



WORLD BEST PRACTICES 全球最佳范例

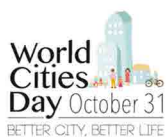
ASIA-PACIFIC EDITION 亚太版



AUTUMN / WINTER 2015 秋冬合刊
Vol.25 总第二十五期

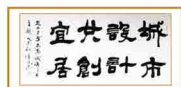
SPECIAL REPORTS 专题报道

10th Global Forum on Human Settlements and the 10th Anniversary of GFHS
第十屆全球人居环境论坛暨 GFHS 十周年庆典



- OBSERVANCE OF "WORLD CITIES DAY 2015" -
TENTH GLOBAL FORUM ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

My City



My Dream



GLOBAL FORUM ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
- IN SPECIAL CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH ECOSOC -

联合国总部，第十屆全球人居环境论坛参会代表庆祝 2015 世界城市日

- Eco Forum Global Annual Conference Guiyang 2015 -
Theme Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements Construction

生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会
可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛

Business and Eco-Innovation for Sustainable Consumption and Production/SCP
可持续消费与生产的商业和生态创新



微信 扫一扫
关注范例新城、您的宜居生活！

绿化品牌之道



WORLD BEST PRACTICES 全球最佳范例 —— ASIA-PACIFIC EDITION 亚太版 ——

国际视野 绿色平台 高端受众 成功典范

读者群与发行网络：联合国有关机构和国际组织负责人及专家，国内外政府官员、城市市长和商界精英、规划建设、城市管理、建筑与住房、低碳环保、交通等行业的企业家和专业人士。杂志纸质版赠阅、订阅和电子版订阅并重，此外进入深圳等地上千个商务场所、银行网点、休闲会所和高尔夫球场的展示终端，供高端顾客传阅，并可在手机等移动终端上阅读。

最佳范例甄选：本杂志面向全社会甄选人居与城市相关的最佳范例，城市、企业和个人均可申报。由杂志命名后向全球推广。由本杂志总结报道的汶川县水磨镇灾后重建范例经验等已成为可持续重建经典，体现了中国灾后重建的巨大成就和奇迹，广为传播。

杂志理事会：依托本杂志平台，由城市政府、人居环境领域的企业、科研院校等单位和社会各界人士自愿组成的服务联盟。理事会旨在为理事单位提供国内外交流合作及创新创业和提升发展的综合平台，加强能力建设，实现互惠多赢的目标。理事会不定期举行活动。

广告营销：本杂志以高端的国际化定位、前瞻性和实用性相结合的行业资讯以及高端读者群，为广大城市和企业提供了一个塑造绿色品牌、促进产品营销的独特超值的平台。

欢迎订阅 发布广告 加入理事会 提升品牌

Moving Forward with Green Dreams 绿色梦想 继往开来

2015年是联合国成立70周年，也是世界向可持续发展全面转型的拐点。这一年诞生了两大具有历史意义的成果。9月，联合国可持续发展峰会通过了《2030可持续发展议程》。17条可持续发展目标和169条具体目标将激励人们在下一个十五年在事关人类和星球的关键领域展开行动。其中第11条目标指出“建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境”，为未来城市和人居环境建设指明了方向。12月，《巴黎协定》签署。这是一份全面、平衡、有力度、有法律效力的协议，在照顾各方核心关切的基础上实现了现阶段最大可能的力度，体现了减缓和适应相平衡，行动和支持相匹配，责任和义务相符合，力度雄心和发展空间相协调等特征，表明通过气候行动打造低碳未来已经成为人类共同的选择。

作为世界上人口最多、城镇化规模最大、碳排放量最大的国家，中国也在2015年全面努力向可持续发展转型，在国际上展现了领导力。中国大力推进生态文明和绿色化进程，实施了严厉的《环境保护法》，实施新型城镇化战略，共有123个省、市、县、镇列入新型城镇化综合试点名单。时隔37年后，中国再次举办全国性城市工作会议，让城市更绿色、更有文化特色、更宜居、更以人为本，让生活更美好。中国承诺以贯彻《2030可持续发展议程》为己任，其应对气候变化自主贡献计划也体现了一个负责任的大国的担当，为达成《巴黎协定》做出了积极贡献。

2015年也是全球人居环境论坛创立十周年。风雨兼程，一路走来，绿色梦想，继往开来。第十届全球人居环境论坛暨十周年庆典（GFHS-X）于2015年10月29日-30日在纽约联合国总部成功举办，庆祝“2015世界城市日”。论坛主题为：从2015后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》——开启可持续城市与可持续城镇化的新纪元。与会各国代表深入讨论当前关心的热点议题，达成了高水平的成果文件，2015全球人居环境奖也隆重揭晓，庆典活动丰富多彩，联合国网站视频全程直播，影响深远。这一年，GFHS还与生态文明贵阳国际论坛秘书处、贵州省相关部门及安顺市政府合作，成功举办了可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛，成果丰硕。

2016年是世界落实《2030可持续发展议程》的开局之年，也是中国十三五规划的开局之年。第三届联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会（简称“人居三”）将于10月17日-20日在厄瓜多尔首都基多市召开，各国领导人及全球利益相关者将共同探讨可持续的城市化和我们现有城市的未来。第十一届全球人居环境论坛（GFHS-XI）将作为“人居三”的重要平行会议同期在基多市隆重举办，为“人居三”做出贡献，并见证具有历史意义的《新城市议程》的诞生。尽管还有雾霾，还有城市病、不公平和很多很多问题，但这正是我们的责任所在，不影响我们满怀信心，沿着正确的方向，共同开始新的征程。

值此新年来临之际，我谨代表GFHS和本刊编辑部向所有的合作伙伴、供稿人、杂志理事单位和读者表示真诚的感谢和祝福！向所有为可持续发展做出贡献并继续努力的社会各界朋友表示崇高的敬意！

全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）秘书长、《全球最佳范例》杂志总编辑

前沿资讯 FRONTIER INFORMATION

006 前沿·数据 Frontier·Data

008 前沿·关注 Frontier·Focus

专题报道 SPECIAL REPORTS

第十届全球人居环境论坛暨 GFHS 十周年庆典
10th Global Forum on Human Settlements and the 10th
Anniversary of GFHS



012 一路走来 Coming Along the Way

014 贯彻 2015 后可持续发展目标、庆祝世界城市日
——第十届全球人居环境论坛暨 GFHS 十周年庆典
在纽约联合国总部成功举办
-Implementing Post-2015 Sustainable Development
Goals And Observing World Cities Day 2015-
10th Global Forum on Human Settlements and the 10th
Anniversary of GFHS Productively Held in UN
Headquarters, New York



026 演讲精选 COLLECTION OF SPEECHES

053 成果文件 OUTCOME DOCUMENT

058 2015 全球人居环境奖荣誉榜
Honor Roll of Global Human Settlements Award 2015

063 论坛十年 十届十人获颁银质奖章
Ten representatives selected from the ten forums were
presented with silver medals

064 GFHS-X 图片报道 PHOTO NEWS



联合国之声 VOICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS



074 改变我们的世界：2030 年可持续发展议程（摘要）
Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development (Abstract)

技术与观点 TECHNOLOGY & VIEWPOINT



080 生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会
可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛《黄果树共识》
--Eco Forum Global Annual Conference Guiyang 2015--
Theme Forum on Sustainable Tourism and
Human Settlements Construction
Huangguoshu Consensus

086 可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛
主旨演讲摘要
Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements
Construction
Keynote Speeches Abstracts

089 天然山水 因人成胜概
Because of People, Natural Landscape Becomes
Fine Scenery



最佳范例 BEST PRACTICES

094 珀斯市的可持续发展
——专访西澳大利亚州珀斯市市长莉莎·史卡菲迪女士
Sustainable Development in Perth
--Exclusive Interview with Ms. Lisa Scaffidi, Lord Mayor,
City of Perth, Western Australia



102 承城市之华气 谱万物之灵章
——江山市打造绿色城市的实践
Inheriting the Brilliant Heritage and
Making a New Chapter
--the practice of building a green city in Jiangshan

118 做靓生态文章 建设美好章丘
Strengthen Ecological Construction and Build Beautiful
Zhangqiu

128 全球低碳生态景区——中国黄果树风景名胜区
Global Low-carbon Scenic Spot:
Huangguoshu Waterfall Scenic Area

140 观澜湖集团：发展可持续旅游
打造世界休闲产业的领导品牌
Mission Hills' Sustainable Development Sets Standards
for Leisure and Resort Industry around the World



会议活动 CONFERENCES



152 生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会
可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛精彩回顾
-- Eco Forum Global Annual Conference Guiyang 2015 --
Theme Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human
Settlements Construction Splendid Moments

158 呼吁亚太地区行动起来
——第六届亚太城市论坛于 2015 年 10 月 19 日至 21 日
在雅加达举办
Call for Action in the Asia-Pacific Region
--The Sixth Asia-Pacific Urban Forum held in
Jakarta, 19-21 October 2015

可持续消费与生产
SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION

162 可持续消费与生产的商业和生态创新
联合国环境署可持续消费与生产部
阿拉布·霍巴拉·埃莉莎·通达
Business and Eco-Innovation for Sustainable
Consumption and Production/SCP
Arab Hoballah and Elisa Tonda, UNEP SCP



Frontier · Data

前沿 · 数据

国务院：新建住宅停车位建设或预留安装充电设施的比例应达到 100%

国务院总理李克强 9 月 23 日主持召开国务院常务会议，部署加快电动汽车充电基础设施和城市停车场建设，补公共服务短板促进扩内需惠民生。

会议认为，建设电动汽车充电基础设施，是发展新能源汽车产业的重要保障。加快城市停车场建设，是完善城市功能、便利群众生活的迫切需要。对于打造增加公共产品和服务供给新引擎、拉动有效投资和消费、促进绿色发展，意义重大。会议确定，一是把城市合理规划布局和建设停车场结合起来，加快配建充电桩、城市充换电站、城际快充站等设施。新建住宅停车位建设或预留安装充电设施的比例应达到 100%，大型公共建筑物、公共停车场不低于 10%。二是放宽准入，鼓励民间资本以独资、PPP 等方式参与。企业和个人均可投资建设公共停车场，原则上不对泊位数量做下限要求。鼓励个人在自有停车库（位）、各单位和居住区在既有停车泊位安装充电设施。三是加大财税、金融、用地、价格等政策扶持，通过企业债券、专项基金等方式支持充电设施和停车场建设，制定相关收费办法，放开社会投资新建停车场收费，允许充电服务企业向用户收费。鼓励地方采取基金注资、投资补助等，拓宽企业融资渠道。四是完善相关标准规范，支持移动充电、智能停车等推广应用，通过“互联网+”盘活资源，为群众提供良好公共服务。

国务院明确鼓励社会资金进入充电领域，并给予各项政策扶持，无疑将加速电动汽车充电网络的建设。以北京为例，充电网络建设已成为北京推广新能源汽车的关键，北京市明确规定，居住类建筑应将 18% 的配建机动车停车位作为电动车停车位。



海绵城市建设提速，70% 的降雨将就地消纳和利用



10 月 16 日，中国政府网公布了《国务院办公厅关于推进海绵城市建设的指导意见》全文。《指导意见》提出通过海绵城市建设，综合采取“渗、滞、蓄、净、用、排”等措施，最大限度地减少城市开发建设对生态环境的影响，将 70% 的降雨就地消纳和利用。到 2020 年，城市建成区 20% 以上的面积要达到目标要求；到 2030 年，城市建成区 80% 以上的面积达到目标要求。

从 2015 年起，全国各城市新区、各类园区、成片开发区，要全面落实海绵城市建设要求。老城区要结合城镇棚户区和城乡危房改造、老旧小区有机更新等契机，以解决城市内涝、雨水收集利用、黑臭水体治理为突破口，推进区域整体治理，逐步实现“小雨不积水、大雨不内涝、水体不黑臭、热岛有缓解”的目标。各地还要建立海绵城市建设工程项目储备制度，编制项目滚动规划和年度建设计划，避免大拆大建。

在推进“海绵型建筑”等基础设施方面，《指导意见》提出要推广海绵型建筑与小区，因地制宜采取屋顶绿化、雨水调蓄与收集利用、微地形等措施，提高建筑与小区的雨水积存和蓄滞能力。同时，要推进海绵型道路与广场建设，改变雨水快排、直排的传统做法，增强道路绿化带对雨水的消纳功能，在非机动车道、人行道、停车场、广场等扩大使用透水铺装，推行道路与广场雨水的收集、净化和利用，减轻对市政排水系统的压力。

全球“变蓝” 纪念联合国成立 70 周年



1945 年 10 月 24 日，在美国加州旧金山签订的《联合国宪章》生效，标志着联合国正式成立。从 1948 年起，这一天一直作为“联合国日”来庆祝。今年，联合国迎来了成立七十周年华诞。

为庆祝联合国成立 70 周年，从埃及的金字塔到巴黎的埃菲尔铁塔和纽约的帝国大厦，全世界 75 个国家和地区的大约 300 处标志性建筑都被联合国的官方颜色——蓝色点亮。

联合国秘书长潘基文表示，希望“通过用联合国蓝点亮世界一天，我们能照亮一条通往更美好明天的道路”。

联合国大会 23 日一致通过一项声明，在 70 周年纪念日之际重申联合国 193 个成员国的信念以及联合国“使后世免遭战祸”的决心。

潘基文在联合国大会讲话说：“70 年以来，联合国为数亿人带来自由，摧毁了殖民主义，打败了种族隔离制度并捍卫着所有人的人权，无论他们的种族、宗教、国籍或性别。”但是他说，“还有太多的人遭受着暴力、贫穷、疾病和虐待”，由于冲突、压迫和恐惧，逃离家园的人比二战之后的任何时期都多。尽管如此，潘基文说：“联合国的蓝色旗帜如今仍是全人类希望的标志。为了实现（消除贫困等）目标，需要强有力的联合国。”

Frontier · Focus

前沿 · 关注

“2030 年可持续发展议程” 获得一致通过



9月25日，举世瞩目的“联合国可持续发展峰会”在纽约联合国总部正式拉开帷幕。会议通过了一份由193个会员国共同达成的成果文件，即“2030年可持续发展议程”。这一包括17项可持续发展目标和169项具体目标的纲领性文件将推动世界在今后15年内实现3个史无前例的非凡创举——消除极端贫穷、战胜不平等和不公正以及遏制气候变化。

潘基文秘书长在峰会开幕式上所发表的致辞中指出，“2030年可持续发展议程”对未来所提供的承诺和机会为世界各国人民点亮了一盏明灯。这是一个为了追求更好的未来的具有普世价值、推动变革和完整的愿景。潘基文呼吁世界各地的每一个人以该议程的17项可持续发展目标为指导行动起来，以前所未有的方式建立高级别的政治承诺和崭新的全球伙伴关系。

2015年是实现联合国于2000年设立的8项千年发展目标的最后期限。在过去15年中，落实千年发展目标的努力使数以亿计的民众摆脱贫穷，充分证明了设立目标的有效性。新的可持续发展目标呼吁世界各国在人类、地球、繁荣、和平、伙伴的5个关键领域采取行动，并认识到消除贫困的工作必须在应对气候变化的同时，与构建经济增长和解决一系列社会需求的努力并肩而行。可持续发展目标的落实将惠及世界各国和所有人。

世界城市日：潘基文强调城市设计 对共建可持续和繁荣的城市的重要性



10月31日是世界城市日。今年城市日的主题是“城市设计，共创宜居”。潘基文秘书长为此发表致辞指出，城市和人类住区是人们共同生活、分享、创造、建设和梦想的地方，应该利用良好的设计，使人人能够享有可持续、包容和繁荣的城市和人类住区。

致辞指出，快速城市化带来的挑战是“2030年可持续发展议程”的重点，第11项目标展现出各国所做出的承诺，致力于建设具有包容性、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人类住区，而作为综合议程的组成部分，城市和人类住区能够在17个不同目标方面发挥重要作用；联合国住房与可持续城市发展会议暨第三届人居署会议将于2016年10月在厄瓜多尔基多举行，这是讨论一项新的城市议程的机会，对城市化背后的各种力量加以利用，并调动这些力量为人类的共同利益而服务。

为了庆祝世界城市日的到来，全球人居环境论坛理事会、联合国环境规划署等联合国机构与南非、非洲联盟、印尼、厄瓜多尔等国家常驻联合国代表团共同组织“2015全球人居环境论坛暨全球人居环境论坛十周年”庆典活动。此次活动的主题为“从可持续发展议程到新城市议程，开启可持续城市和城镇化的新纪元”。来自世界各地约300名政府代表、外交使节、城市市长、企业代表、专家学者、国际组织负责人和妇女、儿童代表出席活动。

《中国应对气候变化的政策与行动 2015 年度报告》发布

11月19日，国务院新闻办举行新闻发布会，正式发布《中国应对气候变化的政策与行动 2015 年度报告》（以下简称《报告》）。中国气候变化事务特别代表解振华出席发布会。

中国应对气候变化成效显著

《报告》显示，2014年以来，经过各方面努力，通过调整产业结构、节能与提高能效、优化能源结构和增加森林碳汇等方式，中国在应对气候变化方面取得显著成效。截至2014年底，三次产业结构优化为9.2%、42.6%、48.2%，相比较2013年的10%、43.9%、46.1%有了明显改善，产业结构调整对碳强度下降目标完成的贡献度越来越大，为应对全球气候变化做出了实实在在的贡献。

中国已开展7省市碳排放权交易试点工作

《报告》指出，截至2015年8月底，中国7个碳排放交易试点累计交易地方配额约4024万吨，成交额约12亿元；累计拍卖配额约1664万吨，成交额约8亿元。

“十三五”规划充分体现绿色发展

十八届五中全会独立成章论述绿色发展，再一次传递出我们党致力于破解经济发展与环境保护矛盾的鲜明态度和坚定决心。“十三五”规划在这方面都会有充分的体现，现在这项工作正在进行当中。

按照中国提交的自主贡献计划，中国将坚持走新型城镇化道路，优化城镇体系和城市空间布局，将低碳发展理念贯穿城市规划、建设、管理全过程，倡导产城融合的城市形态。



巴黎气候变化大会通过全球气候新协议



11月30日-12月12日，由法国政府承办的《联合国气候变化框架公约》第21次缔约方会议在巴黎召开，来自全球150多个国家的领导人聚集一堂。联合国秘书长潘基文在开幕式上致辞，呼吁各国为了当代和后世子孙的福祉，选择一条妥协和共识的路径，以共同建立一个持久的、拥有所有国家都同意遵守的明确规则的全球气候制度。

12月12日晚，《联合国气候变化框架公约》近200个缔约方一致同意通过《巴黎协议》。协议共29条，包括目标、减缓、适应、损失损害、资金、技术、能力建设、透明度、全球盘点等内容。潘基文说，“我们在所有关键议题上都获得了扎实的结果。

协议展现了全球团结精神，而且雄心勃勃、灵活、具有公信力和持久性。所有的国家都同意加强对气候变化威胁的全球应对，将全球平均温度升幅与前工业化时期相比控制在2℃以内，并继续努力、争取把温度升幅限定在1.5℃之内。你们同时聆听到最脆弱群体的呼声，认识到将气候变化冲击降低到最低水平的重要性，这对非洲国家、小岛屿发展中国家以及最不发达国家具有重要意义。”

潘基文指出，截至目前，共有187个国家已提交了国家自主贡献方案，并呼吁剩余的8个国家尽快采取行动，在2016年11月《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔约方会议第二十二届会议开幕之前，向联合国通报各自的温室气体减排目标和计划。

第70届联大主席吕克托夫特当天也发表声明，对巴黎气候变化大会成功通过全球气候新协议表示欢迎和祝贺。声明称，巴黎协议再次印证了多边主义在应对全球性挑战方面的价值，为全球经济朝着低碳排放和适应气候变化方向的转型奠定了基

础，同时也标志着的人类共同承诺，那就是在力求实现可持续发展和消除贫困目标的同时，必须为后世子孙的福祉而保护地球的完整性。

根据协议，各方将以“自主贡献”的方式参与全球应对气候变化行动。发达国家将继续带头减排，并加强对发展中国家的资金、技术和能力建设支持，帮助后者减缓和适应气候变化。从 2023 年开始，每 5 年将对全球行动总体进展进行一次盘点，以帮助各国提高力度、加强国际合作，实现全球应对气候变化长期目标。巴黎气候变化大会当天还通过了相关决议，就《巴黎协议》的具体落实和一些细节问题做出安排。



《关于支持旅游业发展用地政策的意见》正式公布

12 月 10 日，国土资源部、住房和城乡建设部、国家旅游局正式发布《关于支持旅游业发展用地政策的意见》（以下简称“意见”）。意见提出，要积极保障旅游业发展用地供应，明确旅游新业态用地政策，加强旅游业用地服务监管，提高旅游业用地市场化配置和节约集约利用水平。

这一文件的出台，是国土资源部认真落实党中央、国务院关于大力发展旅游业、促进旅游业改革发展的重大举措，是在新常态下全面履行职责新定位，促进稳增长、调结构、扩就业的又一积极作为，是不断深化改革、推进依法行政，提高旅游业用地市场化配置和节约集约利用水平具体体现。文件的实施，将对推动旅游业健康快速发展、促进旅游消费快速增长、培育发展新动力产生积极作用。意见内容如下：

一、积极保障旅游业发展用地供应

（一）有效落实旅游重点项目新增建设用地。（二）支持使用未利用地、废弃地、边远海岛等土地建设旅游项目。（三）依法实行用地分类管理制度。（四）多方式供应建设用地。（五）加大旅游厕所用地保障力度。

二、明确旅游新业态用地政策

（六）引导乡村旅游规范发展。（七）促进自驾车、房车营地旅游有序发展。（八）支持邮轮、游艇旅游优化发展。（九）促进文化、研学旅游发展。

三、加强旅游业用地服务监管

（十）做好确权登记服务。（十一）建立部门共同监管机制。（十二）严格旅游业用地供应和利用监管。



SPECIAL REPORTS

专题报道

经过近一年的精心筹备，由全球人居环境论坛理事会 (GFHS)、联合国环境规划署 (UNEP)、非洲联盟 (AU) 常驻联合国观察团、冈比亚常驻联合国代表团等共同组织的第十届全球人居环境论坛暨 GFHS 十周年庆典（GFHS-X）于 10 月 29-30 日在纽约联合国总部成功举办。GFHS-X 也是庆祝 2015 世界城市日的重要活动，来自世界各国的外交使节、联合国系统官员、地方政府代表、企业负责人、专家学者、NGO 负责人、妇女儿童代表约 300 人出席了会议，联合国网站全程视频直播。

本栏目全面报道了会议盛况，刊登了部分演讲嘉宾的重要观点、凝聚各方共识的会议成果文件和 2015 全球人居环境奖荣誉榜单，分享了会议活动的精彩场面。希望每一位读者从中体会到可持续城市与可持续城镇化建设的重要性、紧迫性和可行性。也欢迎每一位读者对下一届全球人居环境论坛多提宝贵意见，积极参与，共话城市未来。

2015 年是全球人居环境论坛创立十周年。十年磨一剑，弹指一挥间。风雨兼程，初心不改，绿色梦想，继往开来。10 月 29 日晚，纽约联合国总部，由中美五位少儿联袂演绎的配乐诗朗诵《一路走来》拉开了第十届全球人居环境论坛暨 GFHS 十周年庆典（GFHS-X）的序幕，表达了论坛创业者的艰苦执着、安平乐道的情怀和将绿色事业进行到底的决心。

一路走来

我们从远方一路走来，
翻越高山，飘过大海。
纵使千难万险，
我们风雨兼程，初衷不改。

我们从过去一路走来，
从风华正茂到鬓发初白。
纵使十年磨一剑，
我们真金烈火，锤炼不殆。

我们从梦里一路走来，
菩提无树，明镜非台。
纵使红尘万象，
我们安平乐道，心无挂碍。

我们只想这颗星球天蓝水清，
我们祈盼浮云不要遮住快乐的眼睛，
我们只想人人拥有适足的栖居之所，
我们祈盼城市能包容其中的每一个人。

我们一路走来，心手相连，一走就是十载，
我们还将走下去，续写故事，继往开来。
为了你我憧憬的绿色梦想，
为了你我无辜的世世代代。

（作者：王平 Author: Wang Ping）



Suni

Philippe

Taylor

欧阳可依

吕秋石

Coming Along the Way

*From the far distance we've been coming along the way,
With a vision for a cleaner and greener future;
Exerting our efforts to advocate the idea as hard as we may,
And tenaciously sticking to our goal at home and abroad we bravely venture.*

*From the past we've been coming along the way,
Ten years have gone by as we are trying to make perfection more perfect;
Although our vigorous youth is being clothed with the hair a little gray,
We are still tempering ourselves and endeavoring to purge out any defect.*

*From our dream we've been coming along the way,
With nothing merely personal to gain and everything commonly beneficial to achieve;
As the sumptuous is trying to put us to the test and tempting to lead us astray,
We remain, however, serene and peaceful at heart and leave no room to grieve.*

*We hope the planet will be forever enveloped by clean waters and blue skies,
We hope each and every one has an adequate housing to dwell in;
We hope floating clouds will not be blindfolding the cheerful eyes,
And we hope that our cities will affectionately embrace every single individual within.*

*We have been coming along the way,
Hand in hand and heart to heart for a whole decade;
We will continue to march on and on and say our say,
In the name of our Green Dream that the life of our oncoming innocent generations will never degrade.*

（英文翻译：张祥震 Translator: Zhang Xiangzhen）



-Implementing Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals And Observing World Cities Day 2015-

10th Global Forum on Human Settlements Productively Held in UN Headquarters, New York

贯彻 2015 后可持续发展目标、庆祝世界城市日 ——第十届全球人居环境论坛在纽约联合国总部成功举办



第十届全球人居环境论坛开幕现场，联合国经社理事会大厅
Opening of 10th Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS-X), ECOSOC Chamber, UN

为期两天的第十届全球人居环境论坛暨 GFHS 十周年庆典 (GFHS-X) 于美国东部时间 30 日晚在纽约联合国总部经社理事会大厅成功落下帷幕。GFHS-X 也是 2015 世界城市日的纪念活动，主题为：从 2015 后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》，开启可持续城市与可持续城镇化的新纪元。来自世界各国的外交使节、联合国系统官员、地方政府代表、企业负责人、专家学者、NGO 负责人、妇女儿童代表约 300 人出席了会议，联合国官网全程视频直播。

本届论坛由全球人居环境论坛理事会 (GFHS)、联合国环境规划署 (UNEP)、非洲联盟 (AU) 常驻联合国观察团、冈比亚常驻联合国代表团等共同组织。出席论坛的主要嘉宾包括全球人居环境论坛主席、前联合国副秘书长暨高级代表安瓦尔·乔杜里大使阁下，非洲联盟常驻联合国观察员泰特·安东尼奥大使阁下，冈比亚常驻联合国大使马杜·坦格拉阁下，印度尼西亚常驻联合国大使德赛尔·佩尔加

On the evening of October 30, 2015, EST, the two-day 10th Global Forum on Human Settlements and the 10th Anniversary Celebration of GFHS (GFHS-X) lowered the curtain with fruitful results in ECOSOC Chamber, UN Headquarters, New York. The event also served as an observance of the "World Cities Day 2015", with the theme of "From Sustainable Development Goals to New Urban Agenda – Usher in a New Era for Sustainable City and Sustainable Urbanization". The meeting attracted around 300 participants from different countries the world over, ranging from diplomats to local government representatives, the UN officials, enterprise principals, specialists and scholars, NGO leaders, and to the women and children representatives. Live broadcasting of the whole event can be seen on the UN Web TV.

It was co-organized by the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Permanent Observer Mission of the African Union to the UN, Permanent Mission of Gambia to the UN, as well as other UN agencies and Permanent Missions to the UN. Major distinguished guests and speakers attending the Forum included: Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative, H. E. Mr. Tete Antonio, Ambassador and Permanent Observer of the Africa Union to the United Nations; H. E. Mr. Mamadou Tangara, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Gambia to the United

Nations, H.E. Mr. Desra Percaya, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations; H. E. Diego Morejon Pazmino, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations and some other permanent representatives to the UN. Moreover, Ms. Yamina Djacta, Head of New York Office, UN-HABITAT; Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief of Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP; Mr. Jamil Ahmad, Deputy Director of the New York Office, UNEP; Mr. Mohammad Reza Salamat, Officer-in-Charge and Editor-in-Chief of Natural Resources Forum (NRF), SIDS, Oceans and Climate Branch, DSD, UN DESA, Dr. Taj Hamad, Vice Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements, Mr. Lu Haifeng, GFHS Secretary General and main representative to the UN. Dr. Eckart Würzner, mayor of Heidelberg City, Germany; Ye Meifeng, mayor of Jiangshan City, China and other local government leaders also attended the Forum. Furthermore, Dr. Awni Behnam, Honorable President of International Ocean Institute; Mr. Serge Salat, President of Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France; Mr. Hitesh Mehta, UN Habitat Scroll of Honour Award winner and Eco-Travel Designer; Professor Patricia L. McCarney, President and CEO of World Council on City Data and Director of Global Cities Institute and other international organization leaders, Urban planners and designers and specialists and scholars were also present at the Forum.



全球人居环境论坛主席、前联合国副秘书长暨高级代表安瓦尔·乔杜里大使在开幕式上致辞

Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative, giving a keynote speech at the opening ceremony

全球人居环境论坛主席、前联合国副秘书长暨高级代表安瓦尔·乔杜里大使在开幕式上指出：2015 年是世界全面迈向可持续发展的转折之年。上个月世界各国领导人在联大通过了 2015 后可持续发展目标。刚刚一个月后，第十届全球人居环境论坛选择于世界城市日前夕在纽约联合国总部举办，这具有特别的意义。本届论坛旨在为来自各方面的城市利益相关者提供一个高规格的对话平台，促进地区和城市层面快速和高效地贯彻“2015 后可持续发展目标”，特别是其中专为城市和人居环境设定的目标 11：建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境。同时本届论坛也将为“人居三”的筹备和《新城市议程》的制定做出贡献。相关国家常驻联合国大使、联合国人类住区规划署、联合国环境规划署、联合国经济与社会

Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative indicated at the opening session that the year of 2015 is a turning point for the world to fully steer towards sustainable development, and just a month ago, heads of all the countries in the world had adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the UN General Assembly. Also, the year of 2015 is a pivotal year for the preparation for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and the formulation of the New Urban Agenda. It is meaningful that the Forum occurs at the UN headquarters in the eve of World Cities Day 2015 and was meant to provide a high-level dialogue platform for related urban stakeholders to promote a rapid and

事务部代表也先后发言。全球人居环境论坛副主席、世界和平联盟秘书长泰吉·哈马德博士主持了开幕式。

与此同时，今年也是全球人居环境论坛创立十周年。十年磨一剑，弹指一挥间。风雨兼程，初心不改，绿色梦想，继往开来。全球人居环境论坛秘书长、驻联合国首席代表吕海峰在十周年庆典上分享了论坛创建十年的感受，并向论坛的支持者和合作伙伴表达了感激之情。他表示，NGO 在教育、协调和带动民间社会、地方政府和私营企业方面，具有不可替代的作用。全球人居环境论坛是开放和发展的平台，欢迎大家一起建设和分享。论坛将一如既往推动可持续城市和人居环境事业，推动“2015 后可持续发展目标”在地方层面的实施。

effective implementation of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals especially Goal 11 “Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable” at the regional and urban level, to actively make contributions to the preparation of Habitat III and the formulation of the New Urban Agenda, and to push forward the exchange and cooperation among urban stakeholders. The related Ambassadors and the representative from UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNDESA also delivered speeches. The opening session was hosted by Dr. Taj Hamad, Vice Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements, Secretary General of Universal Peace Federation International.

In the meanwhile, this year is also the 10th anniversary of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS). A



全球人居环境论坛秘书长、驻联合国首席代表吕海峰在论坛十周年庆典上致辞

Mr. Lu Haifeng, GFHS Secretary General and main representative to the UN, addressing at the 10th anniversary of GFHS

decade has passed with a mere snap of the fingers while the brainchild has been carefully nurtured. With a Green Dream and tenacious will, GFHS is still marching through trials and hardships and opening up the future. Mr. Lu Haifeng, GFHS Secretary General and main representative to the UN, shared at the 10th anniversary of GFHS his feelings of starting and building up the Global Forum on Human Settlements over the past ten years, and expressed gratitude to the firm supporters and partners. He disclosed

that NGOs have been playing an irreplaceable role in educating, coordinating, and facilitating the partnership between the public and private sectors. The interested partners are welcome to join the Global Forum on Human Settlements which is an open platform for dialogue and cooperation. GFHS will carry forward its commitment of building sustainable cities, improving human settlements, and promoting the implementation of post-2015 sustainable development goals at the local level.



Opening Ceremony: My City, My Dream

开幕式：我的城市，我的梦



(从左到右 From left to right)

全球人居环境论坛副主席、世界和平联盟秘书长泰吉·哈马德博士

Dr. Taj Hamad, Vice Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), Secretary General of Universal Peace Federation International

非洲联盟常驻联合国代表团观察员泰特·安东尼奥大使阁下

H. E. Mr. Tete Antonio, Ambassador and Permanent Observer of the Africa Union to the United Nations

冈比亚常驻联合国大使马马杜·塔加拉阁下

H. E. Mr. Mamadou Tangara, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Gambia to the United Nations



(从左到右 From left to right)

印度尼西亚常驻联合国大使德赛尔·佩尔加亚阁下

H.E. Mr. Desra Percaya, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations

联合国人类住区规划署纽约办公室主任雅米娜·贾克塔

Ms. Yamina Djacta, Head, New York Office, UN-HABITAT

联合国环境规划署可持续消费与生产部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉

Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief of Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP

本届论坛以 2015 后可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》框架为参照，设置了“互联的更绿色的城市”、“科学的规划设计与可持续人居环境”、“可持续旅游与城市更新”、“快速城市化进程中的妇女和儿童”等议题，城市利益相关者们就此展开了卓有成效的探讨。此外，为推进与会人士之间的交流合作，论坛还特别组织了闭门会议，邀请加纳常驻联合国大使、中国江山市政府代表团、观澜湖集团、中幼国际教育等投资机构代表和企业家等参加，就建立伙伴关系、在加纳投资教育产业、促进中文教育等具体合作项目进行了对接，促进更有成效的合作。

In accordance with the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and the framework of New Urban Agenda, the Forum set out the themes of Interconnected Greener City, Scientific Planning and Design and Sustainable Human Settlements, Sustainable Tourism and Urban Renewal and Women and Children in the Rapidly Urbanizing World, and the urban stakeholders had fruitful discussions about them. In addition, a consultation was specially arranged for ambassadors, city mayors, investors and entrepreneurs of relevant countries to enhance exchanges and cooperation, establish partnerships, and to butt joints for more specific cooperation and build up more effective teamwork.

Upon dialogues and communication among policy-makers, specialists and designers, builders, investors, residents and representatives of the vulnerable groups

通过世界各地政策制定者、专家与设计师、建设者、投资者、居住者及弱势群体代表的对话交流，会议最后通过了成果文件（参见本刊 53 页），其中特别强调要将 2015 后可持续发展目标融入城市发展战略并有效实施，要教育启发、法律管制和政策激励多管齐下。文件还关注城市低碳发展策略、社会稳定和经济活力提升、滨海城市和人居环境、城市公平和适足的住房保障、城市安全和复原力、妇女儿童的权益包括留守儿童问题、互联的更绿色的城市、绿色建筑、绿色节制的生活方式等内容。该成果文件将提交给联大、经社理事会和人居三秘书处，为《新城市议程》的制定做出贡献。

from all over the world, the Forum passed the outcome document(Please refer to Page 53) which emphasizes integrating the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals with urban development strategies and putting into effective practice, and conducting education and enlightenment, statutory regulating and incentive policy making through multi-pronged approaches, while shedding light on urban low-carbon development strategies, social stability and economic vitality promotion, coastal cities and human settlements, urban equity and appropriate and adequate housing supply, urban security and resilience, rights and interests of women and children, interconnected greener cities, green building, and green lifestyle, etc. The outcome document will be submitted to the UN General Assembly, UN ECOSOC and the secretariat of Habitat III, making contribution to the formulation of the New Urban Agenda.

主旨演讲环节嘉宾 The keynote session speakers



从左到右：阿瓦尼·贝楠博士、默罕默德·雷纳·萨拉马特、迭戈·莫雷冈阁下、吕海峰、拉尔夫·万查福特
From left to right: Dr. Awni Behnam, Mohammad Reza Salamat, H.E. Mr. Diego Morejon Pazmino, Lu Haifeng, Ralph Wahnschafft

“互联的更绿色的城市”专题会议演讲嘉宾
The Speakers at "Interconnected Greener City" Session



从左到右：吕海峰、叶美峰、阿拉布·霍巴拉、帕特里克·麦卡尼教授、萨宾·拉切尼切特
From left to right: Lu Haifeng, Ye Meifeng, Arab Hoballah, Prof. Patricia L. McCarney, Sabine Lachenicht

“可持续旅游与城市更新”专题会议演讲嘉宾
The Speakers at "Sustainable Tourism and Urban Renewal" Session



从左到右：希塔什·梅塔、袁乃杰、拉尔夫·万查福特、王洪勇、王大力、梁齐
From left to right: Hitesh Mehta, Yuan Naijie, Ralph Wahnschafft, Wang Hongyong, Wang Dali, Liang Qi

“科学的规划设计与可持续人居环境”专题会议演讲嘉宾
The Speakers at "Scientific Planning and Design and Sustainable Human Settlements" Session



从左到右：薛杰、菲比·杜德克、克雷格·帕金斯、玛丽娜·库利、弗兰克·沃尔特博士、厉吉文
From left to right: Serge Salat, Phebe Dudek, Craig Perkins, Marina Khoury, Dr. Frank Wolter, Li Jiwen

“快速城镇化进程中的妇女与儿童”专题会议演讲嘉宾
The Speakers at "Women and Children in the Rapidly Urbanizing World" Session



从左到右：方康宁、邵瀚莹、安瓦尔·乔杜里大使、唐娜·古德曼、吕秋石
From left to right: Fang Kangning, Stella Shiu, Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Donna Goodman, Lyu Qiushi

29日晚，由中美两国五位少年儿童联袂激情演绎的诗朗诵《一路走来》拉开了全球人居环境论坛十周年庆典的序幕，表达了论坛创业者的艰苦执着与安平乐道的情怀和将绿色事业进行到底的决心。主办方还特意从出席十届论坛的参加者中选出十位代表，向他们颁发了特制的银质奖章，以表彰他们对论坛的支持和为人居环境事业做出的贡献，其中不少城市领导、企业家和专家都是论坛铁粉，最多参会纪

At 29th night, a passionate poetry recitation of "Coming along the Way" by Chinese and American teenagers preluded the 10th Anniversary Ceremony, which expressed the GFHS pioneers' feelings of arduousness, perseverance and delightfulness for the cause, and their determination to carry the Green Cause through to the end. The organizer also selected 10 ten deputies from the ten annual forums participants and presented to them specially-made silver medals in commendation of their support and contributions for the Human Settlements Cause, among them many are city leaders, entrepreneurs and specialists; they are all keen followers of the Forum and some of them have participated in the Forum for as many as 8 sessions. A bunch of

录多达连续八届！中国书画家专门为十周年庆典创作了一批艺术作品，为在联合国举办的这一盛典添彩。在庆典的最后环节，为了表达全球人居环境论坛对少儿环保教育的关注，传递对少儿的爱心，GFHS还向非洲加纳的幼儿园捐助了2台海尔中幼智慧教育电视，论坛秘书长吕海峰和加纳常驻联合国副大使菲尔伯特·约翰逊出席了捐赠仪式，中幼国际教育有限公司董事长方康宁和现场嘉宾见证祝贺。

Chinese painters and calligraphers had created a large gathering of works of art which by the same token, added copious colors to the pageant taken place at the United Nations. At the end of the celebration, GFHS donated 2 sets of Haier Ali Zhongyou second-generation education television to African Kindergarten. Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) and Mr. Philbert Johnson, Deputy Ambassador of Permanent Mission of the Ghana to the United Nations attended the donation ceremony. Mr. Fang Kangning, Chairman of Shenzhen Zhongyou International Education Co., Ltd and all the other participants witnessed the important moment.



中美五位少儿联袂演绎配乐诗朗诵《一路走来》

Passionate poetry recitation of "Coming along the Way" by Chinese and American teenagers

来自中国的吕秋石、欧阳可依；来自美国的 Taylor、Philippe、Suni 激情演绎诗朗诵《一路走来》，全诗中英文（参见本刊 12 页）。

Lyu Qiushi, Ouyang Keyi, Taylor, Philippe and Suni are performing a passionate poetry recitation "Coming along the Way" (Please refer to Page 12 for the full text of the poem in Chinese and English).



主办方方向出席十届论坛的十位参会代表颁发论坛十周年银质纪念奖章
Presenting commemorable silver medals to the 10 representatives from the 10 Forums



联合国环境规划署纽约办事处副主任
贾米尔·艾哈迈德代表主办方致欢迎词
Mr. Jamil Ahmad, Deputy Director of the New York Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), delivered a welcome speech on behalf of the organizers



全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰向加纳常驻联合国副大使
菲尔伯特·约翰逊捐助海尔中幼智慧教育电视
Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS donated two sets of Haier Ali Zhongyou second-generation education television to Mr. Philbert Johnson, Deputy Ambassador of Permanent Mission of the Ghana to the United Nations

作为每届年会的重头戏，2015“全球人居环境奖”在美国东部时间29日晚隆重揭晓，星光闪耀纽约夜空。德国海德堡市、中国江市荣膺“全球绿色城市”桂冠；安顺黄果树瀑布、斯里兰卡西格利亚古城堡遗址、章丘绣源河风景区、观澜湖华谊冯小刚电影公社荣获“全球低碳生态景区”等荣誉；哥伦比亚麦德林江边公园修复项目、菲律宾零碳度

假区示范建筑、中国南京青龙山国际生态新城荣获“全球人居环境规划设计奖”；美国马里兰州盖瑟斯堡肯特兰镇、中国观澜湖新城、中国中房·翡翠湾喜获“全球人居环境示范住区”等荣誉；中国华电国际电力股份有限公司山东分公司、西非绿色能源集团、长沙东元工程设备有限公司获得“全球人居环境绿色技术范例”；美国南加州政府联盟、HM

设计公司主席希塔什·梅塔、森华国际投资集团有限公司董事局主席邵瀚萱荣膺“全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”；来自中国的小朋友李健、陈宗祺、欧阳可依获得“全球绿色

小卫士”荣誉。获奖者们兴高采烈登上了联合国领奖台，与会大使和联合国官员为他们颁奖并庆贺。

As one of the most significant part of the yearly meeting, the Global Human Settlements Award Ceremony was held simultaneously, where the “Global Human Settlements Award 2015” winners were magnificently made known on 29th night, which elated the front-runners to emotionally glitter like stars in the New York night sky. City of Heidelberg, Germany and City of Jiangshan, China were laurelled as the Global Green City. Huangguoshu Waterfall Scenic Area, China; Sigiriya Rock Fortress, Sri Lanka; Xiuyuan River Scenic Area in Zhangqiu, Shandong, China; and Mission Hills Huayi-Brothers Feng Xiaogang Movie Themed Town, China were awarded “Global Low-Carbon Ecological Scenic Spot”. Medellin River Parks, Colombia; Zero Carbon Resorts Demonstration Building, Philippines; and Nanjing Qinglongshan International Ecocity, China were given Global Human Settlements Award on Planning and Design. The Kentlands, Gaithersburg, Maryland,

USA; Mission Hills Centreville, Shenzhen, China; and the Gentleman Villa, Guangxi, China were honored as the Global Human Settlements Model of Residential Area. Shandong Branch of Huadian Power International Corporation Limited, China; West Africa Green Energy Group, Town of Nguekokh, Senegal; and Changsha Dongyou Energy Conservation Co., Ltd, China won the prize of Global Human Settlements Model of Green Technology. Southern California Association of Governments, USA; Hitesh Mehta, President of HM Design; and Stella Shiu, Chair of Sam Wa International Investment Group Ltd. were given the Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award. Three Chinese youngsters: Li Jian, Chen Zongqi, and Ouyang Keyi were honoured as the Global Little Green Guard. Delightfully, all the winners came onto the UN podium and received the awards and congratulations presented by the ambassadors and UN officials.



2015 “全球人居环境奖”获奖者与颁奖嘉宾合影
Awardees and Awarders at Global Human Settlements Award Ceremony 2015



第十一届全球人居环境论坛将于2016年10月在厄瓜多尔首都、被列入“世界文化遗产”保护名录的美丽城市——基多市举办，并作为“人居三”的重要活动，共同见证《新城市议程》的诞生。

The 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements will be held in Ecuador's capital Quito, a beautiful city which is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage, in October 2016, as an important associated event of Habitat III, to collectively witness the birth of New Urban Agenda.



据主办方发布，第十一届全球人居环境论坛将于2016年10月在厄瓜多尔首都、被列入“世界文化遗产”保护名录的美丽城市——基多市举办，并作为“人居三”的重要活动，共同见证《新城市议程》的诞生。从纽约到基多，为了我们需要的城市、为爱前行。

According to the organizer, the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements will be held in Ecuador's capital Quito, a beautiful city which is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage, in October 2016, as an important associated event of Habitat III, to collectively witness the birth of New Urban Agenda. From New York to Quito, we move forwards with love.



共同的地球，共同的梦想。实现2015后可持续发展目标、建设互联的更绿色的城市需要我们每个人的参与和不懈努力。第十届全球人居环境论坛暨GFHS十周年庆典 (GFHS-X)

One Earth, One Dream. To realize the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and build interconnected greener cities require each and every one of us to participate in and make unremitting endeavor. The successfully holding of the 10th Global Forum on Human Settlements and GFHS 10th

的成功举办，让我们有理由坚信：全球范围内城市利益相关者的认知转变、对话合作与有效行动，必将开启可持续城市和可持续城镇化的新纪元，迎来更加美好的明天。

Anniversary Ceremony gives us reasons to firmly believe that the change of perception of urban stakeholders and the dialogues and effective actions will surely usher in a new era for sustainable city and sustainable urbanization and meet a more beautiful tomorrow. 

TENTH GLOBAL FORUM ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
AND TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF GFHS

第十屆全球人居環境論壇暨 GFHS 十周年慶典



COLLECTION OF SPEECHES

演講精選

“FROM SDGS TO NEW URBAN AGENDA - USHER IN A NEW ERA FOR SUSTAINABLE
CITY AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION”

“从 2015 后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》——开启可持续城市与可持续城镇化的新纪元”

UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK 29-30 OCTOBER 2015 纽约联合国总部 2015 年 10 月 29 日 -30 日



马马杜·塔加拉阁下
H. E. Mr. Mamadou Tangara

冈比亚常驻联合国大使
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of
the Gambia to the United Nations

我们 们在一个非常关键的时期为了第十届全球人居环境论坛相聚在联合国总部。2015 是一个非常重要的年份，这一年我们庆祝了联合国成立 70 周年，联合国通过了 2015 年后可持续发展目标（SDGs）。同时，第二十一届联合国气候变化大会（COP 21）即将在法国巴黎举行，届时有望达成新的具有约束力的气候协议，并明确各方在应对气候变化上的目标。

在任何发展议程中，城市和人居环境都是首要议题，因为如果我们不解决这两大问题，那么在其他方面我们注定失败。

放眼全球，立足本地。在昨天的 2015 全球人居环境奖颁奖典礼和 GFHS 十周年庆典活动中，我们清楚地看到，已经有许多人正在把可持续发展目标变成现实，这很鼓舞人心。气候变化无国界。我们需要密切携手应对气候变化带来的挑战。要做到这一点，我们真正需要的是政治意愿，因为在国际社会，政治意愿是关键。舍此，就气候变化达成国际协议希望渺茫。

We gathered here at the United Nations for 10th Global Forum on Human Settlements at a very crucial period. 2015 is a very important year which is the 70th Anniversary of the United Nations, and when the UN adopted the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This year, the COP 21 will take place in Paris, France, which is expected to reach binding agreement on a new climate treaty and clearly define various parties' goals and targets on fighting climate change.

