现跨越式发展。非洲可以借此机会反思其城市规划设计和建设实施的方式。这不仅需要更多的投资，还需要总揽整个城市体系，更好地优化投资顺序，做好协调工作，尤其需要重点关注二级城市。信息通信技术以及可再生能源的发展有助于促进经济民主化，并使城市走上低碳道路。权衡好空间效率与空间公平，平衡好扩大资源获取途径和提高资源利用效率，是实现包容性增长和环境可持续性的关键。

Abstract: Urbanization is one of the mega trends shaping Africa's development. Africa's urbanization is faster and higher for its level of income and development. Rapid pace and scale characterizing the current wave of urbanization can be challenging and disruptive. This is particularly the case in Africa where manufacturing and structural transformation is wanting, and cities are under planned and under invested. But given the urbanization of human and economic geography in Africa, cities hold the promise for sustainability. Because the majority of cities and infrastructure are yet to be built, African countries have a window of opportunity to “leapfrog” in some respects if they invested smart and avoid the mistakes of conventional planning. There is a chance to rethink the way cities are planned, designed and implemented. This requires not simply more investment, but better prioritized and coordinated investment, across the system of cities, with particular focus on secondary cities. Technology in information and communications and advance in renewable energy can be enabler if harnessed to democratize the economy and put cities on low carbon trajectory. Managing the trade offs between spatial efficiency and equity, and the balance between expanding access to resources and enhancing resource efficiency are key to achieving inclusive growth and environmental sustainability.

关键词：城市生产力 空间差异 资源效率 城市规划 二级城市 城市体系

Keywords: urban productivity, spatial disparity, resource efficiency, urban planning, secondary cities, system of cities

引言

城镇化是决定非洲发展的大趋势之一，与城市结构转型息息相关。随着非洲各国的不断发展，工业和服务业成为就业和生产力的重要来源，城市成为经济增长的引擎。从长远的角度来看，城镇化是生产力各方面增长的精准预测指标（阿尼兹、巴克利，2009）。正如世界其他地方一样，随着非洲城镇人口比例的上升，人均 GDP 水平也会随之增加。

绿色金融支持绿色建筑发展的障碍分析及政策建议

Analysis and Policy Suggestions of Green Finance Supporting Green Building Development in China

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摘要：建筑是我国能源消费的三大行业之一，其减排潜力巨大。推动建筑行业绿色发展是我国经济社会绿色低碳转型以及实现碳减排目标的必然要求。然而，目前绿色建筑行业的发展主要依靠行政手段与财政资金支持，绿色金融等市场化机制的作用尚未得到充分发挥。本文分析了绿色金融支持新建绿色建筑面临的主要障碍，包括房地产宏观调控政策的限制、绿色建筑行业监管政策与配套措施不完善、绿色建筑的增量成本与收益存在错配问题、产业链上的小微企业面临融资困境、消费端尚未激活、绿色金融激励政策和配套措施有待完善、绿色金融工具有待创新等，并在此基础上提出了探索应对措施的若干思路。

Abstract: Building industry is one of the three major energy-consuming sectors in China, with huge potential in emission reduction. Promoting green development of the building industry is an inevitable requirement for China's green and low-carbon transformation and achieving the goal of carbon emission reduction. However, at present, the development of the green building industry is mainly supported by administrative measures and fiscal funds, while the role of market-oriented mechanisms such as green finance has not been put into full use. This paper analyzes the main obstacles in green finance supporting new green buildings, including limitation of real estate macro-control policies, imperfect regulatory policies and supporting measures for the green building industry, mismatch between incremental costs and benefits of green buildings, financing difficulties faced by small and micro enterprises in the industrial chain, consumers not fully activated, insufficient green financial incentive policies and supporting measures, lack of innovation in related green financial instruments, etc. Based on these analyses, we put forward some policy suggestions to tackle these obstacles.

关键词：绿色建筑 绿色金融 碳减排

Keywords: green building, green finance, carbon emission reduction

1. 绿色金融支持绿色建筑的潜力尚未充分发挥

2018年6月，《中共中央国务院关于全面加强生态环境保护坚决打好污染防治攻坚战的意见》指出，“建设美丽中国，鼓励新建建筑采用绿色建材，大力发展装配式建筑，提高新建绿色建筑比例”。大力发展绿色建筑，并通过绿色建筑降低能耗、水耗、空气污染和二氧化碳排放，不仅是我国生态文明建设和经济绿色低碳转型的必然要求，也是我国在应对气候变化过程中应该承担的大国责任。

2013年，《国务院办公厅关于转发发展改革委住房城乡建设部绿色建筑行动方案的通知》指出，综合运用价格、财税、金融等经济手段，发挥市场配置资源的基础性作用，营造有利于绿色建筑发展的市场环境，激发市场主体设计、建造、使用绿色建筑的内生动力。但是，我国绿色建筑的发展长期主要依靠行政力量和财政资金，市场化机制尚未形成。进入“十三五”以来，财政资金已逐渐不能满足建筑领域绿色化发展的需求，传统的推动建筑领域绿色化的工作需要与绿色金融相结合，形成土地、价格、财税、金融的综合支持体系。



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《全球人居环境论坛文集》内容涵盖规划设计、绿色智慧城市、建筑和社区、气候变化、生态环境、水安全、可持续旅游、绿色出行、绿色经济、绿色技术、性别平等、可持续消费与生产、灾后重建等。上卷《观点篇》收入文章共 88 篇，83 位作者来自全球 6 大洲 23 个国家，包括 2 位原国家领导人，19 位联合国高级官员，14 位政府官员，8 位国际组织负责人和知名人士，37 位知名院士、专家、企业家等。文章富有真知灼见，博大精深，具有穿透时空的力量和较高的参考价值。

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