Cities and human settlements are preoccupied in any development agenda, because if we fail to tackle them,



在任何发展议程中，城市和人居环境都是首要议题，因为如果我们不解决这两大问题，那么在其他方面我们注定失败。

Cities and human settlements are preoccupied in any development agenda, because if we fail to tackle them, we are doomed to fail in other areas.



we are doomed to fail in other areas.

Think Globally, Act Locally. It's good that we saw clearly at yesterday's 2015 Global Human Settlements Award Ceremony and the 10th anniversary of GFHS that we have people who are generally translating sustainable development goals into realities. Climate change has no boundary. We need to work in close hand to find solution to the challenges of climate change. For that to happen, we really need political will, because Political will is key ambition in the international community. Without that, there is little hope of reaching international treaty on climate change.



贾米尔·艾哈迈德
Jamil Ahmad

联合国环境规划署纽约办公室副主任
Deputy Director, New York Office, United Nations Environment Programme

今天，值此全球人居环境论坛第十届年会之际，我很荣幸也很高兴能和大家相聚在一起。

上个月，也是在同一场所，国际社会就人类社会未来十五年的共同议程达成一致，即：“变革我们的世界：2030 年议程”。大家都知道，其中的一个目标和我们今天的讨论内容有着密切的关系。它让我们知道，需要把城市发展为一个富有包容性、安全性、弹性和可持续性的居所。

一个月后，世界各国政府将在巴黎再次召开第二十一届会议，到时国际社会有希望能够达成多项共识，共同应对气候变化、避免环境灾难。

2016 年，联合国将召开第三届人居会议，即住房和可持续发展城市会议。本次会议将基于可持续发展目标和第二十一届联合国气候变化大会（COP21）的议程，并在城市层面展开的讨论，以确保城市能够在我们迈向低碳和可持续社会中发挥一种关键作用。

正是在这样的背景下，全球人居环境论坛第十届年会非常及时地召开，我很高兴看到有这么多人和这么多机构参与了这一活动。

今天，有超过一半的世界人口居住在城市；并且一切都表明，城市人口的比例仍将继续增加。人们日益集中在城市生活，以及集聚的经济生产和消费意味着城市将产生日益巨大的生态影响力。联合国环境署认识到从城市的角度来处理全球环境问题具有非常重要的意义，同时对城市层面的全球环境问题进行整合。通过对资源节约型城市的全球倡议，联合国环境署把来自地方政府、城市网络、学术界和私营部门的合作伙伴聚集在一起，共同努力建设资源节约型城市。该倡议着眼于从自然资源的角度来看待城市，其依据是城市代谢的概念以及三年来对城市现行做法和需求的分析工作。基于这些扎实的知识基础，我们开始测试工

It is an honor and pleasure to be standing here today with you, on the occasion of the 10th session of the Global Forum on Human Settlements.

Last month in this very same venue, the International Community agreed on our common agenda for the next 15 years, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda". As we all know, one of the goals is extremely relevant for our discussion today, as it tells us to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

In one month the governments of the world will convene again, in Paris, for the 21st conference of parties and hopefully reach an agreement to jointly fight climate change and avoid an environmental catastrophe.

In 2016, the UN will host the third Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development, Habitat III. This conference will build on the SDG and on COP21 and bring the discussion at the city level, to ensure that cities become a key element toward low-carbon and sustainable societies.

It is in this context that the 10th annual session of the Global Forum on Human Settlements is particularly timely and I am glad to see so many people and institutions engaged in this event.

Today, more than half of the world population lives in cities and everything indicates that the share of urban population will continue to grow. The increasing concentration of people in cities, as well as the economic production and consumption means cities will have an increasingly ecological impact. UNEP is aware of the importance to address global environmental concerns from an urban perspective, and at the same time to integrate the urban dimension of global environmental issues. Through the Global Initiative for

具和方法，以促进城市更有效地利用自然资源，并提高城市应对资源短缺和冲击的适应能力。

如果我们把城市视作一个森林，那么联合国环境署实施的促进活动针对的是单个树木：建筑物。

联合国环境署可持续建筑和气候倡议（SBCI）是与建筑行业主要公共和私营机构利益相关方结成的一种合作关系，旨在促进全球可持续建筑政策和实践。SBCI 帮助制定基本标准，启用对建筑物和建筑部门可测量、可报告和可核实的报告数据，最重要的是促进了关键利益相关者之间的讨论。

根据我们在这些倡议方面取得的成功经验，联合国环境署已经与法国政府和建筑行业其他合作伙伴携手合作将在巴黎 COP21 期间组织庆祝“建筑日”活动。这将是在联合国气候变化大会期间举办的第一个“建筑日”庆祝活动，它会提高建筑行业的形象并显示其大幅减缓气候变化的可能性。在“建筑日”当天也将发起“全球建筑与建造联盟”，该机构将支持能源效率和气候行动。特别是该联盟将有助于提高公众的意识和参与，并为建筑行业带来明显改善的机遇和积极影响。它也将促进与各方的合作，进一步促使公共政策和市场变革朝着气候中立方向推进，严格履行合作伙伴关系、共享技术和诀窍并改善交易流程和获取必要的财务资源。

该联盟将提供进一步的富有抱负的计划和适应当地的解决方案，这些把建筑行业牢固地与将全球暖化上限定在 2 摄氏度的行动路径紧密联系：提高建筑物系统和建筑围护结构的效率，促进区域能源系统，使用主流的低温室气体排放材料，建设低排放的新型建筑物，并逐步进行老旧建筑的深化改造。

让我重申第十届全球人居环境论坛等活动的重要性。每年，这些卓越的人们都会为人类居住环境的改善而聚集在一起；通过这些倡议，全球人居环境论坛成为推动变革的重要力量。联合国环境署非常自豪与全球人居环境论坛结成的这种合作关系。

Resource Efficient Cities, UNEP brings together partners from local governments, city networks, the academia and the private sector to work toward more resource efficient cities. The initiative looks at cities from a natural resource perspective. It grounds its work on the concept of urban metabolism and on three years of analysis of cities current practices and needs.

Based on these solid knowledge foundations, we are beginning the process of testing tools and methodologies to promote a more efficient use of natural resources at city level and greater resilience to shortages and shocks.

If we can see the city as a forest, UNEP also promotes activities that target the individual trees: buildings.

Our UNEP Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (SBCI) is a partnership of major public and private sector stakeholders in the building sector to promote sustainable building policies and practices worldwide. SBCI has helped to establish baselines, enable measureable, reportable and verifiable reporting for the buildings and construction sector, and most of all has facilitated discussion among key stakeholders.

Based on our successful experience with these initiatives, UNEP has joined hands with the Government of France and other partners in the building sector to organize the Buildings Day, during the COP21 in Paris. This would be the first Buildings Day at COP and it will raise the profile of the sector and its significant climate change mitigation potential. The Buildings Day will be the venue to launch the Global Alliance on Buildings and Construction, which will support energy efficiency and climate actions. In particular the alliance will help raising awareness and engagements, making visible the magnitude of the opportunities and impacts in the buildings sector.

It will also facilitate collaboration, to further enable public policies and market transformations towards climate neutrality, implementing partnerships, sharing technology and know-how, and improving deal-flow and access to necessary financial resources.

The alliance will offer programs for further ambition and locally adapted solutions that firmly put the buildings sector on a below 2 oC path: increasing efficiency of buildings systems and envelope, promoting District energy Systems, mainstreaming low GHG materials, low-emission new buildings and scaling up deep renovation.

Let me conclude on the importance of events such as the 10th session of the Global Forum on Human Settlements.

Through the remarkable people it brings together each year and through its initiatives, the forum is a driver for change. UNEP is very proud of its partnership with the Global Forum on Human Settlements. 

谢谢你们举办的这个及时和非常重要的会议。昨天我们有幸目睹了非常有意义的颁奖典礼。

今天，我们将花整整一天时间进行实质性讨论。随着我们不断为 2030 年议程的执行做好准备，这些讨论将带来非常重要的信息和观点。《新城市议程》将于来年在基多召开的人居三会议上通过。

民间社会参与全球政策进程，这一点至关重要。全球人居环境论坛在这方面付出的长期努力值得称赞。

城市化是可持续发展的一种驱动力

现在，城市化正在加速进行；未来几十年城市化仍然是可持续发展的主要驱动力。今天，超过一半的世界人口居住在城市（自 2007 年以来，中国已经超越了 50% 这个大关），预计到 2050 年超过三分之二世界人口将生活在城市。（预计 90% 的新城市增长都将在发展中国家，主要是东南亚和非洲国家）。

城市化既是机遇也是挑战。我们需要确保充分利用城市化的积极作用来实现可持续发展。

一个重要的目标是管理好城市周围的扩张，以符合更加紧凑性和包容性城市发展的要求，并且人们上下班的通勤时间将缩短，并对周围农田和生态系统的损害也将减小。（城市应具有良好的紧凑性、连通性（良好的交通基础设施和公共空间）和综合性（综合使用和社会融合）。

雅米娜·贾克塔
Yamina Djacta

联合国人类住区规划署纽约办公室主任
Head, New York Office, UN-HABITAT



Thank you for this timely and very relevant event. Yesterday we already had the privilege to witness a very interesting award ceremony as a prelude.

Today, we are following with a full day of substantive discussions, which will certainly provide highly relevant input and generate ideas as we are gearing up for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the crafting of the New Urban Agenda to be agreed in Quito next year at the Habitat III Conference.

The involvement of civil society in global policy processes is crucial, and I would like to applaud the longstanding efforts of the Global Forum on Human Settlements in this regard.

Urbanization as a driver for Sustainable Development

Urbanization is accelerating and it has the potential to be the major driver of sustainable development in the next decades.

Already today, over half of mankind lives in cities (Since 2007 when we crossed the 50% mark) and is estimated that by 2050 over two thirds of all people will be living in urban areas. (90% of this new urban growth is projected to take place in developing countries, mostly South East Asia and Africa)

Urbanization presents both opportunities and challenges. We need to ensure that the positive



良好的规划和设计是联合国人居署所说的“三管齐下方法”的关键之一，这包括良好的规划和设计、充分的立法和治理以及完善的财务计划。

Good planning and Design is one of the key pillars of what UN-Habitat calls the 'three-pronged approach', including good planning and design, adequate legislation and governance as well as a sound financial plan.



从可持续发展目标到人居三

联合国人居署是联合国系统内致力于创建一个更美好未来城市的专门机构。其使命是促进创建一种富有社会包容性、经济生产性和环境可持续性的城市和人类住区。

我们很高兴地看到 2030 年议程突出反映了许多城市问题，特别是可持续发展目标第十一条“使城市和人类住区富有包容性、安全性、弹性和可持续性”。

2030 年议程是一个具有普遍性和综合性的议程，它包含可持续发展的方方面面（经济、社会和环境），并涵盖了联合国的所有重要机构，即发展、人权、和平与安全。为了实现可持续发展目标第十一条，须采用全面综合的方法来处理好所有这些要素。

设定目标是第一步并且也是非常重要的一步，但现在我们需要合适的指标来推动执行工作，并确保多种执行手段的可用性。其中的一个重要方面就是数据信息在适当层面上（如地方层面）的可用性、可靠性、可比性和分散性，这样我们才可以真正确保没有一个人被落下。

第三次人居会议将于 2016 年 10 月在基多举行，将有助于重启全球对可持续城市化的承诺，并把重点放在“新城市议程”的执行方面。而下一个重大事项是第三次筹委会会议，其将在 2016 年 7 月在印度尼西亚举行。

城市十月活动 - 从世界人居日主题“人人享有公共空间”到世界城市日的主题“城市设计、共创宜居”。

我们在本月举行城市十月庆祝活动。10 月 5 日，我们开始在纽约举行一个高级别活动来庆祝世界人居日，主题是所有人享有公共空间。

这一主题直接涉及到可持续发展目标第 11 条的第 7 条子目标，“到 2030 年，为所有人口，特别是妇女和儿童、老年人和残疾人提供一个富有安全、包容性和可进入、绿色的公共空间”。

公共空间是一个繁荣城市的重要组成部分。精心设计和

potential of urbanization is harnessed in order to deliver sustainable development.

An important objective is to manage the peripheral expansion of cities in the interest of more compact and inclusive urban growth with shorter commutes and less damage to surrounding agricultural land and ecosystems. (Cities should be compact, well connected (good transport infrastructure and public spaces) and integrated (mixed use and social mix).

From the SDGs to Habitat III

UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially inclusive, economically productive and environmentally sustainable cities and human settlements.

We are delighted to see urban issues prominently reflected in the 2030 Agenda, notably in SDG 11 on “Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.

The 2030 Agenda is a universal and an integrated agenda. It encompasses all dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental), and covers all the pillars, of the United Nations, namely development, human rights and peace and security. To achieve SDG11, all of these elements need to be addressed in an integrated and holistic manner.

Setting goals is a first important step, but now we need the right indicators to advance implementation and to ensure the availability of adequate means of implementation. One important part of this is the availability, reliability, comparability and disaggregation of data at the proper levels (such as the local level), so that we can truly ensure that no one is left behind.

The Habitat III Conference to be held in Quito in October 2016 will serve to reinvigorate the global commitment

管理良好的公共空间是城市功能的一项重要资产，并对城市经济、环境、安全、健康、整合和连通性产生积极的影响。

现在我们在庆祝世界城市日，今年的主题为“城市设计、共创宜居”，旨在促进人与人的团结与和谐，促使城市和社区更富有包容性和宜居性。

随着城市规模的扩大和人口增加，城市空间、社会和环境方面之间的和谐以及城市居民之间的和谐具有特别重要的意义。

良好的规划和设计是联合国人居署所说的“三管齐下方法”的关键之一，这包括良好的规划和设计、充分的立法和治理以及完善的财务计划。

规划也纳入第 11.3 分目标之中，“到 2030 年，提高城市化的包容性和可持续性，并在所有国家提高人们在参与性、综合性和可持续性人类住区的规划和管理能力”。

发展的关键在于是否有一个良好的发展计划。如果能在居民参与下制定计划，并在计划中明确指出未来发展的重点领域，那么这种计划在城市的发展中将起到至关重要的作用。

需要各级政府的积极支持和动员，以确保实施协调一致的市镇规划和管理工作的。国家机构和当地政府之间的沟通交流在执行这项议程中至关重要。

城市政策也要求对城市地区采取更宏观的区域概念，包括城市、城镇和农村地区之间的更紧密的联系。

一个整体性框架，可提供给各级领导了解普通公民的路线图，以动员各部门和合作伙伴能够积极行动起来为实现城市愿景而努力，同时充分利用利益相关者之间的协同作用。

随着我们不断接近 2030 年议程的实施阶段，我们期待着与你们真诚合作、携手共进。

to sustainable urbanization, and to focus on the implementation of a “New Urban Agenda”. The next milestone will be Prepcom 3 will in Indonesia in July 2016.

Urban October - From WHD on “Public Space for All” to World Cities Day on “Designed to live together”

We are celebrating Urban October this month. On 5 October, we started with a high-level event here in NY to celebrate World Habitat Day on the issue of Public Spaces for All.

The theme directly relates to Goal 11 Target 7, “by

2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities”.

Public space is a vital component of a prosperous city. Well designed and managed public space is a key asset for a city's functioning and has a positive impact on its economy, environment, safety, health, integration and connectivity.

World cities Day is now being celebrated on the theme “Designed to live together”, which promotes togetherness and harmony, making our cities and neighbourhoods inclusive and liveable.

As cities grow in size and population, harmony among spatial, social and environmental aspects of a city and between their inhabitants becomes of paramount importance.

Good planning and Design is one of the key pillars of what UN-Habitat calls the 'three-pronged approach', including good planning and design, adequate legislation and governance as well as a sound financial plan.

Planning is also covered by target 11.3, “by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries”.

A good plan is key to development. If it is created with the involvement of residents and clearly identifies the pillars of future development it can play a crucial role in the growth of the city.

Active support needs to be mobilized across the different spheres of government to ensure a coordinated approach to planning and managing cities and towns. The dialogue between national institutions and local government is crucial in the implementation of this agenda.

Urban policy also requires a broader territorial perspective on metropolitan regions, including stronger connectivity between cities, towns and rural areas.

A collectively held framework gives leaders at all levels a road map to reach out to citizens, to energize departments, to mobilize partners so that they engage in realizing the vision, and to leverage synergies between stakeholders.

We look forward to working with all of you as we are approaching the implementation phase of the 2030 Agenda. 



吕海峰 Lu Haifeng

全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）秘书长、驻联合国首席代表
Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements,
Main representative of GFHS to the UN

The Initiative of International Green Model City (IGMC): Implementing 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at Local Level

国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）倡议： 在地区层面贯彻 2030 可持续发展议程

国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）倡议是由全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于 2011 年 4 月在联合国总部发起的、高起点的绿色低碳城镇发展计划，其主要特点是低碳城市建设和绿色经济相结合、与文化相结合，得到联合国环境规划署等机构大力支持。作为一种创新的模式，IGMC 倡议激发前瞻性的政府、企业和社会力量共同努力，探索可持续的城市和城镇化模式，应对气候变化。试点项目将率先在发展中国家启动。

由 GFHS 和联合国环境规划署组织 50 多位国际专家编著的 IGMC 标准包含十二原则、84 项指标及相应的策略和措施，并设计了评分系统，以指导 IGMC 试点项目的规划建设。

IGMC 十二原则包括：净零碳、零废弃物、可持续的环境、绿色规划与设计、绿色交通和连接、绿色基础设施、绿色建筑、绿色经济、绿色生活、和谐社会、可持续的文化与遗产、智慧社区。这些原则体现了可持续城市和人居环境的发展方向，和 2030 可持续发展议程相一致。IGMC 倡议既是里约 +20 的成果之一，在联合国秘书处注册，也成为在地区层面贯彻 2030 可持续发展议程的自觉行动。

IGMC 试点项目将“绿色经济、商业、文化、教育、居住、配套公共服务”等功能进行混合规划，要创建绿色经济聚集区、低碳生态居住区、健康商务休闲区、和谐包容幸福区，旨在建成一个生态优良、生活健康、产业稳健、精神富足的幸福家园。

The International Green Model City (IGMC), a greener and low-carbon city (town) development plan with high jumping-off point, was launched by GFHS at the headquarters of the United Nations in April 2011. With the support of UNEP and other international organizations, it mainly features in combining low-carbon city development with green economy and culture. It will duly serve as an innovative model to motivate forward-looking governments, enterprises and social forces to work together to explore a new-type urbanization which contributes to building sustainable cities and tackling climate change. IGMC pilots will be firstly launched in developing counties.

The IGMC standards were compiled by some 50 international experts, which include 12 principles, 84 indicators and corresponding strategies and measures with an authentication rating system to guide IGMC planning and construction.

12 principles of IGMC include Net Zero Carbon, Zero Waste, Sustainable Environment, Green Planning + Design, Green Transportation and Linkages, Green Infrastructure, Green Building, Green Economy, Green Living, Harmonious Society, Culture and Heritage, Smart Community. These principles reflect the development direction of sustainable cities and human settlements and are consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. IGMC initiative has already been registered at the United Nations secretariat as an important commitment to Rio + 20, and has become



建设 IGMC 试点项目要建立政府引导、市场主导、GFHS 和专业机构指导、社会各界参与的联动机制，把有关利益相关方协调起来，实现经济效益、社会效益和环境效益三个纬度的平衡。

IGMC pilot requires us to establish a linkage mechanism with the lead of government, free market, guidance from GFHS and professional institutions, and engagement from the whole society, and coordinate relevant stakeholders to achieve the balance of economic, social and environmental benefits.



IGMC 倡议和《中国新型城镇化规划（2014 – 2020 年）》主要内容十分吻合，也将为中国新型城镇化做出贡献。GFHS 已经先后与中国贵州省贵阳市、江苏省泰州市和山东省德州市签署了 IGMC 试点项目落户当地的框架协议。

IGMC 试点项目有三种类型：新建项目从选址开始导入 IGMC 标准、既有项目导入 IGMC 标准、城市更新项目从开始导入 IGMC 标准。

建设 IGMC 试点项目要建立政府引导、市场主导、GFHS 和专业机构指导、社会各界参与的联动机制，把有关利益相关方协调起来，实现经济效益、社会效益和环境效益三个纬度的平衡。

试点项目投资主要由企业负责，政府提供优惠政策支持。新选址项目的基础设施和土地一级开发可以采用 PPP 模式，政府和企业按照约定的方式分享收益。

a conscious action of implementing 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at local level.

Mixed-use planning will be introduced in IGMC pilots which integrate “green economy, commerce, culture, education, residence and matched public services” in one system. IGMC pilots are committed to building cities with green economy cluster, low-carbon residential area, recreational place for health and business and inclusive and harmonious community, and building homes for the people who have access to excellent ecology, good living, stable and prosperous industry, and spiritual life. IGMC initiative is very consistent with the “National New-Type Urbanization Plan (2014-2020)”, thus expected to become the demonstration project of the new-type urbanization in China.

GFHS has successively signed the framework agreement on the IGMC pilot project with Guiyang,



2014 年 3 月 1 日，IGMC 倡议与试点项目落户研讨会在深圳观澜湖度假区举办

The Symposium on IGMC Initiative & Pilot Locating, Missison Hills, March 1 2014 Shenzhen China

Guizhou Province, Taizhou, Jiangsu Province and Dezhou, Shandong Province, China.

There are three types of IGMC pilot projects: New projects import IGMC standards from site selection, Existing projects import IGMC standards halfway, Urban renewal projects import IGMC standards from the beginning.

IGMC pilot requires us to establish a linkage mechanism with the lead of government, free market, guidance from GFHS and professional institutions, and engagement from the whole society, and coordinate relevant stakeholders to achieve the balance of economic, social and environmental benefits.

Investment model: Enterprises will be responsible for investments and government will provide preferential policy support. PPP model will be used for infrastructure construction of new site projects and land development. Government and companies will share benefits in accordance with the agreed manner.



阿瓦尼·贝楠 博士
Dr. Awni Behnam

国际海洋研究院名誉院长
Hon. President, International Ocean Institute

The Nexus of Ocean Urban Sustainability 海洋与城市可持续发展之间的联系

在这个星球上，海洋是一个整体，任何人或任何地方都并非孤立存在。总而言之，我们都是相互关联的一个整体。但是在现实中依据《联合国海洋法公约》这里也存在虚构划分出的海洋界限。作为蓝色经济的一条原则，对每一实体的自然依存性都存有不同的现实性及接受层次：地方、次区域、区域、区域间和国际上。

所以在这里，我们触及到一个颇具挑战性问题的关键所在：海洋与城市生活密切相关。我们的沿海栖息地、沿海城市、港口城市和海岸社区都离不开海洋，但这一切都处在威胁之中，而这种种威胁在沿海生活和海洋的现实存在中并非相互排斥。

简单来说：现在，全球有 6000 万人生活在海拔一米之内的地方。到本世纪末，这一数字预计会猛增至 1.30 亿人。目前，约 28 亿人口（超过 40% 的全球人口）在沿海城市工作生活。到 2025 年，大约 75% 的世界人口都生活在距离海岸 100 公里内的区域。

全球 30 多亿人口依赖海洋和沿海资源维持生计。鱼类为 43 亿人口提供食物，占他们动物蛋白摄入量的 15%。在许多沿海国家，红树林和珊瑚礁保护着长达 15 万公里的海岸线。

沿海地区占地球表面积的 20%，而在沿海地区生活和工作的人群占世界人口的 45% 以上。在海拔不到 10 米的沿海地区居住的人口有 6 亿多（约占当前全球人口的 10%）。

到 2050 年，全球人口数量预计将再增加 20 亿达到 96 亿人，并且人口增长主要集中在沿海城市地区。将来，人类在沿海活动量将按比例地增长。目前 80% 的旅游业都是基于附近的海域。

Our planet ocean is one and no person or place is isolated, we are all interconnected. We may have imaginary boundaries under UNCLOS but in reality, and as a tenet of the blue economy, there is a different reality and acceptance of natural interdependence of every entity: local, sub-regional, regional, interregional and international.

So here, we arrive at the crux of the challenge: the ocean is closely related to urban living. We cannot truly separate coastal habitats, coastal cities, port cities and coastal communities from the ocean, all are under threat and those threats are not mutually exclusive in the current realities of coastal living and the ocean.

Let us recall briefly that some sixty million people now live within one meter of sea level. By the end of this century, that number is expected to jump to 130 million. Today about 2.8 billion people (more than 40 percent of global population) live and work in coastal cities. By 2025, about 75 percent of the world's population could be living within 100 km of its coasts.

Over 3 billion people depend on marine and coastal resources for their livelihoods. Fish provides 4.3 billion people with 15 % of their intake of animal protein. Mangroves and coral reefs offer shore line protection around 150,000km of shoreline in many coastal countries.

Coastal zones cover 20 percent of the earth's space, where more than 45 percent of the population live and work. More than 600 million people (around 10% of the current global population) live in coastal areas less than 10 meters above sea level.



相对于纯粹的海洋经济和城市经济，蓝色经济在多样性和影响性方面综合纳入了海洋和海岸这些相互关联的各种要素。因此，作为一个概念，蓝色经济超越了海上或海洋的单一范畴，这是一种基于可持续发展的海洋城市关系。

In contrast to a purely marine economy or urban economy, a Blue Economy should integrate these interconnected dimensions of ocean and coast in all their diversity and impacts. Thus as a concept, it transcends maritime or marine, economy into an ocean urban nexus of sustainability.



2014 年 12 月国际海洋研究院区域海洋治理培训毕业典礼

在此背景下，提高沿海居民的抵御能力已经成为许多国家的首要任务，特别是对发展中国家。究其原因主要是发展中国家的沿海地区存在许多非正规的定居点，在这些定居点生活的人口往往首当其冲成为人为危害和 / 或自然灾害如海啸的受害者。

这个概念的重要组成是全球新出现的重大问题存在的相互关联性，由于这些问题的复杂性和相互关联性会在时间和空间上对海洋和城市腹地产生不利影响，从而迫使政策层面做出调整。

相对于纯粹的海洋经济和城市经济，蓝色经济在多样性和影响性方面综合纳入了海洋和海岸这些相互关联的各种要素。因此，作为一个概念，蓝色经济超越了海上或海洋的单一范畴，这是一种基于可持续发展的海洋城市关系。

在这种新型海洋和城市关系中，一个共同之处是威胁和机遇并存。虽然威胁并非相互排斥，但是机会却可以相互支持。

The global population is expected to grow by another two billion to reach 9.6 billion by 2050 with major concentration in coastal urban areas. Human coastal activities will grow proportionally. At present 80% of all tourism is based near the sea.

Reducing vulnerabilities of people in coastal settlements must be the first priority in many countries, particularly developing countries where informal coastal settlements are often the first victims of anthropogenic and/or other hazards, such as tsunamis.

The essential components of this concept are the interconnectedness of emerging global challenges which is forcing a policy dimension change due to the complex and interlinked temporal and spatial impacts on the ocean and the urban hinterland.

In contrast to a purely marine economy or urban economy, a Blue Economy should integrate these interconnected dimensions of ocean and coast in all their diversity and impacts. Thus as a concept, it transcends maritime or marine, economy into an ocean urban nexus of sustainability.

The commonality in addressing this new nexus of ocean and urban interface are the threats and opportunities. While the threats are not mutually exclusive, the opportunities can be mutually supportive.

Coastal communities and low-lying areas are already experiencing adverse impacts from sea level rise as in submergence, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion, the loss of coastal ecosystems such as mangroves and sea grass beds which in turn increases vulnerability of coastlines and people to the impacts of climate change,



如果这两个可持续发展目标能够从城市 - 海洋关系的角度应用蓝色增长的蓝色经济的概念，那么它们的协同效应、连贯性和共同的解决方案应该能够帮助实现这两项可持续发展目标。在这个方面，否认这种联系就是在否认现实。

For if both SDGs addressed within the concept of the Blue Economy for Blue Growth from an urban ocean nexus perspective, identifying synergies, coherence and common solutions should result in the achievement of sustainability in both Goals. To deny this nexus is to deny reality.



沿海社区和低洼地区一直在遭受海平面上升引起的海水淹没、海水倒灌和海岸侵蚀，同时也造成沿海生态系统，如红树林和海草丛的数量日渐减少，这反过来又恶化海岸线和沿海居民抵御气候影响的脆弱能力，但是在发生灾害的一瞬间，无论是对于城市还是海洋，我们都既是受害者也是罪魁祸首。

因此，在对基于可持续发展的海洋 / 城市关系的阐述中，其核心问题是可持续发展目标第十一条（建设包容、安全、有韧性的可持续城市和人类住区）和第 14 可持续发展目标（养护和可持续利用海洋和海洋资源以促进可持续发展）的相互依存性。

我个人认为，可以毫不夸张地说这两个可持续发展目标 - 是紧密相连、相互依存和相互交织的因果关系。只有通过减缓、适应和应变努力中进行协调，才有可能实现第 11 和第 14 可持续发展目标和具体目标，因为这些方面是相辅相成的关系。如果这两个可持续发展目标能够从城市 - 海洋关系的角度应用蓝色增长的蓝色经济的概念，那么它们的协同效应、连贯性和共同的解决方案应该能够帮助实现这两项可持续发展目标。在这个方面，否认这种联系就是在否认现实。

为此，我们必须促使沿海社区、原著居民和其他沿海利益相关者能够有效地利用海洋资源和服务，以确保对海洋和海岸进行可持续共管。同时，也将有必要引入监督协调机制，以对所确定的，特别是第 11 条和第 14 条可持续发展目标之间的相互关联性有关的具体目标指标进行监测。

however in both Urban and Ocean dimensions in one instant we have the both victim and the culprit.

Consequently, the core issue in the narrative of the ocean /urban nexus of sustainability is the interdependence of SDG11 (Make cities and human settlements, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and SDG14. (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, sea and marine resources for sustainable development.

My premise is that these two SDGs are - without exaggeration – intimately connected, interdependent and intertwined in cause and effect. Achieving the SDG11 and SDG14 goals and targets will only be possible by the coordination of all efforts whether in mitigation, adaptation or resilience because they are mutually reinforcing. For if both SDGs addressed within the concept of the Blue Economy for Blue Growth from an urban ocean nexus perspective, identifying synergies, coherence and common solutions should result in the achievement of sustainability in both Goals. To deny this nexus is to deny reality.

To this end we must empower coastal communities, indigenous people and other coastal stake-holders to use marine resources and services efficiently to ensure sustainable co-management of oceans and coasts.

There will be a need for a coordination mechanism with oversight to monitor the indicators of separate targets with defined interlinkages especially between SDG11 and SDG14.



萨宾·拉切尼切特 Sabine Lachenicht

德国海德堡市环保、劳动监察及能源局主任
Director of the Office of Environmental Protection, Labor Inspectorate and Energy, Heidelberg, Germany

Sustainable Development in Heidelberg 海德堡的可持续发展

海德堡拥有 15 万居民，是德国最古老大学的所在地。海德堡大学有 38000 名学生，并且每年接待游客 330 万人次。该市 80% 的人口都从事服务行业，而其余 20% 的人口在工业部门工作。早在 1990 年初，海德堡签署了奥尔堡宪章和千年发展目标，并批准了城市发展规划。在可持续发展的公共宣传活动中，共设定了气候保护、生物多样性、中小企业可持续管理和交通主题。在 1990 年，海德堡市已经开始与非政府组织、利益相关者和市民进行紧密合作。

气候保护战略包含有一些政治性目标，其中有：在 1987 年和 2015 年再减少 20% 的二氧化碳排放量，并在 1990 年到 2050 年之间再减少 95% 的二氧化碳排放量。

行政办公建筑的能源概念设置了被动节能屋标准。对私人家庭的补贴计划鼓励房主履行雄心勃勃的能效标准。保温、通风和热回收系统，鼓风机门测试和被动节能屋每年会从市里获取补贴，补贴数量 130 万。

自 1997 年以来，海德堡和该地区就设有一家能源机构，该机构一开始受到欧盟支持，为公民提供公共能源的建议，并向建筑师和工匠提供培训计划。可再生能源是该市的重点，如太阳能光热、光伏、水电和生物质。该区域供热网络的性能卓越，能帮助海德堡每年减少高达 9 万吨二氧化碳排量。

其中的一个主要成果是：海德堡市的房地产能源消耗量降低了大约 50%。

Heidelberg has 150.000 inhabitants, the oldest university of Germany and 38.000 students and 3.3. million visitors per year. 80% of the jobs are in the service sector, 20% work in the industry. Already in the beginning of the 1990 Heidelberg signed the Aalborg-Charta, the MDGs and ratified a City Development Plan. Public campaigns on sustainability were set up on topics like climate protection, biodiversity, sustainable management in SMEs, traffic. The City of Heidelberg already started in the 1990 a close co-operation with NGOs, Stakeholders and Citizens.

The Climate Protection Strategy includes political targets like minus 20% CO₂-reduction between 1987 and 2015 and minus 95% between 1990 and 2050.

An energy concept for administrative buildings sets the passive-house standard. Subsidy programs for private households motivate house owners to realize ambitious energy standards. Insulation, Ventilation with heat recovery, Blower Door Tests and passive houses are subsidized by the City with a volume of 1.3 million per year.

Since 1997 Heidelberg and the region has an energy agency which was supported in the beginning by the EU that gives public energy advice for Citizens and offer further education programs for architects and craftsmen. Renewable energies are in the focus of the City such as solar thermal, Photovoltaics, Hydropower and Biomass. An excellent district heating network helps Heidelberg to



可再生能源是该市的重点，如太阳能光热、光伏、水电和生物质。该区域供热网络的性能卓越，能帮助海德堡每年减少高达 9 万吨二氧化碳排量。

Renewable energies are in the focus of the City such as solar thermal, Photovoltaics, Hydropower and Biomass. An excellent district heating network helps Heidelberg to save up to 90,000 CO₂ reductions per year.



天然气汽车、混合动力和电动汽车的替代燃料方案的制定旨在降低交通领域的二氧化碳排放量，但内容还包含自行车道和公共交通补贴。

对于致力于从事可持续发展业务的所有企业家 / 中小企业，海德堡市给予积极鼓励。其座右铭是提供而非禁止。自 2001 年至今，已有超过 120 家中小型企业共计 9000 名员工参加了这一项目，并促使二氧化碳年均减排量高达 2000 吨。

在教育领域，可持续性也是重中之重。该市协调就教育领域与利益相关者召开的圆桌会议。

通过学校的节能项目和出行项目，儿童和青少年熟悉了能源和环保问题。到目前为止，有 20 所学校参与了该项目并从该市获得资金、想法和建议。在教育领域，还与幼儿园、非政府组织和海德堡大学就可持续发展主题进行了密切合作。

从 15 年前开始，体育环境团队尝试在海德堡体育生活中引入环境问题。

可持续消费和可持续采购也是城市的一个重点，重点集中在区域公平贸易，有机食品和对当地农民的支持。在可持续发展方面，跟进该市的发展规划对市议会通过的所有文件进行检查，也有助于确保可持续发展的实现。

海德堡在可持续问题上还与国际城市网络进行合作，如 C40、能源城市、地方政府环境行动理事会，国家层面的气候联盟和生物多样性网络以及联合国机构。

save up to 90,000 CO₂ reductions per year.

One of the main achievements is that Heidelberg was able to reduce the energy consumption in real estate owned by the City by approximately 50%.

An alternative fuel program for cars with natural gas, hybrid and electric cars was set up to reduce besides cycle lanes and subsidies for public transportation the CO₂-emissions from the transport sector.

The City of Heidelberg promotes all entrepreneurs/ SMEs who commit themselves to sustainable business. The motto was offering not prohibiting. So far since 2001 more than 120 SMEs with 9000 employees participated in that project and lead to an average CO₂-reduction up to 2000 tons per year.

Sustainability has also top priority in education. A round table with stakeholders on education is coordinated by the City

Children and young people become familiar with the issues of energy and environmental protection through the Energy saving project and mobility projects at schools. So far 20 schools participate in the projects and get finances, ideas and advices from the City. There is also a close cooperation on education for sustainable development with kindergartens, NGOs and the University of Heidelberg.

Sport Environmental Teams try to introduce since 15 years ago environmental issues in the life of sports in Heidelberg.

Sustainable Consumption and sustainable procurement is also one focus of the City promoting regional, fair trade and organic food and support of local farmers. A check on sustainability for all papers which pass the City Council due to the aims of the City development plan should guarantee sustainable development.

Heidelberg works together with international City networks such as C40, Energy Cities, ICLEI, Climate Alliance and Biodiversity networks on national level and UN institutions on sustainable issues. 

薛杰 Serge Salat

法国城市形态和综合系统研究所主席
President, Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute



Integrated Spatial Planning for Resilience and Sustainability 综合空间规划 - 提升城市弹性与可持续性

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，并促使城市可持续性和适应能力政策与持续的经济增长和竞争力政策以及社会包容和担负能力政策结合起来：

1、土地利用密度必须符合交通可达性要求：把空间经济和工作岗位及经济发展密度与交通可达性结合起来（即，把在交通节点周围高密度的工作岗位和人群与规定高度差异化容积率的计划联系起来），这可增加公交载客量、降低汽车保有量、减少交通能耗和温室气体排放量、降低基础设施成本和相关能耗，并提高单位土地面积的经济效率。

2、集聚经济：在高效率和高竞争力城市中，如伦敦和纽约，有三分之一的就业机会都集聚在大约 1% 的核心都市区，这些区域创造高度的知识溢出价值，而另外三分之二簇拥在车站周围。

3、可达性：在大都市，有效的发展强度需符合这样一个标准：采用公共交通在 30 分钟内可抵达相关人员处、工作地点和商业场所（今天，这可通过大数据的算法来衡量），其强化原本已密集的和可进入的区域；如果符合该标准，表明该区域仍具有较高的发展潜力，而并非要采用疏散政策和打造新城来分散发展。

Only a systemic approach addressing energy issues through the scales that make up a city can address successfully the challenges of the energy productivity in urban systems. This systemic approach should be based on 10 key principles addressing urban spatial economics, transport and land-use integrated planning, urban design and energy planning in an integrated and systemic way through different scales. These 10 key spatial planning principles achieve significant co-benefits in areas usually separated in planning efforts and allow bundling urban policies for sustainability and resilience with policies for ensuring sustained economic growth and competitiveness, and with policies to ensure social inclusion and affordability:

1. Densities aligned with transit: Integrating the space economy and jobs & economic densities with transit accessibility (that-is clustering jobs and people at high densities around a hierarchy of transit nodes with plans specifying highly differentiated FARs) leads to high transit ridership, low car ownership, low transportation energy & GHG emissions, low infrastructure costs and associated embodied energy, and higher economic productivity per unit of land.

2. Agglomeration economies: In efficient and competitive cities, such as London and NY, one third of the jobs are agglomerated in about 1% of the metropolitan area creating intense knowledge spillovers, while the other 2 thirds are clustered around transit stations.

3. Accessibility: Efficient intensity of development at metropolitan scale follows accessibility to people, jobs and commercial space at 30 minutes by transit (as can

4、包容性和可负担：对于高度集中的工作岗位也应辅之以具体的政策，以增加在城市相对不发达地区工作地点的交通可达性。公交导向型发展可以释放经济适用住房用地，如香港。包容性区划也应确保居民的负担能力，如美国。

5、工作地点 / 居住地点平衡的关键是确保包容性，减少上下班的通勤时间。但是，过多的分散政策破坏了这种平衡。

6、跨区域连接也要确保交通网络的适应能力。这是一种类似于叶片结构的连接网络模式（街道、能源和信息），其在同一水平同一等级上能够直接连接所有的范围内区域，只有这样其才具有弹性，并能适应不同的交通流（避免拥塞），并在部分交通发生损坏时重组其交通流。

7、小众区域和多样性：在小众区域（纽约为 200 平方米的地块）或在同一建筑物内都能实现这种多用途的组合。

8、公共领域促进人的社会交往，使城市环境更宜居住并创造经济价值。公共领域应该是连续性的、不设大门、紧靠街道，是一个人群集中的地方。在城市结构中，许多小花园也是密集化 + 绿化战略的一部分，城市花园有助于建立一个生物气候型城市结构，因为城市花园提高了太阳能利用收益、自然通风和散热，并降低热岛效应，城市公共花园一般保证居民步行 10 分钟即可到达，比如新加坡和曼哈顿。

9、适应性和增量增长确保了城市能够适应经济、社会和市场的变化。小众地块在曼哈顿网络规划中为 200m² 的地块，但却创造了一个充满活力的土地市场，并利用获取的土地增值资金促进城市发展。

10、价值创造和价值获取以不同的方式通过各层级的交通节点确保城市增长的财务可持续性。世界银行的 3V 结构（节点价值 / 场所价值 / 市场价值）提供了一种 TOD 区域发展类型和方法，从而实现优先投资，促成与私营部门的合作。通过各种规划手段，比如区域改善补贴政策，将获取的土地价值用于投资公共交通基础设施、公共空间和社会住房。

be measured today by bid data algorithms) reinforcing the already dense and accessible areas, which have a high potential for growth, rather than dispersing development with decentralization policies and new towns.

4. Inclusiveness and affordability: High concentration of jobs should be complemented by policies to increase jobs accessibility by transit in deprived areas. TOD can unlock land for affordable housing, as demonstrated in HK. Inclusionary zoning should ensure affordability as in the US.

5. Job/housing balance is key to ensure inclusiveness and reduce commuting time. It can be jeopardized by excessive decentralization policies.

6. Connectivity across scales ensures resilience of networks. A connected network pattern (streets, energy, information) similar to a leaf structure, with connections of all ranges and scales connecting directly at the same level in the hierarchy, is resilient, adapts itself to variable flows (avoids congestions) and reorganizes its flows when a part is damaged.

7. Fine grain and diversity: The mix of uses should be achieved at very fine grain (200m² plots in NY) and within the same buildings whenever possible.

8. Public realm fosters social interactions, makes the urban environment livable and creates financial value. It should be continuous, with no gates, with streets as places for people and people centered. Many small gardens in the urban fabric are part of strategies of densification + greenification, contribute to a bioclimatic urban fabric enhancing solar gains, natural ventilation and cooling and reducing heat island effect, while ensuring 10-minutes walk accessibility to public parks for all, such as in Singapore and Manhattan.

9. Adaptiveness and incremental growth ensure the city adaptation to economic, social and market changes. Fine grain platting with plots of 200m² in Manhattan grid plan has created a vibrant land market and land value increase has been captured for the city growth.

10. Creating and capturing value in a differentiated way, across a hierarchy of transit nodes, ensure financial sustainability of urban growth. The World Bank 3 V framework (node value/ place value/ market value) provides a typology of TOD station areas and a methodology for prioritizing investments, in partnership with private sector, and land value can be captured for public investment in transit infrastructures, public realm and social housing with a variety of planning instruments such as district improvement bonus. 



玛丽娜·库利女士 Marina Khoury

美国杜安伊普拉特 - 兹伊贝克公司合作伙伴、城市规划师
Partner with DPZ, Architects & Town Planners

The Scientific Planning & Design of Cities and Human Settlements – Places People Thrive

城市与人居环境的科学规划与设计：建设繁盛的人居之地

DPZ 是一家在精明增长理论、城市设计、城市形态设计准则（FBCs）以及建筑方面居于领先地位的合伙机构，其 300 多个项目涵盖美国及全球各地现有与新建社区。鉴于其在营造适于步行的城市生活、完整街区环境以及弹性社区方面的突出成就与影响力，DPZ 在人居环境规划、设计与规范方面的贡献，获得国际社会广泛认可。

目前，全球城市化正处于关键时期，全世界超过 65% 的人口居住在城市。联合国近期刚通过“2030 年可持续发展目标（SDGs）”，其中第 11 条（SDG 11）特别强调“建设包容、安全、有复原力的可持续城市和人居环境”。因此，我们必须重新认真评估对城市与城镇进行设计的必要性。正当世界各地城市争先恐后，实施 SDG 11，保持城市竞争力的时候，“智慧城市”生活方式也越来越受到关注，即利用数字科技与通讯信息体系提高住民的生活质量，改善城市服务，降低成本，减少能源消耗。但是一座城市如何才能称得上“智慧城市”是否存在公认的最低标准？实际上，我们在制订智慧城市行动计划的时候，往往容易忽略如何利用好土地，以及应当采用何种可持续的人居模式。未来一个世纪间，我们将要新建超过 600 个人口超千万的城市，因此，这种城市体量增大的方式，无疑将成为衡量一个城市是否“智慧”的最重要标准之一。

我们的城市开始走向文明化以来，无非有两种发展模式。至十九世纪四十年代，方便步行的、紧凑的城市（亦称为城市的“精明增长”）始终是我们建设城市的不二模式。但自此以后，在发达与发展中国家，主要的发展模式就一直表现为依赖小汽车的城市扩张。此风渐盛，最后大行其道，关于这一点我们从各地城市发展史料中不难看出。城市受制

DPZ is a leader in smart growth, urban design, form-based coding, and architecture, with over 300 projects for new and existing communities in the U.S. and internationally. DPZ's contributions to planning, design, and regulations have been widely recognized for their excellence and influence on the making of walkable urbanism, complete neighborhoods, and resilient communities.

At this critical time in global urbanization where over 65% of the world's population now lives in urbanized areas, and with the recent adoption of the United Nation's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG 11 in particular, committing us to “making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” urgently tasks us with a renewed and rigorous assessment of how we need to design our cities and towns. With cities around the world desirous to champion SDG 11 and needing to remain competitive, we are seeing an ever-increasing emphasis on “smart city” living that utilize digital technologies and communication information systems to enhance residents' quality of life, improve urban services, reduce costs and decrease energy consumption. But is there consensus on the minimum requirements to make a city smart? Too often, absent in a city's toolkit of smart city initiatives is how we settle the land and what type of sustainable settlement patterns are to be used. More than 600 new cities of over 10 million inhabitants each are to be built over the next century, so how this physical growth happens is arguably one of the most important criteria for being “smart”.



实际上，我们在制订智慧城市行动计划的时候，往往容易忽略如何利用好土地，以及应当采用何种可持续的人居模式。

Too often, absent in a city's toolkit of smart city initiatives is how we settle the land and what type of sustainable settlement patterns are to be used.



于规划功能单一，不易改变用途、不能再利用，也不能再开发。这种模式造成拥挤不堪、制约出行方式的多样性、过度消耗土地、破坏自然栖息地、加剧空气污染、增加市政基础设施建设的财政负担，同时造成大量的碳排放。所有这些不利后果，造就脆弱的城市区域和环境破坏。这种城市环境导致住民人心涣散，离心离德，进而侵蚀社区生活，影响对智慧城市计划的顺利实施。与此相反，从健康、经济、环境与社会角度衡量，方便步行的城市发展模式益处不胜枚举。多步行少开车更有益健康，减少肥胖、糖尿病以及其他因久坐不动生活方式所造成的疾病。方便步行的城市发展模式从财政角度也更为理想。相比传统的发展模式，它可以在每公顷城市区域带来高达十倍及更高的城市收入，降低城市当局在基础设施建设和维护方面的成本。同时，研究显示，人类热衷于人际互联，而富有活力的社区生活有助于提高居民幸福与快乐感。所以不难理解，在紧凑型城市生活，人们不仅觉得更快乐，更安全，而且可以更长寿，更积极上进。最后，紧凑型发展有助于保护自然环境与文化遗产。

There have only been two patterns of development since we began to civilize our cities. Walkable, compact urbanism (also known as smart growth) was the only way we built until the 1940's. Since then however, the dominant pattern of development in developed and developing countries alike, has been auto-dependent sprawl and its epidemics are now well documented. They are dominated by single-use areas that cannot easily be retrofitted, reused or redeveloped, generate congestion, provide few transportation alternatives, consume land excessively, destroy our natural habitats, increase air pollution, place a growing financial burden on our municipal infrastructure and produce a heavy output of carbon emissions. Such unintended consequences have created urban areas that are too often vulnerable and destructive to the environment. They may cause residents to be detached and disconnected from one another leading to the erosion of community-life, and making smart city initiatives much harder to implement successfully. Conversely, the benefits of walkable urbanism are also well-documented from a health, economic, environmental and social standpoint. More walking and less driving is better for our health and can decrease our growing global rates of obesity, diabetes and other diseases associated with a sedentary lifestyle. Development in walkable urbanism performs better financially. It can generate up to 10 times more revenue per hectare than conventional development, and it requires much less infrastructure and maintenance costs for municipalities. Additionally, studies show that humans crave connectedness and a robust community life plays a central role in our well-being and happiness. It is no coincidence that we not only feel happier and safer in compact urbanism, but we also live longer and have greater upward mobility. Finally, developing compactly allows us to more easily preserve our natural environments and cultural heritage areas.

So what will our cities look like in 50 years? It is not a coincidence that we are where we are. The importance of planning for walkability in our cities cannot be stressed enough and we need to deliberately code for it to allow it to happen as there is a direct correlation between our sprawling, unsustainable development patterns, and our existing regulatory tools. Amongst the most onerous, our zoning codes have led us to these physical outcomes and they have to be changed if we are to mandate, or at least incentivize, walkable urbanism. Form-based codes (FBCs), as alternatives to conventional land development codes, are now being reintroduced by planners world-wide, as powerful



方便步行的城市发展模式从财政角度也更为理想。相比传统的发展模式，它可以在每公顷城市区域带来高达十倍及更高的城市收入，降低城市当局在基础设施建设和维护方面的成本。

Development in walkable urbanism performs better financially. It can generate up to 10 times more revenue per hectare than conventional development, and it requires much less infrastructure and maintenance costs for municipalities.



那么 50 年后我们的城市面貌如何？不难想象，很可能旧颜未改。我们必须充分认识对城市步行便利性进行规划的重要性，而且要实现这一规划，必须制订准则，因为我们的城市扩张、不可持续的发展模式与我们现有的管理工具之间有直接的关联。最大的困难之一是，我们各自为政，开发准则因地而异，而我们要推行，或者说至少是鼓励方便步行的城市模式，就必须改变这些状况。目前，全球各地的规划者，正重新引入城市形态设计准则 (FBCs)，以取代传统的土地开发准则。这些准则作为强有力的分区规划工具，融合了精明增长原则，要求开发者建设方便步行的，完整的街区与富有弹性的社区，确保居家门外举步之遥，就可满足日常需求。同时，对于选择至少在某些日常路段步行而不开车的人来说，我们的街道必须让人感觉安全舒适，必须与生活功能点直接相连，必须生动有趣。因此，城市形态设计准则通过对楼宇的建造方式以及选址加以限制，旨在创造充满活力、便于步行的公共空间，鼓励步行。

精明增长设计准则 (SmartCode) 作为城市形态设计准则 (FBCs) 的一种，包含了精明发展原则，重视城市形态设计的四个衡量因素：地区、城市、邻里与街区 / 楼宇。它同时要求创建行人友好的社区、尽可能的功能混合以及由建筑物与景观组成的街道。精明增长设计准则为在一个更广的发展环境中归类可持续城市发展模式，以及从最偏远乡村到最城市化区域的开发密度与设计，提供了有效的框架。在建筑物层面，精明增长设计准则甚至可以将本地建筑传统与建筑技术规范，确保准则准确反映地域特色。所以，当我们的城市不断发展，并寻求不可或缺的智慧城市技术创新之时，我建议各位首先通过以下七个标准判定一个城市是否真正可持续以及富有弹性：

1. 是否互联互通？是否有方便步行、骑行，以及公共交通便利的网络？

zoning tools that incorporate smart growth principles to require walkable, complete neighborhoods and resilient communities where daily needs can be met within walking distance from our homes. Moreover, for people to choose to walk instead of drive for at least some daily trips, our streets have to feel safe and comfortable, they have to connect meaningful destinations, and they have to be interesting. FBCs therefore explicitly encourage walking by addressing the manner in which buildings are formed and placed to create vibrant public spaces that meet the criteria for walkable streets.

The SmartCode is a type of FBC that incorporates smart growth principles, addressing four scales of design: the region, the city, the neighborhood and the block/building. It also requires the creation of pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods, mixed uses where feasible and streets shaped by buildings and landscape. The SmartCode provides an effective framework for classifying sustainable urban development patterns within a wide range of development contexts, densities and design from the most rural villages to our most urban cities. At a building level, it can even codify local architectural traditions and building techniques to ensure it accurately reflects character of place. So as our cities evolve and pursue indispensable smart city technological innovations, I challenge us all to first and foremost consider the following seven criteria in assessing if a city is indeed a sustainable, resilient place.

1. Is it CONNECTED? Does it provide a walkable, bikeable, transit-friendly circulation network?

2. Is it COMPACT? Is it as dense as the market will bear?



我们的共同目标在于加快在经济较发达地区的行动步伐，为住民提供更好的生活体验，因为人类自身的历史表明，如果有权选择，大多数人都会选择在可持续社区生活。

Our collective objective should be to accelerate the pace of economically successful places that provide for more rewarding human existence because our own history shows us that given the choice, most people prefer living in such sustainable communities.



2. 是否紧凑？是否达到市场可以接受的密度？

3. 是否完整？是否可以提供工作 - 居家平衡，充分混合的功能用途，每个社区内是否有学校以及规划的开放空间？

4. 是否复合？是否可以提供多样化的建筑类型，以及适合各年龄段、收入与个人喜好的居所？

5. 是否方便社交？公共空间是否让住民感觉安全、吸引人、进出便利与舒适，开展本地区的文化或传统活动？

6. 是否环保？建筑物建构是否节能、有益健康、持久与灵活耐用？

7. 是否经济？这些社区是否实现经济上的繁荣，能根据需要进行重建与修复？

如果城市新建及城市更新设计符合上述标准，那么为了建设宜居城市，我们需要具体的结构框架，确保智慧城市行动计划的引入实施。城市形态设计准则（FBCs）与精明增长准则（SmartCode）恰巧提供了该框架。我们的共同目标在于加快在经济较发达地区的行动步伐，为住民提供更好的生活体验，因为人类自身的历史表明，如果有权选择，大多数人都会选择在可持续社区生活。城市形态设计准则是强有力的制度工具，可以用于尚未达成上述标准的社区。截至 2015 年 10 月，即过去的二十年间，超过 600 份城市形态设计准则（FBCs）被世界各地城市引入，对 1.06 亿多公顷的地方及 4500 万以上人口产生了影响。我们的城市前景美好，但是城市的发展模式却需要更审慎的规划。

3. Is it COMPLETE? Does it provide a job-housing balance, appropriate mix of uses, and schools and programmed open space within each community?

4. Is it COMPLEX? Does it provide a rich variety of building types and housing for a diversity of age, income and living preferences?

5. Is it CONVIVIAL? Do the public spaces feel safe, engaging, accessible and comfortable, and is the heritage of the place celebrated?

6. Is it CONSERVING? Are building resource-efficient, healthy, durable and flexible enough to evolve over time?

7. Is it COST-EFFECTIVE? Can these communities thrive economically and be retrofitted and repaired over time as needed?

If these criteria can be met in the design of our new cities and retrofit of existing ones, then our smart city initiatives will have a necessary physical framework to efficiently plug into in order to have cities that are more livable. FBCs and the SmartCode provide that structure. Our collective objective should be to accelerate the pace of economically successful places that provide for more rewarding human existence because our own history shows us that given the choice, most people prefer living in such sustainable communities. FBCs are powerful tools that can be adapted to fit the needs of communities wanting to meet the criteria listed above. As of October 2015, over 600 FBCs have been written for cities around the world in the past two decades, impacting over 105 million hectares and over 45 million people. Our cities hold vast promise, but their development patterns need to be more carefully planned.



希塔什·梅塔先生 Hitesh Mehta

美国景观建筑协会理事，肯尼亚建筑师协会、英国皇家建筑师协会、美国建筑师协会景观设计师、建筑师
FASLA FAAK RIBA Associate AIA HM Design

Sustainable Tourism as a Tool to Enhance Indigenous Settlements and Protect Biodiversity

可持续旅游业是完善原住民定居点和保护生物多样性的有效途径

在过去的 30 年里虽然扶贫工作已经取得很大的进步，但仍有 10 多亿人口在贫困线上挣扎，他们的生活费低于 1.25 美元 / 天。此外，越来越多的人涌入城市，从而使城市更加拥挤，导致在卫生设施配备不足地区生活的人口数日渐增多。农村人口向城市迁移的速度正以指数级的速度增加，这给城市带来沉重的压力。全球人口激增的压力和由此导致的气候变化影响也造成生物多样性不断降低。

此外，科学家也已经注意到，采矿、修路、伐木和游客的休闲需求给农村带来的重大威胁，造成农村面貌也在不断发生变迁。事实上，全球旅游人数也在逐年增加；目前只有 15-20% 的世界人口乘坐过飞机，而这个数字（现在已经达到每年 11 亿人次）也将呈指数级增加。现在，地方政府最头痛的问题之一是许多定居点人口稠密且毗邻自然和文化保护区。

2012 年 12 月，联合国大会已经一致认可生态旅游在消除贫困和保护农村环境中的积极作用。并且通过了标题为《促进生态旅游发展以消除贫困和保护环境》决议，并号召联合国各会员国采取促进生态旅游的政策，强调生态旅游对“创收、创造就业和教育发展以及减贫的积极作用”。此外，还进一步认识到“生态旅游通过鼓励所在国的地方和原住民社区以及游客主动地保护和爱护自然和文化遗产，从而为生物多样性的养护、保护和可持续利用提供了众多契机”。

在该决议通过后，联合国世界旅游组织秘书长塔勒布·里法伊（Taleb Rifai）指出，“该决议已获得来自各地区和整个发展领域的大力支持，这本身就是一份有力证据来表明

Although great strides in poverty alleviation have been made over the last 30 years, more than one billion people still live on less than \$1.25/day and the number of people without adequate sanitation is increasing as people move into more crowded cities. Rural-urban migration is increasing at an exponential pace and placing huge pressures on urban areas. And these pressures from our growing global population and resultant climate change affects are causing biodiversity to decline.

Additionally, it has been observed by scientists that rural landscapes are constantly in transition due to threats posed by mining, roads, logging and recreational demands of tourists. And the facts are that tourism numbers are increasing every year and considering that only 15-20% of humanity have ever flown, these numbers (at already 1.1 billion annually) are going to grow exponentially. Some of the biggest headaches for local governments are those settlements that are bordering protected natural and cultural areas which have high densities of human populations.

In December of 2012, the UN General Assembly had unanimously recognized Ecotourism's role in the fight against poverty and the protection of the environment in rural natural areas. The resolution, entitled, "Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection", called on UN Member States to adopt policies that promote ecotourism highlighting its "positive impact on income generation, job creation

“可持续旅游业对塑造一个更公平和可持续未来发挥着至关重要的作用。”

在这种情况下，全球领导人讨论如何促使旅游业成为消除贫困的有效手段，如何在当地社区和旅游景点之间建立更好的联系，如何提高游客对保护环境义务的意识。

在过去的 20 年里，我们一直在实施并促进可持续旅游业特别是生态旅游，以便在农村地区创造大量的工作和生活机会，这样可以减少向大城市迁移的农村人口数量。大城市由于人口激增造成其基础设施建设速度跟不上迁移人口增长的步伐。这些机会不仅有助于改善世界一些社区的定居点，也有助于保护一些最濒危物种及其栖息地。

我们致力于把景观建筑业传播到世界最偏远的角落，并在当地社区和顾问的帮助下，应用景观建筑获取可持续的生计来源并打造旅游目的地，同时注重保护生物多样性。我们坚守富兰克林·罗斯福的一句名言：

“对我们进步的检验不在于我们是否能向拥有很多人的人给予更多，而在于我们是否能向那些拥有很少的人群提供足够维持生计的需要”。

我们采用了四重底线的方法进行规划，这种方法对任何项目在财务、社会、环境和精神文化方面给予同等的重视。我们也严格践行不杀生的原则，不杀生 (Ahimsa) 是一个梵语词，其意思指：“让所有种群获得共同发展”。这就意味着，我们要采用整体性规划和设计方法，侧重对动植物与人类给予同等的关注。而且，我们信奉一个无私、重视生态的方法来进行可持续旅游规划与设计。

我们已经证明，通过这种方法，能在农村地区实现可持续发展目标的“减贫”目标。这些项目还表明可持续旅游业正在促进实现另一个可持续发展目标 - 恢复并保护地球的生物多样性，以防止发生土地退化、生态系统失衡和食品无保障。我们需要把可持续旅游业作为减轻贫困、创造能力和帮助保护生物多样性的一种有用途径。我们主张通过参与现场分析、规划研讨会和可持续建筑技术，提高原著民社区对这些技能的了解、认识和掌握。

我们设计的典型案例包括：

1. 友好生态小屋，位于澳大利亚斯特德布鲁克岛；我们带领景观建筑设计团队帮助原住民社区 Quandamooka 建造新的生态棚屋，供游客使用。Quandamooka 社区是在澳大利亚对毗邻大都市（布里斯班）祖传土地拥有天然权利的第一个原住民社区。

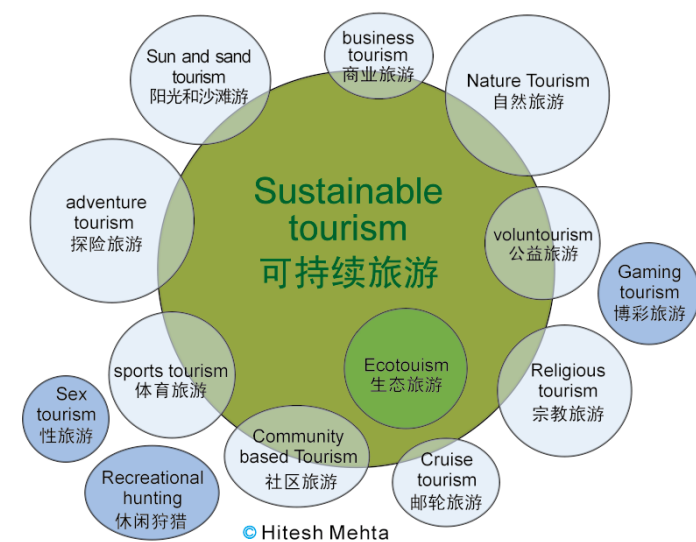
2. 尼黑瓦图豪华度假酒店，位于印尼松巴岛；在那里，我们领导规划设计团队（其中包括当地松巴人成员）为“奥斯卡奖”（旅游业明日之奖）度假区制定了可持续发展的总体规划。

and education, and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger". It further recognized that “ecotourism creates significant opportunities for the conservation, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and of natural areas by encouraging local and indigenous communities in host countries and tourists alike to preserve and respect the natural and cultural heritage”.

After the resolution was passed, UNWTO Secretary-General, Taleb Rifai had stated that "The remarkable support that the resolution has received, from all regions and across the development spectrum, is a clear testimony that sustainable tourism has a vital role to play in a fairer and sustainable future for all."

At that event, global leaders debated how to make tourism a more effective tool in the fight against poverty, how to build better links between local communities and tourism attractions and how to advance tourists' awareness of their obligation to respect and protect the environment.

For the past 20 years, we have been using and promoting Sustainable Tourism and particularly Ecotourism to create work and living opportunities in rural areas that reduce the number of people migrating to big cities where infrastructure cannot keep pace with migration. These opportunities have helped not only to improve settlements amongst certain communities around the world but have also helped protect some of the most endangered habitats and species.



HM 设计主席 - 希塔什·梅塔正与肯尼亚马赛社区当地人一起工作

HM Design President - Hitesh Mehta- working with the local Maasai Community in Kenya

3. 绿山生态度假村、研究中心和水疗中心，（2014 年荣获佛罗里达州美国景观设计师协会优秀奖），位于厄瓜多尔加拉帕戈斯群岛的圣克里斯托瓦尔。我们召开当地社区利益相关者与绿山（Cerro Verde）村民参与的会议，以便更好地了解当地人的愿望、梦想和重大问题。参与的利益相关者群体具有普遍的代表性 – 可代表从小孩到老人的所有人群。一个“圆形”座次安排有助于确保所有人员（包括顾问）的平等地位。

4. Kwanari 生态旅馆（系 2013 年佛罗里达州美国景观设计师协会的获奖项目），地点在加勒比海多米尼加岛。可持续建设过程涉及当地社区的参与和授权。开展详细研究是为了识别出加勒比海地区加勒比土著人所使用的每一种建筑技术。在当地社区，男子负责构建传统的“mouinas”（亭子），而女性负责制作一些工件、墙饰品、废物箱等。

We are committed to taking the profession of Landscape Architecture to some of the remotest parts of the world and use it, with the help of local communities and consultants, to create sustainable livelihoods and destinations whilst at the same time protecting biodiversity. We follow Franklin Roosevelt's dictum:

‘The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.’

We employ a quadruple bottom-line approach to planning which pays equal amount of importance to Financial, Social, Environmental and Spiritual aspects of any project. We also practice the principles of Ahimsa, a

Sanskrit word which means : "Allowing a living group to flourish". This means that we perform holistic planning and design methods that respect humans, flora and fauna equally. And, we profess an ego-less but eco-full approach to Sustainable Tourism planning and design.

We have demonstrated one approach through which the SDG "poverty" goal can be accomplished in rural areas. The projects also demonstrate how Sustainable Tourism is helping to attain another SDG goal - to restore and protect our planet's biodiversity in order to prevent land degradation, ecosystem imbalance, and food insecurity. We need use Sustainable Tourism as a tool to alleviate poverty, create empowerment and help protect biodiversity. We advocate the conscientious and sensitive skill of creating empowerment amongst indigenous communities through the process of participatory site analysis, planning workshops and sustainable construction techniques.

Our exemplary case studies include:

1. Amity Point Eco-Shack, Stradbroke Island, Australia. We led the Landscape Architecture team that helped the aboriginal Quandamooka community to build new Eco-shacks for visitors. The Quandamooka are the first aboriginal community in Australia to have native rights to ancestral lands that are in close proximity to an urban metropolis (Brisbane).

2. Nihiwatu Luxury Resort, Sumba Island, Indonesia where we were the Planning and Design leader for the team (which included the local Sumbanese people) that produced the Sustainable Master Plan for the ‘oscar winning’ (Tourism for Tomorrow Awards) resort.

3. Cerro Verde Ecolodge, Research Center and Spa (Florida ASLA Award of Excellence, 2014), San Cristobal, Galapagos. A local community stakeholder participatory meeting was held by HM Design with citizens from the village of Cerro Verde to better understand local hopes, dreams and challenges. Stakeholders represented a wide range of demographics – from children to elderly. A “circle” type seating helped to ensure that everyone (including Consultants) are equal.

4. Kwanari Ecolodge (Florida ASLA Award winner, 2013) Island of Dominica, Caribbean. The sustainable construction process has involved local community participation and empowerment. Intensive research was done to identify every single building skill available in the Kalinago Native Caribbean territory. Men will be constructing the traditional ‘mouinas’ (pavilions) while the women also will be empowered and provide artifacts, wall hangings, waste containers etc



吕秋石 Lyu Qiushi
深圳翠园高级中学学生
Student, Shenzhen Cuiyuan Senior High School

Left-Behind Children 留守儿童

现在，我们生活在一个快速城市化的时代。不用多说，我们都知道：儿童是人类社会中最重要的人群，他们继承着父辈、甚至是祖辈的精神财富。他们也会投身社会，尽最大努力传播智慧。哈罗德·赫伯特（Harnold Hulbert）说过，孩子们需要父母之爱，尤其是当他们的行为看起来不值得给予关爱之时。可以毫不夸张地说，儿童是未来世界的主人翁。在如火如荼的城市化背景下，孩子们也在遭遇极其巨大的变化。目前，在中国和其他发展中国家，都存在着这样一个被称为留守儿童的特殊人群。这些农村孩子们的父母大量涌入城市去谋生计，而把他们留在农村老家，因此可以说他们是城市化的衍生品。

很多留守儿童学习成绩差、不合群，也已日益成为未成年人犯罪的受害者。正因为如此，一个令人担忧的问题是：如何为他们提供一个健康的成长环境。

在这方面，教育无论在心理上和学业上都起着至关重要的作用。大部分儿童都没有接受到一种完整教育，这严重阻碍了他们人格的健康发展。此外，另一个令人堪忧的问题是，大多数留守儿童生活的居住区条件恶劣，往往存在卫生条件差和安全隐患大的问题。这样一来，留守儿童更容易患病。

联合国通过了 17 项可持续发展目标，而其中的一些目标都是重点围绕留守儿童：

目标 1.1 在世界各地消除一切形式的贫困；

We are now living in an era of rapid urbanization. Needless to say, children are the most important crowds in human society, who inherit the spirit of their parents and even ancestors. They will devote themselves to the society and try their best to spread their intelligence. Harnold Hulbert said that children need love, especially when they do not deserve it. It is no exaggeration to say that children are the future masters. Against the background of massive and rapid urbanization, children's fates are suffering an enormous change. Currently, in china and other developing countries, there exists a particular crowd named left-behind children. They are the derivative of urbanization which results in their parents' flooding into cities to make a living and leaving them behind in the rural areas.

More and more left-behind children have increasingly become the sufferers of juvenile delinquency, poor academic performance and social withdrawal. Because of this, it is alarming that how to provide them a healthy environment to grow up?

Education, psychologically and academically, is the key. Majority numbers of children do not have access to an integrate education, which severely impede the development of wholesome personality. Besides, it is also worrying that most of left-behind children live in bad human settlements with poor sanitation and safety hazards. As a result, let left-behind are more prone to diseases.



大部分儿童都没有接受到一种完整教育，这严重阻碍了他们人格的健康发展。此外，另一个令人堪忧的问题是，大多数留守儿童生活的居住区条件恶劣，往往存在卫生条件差和安全隐患大的问题。这样一来，留守儿童更容易患病。

Majority numbers of children do not have access to an integrate education, which severely impede the development of wholesome personality. Besides, it is also worrying that most of left-behind children live in bad human settlements with poor sanitation and safety hazards. As a result, let left-behind are more prone to diseases.



目标 3 让不同年龄段的所有人都过上健康的生活，促进他们的福祉；

目标 4.1 确保所有男女儿童都完成公平和优质的中小学义务教育，取得相关和有效的学业结果；

目标 4.2 确保所有男女儿童都能获得优质的儿童早期发展、保育和学前教育，为接受初等教育做好准备；

在我看来，这些目标都存在一个问题。联合国也未对儿童的心理健康给予足够的重视，而心理健康问题是特别困扰留守儿童的一种棘手问题。

根据世界卫生组织的调查显示，在世界范围内每 10 个人中就大约有一人存在精神健康问题。而其中有一大批留守儿童都患有精神健康疾病。因此，我们应该付出更多的努力来解决这个问题，或在很大程度上减轻这一问题的严重性。



The United Nation adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and some of the goals are around left-behind children:

Goal 1.1 Eliminate all forms of poverty around the world

Goal3 Insure a healthy life-style, accelerate to create a comfortable living of all the people in each age group

Goal4.1 Insure that all of male and female children finish equitable and superior middle school compulsory education in order to produce relative and effective learning outcomes

Goal4.2 Insure that all of male and female children attain superior development care and preschool education of child, to make them have a good preparation to accept primary education

In my opinion, there is a problem with these goals and the United Nation fails to pay enough attention to children's mental health which has puzzled especially the left-behind children.

According to the survey by WHO, nearly 1 out of every 10 people exists mental health disorders in the world. There also are large amounts of left-behind children suffering mental health disorders. Thus, we should expend enormous amounts of energy to solve this problem, and it can alleviate this matter to a large extent.

In view of left behind children, i propose several proper measures must be taken to mitigate this problem:

Promote the development and construction of rural area, and provide comprehensive social welfare to life-behind children and their parents.

Devote greater effort to explore the feasibility of agent trusteeship system, trusteeship family are able to play



针对留守儿童，我建议必须采取一些适当的措施来解决这个问题：

促进农村地区的发展和社会建设，并向留守儿童和他们的父母提供全面的社会福利。

同时，付出更大努力探索代理托管制度的可行性；托管家庭在留守儿童的救助问题上能够发挥关键作用，帮助孩子们获得普通教育并解决他们在生活中的问题。

制定相关法律来确保留守儿童有一个健康的成长环境，同时增加这些法律的可行性并制定富有建设性内容的法律规定。

加大对帮助留守儿童主题的宣传力度，尽可能吸引专业心理干预机构等专业机构的参与。此外，我们不仅要着眼于农村地区的情况改善，也要同时提高大都市的福利待遇，以减轻在城市拼搏的留守儿童父母的压力，使他们有能力带着孩子在大城市生存下来。

在我小的时候，我一直在私立学校就读，因为公立学校没有足够的学生名额。但是，毋庸置疑，私立学校的学费要比公立学校昂贵得多。对于留守儿童的家庭这无疑是一个很大的数字。这类障碍往往迫使家长把他们的孩子留在家中。从以上的讨论中，我们可以得出一个结论，即留守儿童现象是一个很大的社会问题。这个问题不仅是在于物质条件的贫乏，而且还是由于精神健康障碍。

因此，我们有义务来确保儿童的权利，并促使这些权利得以兑现。我们的责任是，尽可能地帮助他们拥有一个美丽的人生。为了贯彻可持续发展目标，让我们一起努力为孩子们创造一个更美好的家园。

a key role in relief work of left-behind issue and help children to get a general education and resolve matters of life.

Establish relative laws to guarantee that left-behind children have a healthy growing, and increase the feasibility of these laws and create innovative legal provision.

Increase the publicity to help left-behind children, as far as possible to attain the participation of professional institute like psychological intervention organization. Besides, we should not only focus on the improvement of rural area, but make the welfare of metropolis better in order to relieve parents' pressure, enabling them to take their children to large cities.

In my young days, I have been studying in private school because there are not enough degrees in the public school. Indisputably, the tuition in private school is much more expensive than that in public school. It is a big cost for stay in-home family. These kinds of obstacles force parents to let their kids stay in home. From what we have discussed above, we may safely draw a conclusion that the phenomenon of left-behind children is a big social problem. The problem not only exists in poor material conditions but in mental health disorders.

We have the obligation to assure children's rights and urge those rights to be fulfilled. It is our duty to help them make a good living as much as possible. To carry through SDGS, let's make a better planet for our children. 



TENTH GLOBAL FORUM ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF GFHS OUTCOME DOCUMENT

第十届全球人居环境论坛暨 GFHS 十周年庆典 成果文件

“FROM SDGS TO NEW URBAN AGENDA - USHER IN A NEW ERA FOR SUSTAINABLE CITY AND SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION”

“从 2015 后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》——开启可持续城市与可持续城镇化的新纪元”

UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, 29-30 OCTOBER 2015 纽约联合国总部 2015 年 10 月 29 日 - 30 日



开幕式嘉宾致辞 Speakers at the Opening Ceremony

2015 年是全世界向可持续发展全面转型的拐点。就在一个月前，联合国可持续发展峰会通过了《2030 可持续发展议程》。该议程文件明确和响亮地提出：“这是一份为了我们的人民、星球和繁荣的行动计划……我们保证没有一个人会被落下。”“17 条可持续发展目标和 169 条具体目标将激励人们在下一个十五年在事关人类和星球的关键领域展开行动。”其中专门针对城市和人居的第 11 条目标指出“建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境”。

2015 年也是筹备将于 2016 年 10 月 17 日至 20 日在厄瓜多尔基多市举办的联合国住房和可持续城市发展会议（简称“人居三”）和形成《新城市议程》的关键之年。基于这一具有特殊意义的背景，第十届全球人居环境论坛暨 GFHS 十周年庆典（GFHS-X）于 2015 年 10 月 29 日 -30 日在纽约联合国总部举办，聚焦于进一步促进可持续城市和可持续的城镇化的相关议题，并庆祝“2015 世界城市日”，推动 2015 后可持续发展目标的贯彻，为《新城市议程》的制定做出贡献。

GFHS-X 集合了 300 多名参会代表，包括多国大使等外交



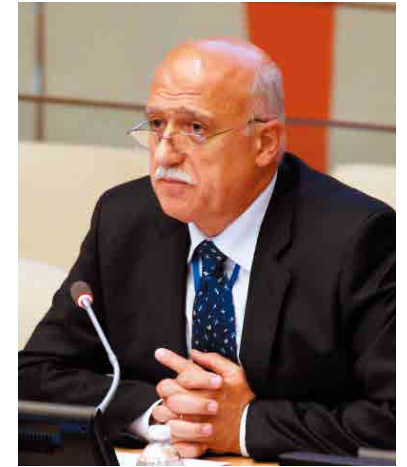
2015 is a landmark year when the world received a clear direction from the world leaders through the United Nations for a transformative change towards sustainable development. Only a month ago, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It highlighted that: “This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity……we pledge that no one will be left behind.” and asserted that “The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.” The Goal 11 focused on the habitat agenda and committed to “making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.

2015 is also a critical year for the preparation of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) to be held from 17 to 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador, leading to the adoption of the New Urban Agenda. Against this background of special significance, the 10th Global Forum on Human Settlements and 10th Anniversary of GFHS (GFHS - X) both focused on the relevant and related issues in advancing sustainable city and sustainable urbanization as well as observing the “World Cities Day 2015 at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York on 29 and 30 October 2015. The gathering was one of the very first events bringing partners from various background and handling various responsibilities, exchanged and shared information and ideas for the realisation of the SDGs and for the development of the New Urban Agenda. With cities increasingly in the spotlight on the international stage, urban planning and development



为了我们的人民、星球和繁荣，我们必须选择的必然之路就是：建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境，以支持可持续的城镇化和生态文明建设。

The inevitable road we have to take is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable in support of sustainable urbanization and ecological civilization for people and planet.



联合国环境规划署阿拉布·霍巴拉 发布成果文件

The outcome document was released by Arab Hoballah, UNEP

官、联合国系统官员、知名专家、国家和地区政府的政策制定者、商业领袖、国际组织、NGO 和金融机构代表、妇女和儿童代表。通过深入的讨论，我们进一步认识到，不惜一切代价的发展不是我们的目的，物质不是全部。为了我们的人民、星球和繁荣，我们必须选择的必然之路就是：建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境，以支持可持续的城镇化和生态文明建设。

因此，我们倡议采取如下全球行动：

- 1、持之以恒地贯彻《2030 可持续发展议程》；积极宣传 2015 后可持续发展目标，以创新方式教育公众特别是青年和儿童；指导公众培养可持续性文化和价值观，共同建设我们需要的城市。
- 2、综合 2015 后可持续发展目标、《新城市议程》以及通



has become a critical issue in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

GFHS - X brought together around 300 participants, including Ambassadors and diplomats representing UN Member States, officials representing various entities of the UN system, recognized experts, leading policy and decision makers from national and local governments, business leaders, representatives of various international organizations, NGOs and financial institutions. Through their participation and contribution, we have further realized that urban growth at all costs needs not be our destination. The inevitable road we have to take is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable in support of sustainable urbanization and ecological civilization for people and planet.

We therefore call for global actions:

1. To work tirelessly for the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; to actively disseminate information on SDGs and innovatively educate the public particularly the youth and children; to guide the public to cultivate the values and cultures of sustainability and engage in achieving the city we need.
2. To develop or revise overarching strategy for the city sustainable management by integrating SDGs, the New Urban Agenda as well as the aspirations of residents and stakeholders through relevant participatory process, and establish laws and policies to ensure effective implementation.



过相应的参与机制所收集的居民和利益相关者的愿望，制定或完善城市可持续管理总体战略，并制定法律和政策以确保有效的贯彻。

3、培育包容的文化，把公平和平等结合到城市发展政策和议程中，关注快速城镇化进程中的妇女和儿童，保护她们免受暴力、虐待、剥削、忽视和歧视；让所有的居民平等地享有住房、教育、医疗，包括心理健康、卫生、老年人和残疾人服务、休闲设施和其它公共福利。

4、采取必要的政治改革和有效的政府结构，激发创新，创造包容、创新、有活力和竞争力的经济模式；参与重要的区域倡议，如中国发起的“一带一路”倡议，加强基础设施互联互通，增加合作机会。

5、向所有人提供可负担的、适足的住房；确保政府在社会住房供应上扮演领导角色，同时指导房地产市场的健康发展。

6、采用长期和科学的城市规划，鼓励创新和被动式的设计，并确保有效的贯彻；控制城市无序扩张和碎片化，促使实现更紧凑、更可达、紧密连接和复合型的城市发展模式。

7、促进可持续地利用陆地生态系统，阻止生物多样性的丧失，追求人与自然的和谐相处；增加绿色空间比例，建设宜居社区。

8、承诺发展和贯彻低碳和资源节约型城市发展战略，提高



3. To foster a culture of inclusiveness and integrate equity and equality into the urban development policies and agenda, especially to pay attention to the needs of women and children in our rapidly urbanizing world, protecting them from violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and discrimination; to provide all equal access to housing, education, health care including mental health, sanitation, services for the elderly and disabled, recreational facilities and other services, public welfare and well-being.

4. To carry out necessary political reforms and effective governance structure, inspire creativity and create a development model that is inclusive, innovative, dynamic and competitive; to engage in important initiatives, such as "One Belt and One Road Initiative" by China, enhancing interconnectivity of hard and soft infrastructure and increasing opportunities for cooperation.

5. To provide affordable and adequate housing for all; to ensure that the government plays a leading role in social housing supply while guiding the responsible development of the housing market and infrastructure.

6. To undertake long-term and scientific planning of city, encourage innovative and passive building design, and ensure effective implementation; to support and foster the emergence of more compact, accessible, connected and mixed urban forms by controlling urban sprawl and fragmentation.

7. To pursue harmonious coexistence between human and nature by promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and halting biodiversity loss; to increase ratio of green space and build livable communities.

8. To commit to developing and implementing low-carbon and resource efficient urban development strategies, improving the efficiency of traditional energy source, adopting relevant criteria and standards, prioritizing policies and investments in public, non-motorized and low-emission transport, building efficiency, renewable energy and efficient waste management.

9. To better understand resources flows in the urban metabolism and to use knowledge of resource flows from a consumption and production perspective, especially to change the pattern of "Products in Trash out" in current city operation and reduce waste from the source, notably through a circular economy approach, whilst advocating green, moderate and healthy life style.

10. To build up city resilience through infrastructures and resource management to better deal with chronic

传统能源资源利用效率，采用相关的标准，在政策和投资方面优先支持公共的、非机动车化的和低排放的交通、节能建筑、可再生能源和有效的废弃物管理。

9、从城市新陈代谢中更好地理解资源流，从可持续消费和生产的视角运用资源流知识，通过循环经济等方法，同时鼓励绿色、节制和健康的生活方式，重点改变当前城市“产品进来垃圾出去”的运行模式，减少资源浪费。

10、通过基础设施和资源管理加强城市复原力，更好地应对由于气候变化、自然灾害、生态系统退化所导致的慢性压力和严重冲击；推荐建设地下综合管廊，采用低冲击开发模式。

11、把握互联网和大数据革命的机遇，投资建设信息基础设施，发展互联的更绿色城市，让城市更加智慧和高效，同时促进产业升级和转型。

12、创新和多样化融资机制，以支持适足的绿色基础设施和公共服务，尤其是通过 PPP 模式；有效防止地方政府债务风险。

13、制定和贯彻相关的法律和政策促进可持续建筑和建筑产业化，同时优化建筑材料供应链。

14、保护传统文化和遗产；重视历史性城市中心区和古村古镇的保护和开发，以参与性的方式使之重现活力。

15、加强城乡之间的连接，促进城乡区域协调发展；鼓励乡村地区发展可持续农业，帮助村民创造可持续的生计。

16、发展可持续旅游项目，以此减缓贫困，加强原住民聚落，保护生物多样性，增加乡村地区的活力，这是减少农村居民向城市迁移的关键。

17、应对滨海城市和人居环境所面临的挑战，把握机遇，通过相互地加强缓解、适应和弹性的行动，旨在共同实现可持续发展目标 11 和目标 14（目标 14：养护和可持续利用海洋和海洋资源以促进可持续发展）。



stresses and acute shocks due to climate change, natural calamity, and ecosystems degradation; to recommend the construction of integrated underground pipeline and adopt the concept of low impact development.

11. To develop interconnected greener cities by taking the momentum of internet and big data revolution and investing in building information infrastructure for making cities smarter and more efficient while promoting industry transformation and upgrading.

12. To innovate and diversify financing mechanism in support of adequate green infrastructure and public services notably through Public-Private Partnership; to effectively guard against risk from local-government debts.

13. To develop and implement relevant laws and policies to promote sustainable buildings and realize construction industrialization, while optimizing the building material supply chain.

14. To protect traditional culture and heritage and to attach great importance to the conservation and development of historical town centers and ancient towns and villages, by revitalizing and re-naturalizing them in a participatory manner.

15. To enhance rural-urban connectivity to promote the coordinated development of urban and rural areas; to encourage sustainable agriculture opportunities in rural areas that help create sustainable livelihoods.

16. To develop sustainable tourism projects that serve as a vehicle to alleviate poverty, enhance indigenous settlements and protect biodiversity, increasing vitality of rural areas which plays a critical role in reducing migration to cities.

17. To address the challenges, and seize the opportunities, in the coastal cities and human settlements, aiming at achieving the Goal 11 and Goal 14 and their respective targets as in the 2030 Agenda through mutually reinforcing mitigation, adaptation or resilience actions.* 

Footnote:

*(Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development)



Honor Roll

Global Human Settlements Award 2015

2015 全球人居环境奖荣誉榜

美国东部时间 29 日晚，2015 “全球人居环境奖”在联合国总部隆重揭晓，星光闪耀纽约夜空。非洲联盟、冈比亚等常驻联合国大使和联合国高级官员为获奖者颁奖并表示祝贺。

At 29th night, the Global Human Settlements Award Ceremony was successfully held at UN Headquarters, where the “10th Global Human Settlements Award” winners were magnificently made known, which elated the front-runners to emotionally glitter like stars in the New York night sky. Ambassadors from Permanent Observer Mission of the African Union to the UN and Permanent Mission of the Gambia to the UN and other UN officials presented the award to the winners.

“全球人居环境奖”是由 GFHS 创立和颁发的一年一度的世界性大奖，旨在弘扬联合国可持续发展理念和 GFHS 宗旨，激励获奖者，总结推广他们在迈向更绿色和更可持续的目标进程中所取得的突出进步和宝贵经验。“全球人居环境奖”得到联合国环境规划署等联合国机构的大力支持和指导，已经成功举办了十届，获奖城市、企业、项目和个人来自世界各地，为国际上同行业之间最佳范例知识和经验的分享传播提供了一个高规格的互动平台，产生了显著的示范效应。

The "Global Human Settlements Award" is an annual worldwide prize focused on promoting the implementation of UN Sustainable Development Goals and the mission of the GFHS by encouraging Awardees and recommending their prominent progress and valuable experience over the course of a greener and more sustainable goal. The award

ceremony has been successfully held for ten times. The awardees come from different parts of the world. It has also created high-level interactive platforms for insiders to share and spread knowledge and experience, exerting significant demonstrative effects. The Award is becoming more well known and influential due to the special support from United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other UN agencies, thereby providing a higher profile to the promotion of the realization of Millennium Development Goals and post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

全球绿色城市 Global Green City



联合国人类住区规划署纽约办公室主任雅米娜·贾克塔女士为**中国江山市**、**德国海德堡市**颁发“全球绿色城市”奖
City of Heidelberg, Germany and City of Jiangshan, China were laurelled as the Global Green City, presented by Ms. Yamina Djacta, Head, New York Office, UN-HABITAT

全球低碳生态景区 Global Low-Carbon Ecological Scenic Spot



联合国经济和社会事务部可持续发展司小岛国家、海洋和气候处主管默罕默德·雷纳·萨拉马特先生为**中国章丘绣源河风景区**、**中国黄果树风景名胜**、**观澜湖华谊冯小刚电影公社**颁发“全球低碳生态景区”等荣誉

Xiuyuan River Scenic Area, China and Huangguoshu Waterfall Scenic Area, China were laurelled as Global Low-Carbon Ecological Scenic Spot; Mission Hills•Huayi Brothers•Feng Xiaogang Movie Themed Town, China was laurelled as Global Model of Cultural Tourism Industry China, presented by Mr. Mohammad Reza Salamat, Officer-in-Charge and Editor-in-Chief of Natural Resources Forum (NRF), SIDS, Oceans and Climate Branch, DSD, UN DESA

全球人居环境示范住区 Global Human Settlements Model of Residential Area



冈比亚常驻联合国大使马马杜·塔加拉阁下为美国马里兰州盖瑟斯堡肯特兰镇、中国中房·翡翠湾、中国观澜湖新城分别颁发“全球人居环境示范住区”等荣誉

The Kentlands, Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA, Gentleman Villa, China and Mission Hills Centreville, China were awarded as Global Human Settlements Model of Residential Area, presented by H. E. Mr. Mamadou Tangara Ambassador, Permanent Mission of the Gambia to the UN

全球人居环境规划设计奖 Global Human Settlements Award on Planning and Design



全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）主席、联合国前副秘书长暨高级代表安瓦尔·乔杜里大使为哥伦比亚麦德林江边公园修复项目、中国南京青龙山国际生态新城、菲律宾零碳度假区示范建筑颁发“全球人居环境规划设计奖”

Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative presented Global Human Settlements Award on Planning and Design to Medellin River Parks, Colombia, Nanjing Qinglongshan International Ecocity, China and Zero Carbon Resorts Demonstration Building, Philippines

全球人居环境绿色技术范例 Global Human Settlements Model of Green Technology



联合国环境规划署可持续消费与生产部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉先生为中国华电国际电力股份有限公司山东分公司、中国长沙东尤节能有限公司、西非绿色能源集团、塞内加尔 Nguekokh 市和加拿大均衡电力工程公司颁发“全球人居环境绿色技术范例”奖

Shandong Branch of Huadian Power International Corporation Limited, China, Changsha Dong You Energy Conservation Co., Ltd, China, and West Africa Green Energy Group, Town Of Nguekokh, Senegal, Canadian Balanced Power Engineering were awarded as Global Human Settlements Model of Green Technology, presented by Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief, Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP

全球人居环境杰出贡献奖 Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award



非洲联盟常驻联合国大使泰特·安东尼奥阁下为美国南加州政府联盟、森华国际投资集团有限公司董事局主席邵瀚萱、HM设计公司主席希塔什·梅塔颁发“全球人居环境杰出贡献”奖

Southern California Association of Governments, USA, Stella Shiu, Chairman, Sam Wa International Investment Group Ltd., Hongkong and Hitesh Mehta, FASLA FAAK RIBA Associate AIA, President, HM Design were presented with Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award, by H. E. Mr. Tete Antonio, Ambassador and Permanent Observer of the Africa Union to the United Nations

在论坛十周年庆典上，主办方还特意从出席十届论坛的 11800 多位参加者中选出十位代表，向他们颁发了特制的银质奖章，以表彰他们对论坛的支持和为人居环境事业做出的贡献。

Ten representatives selected from the
ten forums were presented with silver medals

论坛十年 十届十人获颁银质奖章

全球绿色小卫士 Global Little Green Guard



国际海洋学院主席阿瓦尼·贝楠博士为李健、陈宗祺、欧阳可依颁发“全球绿色小卫士”奖
Dr. Awni Behnam, Hon. President of International Ocean Institute, presented the award of Global Little Green Guard to Li Jian, Chen Zongqi and Ouyang Keyi



左起 (From Left)

- 第一届（2005 深圳）山东章丘市政府副市长袁乃杰
- 第二届（2006 深圳）美国能源联盟总裁 Craig Perkins
- 第三届（2007 深圳）深圳微城市 CEO 范志刚
- 第四届（2008 深圳）四川大卫建筑设计公司董事长刘卫兵
- 第五届（2009 无锡）全球人居环境论坛秘书长助理田野
- 第六届（2011 纽约）国际海洋研究院荣誉院长阿瓦尼·贝楠博士
- 第七届（2012 里约）德国海德堡市市长 Dr. Eckart Würzner
- 第八届（2013 柏林）观澜湖集团董事朱绿珍
- 第九届（2014 波哥大）哥伦比亚代表 Jorge Perez Jaramillo
- 第十届（2015 纽约）塞内加尔 Nguékokh 市长 Papa Songo Diouf

- GFHS I (2005, Shenzhen, China) Mr. Yuan Naijie, Vice Mayor, Zhangqiu Municipal People's Government, Shandong, China
- GFHS II (2006, Shenzhen, China) Mr. Craig Perkins, President, The Energy Coalition, USA
- GFHS III (2007, Shenzhen, China) Mr. Fan Zhigang, CEO, MicroCity, Shenzhen
- GFHS IV (2008, Shenzhen, China) Mr. Liu Weibing, Chairman, Sichuan David Architectural Design Co., Ltd Mr
- GFHS V (2009, Wuxi, China) Mr. Tian Ye, Assistant to Secretary General of GFHS
- GFHS VI (2011, New York, USA) Dr. Awni Behnam, Hon. President, International Ocean Institute
- GFHS VII (2012, Rio, Brazil) Dr. Eckart Würzner, Mayor, Heidelberg, Germany
- GFHS VIII (2013, Berlin, Germany) CHU/LUK CHUN CECILIA, Group Director, Mission Hills Group
- GFHS IX (2014, Bogota, Columbia) Mr. Jorge Perez Jaramillo, Representative of Columbia
- GFHS X (2015, New York, USA) Mr. Papa Songo Diouf, Mayor, Nguékokh, Senegal

GFHS-X 图片报道 PHOTO NEWS

中国书画艺术作品展在一个联合国酒店 28 层大都市会议室开幕
The Painting and Calligraphy Art Exhibition at One UN Hotel



闭门会议 Closed-door Meeting



全球人居环境论坛十周年庆典晚宴现场

Celebration banquet of the 10th Anniversary of Global Forum on Human Settlements



著名歌唱家 Seiko Lee 深情献唱
The renowned soprano - Seiko Lee
纽约交响乐团乐手伴奏
New York Symphony Orchestra



中国书画家为论坛十周年庆典创作艺术作品
Chinese painting and calligraph works show at the 10th Anniversary of GFHS



特制的全球人居环境奖奖杯和论坛十周年银质纪念奖章
Global Human Settlements Award specially-made crystal trophy and silver medals for the 10th Anniversary of GFHS



论坛十周年庆典部分嘉宾
Guests at the 10th Anniversary of GFHS



工作团队 Work team



“世界城市日”庆典 Observance of “World Cities Day 2015”



媒体现场采访 On-site media interviews



现场互动交流 On-site interactions



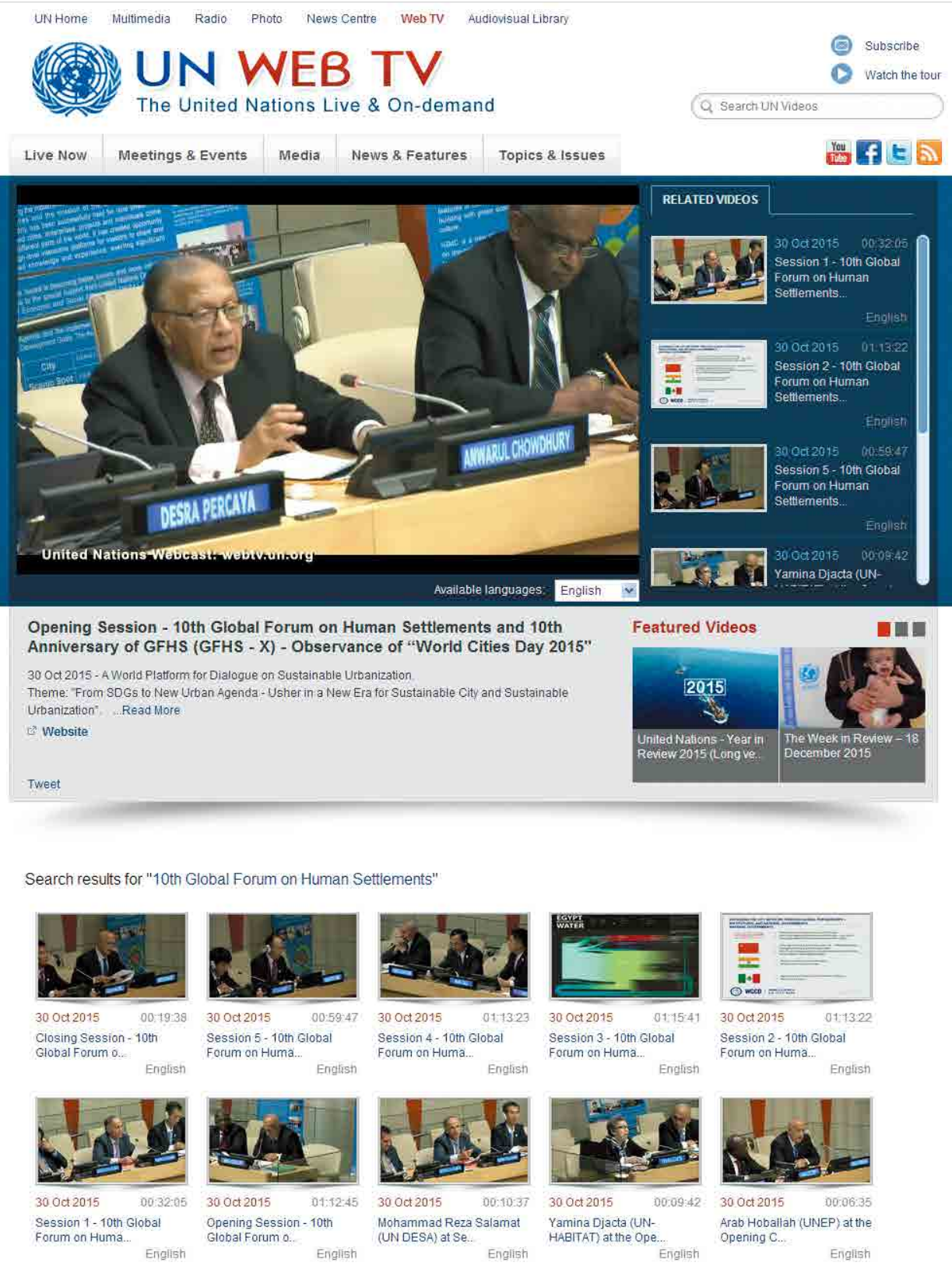
赞助单位现场宣传展示 On-site exhibition for sponsors



考察“全球人居环境示范住区”——美国肯特兰绿色社区
Visit to Kentlands, USA, the Global Human Settlements Model of Residential Area



联合国网站和数百家国内外媒体报道盛会
It was reported by UN Web TV and hundreds of global media.



OB Dr. Würzner von den Vereinten Nationen für sein persönliches Klimaschutz-Engagement geehrt
Medaillen für zehn Persönlichkeiten weltweit, die sich entschlossen für Nachhaltigkeit einsetzen

Als eine von insgesamt zehn Persönlichkeiten aus aller Welt ist Oberbürgermeister Dr. Eckart Würzner in den USA im Rahmen der Feierlichkeiten zum zehnten Jubiläum des „Global Forum on Human Settlements“ (GFHS) für sein persönliches Engagement für den Klimaschutz ausgezeichnet worden – in Anerkennung seiner Konsequenzen, beständigen Unterstützung sowie seiner aktiven Mitwirkung und seines Einsatzes für die Entwicklung nachhaltiger Siedlungen. Er hat die eigens angefertigte Medaille vor wenigen Wochen im Hauptquartier der Vereinten Nationen in New York überreicht bekommen, als Heidelberg mit dem „Global Green City Award“ ausgezeichnet worden ist.

Jeder der zehn Geehrten repräsentiert jeweils eines der zehn Foren, die seit der Gründung des „Global Forum on Human Settlements“ stattgefunden haben. Oberbürgermeister Dr. Eckart Würzner wurde als Repräsentant für das siebte Forum ausgewählt, welches im Juni 2012 in Rio stattgefunden hatte. Der Heidelberger Oberbürgermeister hat die Medaille als einziger Vertreter aus Deutschland erhalten. Unter den anderen Geehrten sind weitere Stadtoberhäupter, Unternehmer und Spezialisten.

Die gemeinnützige Organisation „Global Forum on Human Settlements“ engagiert sich für die nachhaltige Entwicklung menschlicher Siedlungen. Sie berät den Wirtschafts- und Sozialrat der Vereinten Nationen und ist Kooperationspartner der „World Urban Campaign“, einer Initiative des Stadtliga- und Wohnprogramms der Vereinten Nationen „UN-Habitat“.



Auszeichnung der Vereinten Nationen für sein persönliches Klimaschutz-Engagement: Oberbürgermeister Dr. Eckart Würzner ist in den USA im Rahmen der Feierlichkeiten zum zehnten Jubiläum des „Global Forum on Human Settlements“ (GFHS) als eine von insgesamt zehn Persönlichkeiten aus aller Welt mit einer Medaille ausgezeichnet worden. (Foto: Rottke)

Heidelberg

Live City Hall Business Study & Research Go out Visit

Home / Live / The City / Award winner Prizes and Awards

Don't hesitate to contact us: City of Heidelberg (Stadtverwaltung Heidelberg) Rathaus, Marktplatz 10 69117 Heidelberg info@stadeidelberg.de ☎ +49 6221 58-10580 City's Administration Offices *

Prizes and Awards Received by the City of Heidelberg

Year	Name/Title of award	Reason awarded	Awarded by
2015	Guilding Star Energy Efficiency Leitstern Energieeffizienz	Heidelberg was awarded in the category reworking/communication. With its "master plan 100% climate protection" Heidelberg developed concepts to motivate the entire urban community for energy efficiency. A network supports professional exchange between craftsmen, architects, planners and consultants. It raises efficiency potentials and reduces frictional loss within the different fields.	Ministry of t Environmen Climate Pro and the Ene Sector Baden-Wuertemb
2015	Global Green City Award	The "Global Human Settlements Award" is an annual worldwide prize. It is focused on promoting the implementation of UN sustainable development objectives and the mission of the GFHS by encouraging the cities, enterprises and individuals who make contribution to human settlements and sustainable cities.	The organiz "Global Fon Human Sett and the Uni Nations Env Programme



新浪新闻

发展 > 生活方式 > 正文

贯彻2015后可持续发展目标、迎接世界城市日

2015年11月12日 11:18 综合 > 评论

——第十屆全球人居环境论坛在纽约联合国总部举办

为期两天的第十屆全球人居环境论坛暨十周年庆典 (GFHS-X) 于美国东部时间30日晚在纽约联合国总部经社理事会大厅成功举办。这届论坛也是2015世界城市日的纪念活动。主题为：从2015后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》，开启可持续发展的新纪元。来自世界各地的外交使节、联合国系统官员、地方政府代表、企业负责人、专家学者、NGO负责人、妇女儿童代表约300人出席了会议。联合国电视全程直播。



会议在联合国经社理事会大厅举行

网易新闻

国际 > 区域新闻 > 正文

贯彻2015后可持续发展目标、迎接世界城市日

2015-11-02 00:36:20 输入参与 李锐锐新闻

——第十屆全球人居环境论坛在纽约联合国总部举办

(全球人居环境论坛新闻与信息部供稿)

为期两天的第十屆全球人居环境论坛暨十周年庆典 (GFHS-X) 于美国东部时间30日晚在纽约联合国总部经社理事会大厅成功举办。这届论坛也是2015世界城市日的纪念活动。主题为：从2015后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》，开启可持续发展的新纪元。来自世界各地的外交使节、联合国系统官员、地方政府代表、企业负责人、专家学者、NGO负责人、妇女儿童代表约300人出席了会议。联合国电视全程直播。



会议在联合国经社理事会大厅举行

腾讯新闻

国际 > 区域新闻 > 正文

贯彻2015后可持续发展目标、迎接世界城市日

2015-11-02 16:12 中国 周海阔 投稿新闻

——第十屆全球人居环境论坛在纽约联合国总部举办

(全球人居环境论坛新闻与信息部供稿)

为期两天的第十屆全球人居环境论坛暨十周年庆典 (GFHS-X) 于美国东部时间30日晚在纽约联合国总部经社理事会大厅成功举办。这届论坛也是2015世界城市日的纪念活动。主题为：从2015后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》，开启可持续发展的新纪元。来自世界各地的外交使节、联合国系统官员、地方政府代表、企业负责人、专家学者、NGO负责人、妇女儿童代表约300人出席了会议。联合国电视全程直播。



会议在联合国经社理事会大厅举行

CCTV.com 央视网

联盟 | 粤语台

新闻 财经 体育 财经 图库 生活 时尚 旅游 美食 汽车

广州 深圳 佛山 东莞 惠州 江门 珠海 澳门 肇庆 云浮

普通话 > 社会新闻

贯彻2015后可持续发展目标、迎接世界城市日

2015年11月12日 11:18 综合 > 评论 > 投稿新闻 李锐锐新闻

——第十屆全球人居环境论坛在纽约联合国总部举办

(全球人居环境论坛新闻与信息部供稿)

为期两天的第十屆全球人居环境论坛暨十周年庆典 (GFHS-X) 于美国东部时间30日晚在纽约联合国总部经社理事会大厅成功举办。这届论坛也是2015世界城市日的纪念活动。主题为：从2015后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》，开启可持续发展的新纪元。来自世界各地的外交使节、联合国系统官员、地方政府代表、企业负责人、专家学者、NGO负责人、妇女儿童代表约300人出席了会议。联合国电视全程直播。



会议在联合国经社理事会大厅举行

新华网

新闻 > 国际新闻 > 正文

贯彻2015后可持续发展目标、迎接世界城市日

2015年11月02日 14:29:18 中国 > 中国新闻

——第十屆全球人居环境论坛在纽约联合国总部举办

(全球人居环境论坛新闻与信息部供稿)

为期两天的第十屆全球人居环境论坛暨十周年庆典 (GFHS-X) 于美国东部时间30日晚在纽约联合国总部经社理事会大厅成功举办。这届论坛也是2015世界城市日的纪念活动。主题为：从2015后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》，开启可持续发展的新纪元。来自世界各地的外交使节、联合国系统官员、地方政府代表、企业负责人、专家学者、NGO负责人、妇女儿童代表约300人出席了会议。联合国电视全程直播。



会议在联合国经社理事会大厅举行

新浪新闻

国际 > 区域新闻 > 正文

贯彻2015后可持续发展目标、迎接世界城市日

2015-11-02 16:12 中国 周海阔 投稿新闻

——第十屆全球人居环境论坛在纽约联合国总部举办

(全球人居环境论坛新闻与信息部供稿)

为期两天的第十屆全球人居环境论坛暨十周年庆典 (GFHS-X) 于美国东部时间30日晚在纽约联合国总部经社理事会大厅成功举办。这届论坛也是2015世界城市日的纪念活动。主题为：从2015后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》，开启可持续发展的新纪元。来自世界各地的外交使节、联合国系统官员、地方政府代表、企业负责人、专家学者、NGO负责人、妇女儿童代表约300人出席了会议。联合国电视全程直播。



会议在联合国经社理事会大厅举行



编者按 Editorial Note

里约+20 峰会重申了可持续发展这一普世价值，并决定制定 2015 后可持续发展目标。于 2015 年 9 月 25 日在联合国总部召开的联合国可持续发展峰会正式通过了由 193 个会员国共同达成的成果性文件，即《变革我们的世界—2030 年可持续发展议程》。这一包括 17 项可持续发展目标和 169 项具体目标的纲领性文件将推动世界在今后 15 年内实现 3 个史无前例的非凡创举——消除极端贫困、战胜不平等和不公正及遏制气候变化。

在过去 15 年中，落实千年发展目标的努力使数以亿计的民众摆脱贫穷，充分证明了设立目标的有效性。新的可持续发展目标呼吁世界各国在人类、地球、繁荣、和平、伙伴 5 个关键领域采取行动，并认识到消除贫困的工作必须在应对气候变化的同时，与构建经济增长和解决一系列社会需求的努力并肩而行。可持续发展目标关乎每个城市、政府、企业、家庭及个人，城市的永续发展，政府的高效管理，企业的升级转型，家庭的和谐幸福及个人的发展都依赖于这些目标的落实。本文特此刊出 17 项可持续发展目标，让各界了解、学习，从而更好地践行可持续发展理念，共同为我们需要的城市和未来采取行动。

The Rio+20 Summit reiterated the universal value of sustainable development and decided to formulate post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which charts a new era of sustainable development until 2030, was adopted on 25 September 2015 by 193 UN member states at the UN Sustainable Development Summit at UN headquarters in New York. The guiding document, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, will drive the world in eradicating poverty, overcoming inequality and injustice, and curbing climate change.

Over the past 15 years, the efforts on implementing MDGs have lifted hundreds of millions of people from poverty, which explains clearly the effectiveness of setting goals. The new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for actions from various countries on people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. We are aware that the poverty eradication should go hand in hand with the efforts on combating climate change, meeting economic growth and other social needs. SDGs are significantly important for each and every city, government, enterprise, home and individual. That sustainable urban development, efficient government management, corporate restructuring and upgrading, family harmony and happiness, as well as individual achievement closely rests upon the full implementation of these goals and targets. We hope, through this publication, the people from all circles will have a better understanding about SDGs and result in further efforts on sustainable development for the city and future we need.



Transforming our world:
the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Abstract)

改变我们的世界：
2030 年可持续发展议程（摘要）

序言

本议程是为人类、地球与繁荣制订的行动计划。它还旨在加强世界和平和增加自由。我们认识到，消除一切形式和层面的贫穷，包括消除极端贫穷，是世界最大的挑战，也是实现可持续发展必不可少的要求。

所有国家和所有利益攸关方将携手合作，共同执行这一计划。我们决心让人类摆脱贫穷和匮乏的桎梏，让地球得到治愈和保护。我们决心大胆采取迫切需要的变革步骤，让世界走上可持续的、有复原力的道路。在踏上这一共同征途时，我们保证，不让一个人掉队。

我们今天宣布的 17 个可持续发展目标和 169 个具体目标展现了这个全球新议程的规模和雄心。这些目标寻求巩固发展千年发展目标，完成千年发展目标尚未完成的事业。它们要让所有人享有人权，实现性别平等，增强所有妇女和女童的权能。它们是一个整体，不可分割，并兼顾了可持续发展的三个方面：经济、社会和环境。

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and



联合国可持续发展峰会正式通过 2030 发展议程

这些目标和具体目标将促使人们在今后 15 年内，在那些对人类和地球至关重要的领域中采取行动。

人类

我们决心消除一切形式和层面的贫穷与饥饿，确保所有人能够平等和有尊严地在一个健康的环境中施展自己的潜能。

地球

我们决心保护地球免遭退化，途径包括以可持续的方式进行消费和生产及管理地球的自然资源，并在气候变化问题上紧急采取行动，使地球能够满足今世后代的需求。

繁荣

我们决心确保所有人都能过上充裕和充实的生活，实现与大自然保持和谐的经济、社会和技术进步。



complete what these did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet:

People

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There



和平

我们决心推动创建没有恐惧与暴力的和平、公正和包容的社会。没有和平，就没有可持续发展；没有可持续发展，就没有和平。

伙伴关系

我们决心动用必要的手段来执行本议程，本着加强全球团结的精神，在所有国家、所有利益攸关方和全体人民的参与下，恢复全球可持续发展伙伴关系的活力，尤其注重满足最贫穷、最弱势群体的需求。



各个可持续发展目标是相互关联和相辅相成的，这一点对于实现新议程的宗旨至关重要。如果能在议程述及的所有领域中实现我们的宏图，所有人的生活都会得到很大改善，我们的世界会变得更加美好。

可持续发展目标

目标 1. 在全世界消除一切形式的贫穷。

目标 2. 消除饥饿，实现粮食安全，改善营养和促进可持续农业。

目标 3. 让不同年龄段的所有人都过上健康的生活，促进他们的福祉。

目标 4. 提供包容和公平的优质教育，让全民终身享有学习机会。

目标 5. 实现性别平等，增强所有妇女和女童的权能。

目标 6. 为所有人提供水 and 环境卫生并对其进行可持续管理。



can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realised. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.



目标 7. 每个人都能获得价廉、可靠和可持续的现代化能源。

目标 8. 促进持久、包容性和可持续经济增长，促进充分的生产性就业，促进人人有体面工作。

目标 9. 建设有复原力的基础设施，促进具有包容性的可持续工业化，推动创新。

目标 10. 减少国家内部和国家之间的不平等。

目标 11. 建设包容、安全、有复原力的可持续城市和人居环境。

目标 12. 采用可持续的消费和生产模式。

目标 13. 采取紧急行动应对气候变化及其影响。

目标 14. 养护和可持续利用海洋和海洋资源以促进可持续发展。

目标 15. 保护、恢复和促进可持续利用陆地生态系统，可持续地管理森林，防治荒漠化，制止和扭转土地退化，阻止生物多样性的丧失。

目标 16. 创建和平和包容的社会以促进可持续发展，让所有人都能诉诸司法，在各级建立有效、可问责和包容的机构。

目标 17. 加强执行手段，恢复可持续发展全球伙伴关系的活力。

2030 年可持续发展议程全文，请见以下网址：

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=C

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. 

For more details, please refer to the weblink below:

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E



TECHNOLOGY & VIEWPOINT

技术与观点

--Eco Forum Global Annual Conference Guiyang 2015--
Theme Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements Construction
Huangguoshu Consensus

生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会
可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛
《黄果树共识》

Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements Construction
Keynote Speeches Abstracts
可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛 主旨演讲摘要

Because of People, Natural Landscape Becomes Fine Scenery
天然山水 因人成胜概



安顺市委常委、市委组织部长、黄果树风景区党工委书记朱桂云发布《黄果树共识》

Ms. Zhu Guiyun, Member of the Standing Committee of Anshun Municipal Committee of CPC, Director-General of Municipal Organization Department, Party Secretary of CPC Huangguoshu Scenic spot, released the outcome document-Huangguoshu Consensus

--Eco Forum Global Annual Conference Guiyang 2015--
Theme Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements Construction

Huangguoshu Consensus

生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会
可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛

《黄果树共识》

2015 年 6 月 27 日 - 28 日，我们相聚在屯堡之乡——中国贵州省安顺市，在拥有世界最大瀑布群的黄果树风景区举办“可持续旅游与人居环境主题论坛”。经过两天的交流研讨，达成共识如下：

我们意识到：

- 1、美好的人居环境是人类世代代的追求。可持续的旅游可以减少资源消耗和环境污染，减少贫困，创造就业机会。可持续旅游与可持续的人居环境建设可以相互促进，相互结合。
- 2、随着全球“中产阶级”人口向亚洲转移，可持续旅游必将为亚洲地区带来巨大的经济效益。但旅游业的发展对自

On 27-28 June 2015, we gather in the city of Anshun, the home of Tunpu Culture and the world largest waterfall group, for the Theme Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements Construction. After two-day discussions, we reached the following consensus:

We are aware:

1. A better living environment has been the pursuit of generations of human beings. Sustainable tourism can reduce resource consumption and environmental pollution, alleviate poverty and create jobs. Sustainable tourism and human settlements construction should be mutually promoted and integrated.
2. The global shift of "middle class" populations to Asia

然资源和文化遗产形成了巨大的压力，对于政府和企业带来巨大的挑战。

3、为全民提供有效和可负担的公共服务，全面支持和促进可持续的包容性的人居环境建设是当今和未来亚洲所面临的主要挑战。目前，全球超过一半的世界城镇人口居住在亚洲，居各大洲之首。全球 28 个人口超千万的超大城市，16 个在亚洲，6 个在中国。中国正在实施以生态文明为导向的新型城镇化战略，安顺市就是试点之一。

4、国际社会将于今年 9 月底通过 2015 后可持续发展目标（SDGs），旨在保护人类、地球，实现繁荣以及更多自由度的普世和平。当前公布的讨论稿中第 11 条目标提出：让城市和人居环境成为包容的、安全的、有弹性的并且是可持续的。

5、自然和文化遗产保护与恢复对旅游和人居环境都很重要。原生态的自然山水、多彩的少数民族文化、悠久的历史文化遗产、特色建筑、独特的手工艺文化和饮食文化具有无可替代的魅力。

6、地方政府在可持续旅游和人居环境建设进程中发挥着重要作用，在实施 2015 后可持续发展目标（SDGs）、新的气候协议以及将在“人居三”通过的新城市议程中也将继续发挥重要作用。

7、亚洲传统文化中的众生平等、天人合一、道法自然思想和勤俭节约的美德对于亚洲乃至世界向可持续发展转型具有重要的启示。

presents new opportunities for tourism development and economic benefits. Simultaneously, tourism development of has imposed enormous strains on the natural resources and cultural heritage, and place huge challenges on the government and businesses.

3. That providing effective and affordable public services for all, and fully supporting and promoting sustainable, inclusive human settlement construction is the major challenge facing Asia of today and tomorrow. Currently, more than half of the world's urban population live in Asia, ranking first among the continents. Among the 28 global mega-cities with population of over 10 million, 16 is in Asia, 6 in China. China is implementing eco-civilization oriented new-type urbanization strategy, and Anshun is one of the pilots.

4. The international community will adopt the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the end of this September, aiming for people, planet and prosperity and seeking to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. In the current discussion paper, article 11 proposed to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

5. The conservation and restoration of natural and cultural heritage is of great importance for tourism and human settlements. There exists irreplaceable charm in the natural mountains, waters, rich ethnic culture, historical and cultural heritage, architectural features and unique handcraft.





我们对于可持续旅游和人居环境建设的综合建议：

- 1、必须贯彻生态文明理念，体现资源节约和环境友好特征，维护经济、社会、环境与文化四个纬度之间的平衡。有效的政策法律是这一切的保障。
- 2、强调塑造可持续发展的价值观和自我节制的文化是可持续发展的基石，要弘扬亚洲“平等、节俭、天人合一、道法自然”的传统价值观，支持和促进节俭的生活、资源高效利用和健康的生活方式。
- 3、科学的规划与设计十分重要，要全面贯彻以人为本和可持续发展理念，统筹考虑空间、资源、基础设施、经济、环境和社会等各方面，要完善规划程序，让利益相关者都可以有效参与，要以法律等手段保持规划和设计成果的权威性、严肃性和连续性。
- 4、要可持续地利用自然资源，保护生物多样性，减少对生态系统的干扰，建成环境要与自然和谐，大力发展绿色节能建筑，鼓励就地取材，提高可再生能源利用比例，推广适用的、可负担的绿色技术，逐步提高智能化水平。



6. Local government plays an important role in sustainable tourism and human settlements, and will continue to play the significant role in the implementation of post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the new climate agreement and the New Urban Agenda that will be adopted during "Habitat III".

7. The traditional Asian culture of equality, "unity of man and nature", "learning from nature" and "the virtue of diligence and thrift" have great implications on the transition towards sustainable development in Asia and the world.

Our recommendations for sustainable tourism and human settlements construction include:

1. Effective policies and laws are the basic approach to ensure the implementation of eco-civilization, the realization of being resource-efficient and environmentally-friendly, and the balance of economic, social, environmental and cultural dimensions.
2. Underscoring that shaping the culture of sustainable development is key to sustainable development; promoting the traditional Asian culture of equality, thrift, "unity of man and nature", "learning from nature" and advocating the abstemious, resource efficient and healthy lifestyles.
3. Stressing scientific planning and design, fully acting on the concept of "people-oriented" and "sustainable development"; taking comprehensive consideration on space, resources, infrastructure, economy, environment and society; improving the planning process to involve all the stakeholders; using laws to protect the planning and design outcomes and ensuring their authority, seriousness and continuity.



5、必须保护自然和文化遗产，保护文化多样性，保护和传承传统习俗。建成环境应努力体现出地方文化特色和民族特色。

6、必须体现足够的包容性，尊重和保障每一位居民和游客的基本权利，尤其需要满足最贫穷的以及生活在服务配套不足社区和乡村的人们的需要，包括为残疾人提供无障碍基础设施。

7、导入先进和适宜的标准十分重要。全球人居环境论坛和联合国环境署共同推广的《国际人居环境范例新城倡议》(IGMC)提出了“净零碳、零废弃物、可持续环境等”十二项基本原则，建立了一整套标准指数和评分系统，对于发展绿色低碳人居环境和景区有积极意义。

8、城市和乡村更新可以为旅游业和人居环境增添新的活力，减少大拆大建造成的浪费。城市历史中心区、老旧工业区可在保护传统建筑和文化遗产的基础上，为商业和文化创意产业提供有特色的容器。乡村可以在保留原有特色建筑风貌的同时，改善室内环境和配套设施，营造出兼具乡野文化特色和现代生活情趣的舒适空间。

9、在继承传统和同行业成功经验的基础上开展创新，包括机制体制创新、模式创新、技术创新和服务创新，提升综合竞争力。

我们对于可持续旅游的建议：

1、亚洲国家和地区需要开发更具凝聚力的区域性可持续旅游合作机制和网络；可持续旅游的原则和规划应纳入国家或地方的法定发展计划；开发切实可行的标准并融入投资决策；推广可持续旅游概念和实践范例，为消费者提供高品质的产品；做好研究为政策制定提供支持；努力让私营部门参与旅游业可持续发展主流化实践。

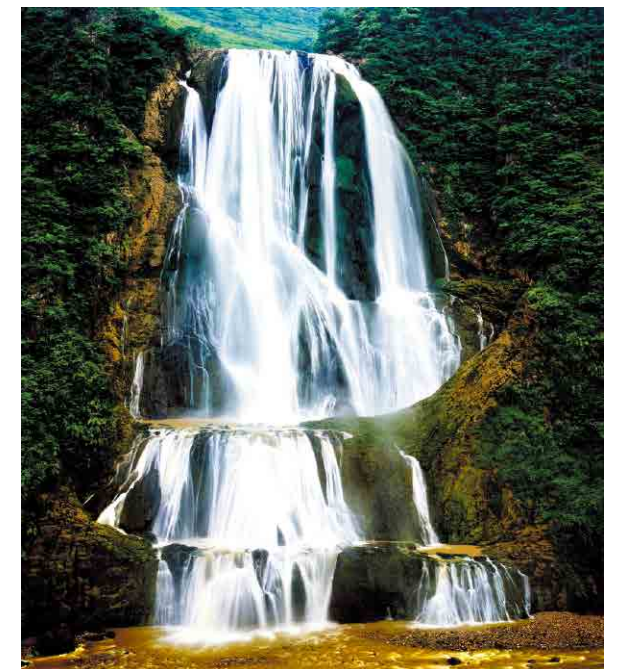
4. Promoting sustainable use of natural resources, protecting biodiversity, minimizing disturbance to the ecosystem, emphasizing harmony between the built environment and nature, developing green energy-saving buildings and encouraging the use of local materials, increasing the proportion of renewable energy use, expanding the applicable and affordable green technology and improving the standard of intelligence.

5. It is a must to protect the natural and cultural heritage and diversity, and pass on traditional practices. Local culture and ethnic characteristics should be incorporated into the built environment.

6. Sufficient inclusiveness should be displayed. The basic rights of every resident and tourist must be respected and protected, in particular, the needs of the poorest and those living in the communities and villages with inadequate services should be met, including providing provision of accessible infrastructure for people with disabilities.

7. It is crucial to incorporate advanced and appropriate standards. The initiative for International Green Model City (IGMC) jointly advocated by GFHS and UNEP includes twelve basic principles, such as "net zero carbon", "zero waste", "sustainable environment", etc., and has established a set of criteria and indicators as well as rating system, which is believed to generate positive benefits to the green low-carbon human settlements and scenic areas.

8. Urban and rural renovation can bring vitality for tourism and human settlements, and reduce the waste



2、要制定完善的环保法规制度并严格贯彻实施，加强对公众的环保教育和激励。景区废弃物要全部回收利用或无害化处理，污水全部处理后循环利用或达标排放。要控制燃油车辆和船只进入核心景区，维护大气质量。

3、生态旅游要坚持保护性开发，尽量减少基础设施和构筑物对生态系统和野生动物的影响，景区要根据资源环境承载力核定合理的接待容量，接待游客不超限。提前发布游客信息，以引导游客理性出游。

4、政府要制定政策，给自然资源核价，使环境成本体现在旅游产品和服务成本之中，促进环境保护和行业公平竞争。

5、政府要制定政策，促进建立可持续消费和生产模式，实施绿色公共采购，商品标签包含该产品的起源、生产方式和生态足迹等信息。

6、支持当地人更多地参与可持续旅游产业，让他们在其中发挥更大的作用，在为消费者提供具有地方文化特色产品和服务的同时，也有助于减少贫困，促进区域经济发展。

我们对于可持续人居环境的建议：

1、亚洲应发展紧凑型城镇，降低基础设施投资，减少资源消耗和碳排放。要划定城市增长边界，合理分配经济和公共服务资源，控制城市人口无限制膨胀和无序扩张，大中小城市协调发展，城乡互相依存。

2、为了向全民提供更加有效的公共服务，更综合的规划和管理迫在眉睫，通过跨部门和整体的规划和行动来打破部门局限。同时需要拓展合作伙伴关系，包括 PPP 模式。

3、为人人提供适当的住房是亚洲人居环境建设的紧迫任务。政府要控制大城市房价的过度上涨，为低收入群体和年轻人规划建设可以负担得起的租售房屋，提高城市居民的幸福指数。

4、保护好自然生态系统，为所有居民提供可达性较好、适宜的绿色空间以及公共空间可以促进居民健康和社会交流，提高生活质量。

5、人居环境建设要综合功能规划，整合考虑居住、购物、教育、办公、休闲娱乐等需求，减少无效出行，减少拥堵，节约时间和资源。

6、大力发展公共交通，不断减少交通事故和伤亡比例。鼓励步行、自行车骑行等绿色出行，积极推广电动出行和无人驾驶出租车等先进技术。



亚洲应发展紧凑型城镇，降低基础设施投资，减少资源消耗和碳排放。要划定城市增长边界，合理分配经济和公共服务资源，控制城市人口无限制膨胀和有序扩张，大中小城市协调发展，城乡互相依存。

Developing compact cities and towns in Asia; reducing infrastructure investment, resource consumption and carbon emissions; implementing urban growth boundary; ensuring a reasonable allocation of economic resources and public services, and controlling the urban sprawl and population expansion; developing cities and towns, urban and rural areas, in a coordinated way.



caused by major demolition and construction. The city's historic center and old industrial area is helpful to protect traditional architecture and cultural heritage, while providing a perfect space for business and cultural creativity. Through improving the indoor environment and facilities, and retaining the original characteristic architectures, the rural area can be upgraded to comfortable space with countryside features and modern life.

9. Strengthening innovation from practices and experiences, such as institutional innovation, model innovation, technological innovation and service innovation, and enhancing comprehensive competitiveness.

Our recommendations for sustainable tourism include:

1. Developing a more cohesive mechanism for regional cooperation on sustainable tourism; integrating sustainable tourism principles and planning into national and local development plans; incorporating sustainable tourism criteria into investment decision-making; extending the concepts and practices of sustainable tourism delivering a quality outcome for consumers,



destinations and the business of tourism; underpinning policy with good research; using investor and operator resources more efficiently and working on engaging the private sector in mainstreaming sustainability into tourism.

2. Making complete environmental laws and regulations and strictly implementing them; strengthening the environmental education on the public; fully recycling and harmlessly disposing the waste in the scenic areas; discharging the waste water legally; controlling the entry of gasoline-powered vehicles into the core area to ensure good air quality.

3. Eco tourism should be protectively developed, to reduce our impact on ecosystem and wildlife. Tourist attractions should regulate the receiving capacity based on the carrying capacity of the environment, and disclose in advance tourist information to guide the rational perception of traveling.

4. The government should make policies to price the natural assets, bringing the environmental costs into the costs of tourism products and services and contributing to environmental protection and fair competition.

5. The government should make policies to promote sustainable consumption and production, facilitate green public procurement and product label including the origin of the products, how they are produced, as well as the ecological footprint.

6. Encourage the local people to play a bigger role in the sustainable tourism industry which not only provides customers/tourists products and services with local cultural characteristics, but also helps alleviate poverty and facilitates the development of regional economy.

Our recommendations for sustainable human settlements include:

1. Developing compact cities and towns in Asia; reducing infrastructure investment, resource consumption and carbon emissions; implementing urban growth boundary; ensuring a reasonable allocation of economic resources and public services, and controlling the urban sprawl and population expansion; developing cities and towns, urban and rural areas, in a coordinated way.

2. Urgently integrating planning and management; breaking down departmental limitations; providing more effective public service for all; expanding partnerships, like the PPP model.

3. It is urgent to provide adequate housing for all in Asia. The government is obliged to take the excessively rising housing price under control, providing affordable housing for the low-income groups and the young and improving the happiness index of urban residents.

4. Protecting natural ecosystems; providing for the residents appropriate green space and public space with better accessibility; contributing to people's wellbeing, social interaction and better quality of life.

5. Mixed-use (living, shopping, education, work, recreation and others)planning is critical to human settlement construction, and beneficial to reduce unnecessary travel and congestion, thereby saving time and resources.

6. Developing public transport; reducing traffic accidents and casualties; encouraging green mobility including walking, cycling, etc., promoting electric mobility and advanced technologies, like driverless taxi.

Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements Construction

Keynote Speeches Abstracts

可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛

主旨演讲摘要



年事已高的吴良镛先生通过视频参与论坛，心系贵州发展

中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士
清华大学建筑与城市研究所所长吴良镛

【像创造大地的艺术品一样创造人居环境】

贵州作为西部欠发达地区的典型代表，其发展模式以及人居环境建设对于全国具有很重要的作用。今天的会议，是为未来找道路、寻方法的会议。我们秉承的目的就希望能够在贵州，这个山川秀美、景色宜人，而且具有开发难度的这么一个地方，摸索出一个人居环境的合适的一个途径。希望能像创造大地的艺术品一样创造贵州广大城镇乡村的人居环境。



中国工程院院士孟兆祯

【天然山水，因人成胜概】

风景名胜区主体是自然风景资源组成的，自然山水有大美而不言，也不能言。欣赏风景的人要达到“赏心悦目”的目的，淳朴的自然是不够的。必通过人文加工使风景转化为佳妙的风景名胜，寓诗意于教，寓教于景，形成中华民族“景面文心”的特色。道法自然——以文载道——书以成文。诗意的景名、额题、楹联、摩崖石刻等便成为设计人和游览者心灵交流的平台。提高黄果树风景名胜区综合资源的构想：一以生为环境基础，生生不息。居安思危，保护自然，治山治水为基础，保障居民与游人的生命安全。治水纲领“安流湏轨”、“深淘滩，低作堰”。规划泥石流通道，居民和游人远离此道。建立泥石流防护林。以艺驭术，精艺输巧。二是巧于因借，注入人文、寓文于景。景名务求“问名心晓”。化实景为诗态。



国家旅游局前副局长杜一力

【做旅游必须有大局观】

中国旅游业历经 30 年，已经越来越深入地理解和把握了这样一个规律：要在经济、社会、文化发展的巨大系统中，多层次协调，旅游业才能获得更大的发展。黄果树是中国旅游发展 35 年的一个标志性景区，是中国旅游业的名片，有较强代表性。几点启示：一是解决好旅游与生态环境的依存关系，瀑布依赖于水系的涵养，依赖于大面积植树和恢复植被，旅游者看到精彩集中在核心景区，但功夫在诗外；二是协调和解决好景区和周边社区的关系，景区反哺周边社区，如搬迁补偿，优先安排周边农民就业，帮助周边村寨开发旅游等，带动周边地区共同发展；三是发掘文化旅游产品，比如有历史文化底蕴的村寨，增益景区的人文价值；四是处理好旅游和城市的关系，使其相互促进，相得益彰。安顺城市聚集功能增强和多种旅游资源的精细化发掘，可以接续因黄果树景区形成的初级旅游市场走向纵深和多元，形成更加广泛和稳定的市场。让黄果树的水泽被更广，是一种行动，是一个追求；是一个宏愿，更是一种哲学。

联合国环境规划署理事会前主席
加拿大前环境部长戴维·安德森

【当地人民的努力是实现环境保护的最佳途径】

在中国，旅游业是一大重要产业，而生态旅游则是正在快速崛起的一个板块。国际上对于生态旅游的概念是：具有保护自然环境和维护当地人民生活双重责任的旅游活动。自然生态价值的保护是基础，没有保护，就不可能有生态旅游。加拿大班夫国家公园的经验值得借鉴：一是谨慎地规划建设景区内的道路交通等基础设施和人工构筑物，减少其对野生动植物和生态的影响，二是要限制聚居人口特别是外来购房者的入住，减少人类活动对生态环境的影响。我坚信，当地人民的努力是实现环境保护的最佳途径，依赖国际连锁星级酒店和外来的餐饮和服务并非真正的生态旅游；作为生态旅游不可分割的一部分，应体验一定程度上的当地人的生活，包括当地食品、当地旅店、当地服务。





联合国世界旅游组织全体大会及执委会执行干事、亚太地区部主任徐京

【让游客放慢脚步，体验慢而美】

如何处理好绿水青山和金山银山之间的关系？从国际层面来讲，就是要做到可持续发展。纯粹就旅游业来讲，就是要坚持科学发展观。在发展旅游业的时候，包容性的发展模式很重要。在倡导可持续旅游业发展的时候，要随着新思路和新理念，尽量的把观光旅游业向体验经济、体验旅游靠拢，让游客放慢脚步，体验地方文化，慢而美。



联合国亚太经济社会理事会环境与发展司主管、可持续城市发展部部长多诺万·斯托里

【建设可持续的、包容和弹性的城市】

联合国秘书长潘基文指出：“可持续发展这场战役的成败在于城市”。亚太地区目前城市人口超过20亿，到2018年，城市化比例有望达到50%。亚太地区城市化面临着巨大的挑战，如贫富分化严重，城市抵御自然灾害的能力较弱，城

市化伴随着越来越多的环境挑战，例如空气污染、交通拥堵及废物产生。亚太地区尤其面临着因其目前的资源密集型增长模式产生的问题。这些问题不可能分开解决，必须整体规划与管理能源、水、食品安全的关键领域，通过整合，解决社会、经济与环境三大发展维度。将于明年十月举行的联合国人居三提供了一个独特的机会，让我们为全球面临的严重的城市问题开发共同的愿景、前瞻性和行动导向的议程。对于实现任何全新的城市议程，国家及当地政府、私营机构和公民社会共同协作建立新愿景和合作关系十分重要。



中共浙江省委原常委 杭州市委原书记王国平

【实现从“旅游城市”向“城市旅游”历史跨越】

“新常态”下，旅游发展面临“高铁时代”的挑战、“旅游综合体时代”的挑战、国家旅游战略布局的挑战。实现从“旅游城市”向“城市旅游”的历史性跨越，是从“观光游”向“会展游”、“休闲度假游”、“养老养生游”的拓展，是推动旅游可持续发展与改善人居环境的重要载体和有效途径。杭州的经验是：实施综合保护工程，不断推出城市自然人文“新景观”；实施历史文化街区保护，复兴传统文化“老街区”；实施商业特色街建设，打造城市休闲旅游“新街区”；实施改善工程，让古巷老宅成为“好去处”；推进特色博物馆建设，开辟城市文化旅游“新领域”；打造“西博会、休博会、动漫节”三大会展产品，培育城市会展旅游“新品牌”；推进十大特潜行业发展，开拓城市旅游“新蓝海”；实施旅行社扶强扶优政策，提升旅游服务“软实力”；实施三大旅游管理创新，构建城市旅游“新体制”。



编者按：2015年6月27日至28日，可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛在黄果树风景名胜区隆重召开。本次论坛属于生态文明贵阳国际论坛2015年年会主题论坛之一。中国工程院院士孟兆祯教授在会上作了主题为“天然山水，因人成胜概”的主旨演讲，同与会嘉宾分享了其在风景园林艺术和设计方面的独到见解，本刊特此刊登演讲全文供读者欣赏。

孟兆祯，中国工程院院士，风景园林规划与设计教育家。现任北京林业大学教授、博士生导师。

Because of People, Natural Landscape Becomes Fine Scenery

天然山水 因人成胜概



奏效，疏浚之土堆“九州山”，人登山免于溺死。生存斗争提高到哲学形成“仁者乐山，知者乐水；仁者静，知者动；知者乐，仁者寿。”的哲理。治水成为仁爱的教育。

鉴于版图多山水，故“江山”、“河山”等都是社稷的别称，同时也寻觅出治国之理法“国必依山川”。美学家将美分为自然美、社会美、艺术美。风景园林要将社会美融于自然美而创造风景园林艺术美。涵风景名胜与城市园林两种类型，成为满足人对自然环境要求的姊妹花。风景名胜主体是自然风景资源组成的，自然山水有大美而不言，也不能言。欣赏风景的人要达到“赏心悦目”的目的，淳朴的自然是不够的。必通过人文加工使风景转化为佳妙的风景名胜，寓诗意于教，寓教于景，形成中华民族“景面文心”的特色。道法自然——以文载道——书以成文。诗意的景名、额题、楹联、摩崖石刻等便成为设计人和游览者心灵交流的平台。这种人文参与自然有千变万化的形式和内容。中国的风景名胜区的特色就是凡风景必名胜，体现“天人合一”。管子说“人与天调，而后天下之美生”，深刻地说明其中道理。

园林总是先有意而后有象，天然风景则要“因象立意”。首先以景名表达诗意，孔子说“名不正则言不顺，言不顺则事不成”。杭州西湖曾有很多景名。自苏东坡提出“欲把西湖比西子，淡妆浓抹总相宜”。总相宜就是风景素质好，自然又人化了，所以传下来。美学家李泽厚先生说中国风景园林是“人的自然化和自然的人化”。

一、中华民族的宇宙观和文化总纲

人生在世，对宇宙有总的看法。中华民族视宇宙为两元即自然与人，认为“天人之际合二为一”。天人合一就是中国的宇宙观。人是自然的成员。尊重自然、自觉地顺从自然。在此前提下也强调人的主观能动性，讲“人杰地灵”和“景物因人成胜概”。以石灰岩储藏量而论，加拿大第一。但山水诗、山水画、山水风景名胜和文人写意自然山水园都唯独产生在中国，以独一无二的特色自立于世界风景园林民族之林。

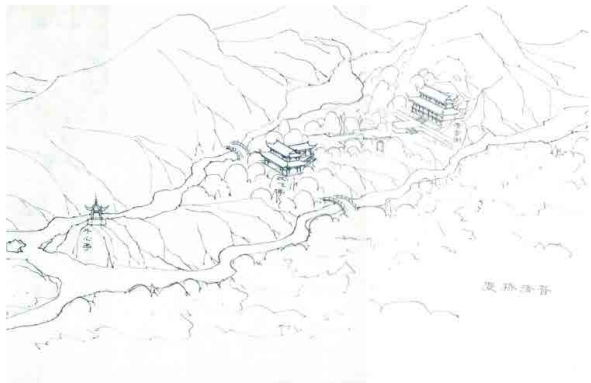
我国国土大部分是山水。世界屋脊珠穆朗玛峰也在我国。上古时雪山融化、洪水漫流酿成水灾。夏禹以疏濬法导江入海

二、巧夺天工之妙——借景

天工何美，取之不尽、用之不竭，何可相夺。殊不知纯朴的自然再美也没有人的意识。这是要给予辅弼的。画龙点睛的赋意能唤起自然美从来没有的文意而使纯朴自然升华为天人共荣的风景园林艺术精品。这都要有个艺术创作过程。对风景而言首先要“澄怀味象”，从景物外在表现深入探索“景”之“因”，从科学和美学综合研究。其中由“象”转“意”要通过“迁想妙得”。创作要冥思苦想，想到莫能深入时才能“先难而后得”地达到“臆绝灵奇”的高境界。



阳朔天然岩溶的“月亮山”



峨眉山清音阁示意图

峨眉山的清音阁奏效的原因乃电影艺术家谢添总结的“情理之中，意料以外”。

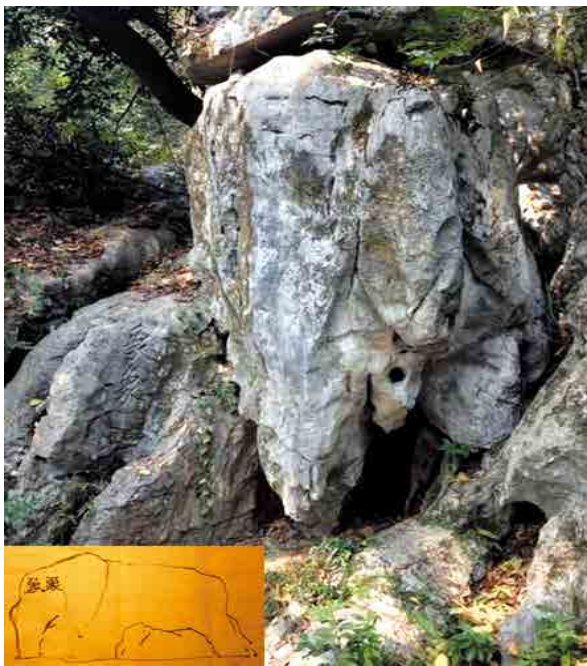
峨眉山山腰有一条约一公里长的岩壑，山前各有西来和北来的两条山溪奔泻而下，形成旁山相夹、山溪双贯的绝好风景资源，天然风景绝佳。所缺者，文意也。设计者在坐北朝南、负阴抱阳的中锋位置于山坳中安置清音阁。轴线向南延伸于山巘上起“双桥清音”亭。

改双溪名黑白。西来为白虎、北来为玄武。对称架石桥于湍急跌宕的山溪上，构成双桥清音的主景。两溪合涧处同冲击一石，名为牛心石，由是又成“黑白二水洗牛心”之景。使喻言“对牛弹琴”中不善音乐的牛也能接受山水清音的熏陶。环境自成天然之趣，人工点缀亭桥建筑，大大提高了



纯朴的自然美而达到巧夺天工之妙。又一次印证了管子所说：“人与天调，而后天下之美生”。

景区如此，景物亦然。杭州西湖栖霞洞入口道旁有硕大石灰岩，形如大象。无独有偶此石前还有一块小石象。作者在大象身上刻两字“象象”。一为像象，二乃两头象，令人寻味。



杭州西湖象石

三、提高黄果树风景名胜区综合资源的构想

从学科角度考虑

1. 以生为环境基础，生生不息。居安思危，保护自然，治山治水为基础，保障居民与游人的生命安全。治水纲领“安流湏轨”、“深淘滩，低作堰”。规划泥石流通道，居民和游人远高此道。建立泥石流防护林。以艺驭术，精艺输巧。
2. 巧于因借，注入人文、寓意于景。

景名务求“问名心晓”。化实景为诗态。首先摒除违反科学和艺术的景名。除盆景园外还有以盆景为名的风景区“天星盆景区”，盆景是小尺度的园林艺术作。由“外师造化，中得心源”而来。风景区是自然景物，表现自然美，不存在“有真为假，作假成真”。实际上景区内都是自然山水景，穿岩过罅，将好的天然山水名以人工作品是贬低自然、亵渎自然，应修改。是否可称“罅窥美女”，因美女榕为主景。还有的虽符合科学性但有失文雅。如有泉能产生大吼声就称“吼泉”。“吼”有失与人为善之有情。可否借用“大弦滔滔如裂帛，小弦切切如私语”的诗意改成“裂帛泉”。景名是小事，应博采众长，尽可能地追求完美。



黄果树大瀑布主要反映地带性植物特征的黄果榕 (Ficus vasculas w ll. ex Mig.)。徐霞客和历代诗人的诗意又很难言简意赅地纳入景名。这应作为重点研究。大瀑布是本风景区的大轴戏，不宜用开门见山的游览路线。应有序幕、高潮、尾声的序列感受。像“银链坠潭”这样的景名形象而诗意地表达了景意。

四、一丝奇想作咨询

研今必习古，无古不成今

- 飞雪溅衣黄果树，乱红撩眼刺梨花
- 徐霞客的赞誉：捣珠飞沫反涌，如烟雾腾空，势甚雄厉，所谓珠帘钩不卷，匹练挂遥峰。
- 犀牛潭飞瀑挂崖阴，雪浪高翻水百寻。

——安顺府永宁州知州黄培杰

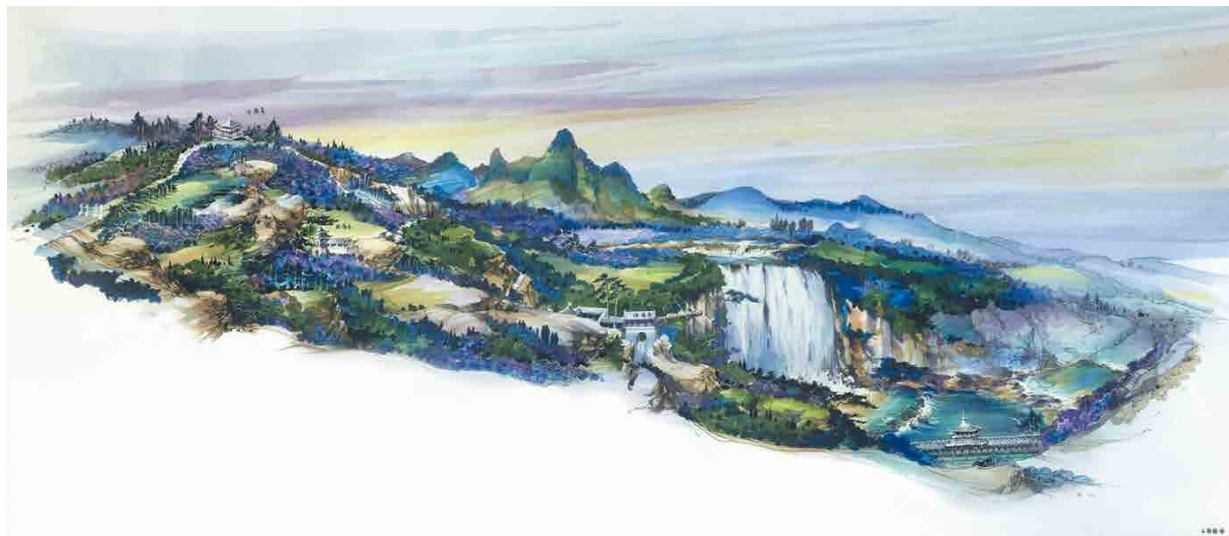
虹泉飞万丈 下有碧溪衍
瀑布图如绘 悬流势不平
雪花晴里溅 芝草岸边生
对此盟心地 能令滞虑清
——周铭先

轻纱珠屏挂半联， 飘渺一线卷紫烟
水云生处龙翻腾， 雷鼓嘈嘈震宇寰
——江南诗魔



黄果树大瀑布得天独厚还有提高的空间吗？回答是肯定的。瓶颈即地宜，纯朴自然再美也限于自然美。突破瓶颈在“因人成胜”，从章法言前面要有景点的铺垫。中国文学特色“缠绵，再缠绵，最后也不得一语道破”，又“道莫便于捷而妙于迂”。大轴戏要有开锣戏为前奏。现通道为进出双向混一。坐电动梯八十米一瞬而下，漫长的步行道无休息的景点，走回头路。山上另觅入口，因山起石坊，攀藤数绿，坊前利用天然山石摩刻“有朋自远方来不亦乐乎”。石坊刻石联：“得天独厚，因人成胜”。石坊正面额题：“岩溶奇境”、反面“水石联欢”。化八十米高差为下山谷道，按望瀑、闻瀑、观瀑之序“因山构室”设置三亭。木石结构，榕柱藤挂落。从百闻不如一见的“望瀑亭”到“近水楼台”闻得瀑声的“闻瀑亭”。最后终得“睇瀑亭”。将游兴调到只待一见而得赏心悦目。

景区的地宜是天然岩溶景物之无穷变化。主要因素是黄果树、大瀑布、犀牛潭。现在无合宜景象全面表达而未能尽意。归纳徐霞客诗赞为“壮奇”。白水河有棉花之喻，结合“人无三分银”之老喻和今要令绿水青山变成金山银山，当以“银河壮奇落犀牛潭”为景名能反映特色。视点距瀑很远，因此可从添加中景和近景。而且只能运用景点的自然因素。



作者手绘大瀑布景区设计图

于悬崖石壁中觅空穴种植大黄果榕一株，将来自然形成根壁交融的奇观，树大根深，先以水石和潮湿的空气使气根丛生、相互盘错、连蜷胶结，景名“石榕联盟”。榕干必朝水湿瀑布所在横空斜出，在垂直壮奇的瀑布前出现“飞榕探海”的前置配景。以银白衬浓绿，生气盎然。潭中落石露出水面者选一硕大如卧潭犀牛露出水面之项背。再选一天然湖石神态逼近犀牛头鼻者装在自然石之项上而新添“神犀浴瑞”的水中低前景。又把彩虹景发挥出来了。瑞兽瑞象。通过这两项顺应山水脉络而又因人成胜的理法，从风景内涵、外表和名符其实方面必然更上一层楼。WBPM



石摩刻崖



自成天然之趣
少须人工之工

BEST PRACTICES

最佳范例

Sustainable Development in Perth

--Exclusive Interview with Ms. Lisa Scaffidi, Lord Mayor, City of Perth, Western Australia

珀斯市的可持续发展

——专访西澳大利亚州珀斯市市长莉莎·史卡菲迪女士

Inheriting the Brilliant Heritage and Making a New Chapter

--the practice of building a green city in Jiangshan

承城市之华气 谱万物之灵章

——江山市打造绿色城市的实践

Strengthen Ecological Construction and Build Beautiful Zhangqiu

做靓生态文章 建设美好章丘

Mission Hills' Sustainable Development Sets Standards for Leisure and Resort Industry around the World

观澜湖集团：发展可持续旅游 打造世界休闲产业的领导品牌



Skyline Twilight

Sustainable Development in Perth

珀斯市的可持续发展

--Exclusive Interview with Ms. Lisa Scaffidi, Lord Mayor, City of Perth, Western Australia
——专访西澳大利亚州珀斯市市长莉莎·史卡菲迪女士

WBPM: 谢谢市长女士能够接受我们的采访。首先，恭喜您成功连任珀斯市长。您已担任市长长达 8 年之久。就目前而言，您觉得在您的领导下珀斯市最大的变化是什么？

Scaffidi: 我们珀斯市的愿景是建设一个既安全又充满活力的城市，并能够吸引所有人群前往。我们现在在为实现这一美好愿景而努力。我可以很自豪地说：通过我们的努力珀斯市正在日趋成为一个更发达和更具多样性的城市。

WBPM: Thank you, Ms. Mayor, for being in the interview with us. First of all, congratulations for your successful re-election as the mayor of Perth. You have been serving as the mayor for 8 years so far, what do you think are the most remarkable changes of Perth under your leadership?

Scaffidi: At the City of Perth, our vision is to create a safe and vibrant city that is attractive to all types of people. We are well on our way to accomplishing this



西澳大利亚州珀斯市市长莉莎·史卡菲迪女士
Ms. Lisa Scaffidi, Lord Mayor, City of Perth, Western Australia

在我担任市长期间，珀斯市已实施了众多旨在促进和恢复城市空间活力的措施，从而使城市空间更具人性化并更富有吸引力。

简而言之，珀斯市是一个目的地，是商务、旅游、购物、夜生活和各类活动的目的地。在努力吸引更多人口进入城市的同时，我们也在一直努力使城市中被遗忘的巷道、楼房、地下室空间重新焕发其生命力，并鼓励增加更多的小咖啡馆和或小酒吧以更好提升城市的商业文化。

我们的城市正处于重要的转型期，许多大的政府项目已接近竣工。随着人们不断地互动并加入到城市中来，我们的城市将继续发展。这些项目包括水资源银行 (Waterbank)、珀斯市环线和伊丽莎白码头开发项目。而这些已经促进了我们城市的文化多样化，也促使当地居民对自己的城市重新焕发出自豪感。

WBPM: 一个多月前，联合国通过了 2015 后可持续发展目标 (SDGs)，第 11 项可持续发展目标特别要求我们要建设一个“富有包容性、安全性、弹性和可持续性的城市 and 人居环境”。珀斯屡次被列为世界上最适宜居住的城市之一。能否请您谈一下这个城市的人居环境优势和特点是什么？在这个方面你们的成功经验是什么？珀斯市是否从自身出发为实现可持续发展目标而制定了任何计划和 / 或战略？

Scaffidi: 我们认识到我们周围的自然环境正在发生变化，这一点与世界其它组织和社区一样。当然，我们也在采取措施以确保珀斯市持续作为一个环境友好型、可持续性的城市。

去年，珀斯市通过了一项环境战略，该战略列出了珀斯市在未来十五年发展成为更环保更具可持续性城市和地方政府的重点任务。

我们的环境战略概述了五个关键领域：环境可持续性和健

vision, and through our efforts I'm proud to say Perth is evolving into a more mature and sophisticated city.

During my time as Lord Mayor, the City of Perth has implemented a number of initiatives that aim to activate and rejuvenate city spaces – making them more inviting and people-friendly.

Perth is a destination – It is a destination for business, tourists, shopping, night-life and events. And in an effort to attract more people into the city we've been revitalizing our City's forgotten laneways, upper floors and basements and supporting the increase of pop-up cafes and or small bar and business culture.

Our city is in the midst of a massive transformation with major State Government Projects nearing completion and the way people interact and engage with our City will continue to evolve as our City grows. These projects include Waterbank, Perth City Link and the Elizabeth Quay development. And this has already resulted in a rapid diversification of cultural experiences in our City and a renewed sense of pride for the city by our local community.

WBPM: Over a month ago, the UN adopted the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG 11 in particular, committing us to “making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. And Perth has been repeatedly listed as one of the world's most livable cities. Could you please share with us the advantages or features of the human settlements of the city? What are successful experiences in this particular regard? Does Perth have any plans and/or strategies to implement the SDGs at the city level?

Scaffidi: We recognise our natural environment is changing, and just like other

康、气候响应、能源弹性、水资源智慧城市和资源浪费警觉性城市。

我们致力于提高社区对环境可持续性生活方式的意识，我们正在带头为城市制定和实现可持续环境成果，引领城市的美好未来。

珀斯是一个全球性的城市，它拥有国际公认的城市品质。作为一个组织，珀斯市致力于让城市生机勃勃，并把这种勃勃生机带入到利用不足或被遗忘的城市空间。

自 2004 年以来，珀斯一直入选《经济学家》评选出的世界十佳最宜居城市榜单，这是一项令人骄傲的城市排名，今年珀斯照例获得世界十佳最宜居城市排名第八的位置。

在《纽约时报》世界 52 个最受欢迎城市中，珀斯因时尚转型而位列第 9 位。毫无疑问，珀斯是一个富有吸引力的目的地。我们希望我们的城市能够吸引更多的当地人和外地游客前往参观、探索并花费更多的时间与城市互动。

在短短几年前，珀斯的中央商务区还仅仅是人们上班才会过来的地方。现在，通过各种活动和空间活力激活，越来越多的人都在探索我们的城市力求寻找到更多有意义的东西。



钟楼 Bell Tower

organisations and communities around the world, we are taking steps to ensure Perth remains an environmentally friendly and sustainable city.

Last year the City of Perth adopted an Environment Strategy that sets out our priorities for Perth to become a more environmentally sustainable city and local government over the next 15 years.

Our Environment Strategy outlines five key focus areas including Environmental Sustainability and Health, Climate Response, Energy Resilience, Water Wise City and Waste Conscious City.

We are committed to increasing community awareness of environmentally sustainable lifestyles, and we are taking the lead to set and achieve sustainable environmental outcomes for the City now and into the future.

Perth is a global city and its qualities are internationally recognised. As an organisation, the City of Perth is committed to activating the city and breathing fresh life into underutilised or forgotten city spaces.

Since 2004, Perth has retained its prized ranking position by The Economist in the world's top 10 most liveable cities and this year proves no different with Perth taking out the number eight position.

The New York Times has also ranked Perth 9th out of 52 places to visit in the world due to our trendy transformation. Perth is a destination and we want to make our city a place that both locals and tourist want to visit, explore and spend more time interacting with all it has to offer.

Only a few short years ago Perth's CBD was a place that people only came into for work. Now, through event and space activation, more people are exploring our City to find out what's on offer.

The vitality of a city is shown through the attitudes and enjoyment of the people who occupy it. And there is now a renewed sense of excitement and curiosity by the community, who by way of visitation acknowledge our mission to rejuvenate, reactivate, refresh and revitalise our city streets, laneways and buildings. And it is this activation, which has our business and retail sectors flourishing with more and more people visiting the city to explore all of what Perth has to offer.

WBPM: How about the city's economic development? How would you value the importance of its rich mineral resources in the city's economy?

Scaffidi: Over the past ten years Western Australia has been blessed by wealth of our natural resources.



海伊街 Hay Street

一个城市的生命力主要体现在其中生活的人们的态度和乐趣上。而现在，当地社区又开始重新产生对这所城市的新奇和好奇心。通过走访，他们进一步认可我们的使命是旨在恢复、激活、更新和振兴我们的城市街道、小巷和建筑。而正是这种激活促进了我们商业和零售行业的蓬勃发展，并且越来越多游客前来访问我们的珀斯市，探索这所城市所拥有的一切。

WBPM: 该市的经济发展如何？你将如何看待丰富的矿产资源在全市经济中的重要性？

Scaffidi: 在过去的十年里，西澳大利亚一直拥有得天独厚的丰富自然资源。然而，随着珀斯的不断发展为一个联邦首府城市，我们必须超越我们的自然资源，并开始利用在其他行业的潜力。

我们是创意和技术行业的重要支持者，我们正在把珀斯建设为一个创新中心。珀斯市制定了许多措施旨在促进为参与者提供所需的资源和网络，以发展他们的想法，并创造发展机会。我们重视并鼓励企业家、新思路和创新思想者，通过为他们提供城市所能提供的一切，同时也塑造了珀斯的城市氛围和个性。从而鼓励小企业和企业家积极行动起来，最终增加城市的财富，也同时丰富了城市文化和提高了城市潜力。

我们的自然资源对西澳大利亚的繁荣至关重要；然而，这些资源并非所有都可再生或可持续。因此，该市把可持续的生活方式及教育社区居民最佳的环保做法作为一项重点工作来抓。

WBPM: 我们对愿景 2029+ 社区战略计划很感兴趣。请您阐述一下其涉及的重点领域？对此，有没有一个具体的时间表和具体措施？

Scaffidi: 在珀斯市，我们致力于为现在的人们和子孙后代建设一个非常成功的宜居州府城市。我们的愿景 2029+ 社区战略计划是一个非常重要的战略，该战略提出了社区对

However, as Perth continues to mature as a Capital City we must look beyond our natural resources and begin to harness the potential of our community in other industries.

We are big supporters of the creative and technology industries and we are building Perth as a centre for innovation. The City of Perth facilitates a number of initiatives that provide participants with resources and networks to build on their ideas and create opportunities for themselves. We value and encourage entrepreneurs, new ideas and innovative thinkers and the atmosphere and personality of Perth is ultimately defined by the offerings available within our city. Thereby encouraging small business and entrepreneurs we are enhancing the wealth of our City and adding to our culture and potential.

Our natural resources are very important to Western Australia's prosperity; however, not all these resources are renewable or sustainable. Therefore the City places a high priority on sustainable living and educating the community about best-practice environmental activities.

WBPM: We are quite interested in the Vision 2029+ Strategic Community Plan. Can you please elaborate on its key areas of focus? Are there a concrete timetable and specific measures to that end?

Scaffidi: At the City of Perth we are committed to developing a successful and liveable capital city for now and generations to come. Our Vision 2029+ Strategic Community Plan is a very important strategy as it sets out our community's aspirations, objectives and vision for Perth and will ensure the City is best placed to achieve its future goals.

Vision 2029+ key areas of focus include planning for a world class integrated transport system, promoting housing diversity so a diverse range of people choose to live in the city and improving safety and security to make Perth more accessible to visitors.

Introduced in 2013, the plan is subject to ongoing review, including consultation with the community. It provides the strategic direction for Council's activities and is supported by a Four Year Corporate Business plan which facilitates the implementation of the plan.

WBPM: As we know, city of Perth has implemented a new initiative entitled Towards an Energy Resilient City. What elements are included? What benefits have been generated or expected to be generated?

Scaffidi: As our city grows there will be increased energy use demands from our community and as custodians of Perth we have a responsibility to explore innovative and

珀斯的期望、目标和愿景，并确保城市具备最有利条件来实现未来的目标。

愿景 2029+ 的重点领域包括制定世界级综合交通体系的规划，促进住房多样性以便各类人群都能选择在城市居住，提高城市的安全性和有保障性，提高珀斯对游客的吸引力。

在 2013 年提出后，该计划正在接受审查，包括与社区的协商。该计划为市议会的活动提供了战略方向，并有四年企业经营计划的支持。经营计划也促进了该计划的实施。

WBPM: 我们知道，珀斯市已经实施了一项名为《迈向一个富有能源弹性的城市》的新举措。它包括哪些内容？已产生的或预计将产生益处是什么？

Scaffidi: 随着我们的城市不断发展，我们的社区对能源需求也在增加。作为珀斯市的监护人，我们有责任去探索和采用富有创新和可替代方法以减少能源消耗。

通过《迈向一个富有能源弹性的城市》的举措，我们带头努力应对我市未来的气候变化和解决能源需求不断上升的问题。这个愿望是基本实现该市 2029+ 愿景，即发展成为全球公认的充满活力、可进入的、经济可承受的和可持续性的城市。

alternative methods to reduce energy consumption.

Through our Towards an Energy Resilient City initiative we are taking a lead role in an effort to future-proof our city against climate change and the impacts of rising energy demands. This aspiration is fundamental to achieving our 2029+ Vision of a city that is recognised globally as vibrant, accessible, affordable and sustainable.

The Towards and Energy Resilient City initiative improves our understanding of how and where energy is being used in Perth's community and identifies the action needed for an energy resilient future.

Becoming a more energy resilient city requires education and changing attitudes and behaviour towards energy use. We want to encourage and empower residents and business to take their own action to lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Strategic directions of the initiative include energy efficiency, renewable energy and transport strategies that could help achieve a 32% reduction in citywide greenhouse gas emissions by 2031 (against business as usual emissions), and a 20% reduction in the City's

“

我们城市的减排行动已带来积极的成果：每年约减排 2,500 吨二氧化碳，相当于约 6.5 万棵树木所吸收的温室气体排放量。并且，在西澳地区也种植了 38 万棵树木来抵消城市通勤车辆停放产生的温室气体排放量。

The City's actions to reduce our own emissions have already resulted in a reduction of approximately 2,500 tonnes of CO₂-e annually, equivalent to the greenhouse gas emissions sequestered by around 65,000 trees. This is in addition to the 380,000 trees the City has already planted in regional WA to offset its commuter vehicle parking emissions from the City's parking businesses.

”

《迈向一个富有能源弹性的城市》的举措促使我们对珀斯居民如何使用能源以及在何处使用能源有了很好的了解，并确定所需采取的措施来确保一个富有能源弹性的未来城市。

成为一个更具节能弹性的城市，需要教育和改变人们对能源使用的态度和行为。我们要鼓励居民和企业采取切实行动来降低温室气体排放。

该举措的战略要点包括能源效率、可再生能源和交通战略，这些可以在全市范围内帮助实现到 2031 年温室气体减排 32%（基于通常的排放量），到 2020 年实现全市减排 20%（基于 2011/12 设定的排放量基准）。

我们城市的减排行动已带来积极的成果：每年约减排 2,500 吨二氧化碳，相当于约 6.5 万棵树木所吸收的温室气体排放量。并且，在西澳地区也种植了 38 万棵树木来抵消城市通勤车辆停放产生的温室气体排放量。

WBPM: 珀斯是一个著名的旅游度假胜地。您能谈一谈它的可持续旅游发展吗？

Scaffidi: 旅游作为一个行业对澳大利亚经济的未来至关重要。珀斯是西澳大利亚州一个最受欢迎的旅游目的地；我们非常重视旅游城市品牌并把我们的城市定位为一个热情、友好、轻松访问的目的地。

旅游业为该州生产总值创造了 93 亿多美元的价值，这个数字也同样计入国家的生产总值中。同时，旅游业也创造了超过 9.4 万个工作岗位。根据截至 2015 年 6 月的最新统计数据，西澳区共接待 880 万过夜游客，旅游消费收入 68 亿美元，游客过夜天数 6660 万个夜晚。

自 2013 年以来，全市已与文化和生态旅游论坛（FACET）进行密切合作，以便更好地把珀斯推向世界。

文化和生态旅游论坛（FACET）是总部设在西澳大利亚的一个旅游高峰论坛机构，他们关注的重点是通过各种论坛和研讨会促进旅游的专业开发和推广。我们与文化和生态



克莱斯布鲁克湾 Claisebrook Cove

operations emissions by 2020 (set against a 2011/12 baseline).

The City's actions to reduce our own emissions have already resulted in a reduction of approximately 2,500 tonnes of CO₂ emission annually, equivalent to the greenhouse gas emissions sequestered by around 65,000 trees. This is in addition to the 380,000 trees the City has already planted in regional WA to offset its commuter vehicle parking emissions from the City's parking businesses.

WBPM: Perth is a well-known tourist resort. Could you please tell us more about its sustainable tourism development?

Scaffidi: Tourism is an industry which is critical to Australia's economic future. Perth is the most visited destination in Western Australia, which is why it is important for us to brand and position our city as a welcoming, friendly, accessible destination.

Tourism injects more than \$9.3 billion in Gross State Product into the State's economy, and generating more than 94,000 jobs. According to the latest statistics for



国王公园 City kings park



市政厅大厦 Council House Building

旅游论坛的密切关系确保珀斯将继续促进文化旅游、传统旅游、生态旅游和自然旅游的综合发展。

珀斯的发展变化也是一个重要的契机，帮助我们重新把城市定位为一个令人激动的新度假胜地。珀斯继续发展成为一个休闲度假旅游目的地，并且大量的基础设施项目投资也将有助于提高城市的吸引力。

我们的城市正经历着与大型私营和公共部门项目的重大转变，这些项目有助于不断增加零售市场供给、优质餐饮体验，精品住宅和商业开发。

将总投资高达90亿美元的资金用于城市广场、雷恩广场、水资源银行（Waterbank）、珀斯市环线、珀斯体育馆和伊丽莎白码头开发项目。这些里程碑式的城市发展项目将为国际投资者提供令人兴奋的投资机会，从而提高珀斯房地产、酒店、零售及娱乐行业的吸引力。

德勤经济研究所最近确定旅游业为五大产业之一，预计在未来10到20年的增长速度要高于全球国内生产总值(GDP)的增长速度。在截至2014年9月的这一年里，西澳大利亚州的旅游消费总额为83亿美元，其中大约22亿美元来自国际旅客消费支出。

旅游业创造了9.4万多个工作岗位，大约占该州就业人数

year ending June 2015, WA received a total of 8.8 million overnight visitors, who spent \$6.8 billion and stayed 66.6 million nights.

The City has been working closely with Forum Advocating Cultural and Eco-Tourism, otherwise known as FACET, since 2013 to sell Perth to the world.

FACET is a peak tourism body based in Western Australia and their main focus is on facilitating professional development and promotion through a wide range of forums and workshops. Our relationship with FACET ensures Perth will continue to develop and push the boundaries of cultural, heritage, econ and nature-based tourism.

The changing face of Perth offers an opportunity to re-position the city as an exciting new holiday destination. Perth continues to grow as a leisure tourism destination and significant investment in infrastructure projects will contribute to the city's appeal.

Our city is experiencing a major transformation with large private and public sector projects contributing to an increasing retail offering, quality fine dining experiences, residential and commercial developments.

A combined worth of \$9 Billion will be invested in



珀斯的发展变化也是一个重要的契机，帮助我们重新把城市定位为一个令人激动的新度假胜地。珀斯继续发展成为一个休闲度假旅游目的地，并且对大量的基础设施项目投资也将有助于提高城市的吸引力。

The changing face of Perth offers an opportunity to re-position the city as an exciting new holiday destination. Perth continues to grow as a leisure tourism destination and significant investment in infrastructure projects will contribute to the city's appeal.



的7%左右。联合国世界旅游组织预测，仅仅今年全球旅游业增长速度为3%-4%。

WBPM: 现在，该市面临的最重大问题是什么，将如何解决这个问题？

Scaffidi: 当前，大珀斯市的人口为190万人。我们是澳大利亚发展最快的州首府城市。西澳大利亚州的人口预计在2026年将超过300万。随着社会经济的发展，我们将面临的挑战是我们的交通系统如何才能满足城市人口不断增长的交通需求。

通过与州政府机构携手共进，珀斯市致力于确保珀斯能够吸纳更多的游客和当地人口。

珀斯市正在发展一种综合交通战略，该战略能够解决我们人口的不断增长和对交通出行选择和基础设施的不断需求之间的矛盾。

该战略还将有助于优先考虑并推动城市的其它运行计划，其重点领域包括骑自行车、步行、停车场和道路交叉口设计。

珀斯 Perth

珀斯（Perth）是澳大利亚西澳大利亚州的首府，也是澳大利亚第四大城市。温和的气候与天鹅河（Swan River）沿岸的别致景色，使珀斯得以成为非常受欢迎的观光旅游目的地。

珀斯拥有广阔的居住空间及高水平的生活素质，于每年的世界最佳居住城市评选中都是名列前茅，反映出珀斯无论居住环境，生活素质及社会福利等都是极佳的城市。

projects for City Square, Raine Square, Waterbank, Perth City Link, Perth Arena, and the Elizabeth Quay development. These landmark urban development projects will offer exciting opportunities for international investors, and increase Perth's attractiveness for property, hospitality, retail and entertainment.

Deloitte Access Economics recently identified tourism as one of five industries expected to grow faster than global gross domestic product over the next 10 to 20 years. In the year ending September 2014, tourism spending in Western Australia totalled \$8.3 billion, of which approximately \$2.2 billion came from international visitor spending.

The industry generates more than 94,000 jobs or around 7% of the State's employment. The United Nations World Tourism Organization predicts global tourism growth of 3% to 4% this year alone.

WBPM: What is the major challenge the city is facing and how will you address it?

Scaffidi: Right now, the population of greater Perth stands at 1.9 million and we are the fastest growing capital city in Australia. The population of Western Australia is projected to surpass three-million by the year 2026 and the challenge we will face as our community grows is how our transport systems will be able the accommodate increased demands.

And Together with State Government Agencies, the City of Perth is committed to ensuring Perth remains accessible to all our visitors and local community.

At the City of Perth we are developing an Integrated Transport Strategy that addresses our population growth and the need for improved transport options and infrastructure.

The strategy will also help prioritise and drive the City's other operational plans that focus on cycling, walking, parking and road intersection design. 



Inheriting the Brilliant Heritage and Making a New Chapter —the practice of building a green city in Jiangshan

承城市之华气 谱万物之灵章 ——江山市打造绿色城市的实践

江山市地处浙闽赣三省交界，是浙江省西南门户和钱江源头之一，历史悠久，文化底蕴深厚。早在唐朝武德四年（公元621年）就开始建县，距今已有1300多年历史，1987年11月经国务院批准撤县设市。区域总面积2019平方公里，总人口61.19万，下辖12镇5乡2街道、292个行政村13个社区。江山市拥有国家级历史文化名镇、浙江省历史文化保护区、民间艺术之乡、“文化飞地”廿八都古镇，宋代制瓷工艺“活化石”三脚口古瓷作坊，一代伟人毛泽东的祖居地石门镇清漾村等。江山市地灵人杰，名人辈出，历史上先后出过240多名进士，远有北宋著名词人毛滂、明朝清廉模范毛恺尚书，近有国学大师、台湾大学文学院原院长毛子水，当代有胡仁宇、姜必宁、毛江森、徐元森、郑树森、毛河光两院院士以及全军思想政治工作典范、清正廉洁楷模范匡夫少将等，是一方“古有尚书、今多骄子”的江南宝地。

Located at the junction of Zhejiang, Fujian and Jiangxi provinces, Jiangshan which is a city with a long history and rich in cultural heritage serves as the southwestern gateway of Zhejiang Province and one of the sources of Qianjiang River. Originally built as a county in AD 621, dating back to over 1300 years, Jiangshan Municipality was authorized by the State Council in November, 1987. The total coverage extends as far as 2,019 square kilometers with a population of 606,900, Jiangshan has jurisdiction over 12 towns, 5 townships, 2 main streets, 292 administrative villages and 13 communities. It has many famous sites such as the state-level historical and cultural town, the historical and cultural reserve of Zhejiang province, the home of folk art, the cultural enclave—the 28th ancient town, Sanqingkou ancient ceramics workshop as a “living fossil” of Song Dynasty Ceramic technology and Shimen

江山市坚持科学发展观，绿色发展取得显著成效。近年来，江山市以科学发展观为指导、以绿色发展为主调、以转型发展为主线的发展规划，确立了“加快绿色崛起、推进科学跨越”的生态立市方略，紧紧围绕“工业新城、旅游胜地、山水家园”的城市定位和建设“民富市强、和谐稳定、平安有序、欢乐祥和”的幸福江山奋斗目标，解放思想，开拓创新，真抓实干，经济社会综合实力不断增强，主要经济指标增速连续13年超过全省平均水平。2014年经济社会实现了平稳持续较快健康发展，全年实现地区生产总值250.8亿元，增长7.6%；完成固定资产投资151亿元，增长16.8%；财政总收入22.1亿元，增长8%；公共财政预算收入13.7亿元，增长10.2%；城镇居民人均可支配收入32022元、农民人均纯收入16659元，分别增长9.3%和11.0%。

经过多年大投入、高强度、系统性的城市建设和环境综合整治，江山市的环境面貌得到显著改善，城市综合服务功能不断提升，城市运行机制日趋优化，城乡人居环境大幅改善，先后荣获国家卫生城市、国家园林城市、中国优秀旅游城市等荣誉。

Qingyang Village as the ancestral home of Chairman Mao etc.

A good-geomantic place often nurtures eminent people, far back in the history Jiangshan has been home to many celebrities including over 240 successful candidates in the highest imperial examinations, the well-known Ci poet Mao Pang in Song Dynasty, Mao Kai Minister as the Model of Honest and Upright Officials in Ming Dynasty. And in modern times Jiangshan still fills with elites in many different fields, such as the Master of Chinese Culture Mao Zi Shui who was the director of College of Literature in Tai Wan University, academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering including Hu Ren Yu, Jiang Bi ning, Mao Jiang Sen, Xu Yuan Sen, Zheng Shu Sen, Mao He Guang and General Fan Kuang fu who was recognized as the Model of Honest and Upright Officials and the Model of the ideological and political work in the army. All these examples show Jiangshan is really a treasure land in the south.

Sticking to scientific development, remarkable achievement has been made in its green development. In recent years, Jiangshan has been adhering to scientific development concept as its guideline, green and transformation development as its principle, the city has set ecological city as its strategical plan to speed up the green development and promote scientific breakthrough. With the city orientation of industrial new city, tourism resort and landscape home, the government is making all efforts to make this city competitive, harmonious, stable, safe, orderly, and peaceful, where people can lead a happy and wealthy life. With emancipated minds as well as pioneering and innovative spirit, the government is steadfast and earnest in work, making the social and economic comprehensive strength continuously enhanced. The growth of the leading economic indicator has been exceeding the average level of the province for 13 consecutive years. The economy in 2014 has seen a smooth continuous fast healthy development: the municipal GDP reached 25.08 billion yuan, an increase of 7.6%; the fixed investments 15.1 billion yuan, an increase of 16.8%; the total fiscal revenue 2.21 billion yuan, an increase of 8%; the public finance budget revenue 1.37 billion yuan, an increase of 10.2%; the per capita disposable income of urban residents 32,022 yuan, an increase of 9.3% and the per capita disposable income of rural residents 16,659 yuan, an increase of 11.0%.

After heavy investment, intensive and systematic city construction and comprehensive environmental



一、坚持规划主导， 努力构建绿色生态发展体系

回顾多年来的历程，江山市以打造锦绣新江山的“生态市”发展战略，将保护生态环境、实现可持续发展作为城市发展目标，提出以环境容量优化区域布局，以环境管理优化产业结构，以环境成本优化增长方式，以生态文明建设推动资源节约型、环境友好型社会的构建，真正从思想基础、观念源头上贯彻落实和体现，以生态环保优化经济发展、促进转型升级的战略发展新格局，走出了一条覆盖城乡、极具特色的城市发展新途径。

统一生态环保共识。江山地处钱塘江的源头地区，作为浙江省的重要生态屏障，这块区域对维护钱塘江流域的生态环境安全具有极其重要的作用。按照省委、省政府“绿色发展、生态富民、科学跨越”的要求，近年来，市委、市政府先后确立了“一高两进”三步走战略目标和“工业新城、旅游胜地、山水家园”城市定位，全面实施了以产业、平台、科技为重点的工业六大提升工程，以构建三省边际“两地一城”为目标的服务业提升工程，以富裕、满意、文明、美丽、和谐等“五村联创”为核心的“中国幸福乡村”建设工程。《关于推进生态文明建设的决定》，确立了以深化生态市建设为载体、把生态文明建设全面推向新阶段的战略决策，明确了江山市创建省级生态市和国家级生态市的总体安排，为城乡的生态建设奠定了良好的基础。

科学确定城市定位。把城市定位作为引领区域发展的核心导向，注重挖掘特色、彰显个性，结合区位优势、资源禀赋、产业基础、发展环境等特点，经过深入调研和广泛论证，明确把江山城市定位为“工业新城、旅游胜地、山水家园”。“工业新城”即坚持走新型工业化道路，大力发展代价小、效益好、排放低、可持续的生态绿色循环工业，着力打造三

省边际的新兴工业城市；“旅游胜地”即充分挖掘、发挥世界自然遗产江郎山，毛泽东祖居地清漾毛氏文化村，保安戴笠秘宅和江南古寨、寻梦之都廿八都等旅游资源，着力打造三省边际的休闲旅游度假胜地；“山水家园”即依托依山傍水的良好自然环境，着力打造三省边际的最佳宜居城市、最美生态家园和最优创业平台。

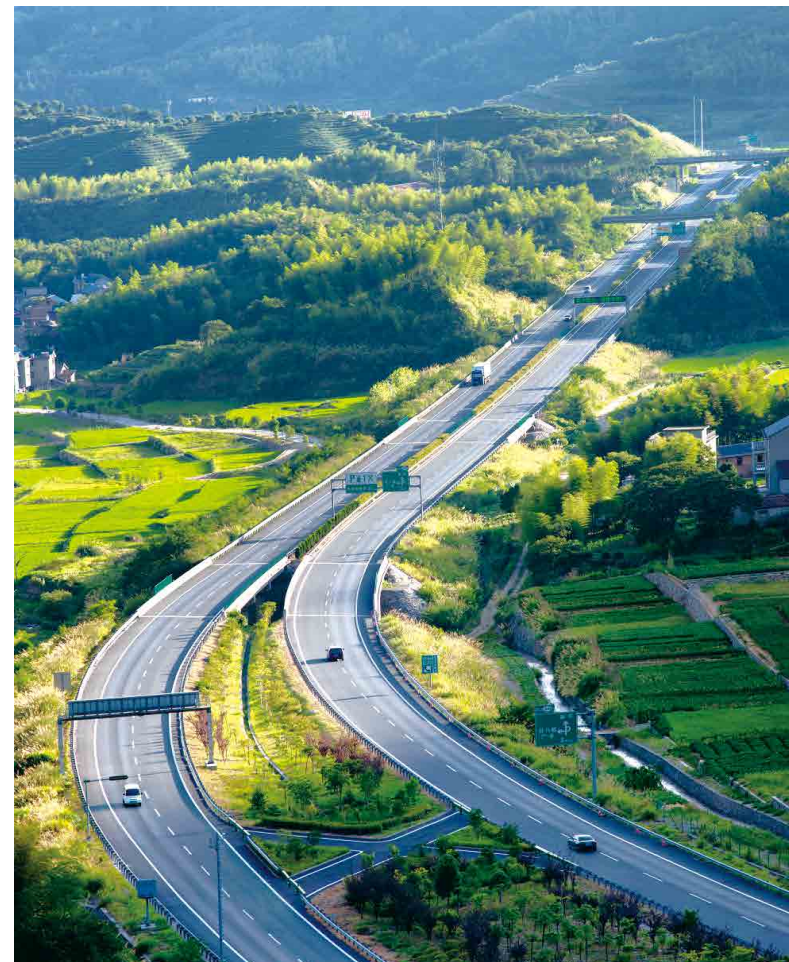
I. Adhering to planning as guideline to build a green ecological development system

Looking back on the past, Jiangshan has set ecological city as its development strategies, ecological environment protection and sustainable development as its development goals. It has put forward the idea of optimizing the regional layout with environmental capacity, optimizing the industrial structure with environmental management, optimizing the pattern of economic growth with environmental costs, and promoting an resource-effective, environmentally friendly society with the construction of ecological civilization. To explore a distinctive new way for city development covering both urban and rural areas, all of these concepts would be implemented and reflected from the ideological basis and source of ideas to optimize economic development with ecological environmental protection and to promote the transformation and upgrading of the new strategic development pattern.

Shared vision of ecological environment protection. Located in the source of QianJiang River, Jiangshan acts as an important ecological barrier of Zhejiang Province. It is of vital importance in protecting the ecological environment safety of Qiantang river basin. In accordance to the requirement of Green development, Eco-Household Project Scientific Breakthrough set by the provincial government, Jiangshan municipal party Committee and Government has made a three- step strategic plan and taken Industrial New City, Tourism Resort and Landscape Home as its orientation, fully implementing six industrial promotion projects with industry, platform and science as its focus , building service promotion projects with a three province bordering city and Two Lands One City as its goal and constructing Wealthy, Content, Civilized, Beautiful and Harmonious Happy Villages of China with Five Villages Join Hands as its core. The decision to Promote the Ecological Civilization has established the furthering construction of ecological city as a carrier to bring the

省边际的新兴工业城市；“旅游胜地”即充分挖掘、发挥世界自然遗产江郎山，毛泽东祖居地清漾毛氏文化村，保安戴笠秘宅和江南古寨、寻梦之都廿八都等旅游资源，着力打造三省边际的休闲旅游度假胜地；“山水家园”即依托依山傍水的良好自然环境，着力打造三省边际的最佳宜居城市、最美生态家园和最优创业平台。

合理空间规划布局。按照“经济走廊、生态屏障”的发展要求和集聚、集约的发展原则，系统开展区域发展战略规划研究，明晰空间布局和发展方向，将市域国土空间划分为优化开发区、重点开发区、农产品主产区、生态经济区、重点生态功能区和禁止开发区等六类主体功能区。先后制定出台并严格执行《江山生态市建设规划》、《江山市生态环境功能区规划》、《江山市环境保护“十二五”规划》等一系列规划，形成以江山经济开发区为主体、“一体两翼、一区多园”的工业平台布局，有效解决了原来工业平台布局散、规模小、档次低的问题；明确了以粮食生产功能区、现代农业园区和食用菌、畜禽、蜜蜂、果菜、茶叶、新兴产业为重点的“两区六群”现代农业布局；确立了“一主两副三点”现代服务业布局，“一中心三大核心景区”的旅游功能分区空间布局，“二区四中心七市场”的现代物流专业市场空间布局，“一核四街五点六中心”的商贸商务空间布局。



ecological civilization construction to a new phase and has specified the overall arrangement of building a provincial level and national level ecological city to lay a strong basis for the urban and rural ecological construction.

Science determines the city orientation. After the intensive and comprehensive research and test, Jiangshan has set industrial new city, tourism resort and landscape home as its goal, taking the city orientation as a core to lead the regional development, focusing on the characteristic development and combining with the regional conditions ,resources,industrial basis and developing environment. Industrial new city is to follow the path of new industrialization to develop some low costs and emissions, good benefits and sustainable green cycle industries and to build a new prosperous industrial city bordering three provinces. Tourism resort is to make full use of tourism resources such as World Natural Heritage Jiang Lang Mountain, Mao's Cultural Village as ancestral home of former Chinese leader Chairman Mao Zedong in QingYang, Dai Li's secret residence and Ancient Pass and Nian ba du town to seek one's dream to build a relaxing tourism and vacation resort. Since the city is surrounded by mountains and waters, therefore landscape home is to take advantage of the good environment conditions to build the most inhabitable, the most beautiful ecological home and the best business platform along the borders of three provinces.

Rationalizing the layout of space. In accordance to the developing requirement of “ Economic corridor and Ecological Barrier” and the developing principle of concentration and agglomeration, Jiangshan has carried out the systematic research of regional development strategies to have a clear space layout and development orientation. The national land space in the district has been divided into six major zones as the optimizing development zones, the key zones for development, the farm produce zones, the ecological economy zones, the key ecological functioning zones and the prohibited development zones. A series of plan has been made and strictly enforced including Jiangshan Construction Plan as a Ecological City, Jiangshan Ecological Environment Function Zone Plan, Jiangshan 12th Five-year Plan. The One body two wings and One zone Many Parks industrial platform layout has been formed which takes Jiangshan Economic Development Zone as its main parts, thus effectively solving the problems of loose layout , small size and low level existing the original industrial platform. The city also developed two Zones and Six Groups modern agricultural layout which

二、坚持生态经济为先， 狠抓转型升级创建产业新城

江山是浙江省老工业基地，能耗高、污染重的化工、建材曾一度占据七成以上的工业比重，环境不堪重负，为此，市委、市政府审时度势，率先开展温室气体清单编制工作，加快推进省级园区循环化改造，明确绿色发展方向，加快技术改造和转型升级步伐，谋求工业的可持续发展，同时，发展现代服务业和生态农业，构筑产业发展新优势。

培育“2+2+2”主导产业。通过对原有特色产业调查分析筛选，确定把低污染、低消耗、低排放的输配电、照明电器、木业加工、消防器材、精细化工及建材等“2+2+2”产业作为区域经济发展的主导产业。至今，已基本形成几个具有较大规模总量和较强竞争优势的主导产业，基本确立一批以主导产业为支撑的国字号区域品牌，基本实现从工业化中期向后工业化阶段的新跨越，“2+2+2”产业产值已占全市工业产值的75%。

严格环境准入，牢守生态底线。按照空间、总量、项目控制“三位一体”和“两评结合”（专家、公众评价）的要求，完善环境准入制度体系，严格执行环评制度，坚持环保准入标准，对污染重的项目实行“一票否决”，严控“两高一资”项目落地，杜绝废水排放量大、燃煤量大和可能造成生态破坏的重污染项目落地。近年来，共否决不符合国家产业政

concentrates on the food production Function Zone, Modern Agriculture Zone, Traditional and New Industries including edible fungus, poultry, been, fruits and vegetables and tea. A modern service industry layout has been made as One major Two Side Three points. The tourism function zone space layout consists of One Center Three Core Scenic Space. Modern logistics industry space layout is made up of Two Zones Four Centers Seven Markets while Commercial Business Space Layout is One Core Four Streets Five Points and Six centers.

II. Taking the ecological economy as its priority to build a new industrial city through transforming and upgrading

Jiangshan is an old industrial base of Zhejiang province in which chemical industry and building materials with high energy consumption and heavy pollution once accounted for 70% of the industry, thus laying a heavy burden on the environment. Considering such a situation, the municipal government has took a leading role in listing compilation work of greenhouse gases, sped up the provincial park cycling reform, ascertained the green development direction, quickened the pace of technical renovation and transformational upgrading

策和生态环保要求的项目200多个，从源头上控制“两高一资”项目落地。

淘汰落后产能，引进绿色产业。从水泥产业入手，关闭水泥企业6家，共淘汰落后水泥产能917万多吨。关闭涉铅、化工企业7家，淘汰涉铅、制革、造纸、化工等落后生产线22条。同时，大力发展光伏、风力发电，打造全过程零排放绿色产业链，成功引进“娃哈哈”等一批优质企业，发展以水产业为代表的食品饮料产业。

强化区域优势，发展现代服务业。把现代服务业作为推进经济结构调整、促进经济转型升级的重要引擎，打造三省边际休闲旅游胜地、现代物流集散地、商贸商务名城。阿里巴巴江山产业带，实现电子商务交易额33.8亿元，增长81%，江山成功争列省服务业改革创新试点县、省电子商务示范县，并从完善电子商务扶持政策、鼓励发展第三方物流、优化金融生态环境、增强小微企业金融服务和发展研发设计服务五个方面扎实推进，加快发展现代服务业。

冲破绿色壁垒，打造生态农产品。农业“两区”深化建设，创建省级示范区精品园6个，建成粮食生产功能区1.99万亩、高标准基本农田4.7万亩，土地流转率50.04%。承办全国蜂业大会，蜂王浆成功上市，595个山塘水库实行洁水养鱼。成功创建省级示范性家庭农场5家，获评全国十大生态产茶县，通过有机农产品认证30个，新增绿色食品5个，国家无公害农产品6个。

to seek for the sustainable development of industry. Meanwhile, the city has made great efforts to develop modern service industry and ecological agriculture as well to explore the new advantage of industry development.

Nurturing the 2+2+2 leading industry model. After investigating, analyzing and sorting work of the original featuring industries, some 2+2+2 industries such as Power Transmission and Distribution, Lighting Electrical Appliances, wood processing, fire fighting equipment, fine chemical industry and building materials which are low in pollution, consumption and emission have been taken as the leading industries of regional economic development. Up till now, some leading industries which are large-scale and competitive have been set up, basically supported by state regional brands making the new breakthrough from the middle stage of industrialization to post-industrialization stage. The industrial output value of 2+2+2 industries has accounted for 75% of the whole city's industrial output.

Sticking to stricter environmental standard to guard the bottom ecological line. In accordance to the requirement of space, volume, project control "trinity" and "two combined evaluation" (experts and public comments), the city will improve the system of environmental access system and strictly implement the EIA system, following the environmental standards to use One-vote veto to heavy pollution projects and strictly controlling the "high-polluting, high-energy-consuming and resource-dependent" projects, to land in the city and prohibiting those projects which are heavy waste water discharging, large quantities of coal burning and potential ecological damaging. In recent years, the city has rejected over 200 projects which failed to reach the state industrial policies and ecological and environmental requirements.

Introducing green industry while eliminating backward production capacity. Starting with the cement industry, 6 cement factories have been closed down, totally eliminating 9.17 million tons of the outdated cement capacity. Seven lead and chemical factories and about 22 outdated production lines involving lead, tanning, paper making and chemical industries have been shut down. Meanwhile, the city has invested great efforts to develop photovoltaic and wind power generation and built zero discharge green industrial chain in the whole process. Some top quality corporates like "Wa Haha" have been brought in and develop food and beverage industries represented by aquatic products industries.

Strengthening regional advantages to develop modern industry. Take modern service industry as



按照“经济走廊、生态屏障”的发展要求和集聚、集约的发展原则，系统开展区域发展战略规划研究，明晰空间布局和发展方向。

In accordance to the developing requirement of "Economic corridor and Ecological Barrier" and the developing principle of concentration and agglomeration, Jiangshan has carried out the systematic research of regional development strategies to have a clear space layout and development orientation.





黄巢塑像

三、开发生态文化旅游， 挖掘文化特色建设旅游胜地

“东南锁钥、入闽咽喉”，江山市人文景观深厚独特，是中国优秀旅游城市、浙江省旅游经济强市，旅游形象主题为“千年古道·锦绣江山”，主要的自然和人文景观突出体现为“奇、古、特”三个字。通过深入挖掘，现已形成三大特色文化：一是清漾毛氏文化，江南毛氏发祥地、毛泽东祖居地清漾村，历史上出过8位尚书、83位进士，毛泽东系清漾毛氏第56代嫡孙，与蒋介石原配夫人毛福梅同辈；二是廿八都古镇文化，全镇1万多人口，有142种姓氏、13种方言，保存有2公里长的古街和36幢明清古民居，被誉为“百姓古镇、方言王国”、“最具特色的山乡古镇”、“古建筑展览馆”；三是民国特工文化，江山籍国民党少将以上将领65人，代表人物是“三毛一戴”（毛人凤、毛森、毛万里、戴笠）。

the engine to upgrade the economic structure and transform economy to build a leisure tourism resort, modern logistics distribution center, trade and business city bordering three provinces. Alibaba Jiangshan industrial belt has fulfilled 3.38 billion yuan e-commerce transactions, increasing 81%. The city has successfully been listed as pilot counties of pioneer innovation in provincial service industry reform and provincial e-commerce demonstration county. To speed up the development of modern service industry, the city has made steady progress in the following five aspects, improving e-commerce support policies, encouraging the development of third-party logistics, optimizing the financial ecological environment, strengthening small micro enterprise financial services and developing research and design services.

Breaking through the green barriers to develop ecological agricultural products. Furthering the Two Zones construction, the city has built six provincial demonstration park, 19,900 mu functional region of grain production, 47,000 mu high standards of basic farmland and the land conversion rate has reached 50.04%. The national bee industry conference has been hosted in the city and the royal jelly has succeeded in stock market. About 595 reservoirs and ponds have clean water to keep fish. Five provincial demonstrative family farms have been built and the city has been recognized as top ten ecological tea-producing county. Thirty organic agricultural products have obtained authentication, five kinds of green food and six national pollution-free agricultural products have been developed.

III. Developing ecological cultural tourism to build a tourism resort with cultural characteristics

Located strategically as the key to the south east and artery to Fu Jian province, Jiangshan enjoys a unique humanistic landscape and is recognized as one of Chinese Outstanding Tourism City and Competitive Tourism Economy City in Zhejiang Province. The tourism theme is Ancient Path and Splendid Jiangshan which features with “Unique, Ancient and Distinctive” natural and humanistic landscape. Now it has developed three distinctive cultures, which refer to: 1. The Maoist Culture in Qingyang Village. As the birthplace of the Mao family and ancestral home of former Chinese leader Chairman Mao Zedong, Qingyang village is noted for the home of 8 Shangshu (a high official in ancient China) and 83 Jinshi (successful candidates in the highest imperial examination). According to the record, Mao Zedong

发展乡村休闲旅游。挖掘农村传统特色文化，大力发展乡村旅游经济，近年来，江山市围绕《江郎山国际文化旅游产业发展集聚区规划》、《江山市乡村休闲旅游发展规划》，以省旅游局“百千万”旅游富民工程为载体，依托江郎山、清漾、廿八都、仙霞关、浮盖山等精华景点，串联景区周边的保安、大陈、碗窑等乡村休闲旅游点、乡村休闲农家乐，使景区游和乡村游有机结合，逐步打响“世界遗产胜地，幸福乡村乐园”的江山乡村休闲旅游特色品牌。江郎山景区被评为2014“美丽中国”十佳景区。通过建设，醉美碗窑、秀美耕读3A级景区创建成功。新推出8条乡村游和6条亲水游精品线路，景区接待游客70.3万人次，门票收入2890万元，分别增长15.8%和15.2%，江山休闲旅游品牌知名度、影响力不断扩大。

推进休闲观光农业。江山是浙江省农业大县，先后被命名为中国白菇之乡、中国蜜蜂之乡、中国白鹅之乡、中国猕猴桃之乡。近年来，江山在培育发展精品农业的同时，对创意农业进行了大胆探索并得到了较好发展，建立了规模大小不一的农业休闲观光园、农家乐和农业观光基地共500余家，创建浙江省级休闲观光农业示范园2个，其中的浙江山里河休闲观光农业示范园，以南方温血马为依托，建成了温血马繁育基地、赛马场、驯马场、马文化会馆等，同时配套建设了特色种植区、旅游度假区，总面积320公顷，年接待旅游观光客10万多人。



was the 56th great grandson of Qingyang Maos family, and was of the same generation with Mao Fumei (former Kuo Min Tang Chairman Chiang Kai-shek's first wife). 2. The Culture of Nianbadu Ancient Town. The town has a population of 10,000, among whom there are 142 family names and 13 dialects. A two-kilometer long ancient street as well as 36 ancient buildings dating back to the Ming and Qing dynasties were perfectly preserved here. And it is known as the Ancient town with hundreds of surnames, kingdom of dialects, the most distinctive town in mountainous area and Exhibition Hall of Ancient Buildings. 3. the secret agent culture of the Republic of China. There were over 65 Kuomintang general from Jiangshan with Dai Li, Mao ren feng, Mao sen, Mao Wan Li as representative figures.

Developing the rural leisure tourism. Great efforts have been made to develop the rural leisure tourism while digging for its traditional rural culture. In recent years, the city has centered on Jiang Lan Mountain International Cultural Tourism Industry Concentrated Area Development Plan and Jiangshan Rural Leisure Tourism Development Plan, taking Hundreds and Thousands of Tourism Benefit People Projects of provincial tourism bureau as carriers and relying on some best attractions like Jiang Lan Mountain, Qingyang, Nian Ba du, Xianxia Pass and Fu gai Mountain to connect the neighboring rural leisure tourist spots like Bao An, Da chen and Wan Yao and rural leisure happy farm to combine the scenic spot tour with the country tour to make World Heritage Resort and Happy Countryside known as its rural leisure tourism brand. Jiang lan mountain was rated as Top Ten Scenic Spots of Beautiful China, Wan Yao and Geng Du has been successfully built as 3 A level scenic spots. The city has newly launched some exquisite tourism routes including Eight country tour and Six water tour. 70,3000 tourists have been received in its scenic area, which brought in 28.9 million yuan ticket revenue, growing 15.8% and 15.2% respectively. The brand recognition and influence of Jiangshan leisure tour has been increasing continuously.

Promoting the leisure agricultural tourism. Jiang shan is a major agricultural county in Zhe jiang province which has been recognized as the Home of White Mushroom, the Home of Bee, the Home of Goose and the Home of Kiwi of China. The city has boldly explored and developed creative agriculture, building a total of 500 Leisure sightseeing garden, Happy farms and Agricultural Sightseeing Base, two provincial level leisure agricultural demonstration garden among which Shan Li He leisure sightseeing agricultural demonstration garden has been built into a breeding base of warmblood



打造新型创新农业。一是用创意设计的手段，合理利用农业资源，同时融入旅游、文化资源，展现休闲农业文化、艺术美感。开展“稻田艺术”创意，用紫色、淡黄色、淡绿色等三种彩色水稻完成了“江山·江郎山”标志图案的艺术设计，展现了宏伟美丽的世界自然遗产地江郎山标志，展示期长达近4个月，视觉冲击力极强，在浙江省内外引起了高度关注，获得了2012年全国休闲农业创意精品大赛华东区金奖。进一步推进“稻田艺术”，把稻、油菜花、小麦等作物结合起来，让稻田艺术风光点缀一年四季的江郎山。二是打造创新农业产品，开发出蜂胶牙膏、蜂胶喷剂、用蜂产品制作的化妆品、泡腾片等高端“蜂产品”。三是引进了用于直接食用的水果玉米、水果番茄等新型果菜产品。江山市农业生产规模和产业效益已经连续20年位于全国各县（市、区）之首。

四、强化生态环境保护， 优化生态环境打造山水家园

本着“绿水青山就是金山银山”的发展理念，以建设资源节约型和环境友好型社会为目标，以深入实施“811”生态文明建设三年行动为主抓手，以环保优化发展推进经济转型升级，统筹兼顾环境保护与经济发展的关系，实现了环境保护与经济发展的“双赢”，实现了“污染减排成效显著、污染专项整治扎实推进、生态环境质量持续改善”的良好局面。

horse, race ground, training ground and exhibition hall of horse culture. Some special plantation and tourism resorts have been constructed as supporting facilities which cover an total area of 320 hectares, receiving 100,000 tourists annually.

Building new innovative agriculture. One effort is to use creative design to make good use of agricultural resources and combine the resources of tourism and culture to exhibit the artistic beauty of leisure agriculture. The purple, light yellow and green rice are used to complete the artistic design of symbolic pattern of Jiang Shan Jiang Lan Mountain, showing the grand beauty of the World natural heritage Jiang Lang mountain which can last as long as four months. Such strong visual impact have attracted great attention both in and out of Zhejiang province and received the gold award of 2012 National Leisure Agriculture Innovation Competition in East China. The city also combined rice, rape flower and wheat to decorate Jiang Lan mountain with rice field art all year round. The other effort is to develop new agricultural products including bee propolis toothpaste, spray, cosmetics made of bee products and effervescent tablets such high-end bee products. The third is to bring in some new type of fruit and vegetable products such as the directly eatable fruit corn and tomato. The scale and benefit of Jiangshan agricultural production have topped over the other national counties (cities, areas) for 20 years consecutively.

IV. Reinforcing the ecological environment protection to optimize the ecological environment to build a landscape home

Holding the development concept that the green hills and clear waters are just like gold and silver mountains to the city, taking resource-conserving and environmentally friendly society as its goal, Jiangshan has further implemented the projects of 811 ecological civilization construction three year action plan and promoted the economic transformation and upgrading by optimizing the development of environmental protection. The city has achieved significant effects in pollution reduction, made solid progress in some special pollution treatment and continuously improved the ecological environment.

Increasing the intensity of the plains greening construction. In recent five years, Jiangshan has taken Colored Jangshan as its construction goal and taken the plain afforestation as its major projects to improve



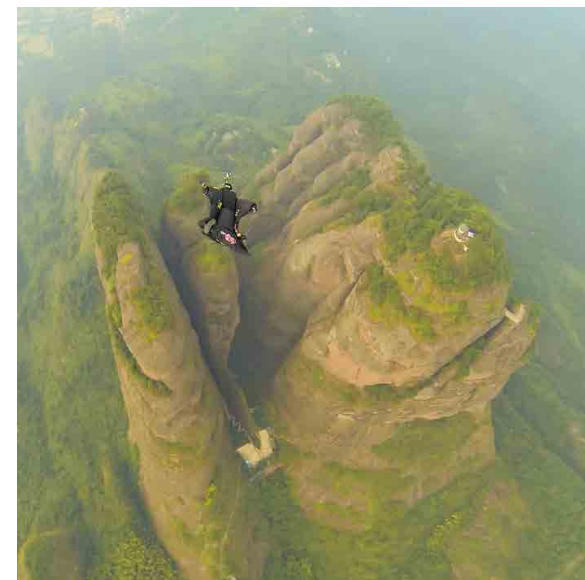
乌木山居住小区

加大平原绿化建设力度。近五年来，江山市以“彩化江山”建设为目标，坚持把平原绿化作为提升市民生活品质和发展乡村休闲游的基础工程和重要抓手，大力度、大手笔、大投入推进绿化彩化工作。据统计，2011年至2014年，全市共投入绿化资金11.1亿元，种植各类平原绿化树木850.7万株，新增平原林木覆盖面积5.15万亩，平原林木覆盖率达到24.84%，比2010年提高8.64个百分点，超额完成省里要求的18%的预定目标。累计建成国家级生态文明教育基地1个、省级森林城镇5个、省级森林村庄21个，衢州市级森林村庄70个，江山市星级森林村庄204个。

全面部署五水共治工作。全面打响“五水共治”攻坚战，全方位动员部署，开展专题调研，制定出台《关于全面推进

the citizen's quality of life and to develop the rural leisure tourism with great efforts and investments being made to promote the greening and coloring projects. According to some statistics, 1.11 billion yuan has been invested on the greening projects, having planted 8.507 million plain greening trees, newly increasing 51,500 Mu plain forest coverage with plain green coverage rate reaching as high as 24.84%, an 8.64% increase comparing to 2010 and outperforming the 18% intended target set by the province. Cumulatively the city has built one national ecological civilization educational base, 5 provincial forest towns, 21 provincial forest villages, 70 Qvzhou municipal forest villages and 204 Jiang shan Star level forest villages.

Fully deploying the five water treatment work. Mobilizing all people to start the tough battle of “Five water treatment” and carrying out the related research work, the city has made operation plan to comprehensively promote the “Five water Disposal” and focus on ten specific projects such as the “Cleaning of three kinds of water system”, sand extraction management, the urban and rural sewage disposal, the agricultural non-point source pollution control, rural garbage disposal and industrial pollution treatment. Up till now, the city has totally eliminated the garbage river with as long as 577 kilometers streams and rivers cleaned within its borders and as much as 20,000 tons of river garbage disposed. The city has completed the annual rural domestic sewage treatment tasks of 99 villages and these efforts have benefited 34,982 household. The collect coverage rate and harmless disposal of the rural life garbage based on the village units has reached 100% in the whole city.



江郎山雄姿



峡口水库

“五水共治”的实施意见》，推出“五水共治”十大专项，全力推进“清三河”、河道采砂整治、城乡污水治理、农业面源污染整治、农村生活垃圾处理、工业污染整治等专项工作。至今，我市已全部消灭垃圾河，累计整治境内溪河 577 公里，清理河道垃圾 2 万吨；完成全市 99 个村年度农村生活污水治理建设任务，受益农户 34982 户；全市农村生活垃圾以村为单位集中收集覆盖率和无害化处理率均达到了 100%。

积极开展清洁空气行动。全面开展“工业废气、建筑扬尘、汽车尾气、餐饮油烟、秸秆焚烧”五项整治。淘汰污染落后产能的同时，同步开展工业锅炉黑烟整治和重点化工企业的生产线挥发性有机物治理工作，减少空气异味。2014 年，我市万元 GDP 综合能耗 0.45 吨标煤，较 2010 年下降 23 个百分点。出台《江山市高污染车辆通行管理实施方案》和《江山市高污染车辆实行限行的通告》，累计淘汰黄标车、老旧车 2900 余辆，并完成 100 辆出租车更新双燃料车，新增 39 辆 LNG 汽车。投放公共自行车，提高公共交通出行分担率，降低机动车使用强度。供应国 IV 标准的车用汽油、柴油，全面完成全市 26 家加油站油气回收设施建设。多管齐下，近年来我市的空气质量持续改善，蓝天白云常现。

深化畜禽养殖污染整治。强力推进生猪养殖污染整治，切实解决饮用水源保护区生猪养殖污染问题。出台《关于进一步加强生猪养殖管理促进生猪产业科学健康发展的意见》、《江山市畜禽养殖禁养区限养区划分方案》、《江山市生猪禁养区限养区养殖场关停搬迁政策意见》等规范性文件，建立健全生猪养殖污染防治长效机制，促进生猪产业转型升级提升，确保我市生态环境持续改善。生猪整规工作开始以来累计（含项目征迁）关停 3971 个，拆除退养面积 75 万平方米，减少生猪养殖量 36 万头。

Taking active actions to purify the air. Five treatment efforts have been made in cleaning the industrial waste gas, building construction dust, automobile exhaust, oil smoke pollution from restaurants and straw burning. To reduce the strange smell in the air, the city has eliminated backward production capacity, carrying out industrial boiler smoke treatment and volatile organic compound treatment of some production lines in the key chemical factories. In 2014, the comprehensive energy consumption of ten thousand yuan GDP was 0.45 standard coal, dropping 23% comparing to 2010. After issuing Management and implementation plan of high pollution vehicles and the notification of limited traffic of high pollution vehicles, the city has knocked out over 2900 Yellow Label Cars and worn out old cars, updated 100 taxis with two-fuels and increased 39 LNG cars. The public bicycles were also provided to share the burden of the public transportation pressure, thus reducing the use intensity of vehicles. Offering the supply of National Standard IV motor gasoline and diesel, the city has completed the gas recovery facility construction of 26 gas stations over the city. With such combination of measures, the air quality of the whole city has improved continuously with blue sky and white clouds as common sights.

Deepening the livestock and poultry breeding pollution treatment. The city has forcefully implemented the pig-breeding industry pollution treatment to solve the pig-breeding pollution problem in the drinking water conservation area. Some regulations like strengthening the pig-breeding management to promote the scientific development of pig-breeding industry, the division plan of livestock and poultry breeding district and restricted district, and the closing down or relocation of pig breeding farms etc. have been made to establish



蜂农作业

扎实推进清洁土壤行动。强化重金属污染综合防治，制定重金属污染防治方案，完成电镀行业整治和涉汞行业的整治提升年度任务。规范危废、固废全进程监督管理，建立危废产生企业的监督管理机制，在江山化工和纪元电镀率先建立危废、固废全进程监管体系。制定工业污泥处置办法，要求企业按规定完成污泥无害化处理率目标。建立 2000 吨水泥生产线建设污泥处理处置中心，将各企业经预处理后的污泥，转为为生产水泥熟料的原料，达到变废为宝，循环利用的效果。

五、集中全市力量，深入开展创建全球绿色城市

创新环境执法监管机制。始终保持对环境违法行为的高压态势，敢抓敢管敢碰硬，切实加大环保执法监管力度，重点开展了经济开发区江东区企业和化工行业、涉重金属（涉铅）行业、畜禽养殖业和危险废物等污染执法大检查，重点查处了一批地方龙头企业的环境违法行为，同时还加强对中小企业和规模生猪养殖场的环境监管，力求执法尽可能全面到位，防止中小企业成为环境监管执法的“漏网之鱼”，淘汰靠违法排污、转嫁成本来维持生存的落后产能，有效遏制各种违法排污和破坏生态环境行为。创新环保执法监管方式，开展了队所交叉检查、联合检查、夜间蹲守等多种形式的执法检查，实施了工业企业环保网格化分类管理综合，运用经济处罚、停产整治、限期治理、约谈告诫、媒体曝光、挂牌督办等措施，促使企业遵法守法，促进加强监管。共组织现场检查、巡查 1800 多人次，下发环境监察意见书 153 份，排查发现各类环境安全隐患 140 余起，立案调查环境违法行为 46 起，关停难以达到环保要求的工业企业 8 家。

a sound long term system to prevent the pig breeding pollution and promote the transformational upgrading of pig-breeding industry to make sure the improvement of the ecological environment in our city. Since the regulating of the pig-breeding industry (including the relocation of some projects), about 3,971 pig farms have been shut down and removed 750,000 square meters pig breeding farm and reduced a population of 360,000 pigs.

Advancing the soil cleaning campaign. The city has strengthened the heavy metal pollution comprehensive treatment, made heavy metal pollution prevention plan and completed the annual regulation task of electroplating industry and the mercury related industry, standardized the whole process supervision work of hazardous waste and solid waste and set up the supervising and managing system of the factories which produce the hazardous waste. Jiang shan chemical factories and Ji yuan electroplating factory take a leading role in building the whole process supervision system. The city has worked out the techniques to dispose the industrial sludge and require the relevant enterprises to reach the target of hazard-free sludge treatment rate. The city has set up a disposal center for 2000 tons of construction sludge from cement production line and turned the pretreated sludge into the raw materials of cement clinker, thus recycling waste material into things of value.

V. Concentrating the efforts of the whole city to build a global green city

Being innovative in Environmental law enforcement supervision system. The city always takes tough measures against the environment law violation practice to strengthen the environmental protection law enforcement supervision, focusing on the examination of the pollution law enforcement in some factories in Jiang dong area in the economic development zone and chemical industry, heavy metal related industry(including mercury), livestock and poultry breeding and hazardous waste and severely punished the environment law violation practice of some local leading enterprises. Meanwhile, the city has taken tight supervision over some middle and small-sized enterprises and large pig farms and strived to keep law enforcement fully in place so that some middle and small-sized enterprises would not get away with environmental law-enforcing supervision. The city also has closed down some backward production facilities which depend on the illegal sewage and drainage and transfer costs to



中国丹霞世界自然遗产保护志愿者联盟



我们的生活充满阳光

提升城市综合服务功能。强化规划引领，突出彰显特色，通过创建国家园林城市 and 省级生态市两个载体，深入实施绿化提升、文化融入、功能优化“三化提升”工程，城市综合承载力、生态环境吸引力、文化凝聚力、对外影响力和规范管理水平得到明显提升。先后建成西山健身公园、虎山军事公园、城北入城精品景观带、“一江两带”绿色长廊、江东大道绿色长廊以及新江中节点绿化、江贺公路城区段绿化等工程，城区绿化覆盖率达 40% 以上，基本构建了“市民十分钟绿色休闲圈”。

推进中国幸福乡村建设。紧扣中央关于“五位一体”的社会主义事业总布局和新农村建设“生产发展、生活宽裕、乡风文明、村容整洁、管理民主”“二十字”总方针，江山市确定产业增收、公共服务、农民素质、环境整治和基层基础五大提升工程，深入开展“富裕、满意、文明、美丽、和谐”“五村联创”。江山市目前已建成富裕、满意、文明、美丽、和谐五方面单项工作都符合标准的中国幸福乡村 112 个，另有 186 个五类单项创建村通过验收命名。初步实现了现代农业发展与农民增收致富、农村公共服务和社会保障水平、农村乡土文化和农民综合素质、农民

stay alive, some illegal sewage and drainage and ecological environment destructive practices have been effectively curbed. The city also has innovated the ways to supervise the environmental law enforcement ,carrying out the law enforcement inspection in many ways such as cross check between the teams, united check and being on guard at night time. The city has implemented comprehensive environmental protection grid classification management of industrial enterprises, adopting the measures of financial penalties, production suspension, treatment within deadline, talking and warning, media exposure and put up brass plate as supervision etc. to make sure the enterprises observe the laws and strengthen the supervision. The city has organized on-site inspection and patrolling with over 1800 people and handed out 153 pamphlets of environmental monitoring opinions. Over 140 hidden dangers of environmental safety have been eliminated and 46 illegal environmental practices have been investigated and 8 industrial enterprises have been closed down which failed to reach the environmental standards.

Improving the comprehensive urban service function. Leading by the planning and stressing the characteristics, the city has taken the construction of National Landscape Garden City and Provincial Ecological City as two accesses to further implement the Three Upgrading Projects which include the greening improvement, culture integration and function optimization. The urban comprehensive carrying capacity, the ecological environment attraction, the culture cohesion, the external influence and the regulatory management level all have achieved significant progress. The city has successively built Xi shan physical exercising park, Hu shan military park, the exquisite landscape belt at the city north entrance, the green corridors along two river banks and Jiang Dong Road, the greening projects of the urban section of Jianghe Road , basically completing a green leisure cycle within ten minutes' reach for the citizens with urban green coverage reaching as much as 40% .

Promoting the construction of Happy Chinese Villages. Sticking closely to the 20 word general policy of the central government on the "five one" overall layout of the socialist cause and new village construction which contains Rural development, Affluent life, Civilized countryside, Clean and tidy village and Democratic management, the city has decided its five promotion projects which include the industry income, public service, farmers' quality, environmental regulation and the grassroots base, further developing “ Wealthy,

生活环境和生产基础条件、干部工作作风和谐发展环境的同步化发展。

开展四边三化整治工作。结合实际，根据“四边三化”实施方案，扎实推进公路边、河边、山边等区域的洁化、绿化、美化专项行动有序开展。实施绿化提升工程，美化公路路域环境。结合清洁家园活动，开展“清理河道、清洁水域”行动，实现 3842 公里河道保洁工作全覆盖。强化废弃矿山生态修复，开展绿色矿山创建。积极开展江郎山文化旅游风景区国家 5A 级旅游景区创建，大力推进乡村 A 级景区、休闲旅游片区创建，以创建项目带动乡村“四边三化”工作。

加强生态环保宣传力度。近年来，结合“六·五”世界环境日和浙江生态日，组织开展了由 54 家企业领导参加的“江山企业界践行生态·绿色·环保倡议和承诺宣言”签名、“生态文明从我做起”征文、生态环保“绿色段子”征集、环保知识竞赛、“绿色环保、山水家园”诗歌朗诵会等生态环保主题教育活动。制作各种形式的系列宣传资料 16 万份；创办《江山环保》信息专刊，并通过纸媒、网媒等媒体，开展生态环保宣传活动；在彩虹桥、高速路出口等主要位置设置大型生态环保宣传牌。多形式、多途径的宣传，全市生态环保意识进一步增强、氛围进一步浓厚，社会各界对生态环保工作的理解和支持也与日俱增。

加深生态绿色创建活动。从基层抓起，从点点滴滴的小事



小鱼治水



同景集团光伏发电项目全景图

Satisfying, Civilized, Beautiful, Harmonious villages and the united construction efforts of five villages. At present, there are 112 Happy Chinese Villages which meet the five standards of Wealthy, Satisfying, Civilized, Beautiful , Harmonious villages. Another 186 villages have passed acceptance check of the five categories as well. The city has initially achieved the step by step development which involves modern agriculture development and farmers' income increase, rural public service and social security level, the rural folk culture and the peasant's overall quality, the peasants' living environment and basic conditions of production, the leaders work manners and harmonious environmental development.

Carrying out the treatment work of "Four Sides" and "Three Transferring". Based on the implementation plan of Four Sides and Three Transferring, the city has made solid progress in the Cleaning, Greening and Beautifying of roadside, riverside and mountainside concerning the real situation. The greening promotion projects have been carried out and the expressway road environment has been beautified. Combined with the clean home campaign, the actions to clean the river course and water area have been taken too, achieving the total coverage of river clean work along 3842 kilometers. The deserted mining hills have been repaired ecologically and the construction of green mining hills has been underway. The city also actively promotes the construction of Jiang Lan Mountain cultural tourism scenic spots as National 5A Grade Scenic Spots while focusing efforts to promote A level rural scenic spots and leisure tourism district so that the projects can drive the Four Sides and Three Transferring forward.

Strengthening the ecological environmental protection campaigning. In recent years, the city has organized a series of educational activities on June 5th World Environmental Day and Zhe Jiang Ecological Day to encourage the leaders of 54 enterprises to sign their name on the green declaration of proposal and commitment of Jiang shan business community, essay competition entitled with “Ecological civilization starts from me”, the collections of green stories on ecological protection, the Quiz on eco-environment protection knowledge, the poem reciting of green and landscape home. 160,000 copies of publicity material has been printed, the journal of Jiangshan Environmental Protection was published and other kinds of paper and internet media has been used to campaign for ecological protection. Big billboards for ecological protection campaign have been put up in some major sites such as rainbow bridge and highway exits. With so many different ways of propagandizing, the citizens'



做起，把生态创建与改变人们的行为习惯、生活方式有机地结合起来，持续开展生态乡镇、生态村、绿色企业、绿色社区、绿色家庭等创建活动，先后有 280 多个单位获得国家、省、衢州、江山市级绿色创建单位命名，使生态创建成为共建共享、惠及千家万户的有效载体。全市有国家级生态乡镇 1 个，省级生态乡镇 14 个，衢州市级生态村 27 个。大力弘扬生态文化，注重挖掘清漾毛氏文化、江郎山地质文化、古道古镇文化、江山名人文化中富含的生态思想，建设并形成一批以绿色企业、绿色社区、生态村为主体的生态文化宣传教育基地，全市共有省级生态环境教育示范基地 1 个，省级生态文明教育基地 2 个，省级绿色学校 2 所，省级绿色家庭 3 户。

六、坚持可持续发展 中国·江山绘就新蓝图

2015 年 10 月 30 日，在联合国总部召开的 2015 全球人居环境论坛上，江山市被评为“全球绿色城市”。市委副书记、市长叶美峰代表江山市上台领奖，并发表获奖感言。这项殊荣是国际组织对我市坚持绿色发展理念、建设绿色生态城市的充分肯定，是市委、市政府正确领导与决策，以及全市人民共同努力的结果。它的到来，更加激发了全市的建设热情，也更加坚定了江山市走“绿水青山就是金山银山”的绿色生态发展之路。我们将努力做好六个“坚定不移”：坚定不移推进工业强市建设，全力打造工业经济升级版；坚定不移加快旅游业“二次创业”，全力培育新的经济增长点；坚定不移扩大有效投资，全力升级加快发展主引擎；坚定不移打造“美丽江城”，全力提升城市环境宜居度；坚定不移建设幸福乡村，全力开创三农发展新格局；坚定不

awareness of environmental protection has been further improved, the atmosphere for environmental protection has been intensified and the understanding and supporting of eco-environmental protection from the whole society has been increased gradually.

Furthering the green ecological construction activities. Starting from the basic little things, the city has tried to combine the ecological construction with changing people's behavior, habits and life styles. A series of activities has been going on to build ecological towns and villages, green enterprises and communities, and over 280 work units have been named as green construction units of national, provincial, Qvzhou and Jiangshan level, making the movement as an effective way to benefit thousands of household with combined efforts. There is one national ecological town, 14 provincial ecological towns, 27 Qvzhou ecological villages. The city has spared no efforts to promote ecological culture, focusing on exploring the ecological thoughts in Qing Yang Maos' culture, the geological culture of Jiang lan mountain, the ancient path and ancient town culture, Jiang shan celebrity culture. A great number of green enterprises, green communities and ecological villages have been built as educational bases of educational culture, among which there is one provincial ecological environment educational base, two provincial ecological civilization educational bases, two provincial green school and three provincial green families.



移保障和改善民生，全力推动基本公共服务均等化。同时，切实加强政府自身建设，遵循法治政府建设标准，按照“三严三实”要求，努力建设人民信赖、满意的“四有”政府。统筹推进稳增长、促转型、治环境、惠民生、促和谐，努力实现“十二五”良好收官，科学谋划“十三五”发展规划，为加快建设惠及全市人民的幸福江山奠定坚实基础。

VI. Sticking to the sustainable development, and painting a new picture of China · Jiangshan

On October 30, 2015, Jiangshan was honored as the Global Green City on the 10th Global Forum on Human Settlements assembled at the United Nations Headquarters. The Deputy Secretary and Mayor of Jiangshan was present to receive the award and expressed the appreciation. Such honor from the international organization was a recognition of our efforts to build a green ecological city with our persistence in green development concept, it's a desired result of the combined efforts of all the citizens under the right leadership and decision of municipal party Committee and Government. It has greatly inspired the construction enthusiasm from the

whole city and firmed our belief to follow the green ecological development path which advocates the belief that the green hills and clear waters are just like gold and silver mountains to the city, we will spare no efforts to persist in six ways: persistence in promoting the construction of strong industrial city to boost the industrial economy, persistence in speeding up the second development of tourism to tap new sources of economic growth, persistence in expanding effective investment to upgrade the development engine, persistence in building Beautiful jiangshan to improve the urban environment livable degrees, persistence in building Happy villages to create a new pattern of rural development, persistence in ensuring and improving people's livelihood to promote the equalization of basic public services. Meanwhile, the government will improve its administrative ability and follow Three Strict and Three Practical construction standards of a law-based government to make itself into a "Four haves" government which are trustworthy and satisfactory to its people. The government will promote steady increase, encourage transformation, treat the environment, benefit its people and promote harmony to achieve good results of the 12th Five-Year Plan and put forward scientific the 13th Five-Year Plan so that strong foundation can be laid to build a happy Jiangshan for all its people.



世界自然遗产江郎山



荷花公园

Strengthen Ecological Construction and Build Beautiful Zhangqiu

做靓生态文章 建设美好章丘

章丘地处齐鲁腹地，南依泰山，北临黄河，是山东省省会济南所辖县级市，总面积 1855 平方公里，人口 101.8 万，辖 20 个镇街。近年来，章丘市牢固树立“抓生态就是抓发展”理念，着力实施“生态立市、绿色兴市”发展战略，以创建国家环保模范城、国家生态市、生态文明乡村等活动为抓手，突出生态水系、园林绿化、城乡建设、生态经济等重点，加强生态建设和环境保护，实现了经济社会与生态建设的良性互动、协调发展。先后被评为国家级生态示范区、中国优秀旅游城市、国家园林城市、中国生态小康示范市、国家卫生城市。

Zhangqiu is located in the hinterland of Shandong, in the south of Mount Tai and north of the Yellow River, it is the county-level city under Jinan Shandong. It governs over 20 areas with a total area of 1855 square kilometers and a population of 1.018 million. In recent years, Zhangqiu firmly follows the concept that "ecology is development", and vigorously implement the "ecological city, green city" development strategy. It begins with activities such as creating the national environmental protection model city, national ecological city and ecological civilization village, highlights ecological drainage, landscaping, urban and rural construction, and ecological economy, strengthens the ecological construction and environmental protection and realizes the benign interaction and harmonious development of economic society and ecological construction, Zhangqiu has been successively rated as the national ecological demonstration area, China excellent tourism city, national garden city, China ecological well-off demonstration city and national health city.

一、凸显泉水特色，做靓城市品牌

“西则趵突为魁，东则百脉为冠”。章丘素以泉水众多而闻名遐迩。据统计，仅百脉泉、梅花泉、眼明泉、漱玉泉、墨泉等名泉就有 50 多处，其中 6 处跻身济南市新七十二名泉行列。近年，章丘立足泉水做文章，围绕泉水先保后观再用，相继实施水系景观、综合开发、生态修复、河道治理等工程，用泉水打造城市最靓名片，全方位构建“泉涌、河畅、水净、城靓”的美好图景，形成了水生态、水景观、水经济、水文化一体化发展格局。

1、严格保泉护泉，筑牢水生态基础。泉水是大自然赐予章丘最宝贵的财富。为确保泉水常年喷涌，历届章丘市委、市政府高度重视泉水保护工作，编制总体保护规划，出台保泉护泉办法，实施了关井、回灌、绿化等系列保泉措施。一是地质保泉。2000 年以来，开展煤炭资源整合，关闭涵养区内 14 处煤矿，年减少矿坑排用水 1600 万立方米。二是关井保泉。2003 年至今，关闭城区内自备水源井 110 眼和水厂 2 处，年减少地下水开采量 700 万立方米。实行自来水统一供水，实现了泉域地下水的零开采。三是调水补泉。2003 年以来，实施圣井水厂、垛庄水库调水保泉工程，通过景观河道自然渗透，年补水量达 500 万立方米。用提水泵将泉水提至泉域上游进行回灌补源，日补源量达 2.5-2.8 万立方米。四是节蓄保泉。对泉域内 10 个小流域进行综合

1. Highlight spring feature and beautify city brand

BaoTu is the chief of the west, and Baimai is the champion in the east". Zhangqiu has always been famous far and wide with a large number of springs. According to statistics, only springs like Baimai, Meihua, Yanming, Shuyu and Mo are as much as more than 50, including 6 are ranked among the new 72 famous springs in Jinan. In recent years, Zhangqiu writes its essay mainly based on the spring. With protection, observation and then use of the spring, it successively implements projects such as water system landscape, comprehensive development, ecological restoration and channel management, makes the city's most beautiful card with the spring, fully builds the beautiful picture of "rushing spring, fluent river, clean water, beautiful city", and has formed a development pattern that integrates the water ecology, water landscape, water economy and water culture.

1) Strictly protect springs and enhance water ecological basis. Spring is the most precious wealth that nature gives to Zhangqiu. In order to ensure the perennial springs, successive Zhangqiu municipal party committee and government have attached great importance to water conservation work. And

治理，在泉域上游山区修建 28 座拦水坝，增加地下水补给量。五是综合保泉。实施泉水涵养区生态保护工程，推进山区矿产资源整顿、破损山体治理和荒山造林绿化，累计关停整治石料厂 57 家、粘土矿 32 家，填埋废弃矿井 530 处，完成荒山绿化 10.7 万亩。在泉域内设置自动水位观测站，加强对泉水流量及水位观测，及时启动预警预案。

2、突出观泉亲泉，打造靓丽水景观。围绕做足水文章，发挥泉水最大效益，坚持“先观后用、优水优用、有序开发、优势整合”原则，在对泉池河道、文物古迹等综合保护基础上，实施水系景观、河道整治、生态修复等工程建设，打造了集生态景观、休闲观光、涵养水源等为一体的绿色生



清照园

态长廊，凸显了现代化山水园林城市特色。一是特色水系景观工程。实施眼明泉公园建设工程，打造占地 450 亩亲水平台，虎踞、龙泉、净明等群泉竞涌，实现了还泉于民。实施荷花公园改造工程，衔接百脉泉和眼明泉两大泉群，使东、西麻湾水系连为一体。实施百脉泉公园改造提升工程，累计投资 3.6 亿元，集中展现小桥、流水、平台、水榭在统一中求变化的古典韵味。百脉泉公园被联合国国际交流合作与协调委员会授予“全球优秀生态旅游景区”称号。二是河道整治工程。实施绣源河流域综合治理工程。该工程以明水湖、朱各务水库为依托，打造郊野度假、游憩、休闲娱乐和生态涵养等功能区，总用地面积 47 平方公里，一期项目投资 13 亿元，新增绿化面积 600 万平方米，成为纵贯城区南北的 30 里生态长廊。绣江河是章丘的“母亲河”，由百脉泉、墨泉、梅花泉等群泉汇集而成。通过对绣江河的生态修复，以泉为魂、水为脉、绿为廊，打造防洪顺畅、水量丰沛、环境优美的现代河流水系，再现了“母亲河”的往日风貌。三是流域生态修复工程。以济南市创建国家级水生态文明城市试点为契机，对白云湖、漯河、小清

the overall protection planning is formulated, spring protection measures is put forwarded and series spring protection measures such as well shut-off, recharge and landscaping are implemented. The first is geological spring protection. Since 2000, the government carries out the integration of coal resources, shuts off 14 coal wells in the conservation zone and reduces mine drainage water 16 million cubic meters. The second is well shut-off spring protection. Since 2003, the government has shut off 110 self-prepared water wells and 2 water plants, reduced groundwater resources exploitation 7 million cubic meters. A unified water supply is implemented and the zero groundwater exploitation in the spring basin is realized. The third is the water transfer to spring supplement. Since 2003, the government has implemented spring protection projects of Shengjing waterworks and Duozhuang reservoir, and through the natural seepage of sight river-way, the annual supply water amount gets to 5 million cubic meters. The spring is lifted to upstream by a pump to recharge source, and the daily recharge amount is up to 25000-28000 cubic meters. The fourth is storage spring protection. The government carries out comprehensive control of 10 small basins in the basin, and builds 28 retaining dams in the upstream mountains to increase the recharge of groundwater. The fifth is comprehensive spring protection. The government carries out protection project in the spring conservation area, promote the mineral resources reorganization in the mountain area, implements damaged mountains management and afforestation of barren hills. And 57 stone material factories and 32 clay pits have been closed, 530 abandoned mines are buried, and a 107000 mu afforestation project is completed. Besides, it sets up automatic water level observation stations within the spring basin to strengthen observation of the water flow and level, and initiate early warning plans in time.

2) Highlight view and be close to springs, creating beautiful water landscape. Around springs, the government brings out the biggest benefit of springs, Under the principle of "observe first and use later, the optimal water use, orderly development, advantage integration", and on the basis of comprehensive protection of watercourses and cultural relics, the government implements projects such as water system landscape, river regulation and ecological restoration, builds a green ecological corridor with ecological landscape, leisure tourism and water conservation and highlights the characteristics of modern landscape garden city. The first is the water system landscape project. The government implements Yanming Spring park construction project, creates a close-to –



龙湾泉晨曦



百脉泉

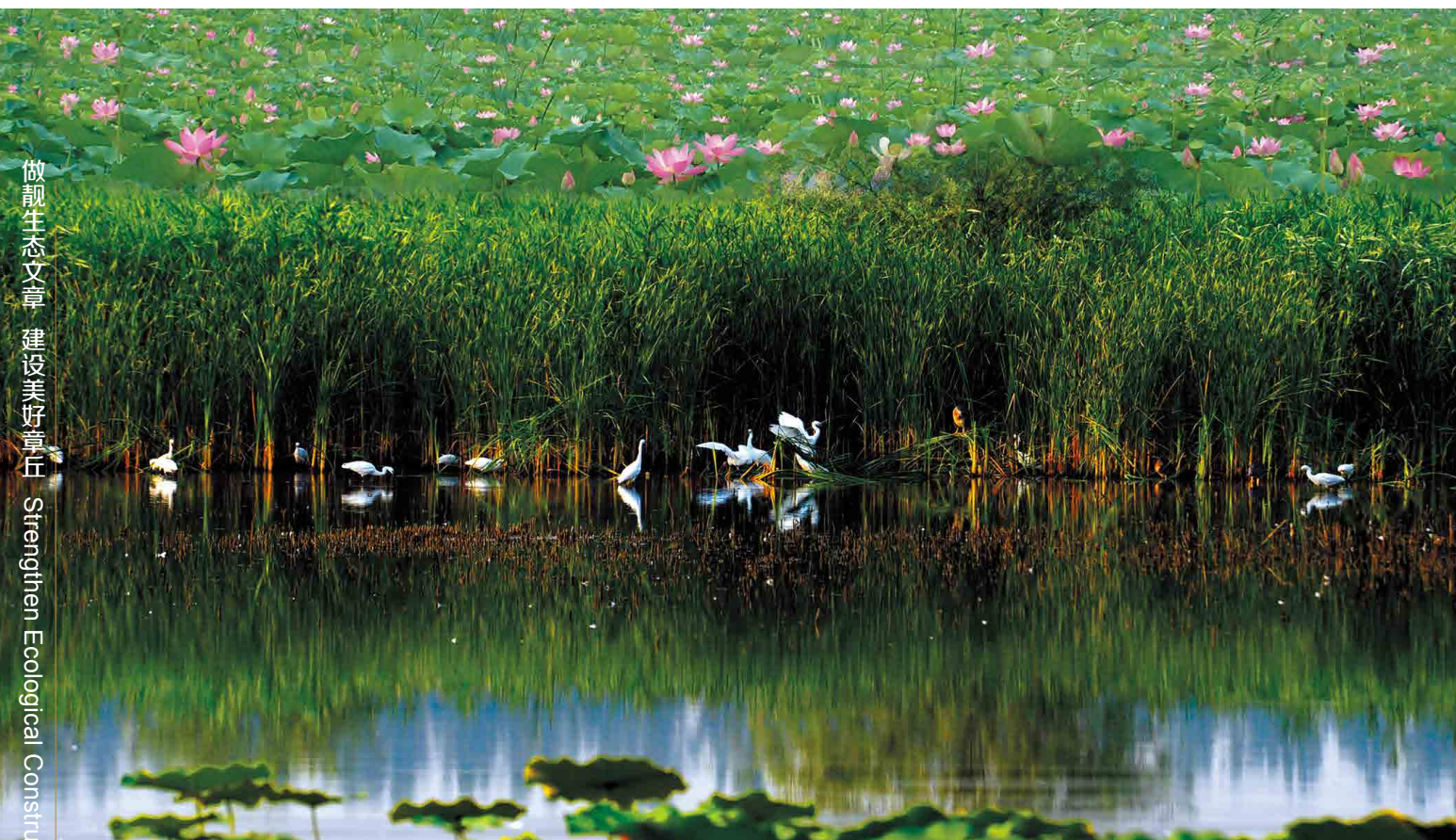


围绕做足水文章，发挥泉水最大效益，坚持“先观后用、优水优用、有序开发、优势整合”原则。

Around springs, the government brings out the biggest benefit of springs, under the principle of "observe first and use later, the optimal water use, orderly development, advantage integration".



water platform of 450 mu, makes springs like Huju, Longquan and Jingming gush together and realizes the spring return to people. It implements the Lotus park renovation project to join Baimai and Yanming springs, making the east and west Mawan water system an organic whole. And it implements Baimai springs park upgrade project with a total investment of 360 million yuan, to show a classical taste that small bridge, flowing water, platform and waterside pavilion change in unity. What is more, Baimai springs park is awarded the title of "global excellent ecological tourism scenic spot" by UN national exchanges, cooperation and coordination committee. The second is watercourse improvement project. Comprehensive control project of Xiuyuan river basin is implemented. The project, based on Mingshui lake and Zhugewu reservoir, creates functional areas such as country vacation, recreation, leisure, and ecological conservation with a total land area of 47 square kilometers, The first term investment is 1.3 billion yuan, and increases new green area of 6 million square meters, making it become a 30-li ecological corridor throughout the city from the north to south. Xiujiang rivers is the "mother river" of Zhangqiu, which is formed



白云湖湿地公园



充分发挥泉水资源优势，深入挖掘地域文化内涵，一水多用，探索泉水与旅游、产业、文化融合发展，打造泉水特色产业。

The government makes full use of water resource, explores the relation between springs, tourism, industry, and culture developments, and creates a spring characteristic industry.



瑶池

by springs such as Baimai, Mo and Meihua. Through the ecological restoration of Xiujiang river, making spring as soul, water as spirits, green as corridor, the government builds modern river system with fluent flood control, abundant water, a beautiful environment and recreates the past style of the "mother river". The third is basin ecological restoration project. Gasping the opportunity that Jinan is creating the national water ecological civilization city, the government implements the comprehensive improvement to basins like Baiyun river, Luo river and Xiaoqing river with the contents of dredging, slope protection, water intercept, greening, landscaping, and sewage intercept. In the past, The Biyun river, with an area of 30000 mu, is the only natural wetland in Jinan, but there are always illegal phenomenon around the river such as sorting, crushing and granulation of recycled plastic, which seriously affect the water quality and surrounding environment. In 2011, concentrating force of the whole city, Zhangqiu has banned 2881 waste plastics business owner, cleaned up 426000 tons of waste plastic, and removed the "ecological cancer" which has lasted for over 30 years with one action. On this basis, the government plans for the construction of Baiyun river ecological wetland, implements continuous improvement of the

河等流域实施以清淤、护坡、拦水、绿化、造景和截污为内容的环境综合整治。过去面积达3万多亩的白云湖虽是济南市唯一的天然湿地，但在湖区周边一直存有废旧塑料分拣、粉碎、造粒等违法违规生产现象，严重影响了湖水水质和周边环境。2011年，章丘集中全市之力，先后取缔废旧塑料经营业主2881家，清理废旧塑料42.6万吨，一举摘除了寄存30多年的“生态毒瘤”。在此基础上，编制白云湖生态湿地建设规划，实施农村环境连片整治，改造提升湖区排水体系，完善生活污水处理设施，生活污水处理率达到90%以上。实施入湖水水质净化提升工程，使其从四类标准提升到三类标准。湖内景点修建因地制宜，六大湿地观赏体验景区有机相连，水体净化、生态景观和谐统一。

3、注重泉水综合开发利用，打造泉水特色产业。充分发挥泉水资源优势，深入挖掘地域文化内涵，一水多用，探索泉水与旅游、产业、文化融合发展，打造泉水特色产业。一是发展名泉特色游。以泉水旅游为主题，整合旅游资源，完善配套设施，提升服务功能，把泉水旅游、文化旅游和自然生态旅游有机结合，擦亮特色品牌，初步形成了以泉水为特色的旅游产业，提升了章丘的城市品位和档次。二是培育泉水延伸产业。依托展会、节庆活动展示泉水独特魅力，先后两次承办济南市泉水节，连续两年举办国际泉水冬泳节。2010年，引进“百脉泉”矿泉水项目，凭借“百脉泉”的影响迅速占领了济南市场。



二、呵护绿色生态，展现园林魅力

绿色是城市的生命，生态是可持续发展的保障。章丘市突出绿色主题，坚持高起点、高水平、高效能推进城市生态建设，修订完成新一轮城市绿地系统总体规划。按照“圈层式、放射状、点、心、片、环、网、带相互交融”的绿化理念，确定了“一核、两区、三带”的总体建设布局（一核：指主城区；两区：指南部生态保护区和北部森林防护区；三带：指环城景观带、水系保护带和路域绿化带），努力建设现代化山水园林生态城市。

rural environment, upgrades the lake drainage system, and perfects sewage treatment facilities to make life wastewater treatment meet the rate of over 90%. It implements the in-lake water quality purification project, making it upgrade from the fourth type to the third type. And the scenic spots constructions are adjusted according to local conditions, making six wetlands scenic spots an organic whole, and let the water purification and ecological landscape harmonious and united.

3) Pay attention to the comprehensive development and utilization of springs, and make spring characteristic industry. The government makes full use of water resource, explores the relation between springs, tourism, industry, and culture developments, and creates a spring characteristic industry. The first is to develop famous spring characteristics tourism. With spring as the theme, it integrates tourism resources, perfects supporting facilities, and improves the service function, makes the spring tourism, cultural tourism and natural ecological tourism an organic whole and polishes characteristic brand, initially forming the spring characteristics tourism industry and promoting the city grade and taste. The second is to develop spring extension industry. Relying on exhibitions and festival activities to showcase the unique charm of springs, the government has undertaken two Jinan Spring Festivals, and hold the international spring winter swimming festival for two consecutive years. In 2010, it introduces the "Baimai Spring" mineral water project, and quickly occupies the market of Jinan with the influence of "Baimai spring".

2. Take care of green ecology and show gardens charm

Green is the life of the city and ecology is the guarantee of sustainable development. Zhangqiu highlights the green theme, adheres to a high starting point, promotes city ecological construction with a high level and high efficiency, and completes the new round planning revision of urban green space system. According to the green idea of "layers of type, radial pattern, mixing of point, heart, piece, ring, wet, belt", the government determines the overall construction layout of "one ore, two districts and three zones" (one core refers to the main urban area; two districts refer to the southern ecological reserve and northern forest protection zone; three zones refer to the landscape zone around the city, water protection zone and expressway green belts), strives to build a modern landscape garden ecological city.



朱家峪



桃花山公园

一是实施大环境绿化。以济南市创建全国园林城市和森林城市为契机，科学规划南部经济林、北部农田防护林和中部农田水系林建设，编制了城中山绿化等 49 项控制性详规，全方位、多层次推进大环境绿化工作，着力构建布局合理、树种多样、景观优美的城市大绿化体系。截至目前，封山育林总面积达到 112.4 平方公里，绿化面积达 240 万平方米。加大山区生态补偿力度，先后实施章莱路、经十东路沿线及东岭山、胡山周边等山体植被恢复工程，并成功创建山东章丘国家森林公园，实现了森林生态系统的培育和保护，构筑了良好的“生态屏障”。

二是开展路网绿化。按照“修一路，绿一线，成一景”的要求，实现道路与绿化同步延伸。以“三纵六横”主干道路为框架，对经十东路、章丘大道、潘王路等道路进行高标准绿化；以环湖路、双泉路等城区道路，潘王路、普雪路等主干道路绿化提升为重点，以市、镇骨干道路为主体，新建高标准绿色通道 200 公里。对沿街单位实施拆墙透绿、规划造绿、见缝插绿、腾园让绿和新建补绿，先后实施中心花园、学苑绿地、圣井节点、章丘大道节点等绿化，成为绿色长廊的点睛之笔。

三是推进城镇绿化。以人为本，以绿为美。近年来，章丘市不断加大城镇村居的绿化力度，先后实施环城景观带建设、城区各类公园、公共绿地和防护绿地的绿化提升工程。大力开展围村林、村镇绿化、景观节点建设，见缝插针造绿美化，千方百计植绿增绿，增加了绿化覆盖率和绿化空间，提升绿化质量，实现了城镇三季有花，四季常青。

The first is the implementation of landscape greening. Gasping the opportunity that Jinan is creating the national water ecological civilization city, the government scientifically plans south economic forest, north farmland shelterbelt and central farmland drainage forest construction, compiles 49 controlling detailed plans such as city mountains greening, boosts all-round, multi-level environment greening and focuses on building a big city greening sym with the reasonable layout, divers tree species and beautiful landscape. So far, the afforestation area has been 112.4 square kilometers, and the green area has been 2.4 million square meters. The government intensifies mountain ecological compensation, successively implements vegetation restoration project along the Zhanglai road, through Jingshidong road and surrounding Dongling and Hu mountains. And it successfully creates Zhangqiu Shandong National Forest Park, realizes the cultivation and protection of the forest ecosystem, and constructs a good ecological barrier.

The second is to carry out the road greening. According to the requirement that "construct a road, green a road, make a road a scene", the government realizes the synchronous extension of road and greening. Using "three vertical and six horizontal" trunk roads as the framework, it implements a high standard greening for roads that cross Jingshidong, Zhangqiu and Panwang roads. Making the greening of urban roads such as Huanhu and Shuangquan roads, main roads such as Panwang and Puxue roads as the emphasis, backbone roads of city and town as the main body, it newly builds 200 km high standard green channel. As for units along the street, the government enhances greening through dismantling walls, planning, removing, and replenishing, implements greening of the central garden, schools, Shengjing node and Zhangqiu road, making it become the punchline of green corridor.

The third is to promote the urban greening. People is root, green is beauty. In recent years, Zhangqiu continuously intensifies greening in cities and towns, and successively implements greening projects of landscape zone construction around the city, various city parks, public green space and protective greenbelt. It vigorously carries out construction of forests around village, village greening and landscape node, makes use of every single space to build green, and plants green by all manner of means, which has increased the green coverage and space, improved the quality of greening, and made the town decorated with flowers for three seasons and evergreen.

三、突出城乡一体，建设宜居家园

围绕建设现代化山水园林生态城市和济南市域次中心城市的发展定位，下大气力健全完善市域总体规划，统筹城乡发展，优化人居环境，使城乡建设和环境保护良性互动、和谐共进。

一是科学编制城乡建设规划。把生态文明作为城乡规划建设的重要内容，组织编制土地利用、市域镇村体系和城市总体等规划，完成中心商贸区、绣源河片区等 12 项重点片区控规，在山东省率先实现镇驻地控规、新型社区规划全覆盖。以各类规划为引领，按照“一主、一副、四组团、多社区”的总体布局，统筹规划公共服务、绿化美化、垃圾收集、污水处理等设施和服务，推动城乡公共资源均衡配置，凸显城市山水园林特色，着力建设功能对接、融合发展、宜业宜居的济南东部新城。

二是做大做强中心城区。以“一河两城”为发展框架，重点实施“四大片区”开发战略，推进城区“西进、北延、中部提升”。“一河”即以贯穿章丘南北的绣源河为发展中轴线，添绿造景，综合开发，打造集旅游景观、休闲娱乐等为一体的绣源河生态景观长廊。“两城”即“东城、西城”，西城--绣源河以西对接省会济南，依托圣井新城和绣源河片区，打造“产业集聚、人流集中、物流顺畅”的章丘西城、济



生态绣源河



绣源河之美

3. Highlight the integration of city and countryside, building a livable home

Around development orientation of the construction of modern landscape garden ecological city and Jinan sub-center city, the government put great strength to improve overall region planning, overall planning urban and rural development, and optimizes the living environment, realizing the benign interaction and harmonious advance of urban and rural constructions.

The first is the scientific planning of urban and rural construction. Regarding ecological civilization as the important content of urban and rural planning, the government organizes and compiles plans such as land utilization county-rural system, and overall urban planning, completes 12 key district controls such as the central business district and Jinxiu river area, and takes the lead in realizing town control and complete coverage of the new community in Shandong. Led by various planning and according to the overall layout that "One theme, one subsidiary, four groups and various communities", it overall plans public service, landscaping, garbage collection, sewage treatment and other facilities and services, promotes the balanced allocation of urban and rural public resources, highlights urban landscape garden features, and focuses on building a new eastern city that with function connecting, integration development, and appropriate industry and living conditions.

The second is to strengthen the central city. Using the "one river and two cities" as development framework, the government focuses on the strategy of the "four large areas" to promote the construction of "westwards, north extension, central promotion". "One river" is to regard the Xiuyuan river which flows from north to south as the axle wire, and add green landscape, make comprehensive development, and build a ecological landscape corridor that includes tourism landscape, leisure and entertainment. "Two cities" are "Dongcheng and Xicheng". The west of Xiuyuan river joins Jinan, capital docking, relying on Shengjing new town and embroidered river source area. Depending on Shengjing city and Xiuyuan river area, the government is now focusing on building the 47 square kilometers modern riverside city of, high-level business and cultural tourism, and plans to leisure world that faces the provincial capital and radiates surrounding areas. At present, the happy Jinxiu river tourism complex project (6.6 billion), Beijing Fuhua future tourism complex project (8 billion), and Shandong expressway Mingshuihu complex project (5.5 billion) have settled in Xiuyuan river area. Among them, the first stage of Taiwang water world in the happy Xiuyuan river tourism complex project has opened this year.

南东部新城。目前，绣源河片区正集中建设 47 平方公里高端商贸、文化旅游为主业态的现代化滨河新城，打造面向省会、辐射周边的休闲之都。目前，投资 66 亿元的喜来乐绣源河旅游综合体项目、80 亿元的北京复华未来旅游综合体项目、55 亿元的山东高速明水湖综合体项目已落户绣源河片区，其中喜来乐绣源河旅游综合体泰王水世界项目一期已于今年建成营业。

三是做优做靓特色小镇村。坚持将小城镇作为统筹城乡的战略节点，分层推进小城镇建设。自 2013 年起，章丘市每年财政列支 1 亿元，设立新型城镇化发展专项资金，实施小城镇建设三年行动。按照地域相近、规模适度的原则，灵活采用“一村一社区”、“多村一社区”的模式，以服务半径 2 公里为标准，分类推进美丽乡村建设，被评为全国美丽乡村示范市。

四、聚力生态经济，推动绿色发展

经济生态化是发展趋势。章丘曾是闻名全国的“铁匠之乡”，煤炭、建材、铸造等传统行业占比高，对环境影响大。按照“经济生态化、生态经济化”发展理念，不断优化产业空间布局，扎实促进绿色低碳发展。

1、优化产业空间布局。着眼产业发展与资源环境相互协调，按照“经济基地化、基地产业化、产业集群化”要求，依托现有产业基础，形成以主城区为核心、明水经济技术开发区“一区四园”为支撑的产业总体布局。明水城区以中心商贸区、双山大街沿线等片区为依托，大力发展总部经济。按照产业高效集聚原则，科学引导同类产业集中布局，积极推进“园中园”建设。以低碳经济、循环经济示范区建设为目标，积极规划建设先进制造、新材料、生物制药等一批特色产业园区，关停并转高能耗、高污染企业，留足绿色发展空间。



章丘城区一角

The third is to do beautify characteristics of villages and towns. The government insists on making small towns the nodes of the overall urban and rural areas and hierarchical advances the construction of small towns. Since 2013, Zhangqiu has invested 100 million every year, set special funds for new type of urbanization development, and implemented three-year plan of small town construction. According to the principle of Similar region and appropriate scale, it flexibly uses the mode of "One village one community", "Many villages many communities". On the basis of service radius of 2 km, it pushes forward the construction of beautiful country and is named the national model city of the most beautiful countryside.

4. Boost ecological economy and promote green development

Ecological economy is the development trend. Zhangqiu was once the national famous "township of the blacksmith". The industries of coal, building materials, casting and other traditional industries accounted for a high ratio which had a huge influence on environment. According to the development concept that "economic ecology and ecological economization", it is now constantly optimizing the industrial layout, solidly promoting green low carbon development.

1) Optimize the industrial space layout. Focusing on the coordination with industry development and resource environment, according to the requirement that "Basify economic, industrializing base, clustering industry", relying on the existing industrial foundation, Zangqiu has formed an overall industry layout with the core of the main urban area and the support of "One area and four parks" in Mingshui economic and technological development zone. Depending on areas such as the downtown business district, the waysides of Shuangshan road, Mingshui district strives to develop headquarters economy. According to the principle of industry efficient agglomeration of industry, it scientifically guides similar industries to concentrate, actively promotes "Garden within garden" construction. With the goal of constructing the low carbon economy and circular economy demonstration area, it actively plans and constructs a batch of special industrial parks such as advanced manufacturing, new materials and bio-pharmacy, shuts down and transfers high energy consumption and high pollution enterprises, leaving enough green space for development.

2) Build modern ecological industrial system. Promote



五花吐芳



龙山文化博物馆

2、打造现代生态产业体系。推动产业发展由高投入、高污染、高能耗、低产出向低投入、低能耗、低污染、高产出转变，实现经济增长由粗放式发展向质量型发展转变。一是培育壮大以先进制造业为主的现代工业。市财政每年列支 100 万元创新驱动基金，改造提升传统产业。加快发展新材料和新能源应用、先进制造等主导产业，积极发展生物制药等先导产业，打造新兴产业集群，培育新的增长极。二是积极发展以健康安全为主的生态农业。实施农业标准化提升工程，大力推广测土配方施肥、生物杀虫、有机质提升等工程。三是大力发展以创意经济为主的现代服务业。积极对接融入省会济南，优先发展金融、物流、电子商务等生产性服务业。

3、积极发展循环经济。以建设清洁生产企业、生态工业园区和资源循环型社会为重点，坚持企业、园区、社会多元互动，构建循环经济产业链。依托明水经济技术开发区，按照产业相近、产品相连、优势互补的原则，合理安置项目，统一供水供气，治污设施共享，打造煤炭、化工、建材循环经济重点产业，建设主项目区、化工产业园、空港产业园 3 个循环经济园区。

the industrial development transformation from high investment, high pollution, high energy consumption and low output to low investment, low energy consumption, low pollution and high output, and realize the economic growth transformation from extensive development to quality development. The first is to develop modern industry with the theme of advanced manufacturing industry. The government invests 1 million driving innovation fund every year to transfer and upgrade traditional industries, speed up the development of new material and energy applications, advanced manufacturing and other leading industries, actively develops bio-pharmacy and other pioneering industries, creates new industry cluster, and cultivates new growth pole. The second is to positively develops ecological agriculture with the theme of health and safety. The government implements agricultural standardization promotion project, and popularizes soil testing and formulated fertilization, biological insecticide, organic matter promotion and other projects. The third is to develop the modern service industry with the theme of creative economy. The government actively absorbing in the provincial capital Jinan, and gives priority to the development of producer services such as financial, logistics and e-commerce.

3) Actively develop circular economy. Focusing on the construction of clean production enterprises, ecological industrial park and resource recycling society, the government adheres to the interaction of enterprise, park and society to build a circular economy industrial chain. Relying on Mingshui economic and technological development zone, and according to the principle of similar industry, linked products and complementary advantages, it reasonably arranges projects, uniformly supply water, gas and anti-pollution facilities, builds key circulation economy industries of coal, chemical industry and building materials, constructs three circular economy parks of the main project area, chemical industrial park and airport industrial park.



一、景区简介

黄果树风景名胜区位于中国贵州省西南部，距省会贵阳市128公里，距西线旅游中心城市安顺45公里，距黄果树机场42公里，沪昆高速公路直达景区，沪昆高铁穿境而过。景区规划总面积115平方公里，核心景区面积33平方公里，森林覆盖率53%，核心景区森林覆盖率65%。全区户籍人口4.3万，劳动力人口2.9万，其中从事以旅游业为主的三产服务业劳动力约9000人，接近总劳动力人口的三分之一。

黄果树风景名胜区自1977年筹建以来，始终坚持“科学保护、合理开发”的原则，先后投入近40亿元实施了一批景区保护和旅游开发工程，高标准完善了景区的供水、排污、道路、电力、照明、消防、生态绿化、水环境综合治理等系统工程，实现了景区污水集中处理和达标排放，通过了国家ISO9001质量管理体系、ISO14001环境管理体系认证。

景区在不断的探索与实践中，建立起了以政府为主导、以

黄果树旅游集团股份有限公司为市场经营主体，拥有建设规划、旅游监督、城市管理、市场监管、卫生防疫、林业绿化、消防安全、环境保护等20多个部门、1000多人的景区保护和旅游管理体系。

景区除闻名中外的黄果树大瀑布景区外，还有天星桥景区、滴水滩瀑布景区、坝陵河访古景区、石头寨景区和郎宫景区。整个游览线路40余公里，推出以瀑布家族、典型喀斯特地貌自然山水风光的生态观光游，以地方布依民族民俗文化、抗战文化、西游文化为内涵的历史文化游，以滑石哨为代表的乡村民族民俗体验游，以低空跳伞、镇宁·黄果树国际半程马拉松赛等国际赛事为代表的体育健身旅游，以国际啤酒节、生态论坛等国际活动及6D生态科普馆为代表的科技文化体验游，以红崖天书为代表的科考教育旅游，极大地丰富了景区游览内涵。

2010年以来，景区每年接待国内外游客总数稳定在500万人次以上，并呈逐年上升趋势，2014年接待游客1490万

人次，全社会旅游总收入107亿元，取得了良好的经济效益和社会效益。2015年1-9月份，共接待游客1493.22万人次，同比增长36.08%；实现旅游总收入103.17亿元，同比增长35.36%；实现门票收入38523.71万元，同比增长48.74%。



银鍊坠潭瀑布



黄果树天星景区数生步



滑石哨布依民族村寨



黄果树瀑布节开幕式



黄果树国际啤酒节

二、景区生态建设情况

黄果树风景名胜区秉持“天人合一”的发展理念，坚持在开发中保护、在保护中开发，每年投入大量资金实施景区生态绿化建设和环境保护工作。

一是大力加强景区生态文明建设，大力实施景区山体绿化、退耕还林、天然林保护、珠江防护林、石漠化综合治理等生态建设。全区森林覆盖率从1999年的30.35%提高到2015年的53%，核心景区森林覆盖率达到70%以上，平均每年递增1个多百分点。2011年以来投入近10亿元实施了黄果树大瀑布上游村寨923户群众移民搬迁及生态绿化建设恢复工作，为景区申报世界自然遗产打下坚实基础。2014年，启动黄果树生态文明建设暨绿色黄果树行动计划，计划从2014年至2020年，用7年的时间完成造林绿化2.7万亩，使全区森林覆盖率达到65%以上，核心景区森林覆盖率达到90%以上。二是在移民搬迁区内，按照《黄果树风景名胜区总体规划》的指引，成功实施“三线地理”和污水处理工程。景区的建设和古建筑的维护，采用本地传统环保建材，尽量减少垃圾产生；景区绿化美化和环境整治因地制宜，道法自然。

“

启动黄果树生态文明建设暨绿色黄果树行动计划，计划从2014年至2020年，用7年的时间完成造林绿化2.7万亩，使全区森林覆盖率达到65%以上，核心景区森林覆盖率达到90%以上。

”



黄果树梯田风光滑石哨

在近30多年的发展建设中，黄果树风景名胜区始终坚持把喀斯特的地理地貌、生态系统都看作是最后的旅游资源加以严格保护和合理开发，把旅游景区清洁生产、旅游资源综合利用、旅游产品的生态低碳设计和旅游者的文明消费融为一体，拒绝高能耗、高污染项目落户景区，发展以手工艺加工、特色餐饮、精品民俗为主体的旅游服务业，以黄果树旅游商品加工博览园区、黄果树国家城市（湿地）公园、坝陵河航空体育基地、中国佛教文化艺术博览馆、黄果树生态文化旅游综合开发等平台 and 项目为载体，推进旅游与文化、体育、科技等融合发展，大力发展低碳生态经济。



陡坡塘瀑布



石头寨景区



黄果树大瀑布

三、景区发展优势

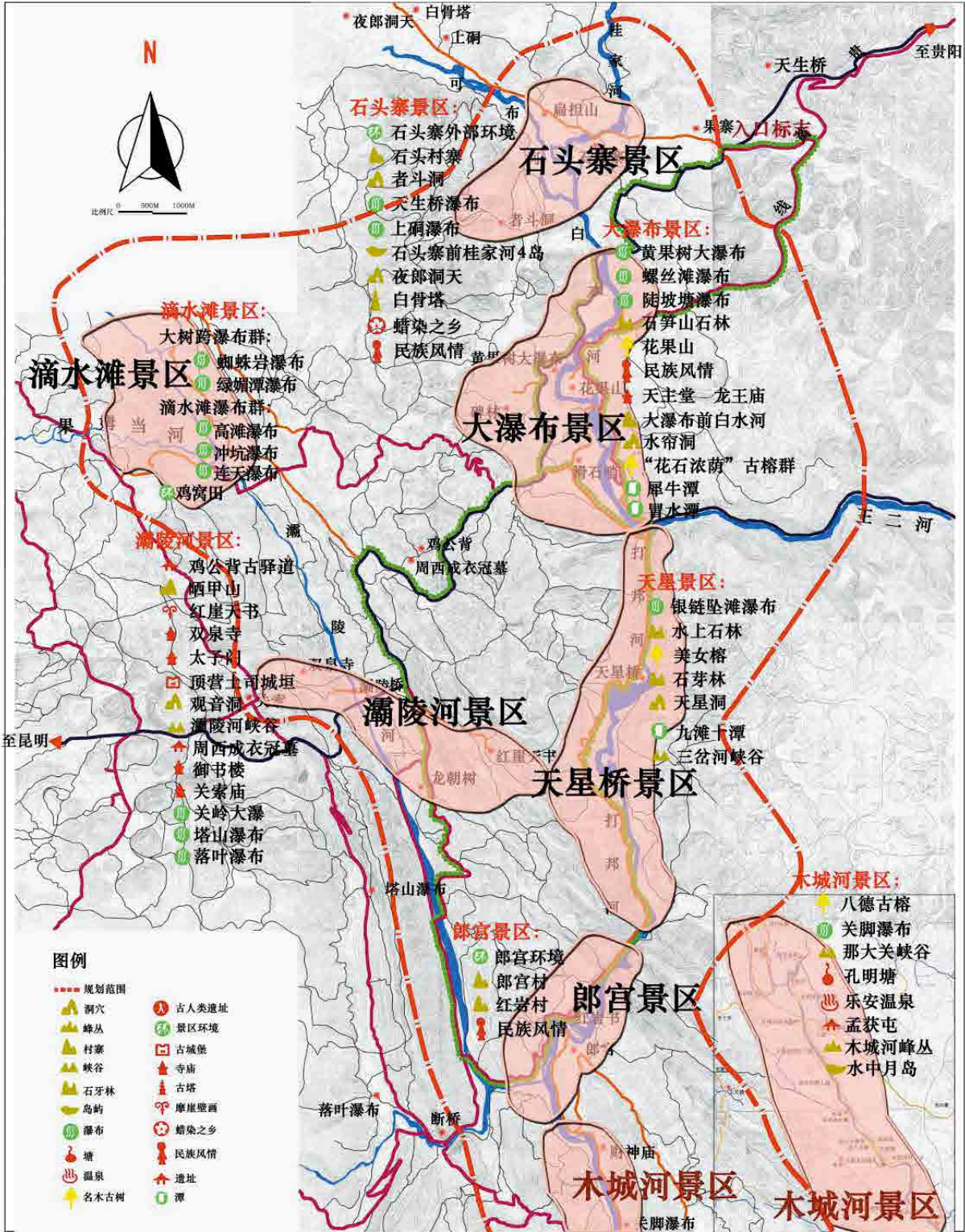
1. 资源优势

黄果树风景名胜区融亚热带山水植被风光、壮美瀑布群、神奇喀斯特、布依族风情、历史古迹、神秘古文化为一体，年平均气温15.6摄氏度，冬无严寒，夏无酷暑，气候温和；负氧离子含量多达每立方厘米2.8万个，素有“天然大氧吧”之称；温泉资源富集，偏硅酸、锶、氟等矿物质含量达到国家饮用泉水标准，是旅游、休闲、运动、疗养的 ideal 胜地。景区内旅游资源丰富多样，分布有壮美的瀑布群、天然盆景、水上石林、溶洞、温泉、石碑林、石头村寨、天主教堂、蜡染、布依民俗等自然资源和人文景观39处，其中自然资源26处，人文资源13处；五级旅游资源1个，四级旅游资源10个，三级旅游资源14个，二级旅游资源14个。

中国·贵州
GUIZHOU · CHINA

黄果树国家风景名胜区旅游总体规划

——旅游资源分析图



中科院建设部山地城镇与区域研究中心云南省分中心
云南山地城镇区域规划设计研究院



天主教堂



地戏面具



布依蜡染



布依织女

2. 交通优势

景区内交通非常便捷。公路方面，沪昆高速公路直达景区，从贵阳龙洞堡机场至景区全程高速，用时仅80分钟；铁路方面，正在建设的沪（上海）昆（昆明）高铁经过景区，预计2016年开通；航空方面，黄果树机场（位于安顺市）目前已开通至北京、重庆、广州、上海、昆明、海南等地的航线。

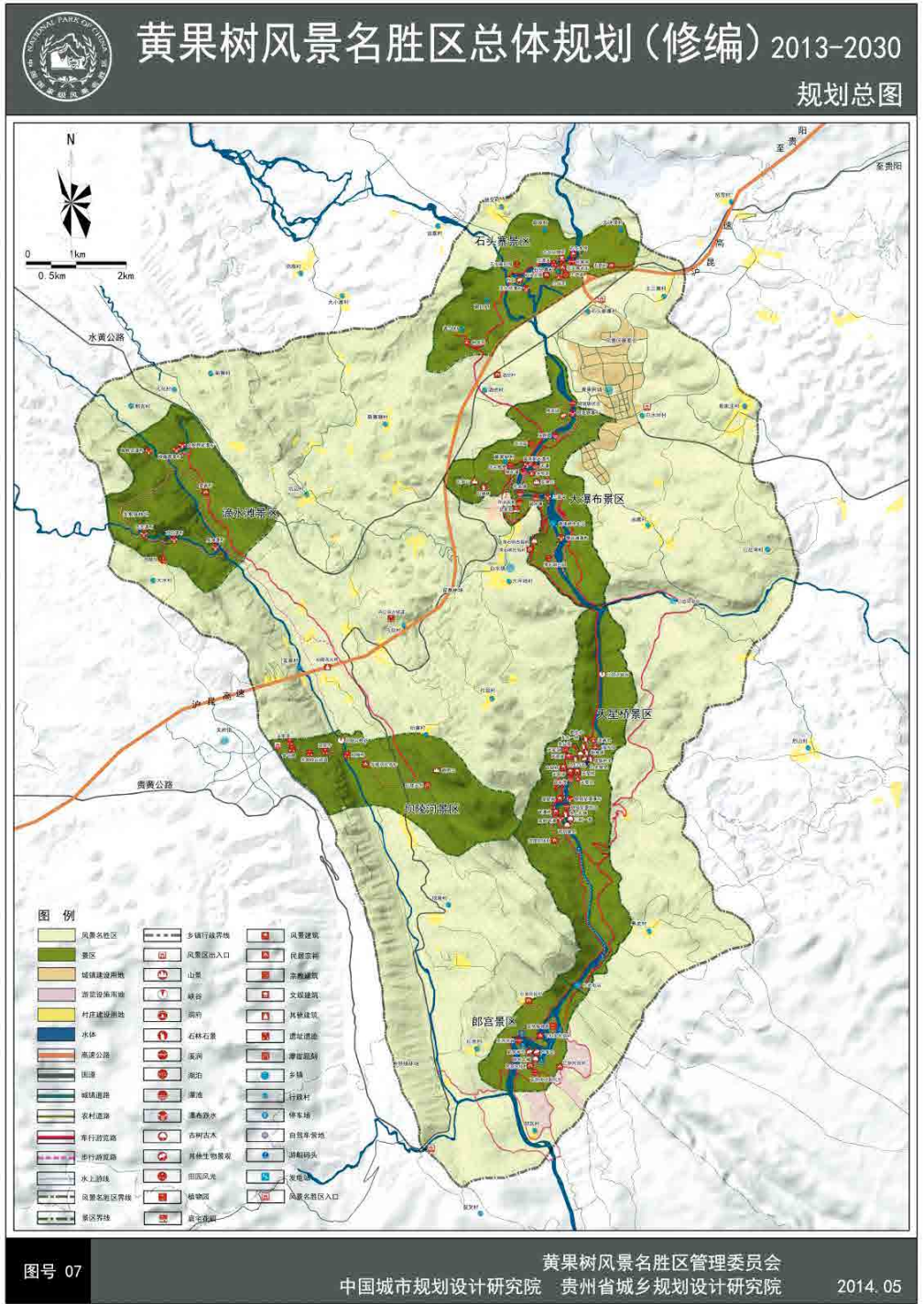
3. 政策优势

《国务院关于促进贵州经济社会又好又快发展的若干意见》（国发〔2012〕2号）提出：“探索特色民族文化与旅游融合发展新路子，努力把贵州建设成为世界知名、国内一流的旅游目的地、休闲度假胜地和文化交流的重要平台。”“把文化和旅游产业发展成为支柱产业。……着力打造一批精品旅游线路。建设黄果树……等精品景区”。《中共贵州省委贵州省人民政府关于进一步支持安顺加快经济社会发展的意见》（黔党发〔2012〕15号）提出：建设黄果树等一批旅游休闲度假胜地，优化组合旅游线路，构建形成由黄果树、龙宫、屯堡、格凸河等景区组成的旅游要素全、产品多元化、服务功能强、旅游时间长的精品旅游圈。《贵州省生态文化旅游发展创新区产业发展规划》和《贵州省100个旅游景区建设2013年推进工作方案》都将黄果树作为贵州省旅游业发展的重中之重。

四、黄果树近年来规划建设发展概况

1. 景区规划

景区于1996年完成《黄果树风景名胜区总体规划（1996-2010）》，1997年经国家建设部批准并按规划实施。2009年启动《黄果树风景名胜区总体规划（2012-2030）》修编工作，于2015年5月底完成总规文本编制工作报批。2007年，制定了《黄果树风景名胜区旅游总体规划（2007-2025）》，遵循“严格保护、统一管理、合理开发、永续利用”的原则，秉承“打造与国际接轨的精品旅游区”和“服务永远、缔造完美、改善环境、持续发展”的发展思路和服务要求，进一步保护开发利用和经营管理风景区，促进黄果树旅游业的可持续发展。



2. 自然资源和传统文化保护情况

黄果树风景名胜区建立了智慧旅游平台监测系统，对景区内游客动态容量进行监控，坚持实行景区最大承载量的科学控制。在冬季进行景点轮流封闭，以促进植被和生态恢复；定期开展饮用水源地水质、酒店油烟、空气质量及噪音的监测和整治；积极向旅游者、景区工作者和当地居民宣传旅游景区环境保护知识和低碳旅游发展理念。通过一系列的措施，黄果树风景名胜区通过了 ISO14001 环境管理体系认证，全年环境空气优良率达 100%。

黄果树风景名胜区是一个少数民族聚集区，少数民族人口占总人口的 74%，主要有布依、苗、黎等少数民族，精致的山水、独特的村寨孕育了独特的民族民俗特色文化。黄果树风景名胜区在挖掘和保护文化中，始终以地域传统民族民俗文化为核心，长期致力于对优秀传统文化的弘扬和传承，通过积极举办展览、民间节日、民间艺术比赛、农民文艺汇演、民间工艺品大赛等民族民俗文化活动，为确定的非物质文化遗产项目搭建展示舞台，将绚丽多姿的特色文化展现在广大游客的面前，充分利用大众传播媒介对非物质文化遗产及其保护工作加以宣传和展示，建立石头寨蜡染博物馆，成立民间协会等群众性组织，个人、家庭、学校、社会组织等群体相结合，对民族民俗特色文化进行保护，有效保证民族民俗特色文化得到保护和传承。



少数民族文化活动



3. 环境质量情况

黄果树风景名胜区始终坚持改善景区环境质量不松懈，以主要污染减排、饮用水源保护、污染防治等工作为重点，将环境保护与促进经济发展、民生改善有机结合起来，努力解决人民群众关心的突出环境问题。通过深入开展农村环境综合整治、强力推进环境污染防治和生态保护与建设工作，以控制污染物排放总量为主线，全面实施污染物排放总量控制，生态环境呈良好状态，全区环境质量总体保持良好水平，空气、水、噪声环境质量均处于全国领先地位。

根据 2014 年 335 天的环境空气监测数据，黄果树风景名胜区环境空气质量达到《环境空气质量标准》（GB3095-2012）一级标准的天数 146 天，达到二级标准的天数 189 天，全年环境空气优良率达 100%。监测数据来源于核心景区外围，核心景区环境空气质量更优；声环境质量根据功能区划分，分别达到《城市区域噪声标准》0 类、1 类区标准限值；社会生活环境噪声排放标准（GB22337-2008）1 级、昼间 50-55 分贝、夜间 40-45 分贝；地水环境经监测达到国家地表水环境质量《地表水环境质量标准》（GB3095-2002）II 类标准。

4. 环境执法情况

景区严格执行国务院《风景名胜区条例》和国家环境保护相关环境保护法律法规，依照法律法规规定监督建设项目、处理环境投诉。出台《黄果树风景名胜区畜禽养殖禁养区划分方案》、《黄果树饮用水源地污染防治管理办法》，对城市管理、违法用地、违法建设等实施执法，发布相关环境保护公告，建立公安、国土、林业、环保联动执法，对环境违法违规行为进行打击。

5. 污染防治情况

一是建成黄果树污水处理厂并投入运行；二是制定《黄果树集中式饮用水源环境保护区划分方案》，严格做好水源保护，积极争取农村环境综合整治资金，用于保护饮用水

源上游村庄环境综合整治，保障景区人民生产生活用水安全，实现水资源可持续利用；三是制定《黄果树风景名胜区畜禽养殖禁（限）养区划分方案》，加强景区畜禽养殖业污染防治，促进畜牧业持续健康发展；四是制定《黄果树旅游商品加工博览园区污染防治和生态保护设施运行和管理制度》，加强旅游商品加工的环境保护。通过一系列的保护和管理措施，景区三年内无重大环境污染和生态破坏事件，有效实现了污染防治生态设施的顺畅运行。

6. 旅游接待建设情况

黄果树在基础设施配套上，按照国家 AAAAA 级景区标准从整体到细节上向人性化、特色化、精细化方面发展。

餐饮方面，目前黄果树共有准 3 星级以上酒店 5 家，其他的餐馆、宾馆、客栈 300 多家，所选用的食材均为本地生产的绿色生态食品，采用家庭式的饮食结构和饮食方式，积极挖掘开发本地特色小吃，为游客提供本地特色菜肴。

住宿方面，新建投用一批现代星级酒店、商务酒店、私人旅馆，配合民俗客栈、宾馆等住宿产品，为游客提供高、中、低档各类客房，如黄果树屯堡酒店、金谷山庄、合源大酒店、湘水芙蓉大酒店等。黄果树从古建筑的保护和利用出发，将一些民居古建筑改建成民俗文化客栈，以此为范本带动景区其他少数民族村寨发展民俗文化客栈，提升住宿产品整体品质，建成了以“滑石哨布依客栈”为代表的精品文化民俗客栈。目前，正在积极鼓励支持全区大力开展精品酒店建设，进一步提升景区住宿质量。

旅游交通方面，修建黄天（黄果树大瀑布至天星桥）公路、天郎（天星桥至郎宫）公路等，对黄果树大瀑布、天星桥、郎宫等主要景区景点进行了有效串联，并对黄果树收费站、黄果树迎宾大道、天郎公路、史迪威公路黄果树“半边街”段、石头寨旅游环线等道路进行了改扩建，进一步提升了景区道路通畅率；在景区内铺设石板路步行街，规划建设了木栈道、索道、西游慢道等，规范设置旅游标识标牌，提升景区通行的舒适度，增强体验感。目前正在规划建设六大景区景点的旅游环线，有效连接六大景区景点，构建形成小黄果树旅游圈，配合正在建设的宁龙黄（宁谷 - 龙宫 - 黄果树）高等级旅游公路，推进黄龙屯（黄果树 - 龙宫 - 屯堡）一体化发展，构建形成大黄果树旅游圈。

旅游休闲娱乐方面，大力开发原生态并体现当地文化特色的旅游项目。利用现有的布依民族村寨老房子打造成民俗客栈，如滑石哨布依客栈、石头寨民俗客栈，大力发展乡村旅游，使游客更直观体验民族民俗生活、文化等；组建民俗表演队伍，为游客展现本地少数民族特色文化；新建生态科普馆（6D 影院）等旅游休闲娱乐项目，提升旅游科技内涵。

消防安全方面，成立了黄果树消防大队，配备了 2 台消防车，同时，成立了森林公安负责景区森林安全日常巡逻，确保了景区无重大消防安全事故发生。



特色小吃

环境卫生方面，建立了一支 100 多人的专职环卫队伍，定人定岗，负责景区道路、房前屋后、河道打捞、垃圾清扫清运等工作，确保日产日清；与街道居民、景点、店铺签订“门前三包”责任书，共同营造干净整洁的生活环境。

7. 野生动植物保护情况

景区野生动物和植物种类丰富，根据 1992 年景区申遗资料查阅，辖区主要植物资源有 169 科、454 属、614 种，其中苔鲜植物 27 科、39 属、52 种，蕨类植物 24 科、47 属、104 种，种子植物 118 科、368 属、158 种。其中：国家一级保护的珍稀植物 1 种，二级保护珍稀植物 2 种。主要野生动物有五类 35 种，其中属国家重点保护二级野生动物 14 种，还有其它的相关的兽类、鸟类、爬行类、两栖类等动物，如穿山甲、猕猴、水獭、大灵猫、小灵猫、林麝、黑鸢、普通鸫、白腹锦鸡、红腹锦鸡、草鸮、领角鸮等。

通过深入村寨广泛宣传《野生动物保护法》和《野生动植物保护条例》等相关法律法规，配合各级野生动植物行政

主管部门对野生动植物生长环境进行监管和保护，减少人为改造环境，以免对野生动植物造成危害。组织开展森林保护“六个严禁”专项行动，及时对辖区内发生的非法挖掘、猎捕、收购、运输、经营野生动植物等各类违法犯罪活动进行严厉打击处理；不定期对我区集市、餐馆和酒店等场所进行突击检查，坚持“防、打、管、建”四管齐下，落实各项治理措施，有效地保护我区的野生动植物资源。

8. 绿色建筑情况

景区自 2009 年以来新建建筑工程都严格按照建筑节能施工和验收规范建设，100% 使用节能墙体材料。明确建筑施工各方责任主体，深入推进绿色建筑“标准化建设”，建立健全节能环保的长效管理机制。辖区建筑均属近年来修建，均按照有关建筑节能、绿色建筑规范要求和《黄果树建筑施工绿色建筑实施工作方案》实施建设和竣工备案，保障建设工程节能材料使用率达 90% 以上、节能综合指标达 50% 以上，符合节能高标准化、绿色低碳标准化要求，达到绿色建筑认证标准要求。通过督查治理，营造文明规范、节能环保、质量过硬和美观整洁的建筑施工环境和建筑成品，营造低碳与健康的旅游环境。

9. 低碳特色情况

鼓励和引导辖区内企业、商家和居民使用节能产品和清洁能源，辖区内没有燃煤锅炉使用，清洁能源使用率达 50% 以上。扩大节水龙头、节水淋浴头、节能灯等适用范围，提高节能减排新产品、新技术的利用率。同时，利用节能宣传周和全国低碳日等活动向游客宣传减少床上用品洗涤，减少拖鞋、牙具等一次性酒店旅行用品的消耗。向游客、居民宣传国家有关节能环保的政策、法律法规和标准规范，发放节能环保宣传资料。

10. 环保宣传与教育情况

通过设置大型户外广告、电子横幅、粘贴宣传海报、发放

宣传资料等形式，向广大群众宣传环境保护知识和法律法规，增强全民环保意识、节约意识、生态意识，使广大居民自觉选择低碳、节俭的绿色生活方式和消费模式，形成人人、事事、时时崇尚生态文明的社会新风尚。大力宣传禁止非法捕捉、贩卖、经营野生动物及其产品的有关法律知 识，对含有“野生动物”、“野味”等字样的菜单和广告牌进行没收和拆除，并根据《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》对发现有野生动物及其制品的餐馆进行查处。

11. 应急响应机制建设情况

景区成立了应急值守中心，着重加强应急管理体系的建设，实行 24 小时值班制，每天均安排领导及工作人员进行值守，形成了由政府统一领导，应急值守中心负责统筹、协调，部门联动落实的应急管理组织体系和响应机制。各部门、各单位均能根据突发事件处置要求开展工作、协同处置，并加强突发事件信息的报送，及时掌握全区重点问题的动态信息，确保重大突发事件发生后政府立即进行研判处置。

12. 全区 GDP 数据、人均收入及其增幅数据

长期坚持绿色低碳生态景区的创建工作，取得了良好的经济效益、社会效益和生态效益。具体体现在以下三个方面：

全区生产总值年均保持在 2 位数增长，2013 年全区生产总值为 9.34 亿元，同比增长 13.8%；2014 年全区生产总值为 11.47 亿元，同比增长 15.1%；2015 年上半年全区生产总值为 6.46 亿元，同比增长 15.6%。

城镇居民人均可支配收入逐年增加，2013 年全区城镇居民人均可支配收入为 18614 元（此项收入 2013 年才开始统计）；2014 年全区城镇居民人均可支配收入为 20113 元，同比增长 9.1%；2015 年上半年全区城镇居民人均可支配收入为 10892 元，同比增长 10%。

农村居民人均可支配收入年均保持 2 位数增长，2013 年全区

人均可支配收入为 6759 元，同比增长 13.8%；2014 年全区人均可支配收入为 7031 元，同比增长 13.1%；2015 年上半年全区人均可支配收入为 3770 元，同比增长 14%。

13. 创建低碳生态景区的资金投入情况

自 2011 年至 2014 年期间，投入近 10 亿资金对核心景区的 923 户居民进行了生态移民搬迁、生态环境保护、绿化造林等方面的建设，2015 年投入 2500 万元完成了景区门头生态绿化建设。自管委会成立以来，先后投入近 40 亿元实施了一批景区保护和旅游开发工程，仅投入各级林业建设资金就达 3 亿元，完成营造林任务 8 万余亩，森林覆盖率提高 20 个百分点。



2005 年航拍半边街景象



半边街搬迁前街角一景



半边街搬迁后进行生态绿化建设



移民搬迁后的半边街生态文化游览区

14. 荣誉奖项

- ①首批国家重点风景名胜区
- ②全国 40 佳景区之一
- ③全国科普教育基地
- ④获上海大世界吉尼斯总部颁发的“世界最大的瀑布群”证书
- ⑤全国首批国家 AAAA 级旅游区
- ⑥全国文明风景旅游区示范点
- ⑦国内最受欢迎的十大旅游目的地
- ⑧欧洲游客最喜爱的十大中国景区（点）
- ⑨被《中国国家地理》杂志社评选为中国最美丽的地方
- ⑩全国首批 AAAAA 级旅游区

15. 环保设施包括清洁能源的应用

辖区内建有三岔湾水电站，电站位于大瀑布下游，年发电量 16000 万度，不仅满足了全区用电，还能贡献其他地区。区内总人口 4.3 万人，年总用电量为 3700 万度，需年耗煤 8612.2 吨，通过建设水电站、推广使用天然气、太阳能等清洁能源完全替代燃煤用量，可直接减排二氧化硫排放量 555.18 吨、氮氧化物 38.44 吨、粉尘 1068.3 吨、二氧化碳 20324.8 吨，有效减少了大气污染物的排放，净化了环境空气质量。

2007 年由贵州省建筑设计研究院设计，兴建污水处理厂一座，总投资 1425 万元，采用新型一体化氧化沟污水处理工艺，日处理 0.6 万吨，污水收集管网 11 公里。景区垃圾处理按照循环分类的现代环保理念进行改进，在旅游线路和活动区域位置设置垃圾回收设施，培养居民和游客的垃圾分类意识，统一回收垃圾中转站，再运往西秀区发电厂进行焚烧处理。

1998 年航拍半边街景象

黄果树景区提倡使用可降解的泡沫塑料饭盒及雨衣，对旅游纪念品或工艺品尽可能减少过度包装和一次性用品的使用，使用环保型的清洁能源原料，做到物品尽可能的变一次性使用为多次使用，调剂使用或替代使用。改造了部分景点照明控制系统，采用红外线自动监测控制，自动控制照明灯光的开关数量和位置，并具备延时逐级全部关断功能；景点使用节能灯，改造其灯光控制系统，尽可能的节约能耗；鼓励使用清洁能源，在旅游方式上鼓励清洁动力，如步行或使用自行车、电瓶车等。

黄果树景区在噪音处理上，在景区外围建设大型停车场，控制外来车辆、自驾车、公务车及出租车进入景区，游客进入景区游览统一换乘环保观光车，最大程度减少旅游交通碳排放量，提升景区空气质量；导游人员进入景区禁用高喇叭讲解，施工中严格控制作业现场噪声和振动，确保景区内无噪音污染。

16. 其他信息

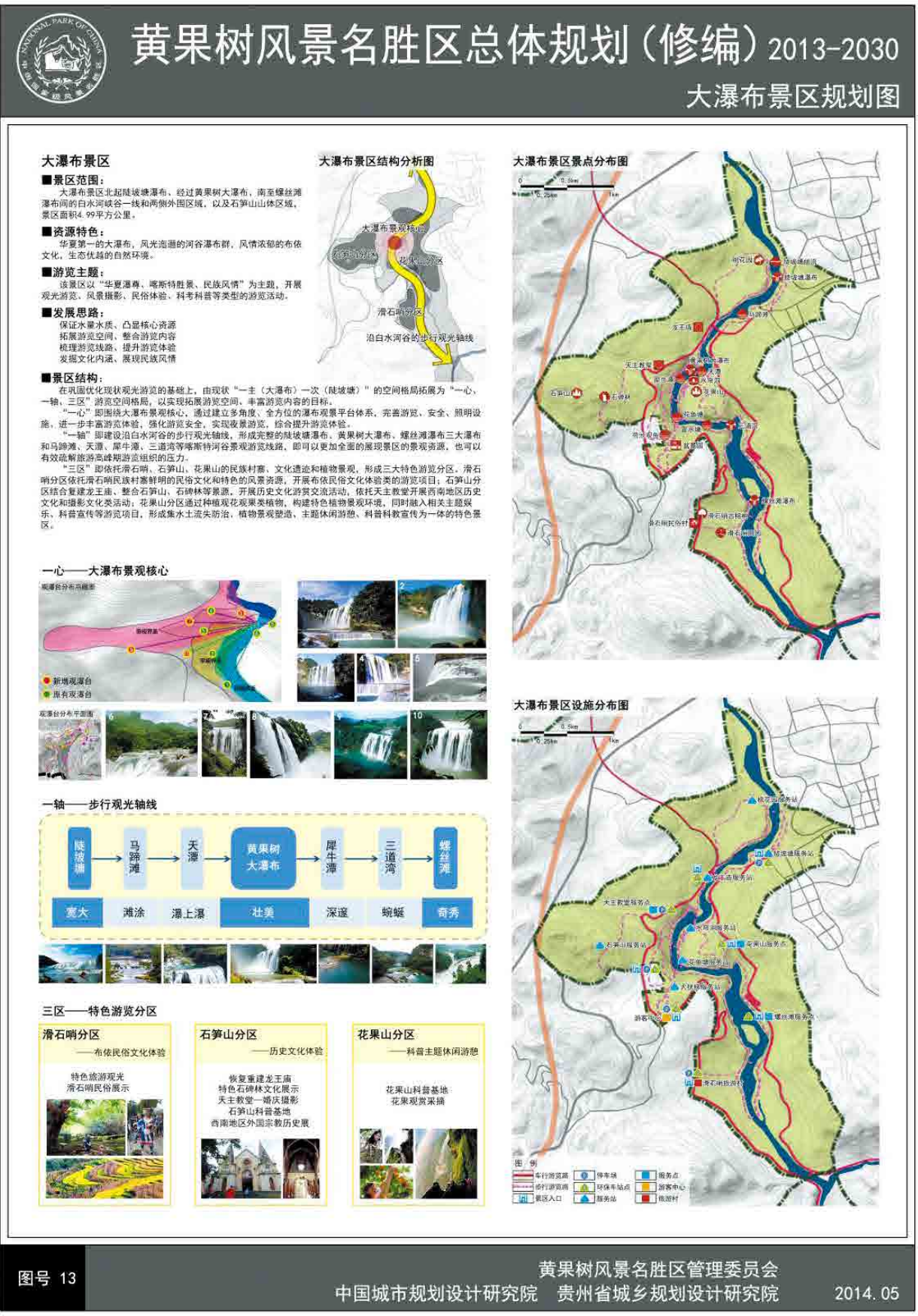
黄果树风景名胜区以黄果树大瀑布为核心资源，以千姿百态、风格各异的瀑布群为主体，兼有水旱溶洞、石林峰丛、河谷山峡等喀斯特地貌景观类型，同时具有独特的民族文化

风情、丰富的历史人文胜迹、优美的村寨田园风光和宜人的气候环境条件，为开展短期避暑度假、近程自驾游憩、户外越野探险、民俗风情体验、科学考察交流等活动提供了优越的资源基础。今后，黄果树将以“统筹景区定位，实现差异发展”的规划思路，构建“一轴一带六景区、两心两园两特色”的空间和特色结构，在定位和规划上突出体现保护生态的特点，规划建设国家城市（湿地）公园和轨道交通系统，打造新型城镇、休闲农业与乡村旅游相结合的特色低碳旅游产业。同时，注重资源保护，加强污染防治，未来黄果树一定能成为倡导绿色旅游、坚持低碳发展、宜居宜游的全球优秀低碳生态景区。

“一轴”即沿白水河—三岔河一线的休闲观光轴，由大瀑布景区、天星桥景区、石头寨景区和郎宫景区构成。“一带”是指沿坝陵河一线的特色游览带，由坝陵河景区和滴水滩景区构成。“两心”指由大瀑布景区和天星桥景区构成，以喀斯特地质奇观为重点的两个风景观光中心景区。“两园”指由石头寨景区和郎宫景区构成，以民族文化和生态休闲为重点的两个特色休闲游憩景区。“两特色”指由坝陵河景区和滴水滩景区构成，文化探秘和户外运动为重点的两个特色文化运动景区。



天星桥





海口观澜湖华谊冯小刚电影公社

观澜湖集团：发展可持续旅游 打造世界休闲产业的领导品牌

Mission Hills' Sustainable Development Sets
Standards for Leisure and Resort Industry around the World

观澜湖集团，中国休闲产业的领航者，最早倡导发展休闲这个全新的朝阳产业，迄今已形成一个世界级的高尔夫和多元休闲产业群。观澜湖致力打造独一无二的世界级休闲度假品牌，休闲产业版图从深圳、东莞，拓展至海南。观澜湖是中国最富盛名的高尔夫国际赛事和国际体育、文化、商贸交流平台，每年有200万人次国内外宾客光临，形成集运动、商务、养生、旅游、会议、文化、美食、购物、居住等为一体的国际休闲旅游度假区。其中以深圳、东莞为基地发展全球唯一汇聚五大洲风格的球会，以216洞规模被“吉尼斯世界纪录组织”认定为世界第一大高尔夫球会。观澜湖先后荣获世界高尔夫旅游最高荣誉大奖“全球最佳高尔夫旅游休闲胜地”、“国家5A级旅游景区”、“全国低碳旅游示范区”、“全球低碳生态景区”等多项荣誉。

观澜湖核心休闲旅游资源包括：世界最大规模的观澜湖高尔夫球会、亚洲第一大网球中心、多家国际商务休闲酒店及会所、大型国际会议中心、大型SPA水疗中心、综合运动康娱设施、中西美食中心、中国高尔夫和中国网球队培

As a pilot of Chinese leisure industry, Mission Hills Group is the first to advocate and develop leisure industry, which is a fledgling conception in China. By far, it has formed a world class industry group of golf and diversified leisure. The Group has expanded the reach of its business from Shenzhen, Dongguan to Haikou, which is accredited as the World's Largest Golf Facility and provides an international exchange platform for sport, culture and commerce. With overwhelming facilities and offerings, we attract more than 2 million visitors each year, and established itself as an international leisure destination for sports, commerce, wellness, culture, retail-tainment, commercial and residential development. It selected Shenzhen and Dongguan to launch its prestigious business and create Mission Hills Shenzhen, the world's largest golf complex with 12 courses featuring a total of 216 holes accredited by the Guinness World Records. It is worth noting that Mission Hills Shenzhen is the world's only club featuring designers from five continents. The Group

训基地、世界专卖中心、高尔夫学院、网球学院、观澜湖国际住区、世界吉尼斯纪录最大的矿温泉SPA水疗中心以及正在深圳建设的观澜湖新城、在海口建设的国际低碳休闲小镇、观澜湖华谊冯小刚电影公社和观澜湖兰桂坊时尚街区。众多的资源吸引海内外的宾客流连忘返，成为最具有经济效益和品牌效益的旅游休闲项目。

观澜湖集团一直以来都重视企业与社会共同可持续发展，并致力于环境保护做出最大的贡献。从项目选址到球场的设计、建设和运营都结合生态环保的理念和应用。运作多年来在球场、酒店和会所实施了多项节能减排和废物利用的项目，并尝试一切可能的方式去减少对环境的影响。

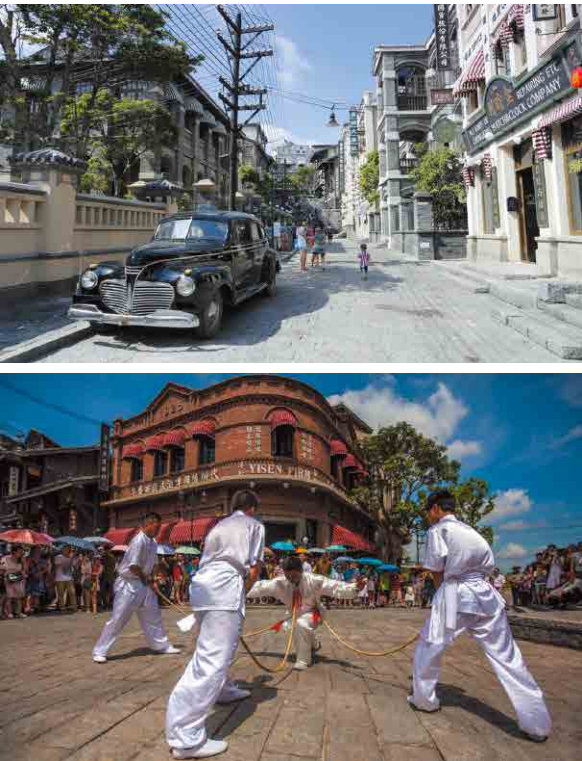
如海口观澜湖在建设之初，始终坚持生态环境优先的发展战略，在项目兴建前，就邀请中国最权威环保机构——国家环保总局环境发展中心进行环境评估和技术审查，以保证项目的建设以生态环保为先导。整个项目全部避开基本农田、耕地和林地较为茂盛的区域，选址于沉寂了一万年的石漠地上，通过从外面买土，实现裸露岩石的大面积覆

have won numerous local and international awards including "The world's best golf tourism resort", "5A Level Tourist Attraction", "National Low-carbon Tourism Demonstration Area", "Global Low-carbon Ecological Scenic Spot" etc.

Mission Hills offers a myriad of experiences including the largest golf course in the world, Asia's largest tennis centre, a world-class chain of international business resort and clubhouse, large-scale international conference centre, luxurious spa resort, integrated sports and leisure facilities, restaurants offering Chinese and Western cuisines, training bases for golf and tennis, golf and tennis academies, residential community, Guinness's World Record largest mineral spring and SPA, "Centreville" in Shenzhen (under-construction), as well as the "Low-carbon Town Center", the Mission Hills • Huayi Brothers • Feng Xiaogang Movie Town and Mission Hills • Lan Kwai Fong in Haikou. The Group's tourism and leisure developments has delivered optimal economic and brand benefits.

土，覆土面积多达 3 千多万立方，同时，还利用废弃的采石坑兴建多个生态水池，形成内部循环使用的水系统。在球场草种的选用上，采用了目前国际上适合热带海洋气候的高科技草种，有效减少了相关化肥的使用量。此外，整个项目还注重实现生物物种多样化，按照热带火山地区的植被、生态特色，治理荒坡废地和废弃石场，清除飞机草等侵略物种，建设大空间生态植物区、绿地系统，并对古榕树、古荔枝树进行保护。经统计，海口观澜湖共保留 15385 亩原始地貌，保留 20000 棵原生树木，新增亚热带树木 30000 棵；在干涸的采石矿坑之上创造 7 个优美湖泊以及 800 亩人工湿地；保留和新建石墙蜿蜒 50 公里，石屋 88 个。海口观澜湖成为了首个通过土地整理、生态建设和休闲旅游综合开发，把无土之地再造为土地，创造一个世界级、可持续发展的生态、运动、养生项目及利用石漠地发展生态休闲旅游的典范。

“低碳、环保、生态”的战略方针已经成为观澜湖集团可持续发展的重要目标之一。多年来，观澜湖致力推动在低碳环保生态事业上的实践，并制定了集团可持续发展的十八项举措，包括能源管理、水资源管理、废物管理、碳管理、生态管理、低碳交通以及可持续发展采购、可持续发展项目规划、可持续发展赛事等多方面贯彻低碳理念、落实低碳行动，全面发展低碳经济和支持低碳生活，并取得卓越成绩。主要的措施有：



电影公社

Mission Hills Group is committed to environmental protection and advocating sustainability development. Right from the start of site-searching to the design, construction and operation, the Group ensures that the principles of environmental protection are strictly adhered to. To reduce the impact on the environment, every possible measure such as energy / carbon reduction and waste recycling programs in our golf clubs, hotels and resorts were put in place.

Mission Hills had been guided by the ecology-comes-first development strategy throughout the planning and construction of the Haikou project. At the planning stage, the most authoritative organization in China, the Environmental Development Center of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China, was invited to conduct environmental impact assessment and technical review so as to ensure the adherence of our eco-friendly strategies. Mission Hills chose to build our resort on top of a dormant volcano that may have been inactive for over 10,000 years, avoiding cultivated land, farmland and woodland. More than 30 million m3 of barren rock and land were covered with fertile soil. In addition, abandoned quarry pits were transformed into ecological pools. Recycled water system was also established for internal usage. The most advanced grass species for tropical climate were chosen for our golf courses which effectively reduces the use of fertilizers. In addition, great emphasis was placed on the preservation of biodiversity. To construct a spacious ecology and botanical plantation and preserve ancient Banyan, ancient Lychee vegetation, deserted slopes, lands and quarry pits as well as aggressive grass species such as the Fragrant Eupatorium Herb were cleared. From the assessed statistics in Haikou, we have retained the original landscape which covers over 15,385 mu with around 20,000 native trees, planted over 30 000 tropical woods, built 7 breathtaking lakes on ancient stone ruins, as well as wetlands of over 800 mu. Stone wall of over 50 km and 88 stone houses were also preserved and built. Through modification of land use and construction of ecological, leisure and tourism facilities, Mission Hills Haikou has become a pioneering project to turn barren volcanic land into a world-class integrated tourism and leisure hub for ecology, sports and wellness.

“Low-carbon, environmental and ecological friendly” is the key to our sustainability development strategy. Over the years, we have paid strenuous effort to promote the low-carbon and environmental protection works. We drew up no less than 18 measures to promote the concept of sustainability to our team, partners and

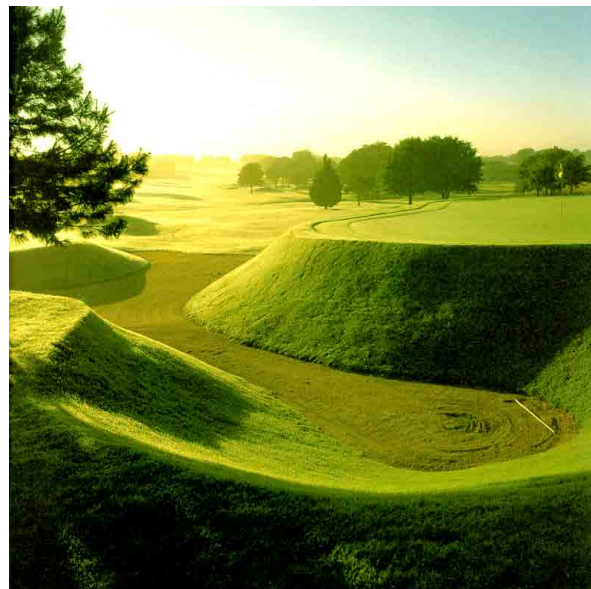


海口观澜湖南洋街建筑

- 实现废水零排放：进行雨水收集以及生活污水经过污水处理站和人工湿地处理后排入到人工湖后，用于高尔夫球场的草坪灌溉
- 安装热泵系统供给热水
- 利用空调余热回收系统回收酒店中央空调的部分余热，用于供给热水
- 会所和酒店采用 LED 照明
- 全面推行垃圾分类管理
- 厨余垃圾无害化处理
- 植物垃圾进行粉碎堆肥，形成有机肥料循环利用，减少化肥使用
- 球场养护采用智能灌溉系统，而且利用人工拔杂草、太阳能灭虫灯等减少农药使用
- 使用可再生能源：太阳能板球车、太阳能风能路灯、太阳能热水器等
- 进行高尔夫球场的物种多样性保育
- 全面推动度假区生态管理
- 植树造林苗圃计划，支持绿化，并为场内场外和建设项目提供树木
- 球场和建设项目设计采用生态环保设计理念，如“观澜湖新城”项目、“海口低碳旅游小镇”项目等等都融入很多低碳、环保的建筑设计理念和措施，目标达到国际建筑的 LEED 认证和国家绿标等级认证。

visitors. These include energy management, water and waste management, carbon management, ecosystem management, low-carbon transport, sustainable procurement, sustainable project planning and over 100 international golf events. The major environmental protection initiatives are:-

- Zero waste water discharge. Collection of both rainwater and grey water from our sewage treatment plants and constructed wetlands and to artificial lakes for golf course irrigation
- Installation of heat pump for water heating
- Installation of heat recovery system to recover the heat energy from central air-conditioning system of our hotels for water heating
- Incorporation of LED lightings in our clubhouse and hotel
- Implementation of the waste management and recycling system
- Implementation of food waste treatment system
- Organic waste materials such as leaves and trimmed tree branches are collected from golf courses and converted into organic fertilizer for plant nurseries and cultivation
- Use of advanced irrigation systems with centralized computer control to optimize water use. Remove the weed manually and use of solar insecticidal lamp, so as to reduce the use of chemical insecticide
- Use of renewable energy such as solar golf cart, wind



北戴球场

在大力推动环保措施的同时，观澜湖更是主动承担社会责任，积极参与社会公益事业，获得社会效益和经济效益的双丰收。

- 观澜湖集团有超过 14000 的员工，以及间接雇佣的岗位有 20000 个，有效地解决了本地就业问题。观澜湖每年纳税千万以上，支持当地政府经济社会发展。观澜湖每年近 200 万人次的来访，其中 120 万人来自境外。观澜湖曾主办过高尔夫世界杯、世锦赛——汇丰冠军赛、观澜湖世界明星赛等众多国际赛事，促进当地政府不断改善所在地区的交通运输和公路系统。

- 在企业社会责任方面，观澜湖集团成立后，共创立、支持、参与 200 项体育、文化、教育的社会和慈善事业，捐助善款超过 5 亿元。2012 年，观澜湖集团成立了以创始人朱树豪博士命名的慈善基金会，帮助欠发达地区群众脱贫脱困，以及为体育、文化、教育、环保等事业捐款和为灾区捐款。自基金会成立后，已捐善款共计逾 1000 多万元人民币。

- 在集团主席的倡导和带领下，观澜湖每年都坚持义务植树造林，全面发展低碳经济和支持低碳生活，仅 2013 年 6 月观澜湖就植树 6.5 万棵，同时全面开展温室气体核查和能源审计管理体系，为区域碳中和和碳补偿奠定坚实的基础。

- 观澜湖自投资金建立环境空气自动监测站，采用国际最先进的监测设备和监测技术，同时测量包括 PM2.5、CO、NO₂、SO₂、O₃ 和气象五参数在内的十余项监测指标，并与当地环保局监测站同步联网，提供权威空气质量数据。

观澜湖推动可持续发展战略的同时，积极申请各项奖项认证，得到社会各界的认同和肯定。

and solar hybrid street lights and solar water heating system

- Biodiversity and conservation in golf resorts

- Ecological management

- Nursery program to support the greening and provide the trees in MH operation and different program in the future

- Eco design in new golf course and property project such as the “Centreville” and “Low-carbon Town Center” projects in Haikou. Low-carbon and environmental friendly design and measures were incorporated so as to reach the standards for different national and international green building awards, such as LEED, for these projects.

Apart from implementing environmental protection measures, Mission Hills has also implemented various charitable and social projects. Mission Hills is actively involved in charity works and accomplished remarkable achievements:-

- A team of more than 14,000 colleagues and over 20,000 indirect stakeholders creates a positive impact on the employment situation in the local community. Mission Hills attracts more than 2 million visitors each year, from which 1.2 million are from overseas. The annual amount of tax payable is hundreds of million RMB, making Mission Hills one of the major economic pillars in the local community. Through hosting the World Cup, World Championships, HSBC Champions, Mission Hills World Celebrity Pro-Am as well as many other tournaments, it had resulted in the overhaul of the entire transportation and highway system by the local provincial government.

- Advocating corporate social responsibility, Mission Hills has been actively involved in charitable causes including establishing and aiding over RMB 500 million to more than 200 sports, cultural, education and societal programs. In 2012, the Group set up a foundation fund in the name of Dr David Chu, founder of Mission Hills. The Fund helps impoverished people in underdeveloped regions, and contributes to various causes including sports, culture, education and environment and disaster relief. The Fund has donated more than ten million dollars since it was founded.

- Steered by our Group Chairman and CEO, Dr. Ken Chu, more trees were planted annually and the afforestation program in Mission Hills has been successfully implemented in aim to develop a low-carbon economy and support a low-carbon living style. Starting from June 2013, we have planted more than

- 早在 1999 年观澜湖高尔夫球会就率先通过 ISO14001 环境管理体系认证，成为中国首家通过环保认证的高尔夫球会。

- 2012 年 9 月，观澜湖集团获得首批“全国低碳旅游示范区”，成为全国 19 家获奖企业中唯一的高尔夫旅游度假区。

- 2012 年观澜湖荣获国际组织“绿苹果环境奖”组织颁发的“最佳环保实践奖”国际类别之“金奖”，成为中国企业里首次获得该权威奖项金奖的企业。

- 2012 年 12 月，观澜湖集团荣获香港绿色企业大奖 2012 金奖。

- 2013 年 6 月在德国柏林举行的“联合国可持续城市与交通（柏林）高层对话暨 2013 全球人居环境论坛”及颁奖典礼上，观澜湖集团荣获“全球低碳生态景区奖”，专家组对观澜湖的评语是：“环境宜人生态典范，宜居宜游综合休闲”。

- 2013 年 5 月，观澜湖集团全面启动 ISO14064 碳核查认证体系和能源审计管理体系，并于 2013 年 12 月获得国际认证机构 SGS 颁发的 ISO14064 碳核查证书和能源审计报告，进一步向社会公开宣传观澜湖集团的低碳管理和推进工作。

- 2013 年 10 月观澜湖海口度假酒店荣获“中国五叶级绿色饭店”荣誉。



海口观澜湖华谊冯小刚电影公社

65,000 trees and kicked off the carbon and energy auditing. This move sets the foundation for us to meet the carbon neutral and carbon offset in Mission Hills.

- Air quality monitoring station in Haikou are introduced with the most advanced technology and equipment for air monitoring, where the data of PM 2.5, CO, NO₂, SO₂, O₃, etc, is measured and shared with the Local Government for air quality control in the region.

Recognizing Mission Hill's efforts in sustainability development, the Group has also received numerous international accolades and accreditations. Our achievement is recognized by different walks of life in China and beyond.

- In 1999, Mission Hills is the first golf club in China to receive the certification by the ISO 14001. Subsequently, the ISO 9001 qualification was also attained.

- In September 2012, Mission Hills became one of the first batch to be awarded the “National Low-Carbon Tourism Demonstration Area” by All-China Environment Federation. Mission Hills is the only golf resort winner among the 19 awardees.

- In 2012, Mission Hills was awarded the Gold Award in the International category of The Green Apple Awards 2012 for Environmental Best Practice. This is also the first corporation in China to win the award.

- In December 2012, Mission Hills was awarded the Gold Award of the Green Management Award 2012 of the Hong Kong Green Awards.

- In June, 2013, at the Berlin High-level Dialogue on Sustainable Cities and Urban Transport cum the 2013 Global Forum on Human Settlements and Awards Ceremony, Mission Hills won the award of “The Global Low-carbon Ecological Scenic Spot”. The Expert Panel endorsed Mission Hills as a “pleasant environment and an ecological model, which is ideal for living, travel and leisure activities”.

- In May 2013, Mission Hills kicked off the ISO 14064 carbon / energy auditing works and obtained the ISO 14064 certification in December to further advocate carbon management and environmental protection in Mission Hills.

- In October 2013, Mission Hills Haikou was awarded the “China Green Hotel” by National Green Hotel Committee.

- Pushing full steam ahead our low-carbon, environmental and ecological development, three eco trails in Shenzhen, Dongguan and Haikou were opened in 2013 for primary and secondary students.



电影公社

● 2013 年集团大力推动低碳环保生态之发展理念，并分别在深圳、东莞和海口三地设计开辟出三条适应于中小学生学习生态教育之旅路线，全面向学生及社会展示观澜湖集团低碳环保生态的理念和发展战略，并将生态旅游路线作为中小学生学习生态教育示范基地，成为他们的第二课堂。

● 2015 年 10 月，在纽约联合国总部举办的第十届全球人居环境论坛颁奖典礼上，深圳观澜湖新城获得“全球智慧城市综合体范例”荣誉，观澜湖华谊冯小刚电影公社荣获“全球文化旅游产业范例”的奖项。

随着观澜湖持续发展 20 多年，集团规模不断扩大，业务范围也向多元化综合休闲方向拓展。因此提出了观澜湖新的愿景和使命。愿景是“为中国打造世界休闲产业的领导品牌”，使命是“致力缔造快乐、健康与和谐的生活模式及体验”。“Mission Hills”的 MISSION 是：

It aims to educate our younger generation by using the sustainable best practices at Mission Hills as a successful example.

● In 2015, at the 10th Global Forum on Human Settlements and Awards Ceremony held at New York UN Headquarters, Mission Hills Centreville won the Global Model of Smart Urban Complex award, and Mission Hills • Huayi Brothers • Feng Xiaogang Movie Themed Town (“Movie Town”) won the Global Model of Cultural Tourism Industry awards.

During development of Mission Hills of last more than 20 years, size of group has been extended continuously and business scope has been expanded toward a diversified integrated leisure. Therefore a new vision and mission of Mission Hills is proposed. It is our vision “To be a leading world-class brand and a pioneer of China in the global leisure and tourism industry” and our mission is “To advance with time and inspire happy, healthy and harmonious lifestyles and experiences for ALL”, which could be further explained as:-

Memorable - We create memorable experiences for all and ensure repeated visits through personalized services and premier integrated offerings.

International - We build boundless international networking platforms to drive goodwill through golf.

Sustainable - We are committed to advocating ecological, cultural and resource sustainability in tourism development.



海口观澜湖南洋街建筑

Memorable 难忘体验 - 我们打造卓越的项目、设施和服务，让每一位宾客流连忘返。

International 国际平台 - 我们搭建无国界的沟通平台，以球会友，增进交流。

Sustainable 可持续性 - 我们秉承生态可持续、文化可持续、资源可持续的理念，发展可持续休闲旅游。

Societal 社会责任 - 我们承担企业公民责任，与社会分享企业的进步与发展。

Innovative 激励创新 - 我们崇尚创造的激情，以创新引领潮流。

Opportunity 发展机遇 - 我们营造发展的机会，与员工、伙伴、顾客共同成长。

Nurturing 传承培养 - 我们注重高尔夫运动的普及，希望为年青一代创造成长的财富。这也正是未来观澜湖为之努力的方向和目标。

观澜湖将继续秉承可持续发展的运营理念，为保护自然环境订立了“绿色”策略，并以此为基础，平衡社会、经济和环境三方面，带动行业推进未来的发展方向。同时为顾客、员工、社区、社会创造更多的可持续性效益，共同推动可持续发展事业。

Societal -We continually promote corporate social responsibility and citizenship together with the company's advancement.

Innovative - We inspire passion for innovations and strive to be a trend setter.

Opportunity -We cultivate opportunities for advancement and foster continual growth with colleagues, partners and guests.

Nurturing - We nurture youth and popularize the game and essence of golf. It is our vision to “To be a leading world-class brand and a pioneer in the global leisure and tourism industry”. Mission Hills will push full steam ahead to achieve our goals.

Sustainability development remains one of the guiding principles for our corporation. Mission Hills Group has drawn up a “green strategy” to protect our natural resources and has mapped out the direction of future developments in the context of social, economic and the environment. Sustainable benefits for our community, our clients and colleagues can be created through advocating sustainable development. Our efforts in promoting sustainable development, and protecting, nurturing and rendering care to our people, environment and community shall be a long-standing commitment. 



ZHONGFANG•FEI CUIWAN PUT BRAND BELIEF OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INTO PRACTICE AND WON THE BRAND PRIZE WITH HEALTHY LIVING CONDITION

中房·翡翠湾 践行可持续发展品牌信仰 绿色人居铸就品位勋章

2015年，中房·翡翠湾以令人惊叹的人文自然风光与卓越的人居建设，令整个世界为之惊艳。并在今年全球人居环境论坛对“全球人居环境奖”各大奖项参选项目的审核中，从众多国际参选项目中脱颖而出，成为全球人居环境示范住区奖最终的桂冠拥有者。

In 2015, Zhongfang • Fei Cuiwan surprised the whole world by its astonishing humane and natural sightseeing and extraordinary living construction. Thus it stood out from a great many international election projects and won the Global Human Model Settlements Award after the verification of Global Forum on Human Settlements among projects for supreme prize of 'Global Human Settlements Award'.

中国·广西·南宁·东盟领事馆区 千年壮乡文脉沉淀，对话世界

CHINA•GUANGXI•NANNING•ASEAN CONSULATE AREA
HOMETOWN OF THE ZHUANG PEOPLE WITH LONG HISTORY AND DEEP CIVILIZATION IS TALKING TO THE WORLD

雄踞于中国南部广西壮乡的南宁，向来以秀美灵动的山水风光和悠久绵长的壮族文脉、悦耳动听的民歌著称于世，喜获《联合国人居奖》，被誉为“中国绿城”。从2004年中国—东盟博览会永久落户南宁，南宁与东盟各国的关系日益密切。位于东盟商务区内的东盟领事馆区因涉外优势及国际化氛围，而成为南宁较早的涉外生活区。版图内设置13个国家领事馆和1个服务中心，国际交流氛围将区域价值提升到国际性层面。中房·翡翠湾择址于东盟领事馆区核心位置，不仅符合国家和地方的发展宏图，更带来日益浓厚的国际文化氛围！

Located in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of Southern China, Nanning has always been noted for its beautiful sceneries, long-lingering Zhuang civilization and euphonious folk songs. It once won UN Habitat Scroll of Honor and is regarded as 'the green city of China'. In 2004, China-ASEAN Expo was decided to settle in Nanning permanently, the relationship between Nanning and all nations in ASEAN is getting close increasingly. Due to its foreign advantage and international atmosphere, ASEAN Consulate Area, located in ASEAN Business Area, becomes the earlier foreign living area in Nanning. In the domain was set up 13 national consulates and a service center. The international atmosphere raises the regional value to the international level. Zhongfang • Fei Cuiwan chose the core part of ASEAN Consulate Area as its location, which not only suits national and provincial grand plan of development, but brings increasingly strong international cultural atmosphere as well!

34载中房 宏略全球，运营城市未来

WITH A DEVELOPMENT FOR 34 YEARS
CHRD GROUP BOASTS A GLOBAL STRATEGY AND OPERATES THE FUTURE OF CITIES

中房·翡翠湾这一超越众多国际竞争项目的人居经典范作，背后的领创者，正是广西中房置业有限责任公司。公司建设领域涉及中高低端住宅项目开发、城市道路修建、教育配套设施建设等多方面。缓解了人口快速增长对城市的影响，在促进经济高速增长与维护环境之间取得平衡。中房，一直以国企的责任关注人居梦想，与城市共成长。中房·翡翠湾作为其最高端的作品，不仅用实践证明了一个国家绿色人居的追求，更意味着企业助推全球人居环境可持续发展所肩负的担当。

This classical model work of human settlement by Zhongfang • Fei Cuiwan surpasses numerous international competing projects. Its leader and creator turns out to be Guangxi CRED Real Estate Co., Ltd., whose construction range involves high-end and low-end housing project development, construction of city roads, construction of education facilities and etc. it helps relieve the impact of rapid population growth on the city and balances the promotion of rapid economic growth and environmental maintenance. Zhongfang has always been paying pursuit of national healthy human settlement to housing dream as an SOE and growing with cities and Zhongfang • Fei Cuiwan, as its top work, not only proves a national healthy living pursuit with practice, but also means a responsibility for an enterprise to promote sustainable development of global living settlement.

泰晤士河与青山的传奇相遇 绿树红墙还原百年都铎

A LEGENDARY ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE THAMES AND THE MOUNTAINS
AN OLD TIME TUDOR REBUILT WITH TREES AND RED WALLS

建筑立面的选择来源于建筑艺术审美和中国人文基础。中房·翡翠湾选择都铎建筑，正是因其是英国历史上黄金时代的缩影。中房·翡翠湾，以三色红砖的外墙、硬朗的三角坡顶、镶嵌在屋顶上的老虎窗，诉说着数百年都铎王朝的高贵气质。一场泰晤士河与青秀山的邂逅，在东盟领事馆区完美呈现！中房·翡翠湾，不仅让建筑和城市相融，更用都铎时期的人文内涵去完成人们对生活、家庭与情感的追求和定位，为居者带来了全方位的宜居体验。

The choice of building facades hails from architectural aesthetic and Chinese humanity foundation. China National Real Estate Development Group Corporation Feicuiwan chose Tudor buildings just because they are the epitome of the Golden Age of British history.

With exterior walls made of three-colored red bricks, straight triangle top of slope and dormant windows inserted in the roof, Zhongfang • Fei Cuiwan is telling the elegant temperament of the hundreds-year-old House of Tudor. The encounter between the Thames and mountains is showing up in ASEAN Consulate Area!

Zhongfang • Fei Cuiwan not only fuses buildings with cities, but also realizes people's pursuit and orientation for life, family and emotion with cultural connotations of Tudor period, which brings all-round living experience for the residents.



立体绿化布局 建筑与环境和谐共生之道

THREE DIMENSIONAL PLANTING ARRANGEMENT
A HARMONIOUS SYMBIOTIC WAY FOR BUILDINGS AND ENVIRONMENT

中房·翡翠湾以英式自然园林和古典皇家园林双园造景，为居者带来高绿化、低密度的私密舒适享受。景观布置合理选用本地植物，住宅可上人屋面的绿化面积占平屋面面积比例大于50%；在建筑群沿凤岭南路一面设置种植高大乔木的绿化带，以降低交通噪声，同时使得住区通风顺畅，调节微气候，有利于缓解住区热岛效应。

Zhongfang • Fei Cuiwan creates double-garden landscaping with British natural garden and Chinese classical imperial garden, offering residents an enjoyment of highly-planted, low-density private living. The landscape setting makes a rational use of local plants. The plant area of residential roofing accounts for 50% of flat house area. A greenbelt where tall trees are planted is paved in the buildings along South Fengling Road in order to lower traffic noises as well as offer settlements proper ventilation and microclimate regulation which helps alleviate heat island effect.



三星绿建 开启南宁绿色新人居时代

THREE STAR GREEN BUILDING STARTS A NEW GREEN LIVING ERA IN NANNING

三星绿色建筑是中国绿色建筑的最高级别，也是超高舒适度住宅尺标。在目前整个中国达到三星标准的社区不到50个，而中房·翡翠湾正是其中之一。其沿袭英伦环境美学主义，谨以国内建筑业最高水平的三星标识绿色认证献与城市绅士，打造国家建设部创绿色建筑和低能耗建筑的人居典范！

The Three-star Green Building Evaluation Standard is the highest level of China's environmental buildings as well as a building measurement for the best comfortable degree. At present, three are less than 50 districts in China which follows the standard, one of which is Zhongfang • Fei Cuiwan. Zhongfang • Fei Cuiwan inherits British environment aesthetics doctrine, bestows city gentlemen with three-star green verification representing the highest level of national building business and creates a living model of green buildings and low-energy-consumption building in Ministry of Construction !

水资源循环利用 创想低碳节能风尚

RECYCLING WATER RESOURCE AND CREATE LOW CARBON ENERGY SAVING WAVE

中房·翡翠湾采用专用的管道收集优质杂排水，如雨水、住户生活用水，排至中水回用处理系统处理，首先用于景观补充水，剩余部分流入回用池，用于绿化、冲洗及浇洒。让循环的水，给予生活无限生机。悉心考量在此居住的主人，予其更多健康环保的时间，鸟语花香中，感受最适宜的绿色生活。

Zhongfang • Fei Cuiwan utilizes professional pipes to collect high-quality and miscellaneous drainage, such as rain water, domestic water, and emits it to water reuse treatment system. First the drainage is used as landscape supplementary water and the rest, which drains back to the reuse pool, is for planting, washing and watering, letting recycling water bring life to our lives. Housing Emerald Bay takes cautious consideration for the residents living here, giving them more health and environmental time to enjoy the most comfortable healthy life in the surrounding green place.



多重措施合理节能 诠释科技环境新标准

INTERPRETATION OF NEW STANDARD OF SCIENTIFIC ENVIRONMENT
BY MULTI-MEASURE RATIONAL ENERGY SAVING

中房·翡翠湾设计充分考虑人的居住需求。外墙和分户墙采用砖渣混凝土空心砌块；楼板采用内插聚乙烯减振垫层的浮筑楼板；屋顶保温隔热层采用泡沫玻璃保温板，不仅优化了建筑开窗布局，更改善了室内通风光照。还力邀欧建筑节能系统著名制造机构——布朗.BLLC，打造室内新风系统，即使在门窗密闭的情况下也可进行高效的室内空气置换，同时还能回收热量。不仅如此，项目卧室、起居室的外窗均采用铝合金Low-e中空玻璃窗（玻璃组合为6+9A+6），空气声隔声量为35dB。这种玻璃对红外线有较高的反射率，能阻断大量热源进入室内，达到调节室温的效果。

Zhongfang·Fei Cuiwan takes full consideration people's living requirement on design. Slag and concrete hollow bricks are applied in exterior walls and household wall; floating floor in the interpolation polyethylene damping level is used in the floor. And the utilization of foam glass insulation board in the insulation layer of the roof not only optimizes the window layout of buildings, but also further improves indoor ventilation and lighting. Housing Emerald Bay also invites Brown.BLLC, a noted manufacturing organization of energy-saving system of European buildings, to build an indoor air system, with which efficient indoor air replacement can be performed even if the doors and windows are shut, even heat can be recycled. Besides, exterior windows of a living room are designed to be aluminum Low-e insulating glass windows (glass composition is 6+9A+6) and the amount of airborne sound insulation is 35dB. This sort of glass has a higher reflectivity of infrared ray and is able to block the way of large amount of heat into the rooms so as to adjust room temperature.

品位社区 品质之上铸就生态品位人

INTERPRETATION OF NEW STANDARD OF SCIENTIFIC ENVIRONMENT
BY MULTI-MEASURE RATIONAL ENERGY SAVING

中房·翡翠湾，将在都铎建筑严苛品质之上，打造全系列品位住区。提供联庭叠墅与低密小高层，带来低密度高舒适度人居享受，礼献当代城市精英。其中联庭叠墅，以敞阔面宽、独梯入户以及多庭院三大空间特点，打造大大优于传统别墅的享受；而骑士堡组团低密小高层，以低梯户比、宽厅设计和全明方正空间，品位生活自在奢享。

Zhongfang·Feicuiwan builds the whole series of elegant residential house bases on quality pursuit of Tudor's architecture. Stack villas and small high-rise buildings bring the living enjoyment of high-level comfort to contemporary urban elites, that's also a great greeting. Stack villa makes greatly superior to the traditional villa with spacious room, independent elevator and more yards. And small high-rise buildings give a quality life feeling on low elevator user rate, wide hall design and square room.

中房·翡翠湾，在全球人居整体趋于大同的当下，独辟出属于自己的品位豪宅，喜获全球人居最高奖，以英范的名义登顶国际。从此，开启全球绿色人居的理想生活。

While all other human settlements are resembling, Zhongfang·Fei Cuiwan creates its own taste of luxurious houses, wins the top prize of global human settlement and becomes internationally famous in the name of British characteristics. From then on, the ideal life of global human settlement has got started.

CONFERENCES

会议活动

-- Eco Forum Global Annual Conference Guiyang 2015 --
Theme Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements Construction
Splendid Moments

生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会·可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛
精彩回顾

Call for Action in the Asia-Pacific Region
--The Sixth Asia-Pacific Urban Forum held in Jakarta, 19-21 October 2015

呼吁亚太地区行动起来
——第六届亚太城市论坛于 2015 年 10 月 19 日至 21 日在雅加达举办

– Eco Forum Global Annual Conference Guiyang 2015 – Theme Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements Construction Splendid Moments

生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会 可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛 精彩回顾

2015 年 6 月 27 日，生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会在贵州省贵阳市开幕，年会的主题是：“走向生态文明新时代——新议程、新常态、新行动”。此次年会围绕全球新的发展议程下的绿色增长与国际合作，凝聚可持续发展和应对气候变化的共识，深入探讨如何改善可持续发展的全球治理体系，提升治理水平，从而促进全球经济发展方式的绿色转型。



生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会开幕式现场



生态文明贵阳国际论坛秘书长章新胜主持开幕式



中共中央书记处书记、全国政协副主席杜青林出席开幕式并发表主旨演讲

开幕式上，中共中央书记处书记、全国政协副主席杜青林指出，贵州建设生态文明的实践是中国推进绿色化的一个缩影。应对气候变化、保护生态环境，中国在行动，也希望中国与世界各地共同努力行动，建设天蓝、地绿、水净的美丽的绿色化地球家园。携手迈进生态文明新时代。

生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会是我国以生态文明为主题的国家级论坛，1000 多名中外嘉宾应邀出席本次年会。年会共设置 30 个左右的主题论坛，涵盖全球应对气候变化与生态安全、联合国气候变化谈判前景和绿色就业机会、全球能源新格局与可持续能源的未来、绿色丝绸之路、构建可持续金融体系、绿色产业的支柱性引领行业发展等。

可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛

一曲婉转动听的歌声《春天里的安顺》拉开了生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会·可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛的帷幕。2015 年 6 月 27 日至 28 日，可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛在黄果树风景名胜区隆重召开。本次论坛属于生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会主题论坛之一，由全球人居环境论坛理事会和清华大学人居环境研究中心共同主办，由安顺市人民政府、贵州省住房城乡建设厅、省旅游局共同承办，由黄果树风景名胜区管理委员会、贵州黄果树旅游集团股份有限公司等协办。



可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛现场



开幕式在布依族民歌大合唱中拉开帷幕



全球人居环境论坛秘书长、驻联合国首席代表吕海峰主持开幕式

主题论坛由开幕式、主旨演讲和三个专题会议即城乡更新与可持续旅游、新型城镇化与绿色低碳城市、可持续旅游创新等组成。会议旨在通过政策制定者、专家和利益相关者的演讲和讨论，探索发展可持续旅游的有效途径，促进旅游体制机制改革，促进各个国家和城市之间的交流合作，引导旅游业和城镇化走生态文明和可持续发展之路。来自国内以及美国、德国、加拿大、韩国、埃及、斯里兰卡等 11 个国家和全球人居环境论坛、联合国世界旅游组织等国际组织的政要、专家、学者、政府官员、企业界高管等共计 200 余人参与了此次论坛。



会议现场

全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国前副秘书长暨高级代表安瓦尔·乔杜里大使，联合国环境规划署理事会前主席、加拿大前环境部长戴维·安德森，中国科学院和中国工程院院士，清华大学建筑与城市研究所所长，中国建筑学家、城乡规划学家和教育家，人居环境科学创建者吴良镛，全国人大常委会、贵州省人大常委会原副主任唐世礼，国家旅游局前副局长杜一力，中国工程院院士、风景园林规划与设计教育家孟兆祯，联合国世界旅游组织执行总干事兼亚太

地区部主任徐京，联合国亚太经济社会理事会环境与发展司主管、可持续城市发展部部长多诺万·斯托里，中共浙江省委原常委、杭州市委原书记王国平等出席开幕式并作主旨演讲。开幕式由全球人居环境论坛秘书长、驻联合国首席代表吕海峰主持。



全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国前副秘书长暨高级代表安瓦尔·乔杜里大使致辞



安顺市委书记周建琨致辞



全国人大常委会、贵州省人大常委会原副主任唐世礼致辞

主题论坛紧紧围绕“可持续旅游与人居环境建设”主题展开，从旅游业面临的机遇和挑战，旅游和环境的关系，国外生态旅游的成功经验，“旅游城市”向“城市旅游”转变，迈向一个可持续发展、繁荣和包容性的城市未来等方面，全方位多角度的阐释“可持续旅游与人居环境建设”议题。



专题会议一：城乡更新与可持续旅游



专题会议二：新型城镇化与绿色低碳城市



专题会议三：可持续旅游创新

本次主题论坛为推动亚洲可持续旅游与人居环境建设搭建了一个高规格的交流平台，论坛取得了一系列的成果。与会嘉宾在共同探讨“城乡更新与可持续旅游、新型城镇化与绿色低碳城市、可持续旅游创新”等发展途径和方式的同时，分享成功经验，凝聚共识，发表了《生态文明贵阳



安顺市委常委、市委组织部长、黄果树风景区党工委书记朱桂云宣读《黄果树共识》



全球人居环境论坛授予安顺市人民政府“可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛杰出贡献奖”



安顺市政府与全球人居环境论坛签署
战略合作框架协议



创建全球绿色城市及全球低碳生态景区启动仪式



赞助企业贵州黔中大洋房地产开发有限公司总经理
吴涛女士发言

国际论坛 2015 年年会·可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛黄果树共识》，还将递交到联合国经社理事会，为 2015 后可持续发展目标的讨论和形成做出贡献。

闭幕式上，全球人居环境论坛授予安顺市人民政府“可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛杰出贡献奖”，安顺市政府还与全球人居环境论坛签署了战略合作框架协议，并举行了安顺市“创建全球绿色城市”及黄果树风景区“创建全球低碳生态景区”启动仪式。

论坛会议结束后，主办方组织嘉宾参观了安顺可持续城市及旅游项目。与会嘉宾对安顺市和黄果树风景区在“可持续旅游与人居环境建设”上取得的成就给予了充分的肯定和积极的评价。



与会嘉宾集体合影



安顺旅游资源富集，全市风景名胜资源面积占国土面积 12%，拥有黄果树瀑布、龙宫两个 5A 级旅游景区和夜郎洞、旧州古镇、云峰屯堡、兴伟石博园等四个 4A 级旅游景区，有格凸河国家级风景名胜区、关岭古生物化石群国家地质公园、九龙山国家森林公园，素有“中国瀑乡”、“屯堡文化之乡”、“蜡染之乡”、“西部之秀”的美誉，是中国优秀旅游城市、全国六大黄金旅游热线之一和贵州西部旅游中心。WBPA



会议嘉宾参观黄果树大瀑布、石头寨和兴伟石博园



联合国副秘书长、亚太经济与社会理事会执行干事沙姆沙德·阿克塔尔博士在论坛开幕式上致辞
Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Executive Secretary of ESCAP delivering her messages at the opening

Call for Action in the Asia-Pacific Region 呼吁亚太地区行动起来

-The Sixth Asia-Pacific Urban Forum held in Jakarta, 19-21 October 2015
——第六届亚太城市论坛于 2015 年 10 月 19 日至 21 日在雅加达举办

第六届亚太城市论坛于 2015 年 10 月 19 日至 21 日在印尼首都雅加达成功举办，印度尼西亚共和国政府相继在 21 日至 22 日召开了联合国住房与城市可持续发展会议（人居三）亚太区域会议。

联合国副秘书长、亚太经济与社会理事会执行干事沙姆沙德·阿克塔尔博士在论坛开幕式上表示：“亚太地区正处于城市化时代的风口浪尖。到 2018 年，一半以上的区域人口将聚居在城市。仅仅 35 年里，这一比例将上升到三分之二 在过去的 15 年中，6.3 亿人进入到城市 – 这一数字比当前欧洲的城市人口还要高。就印度和中国，预计到 2050 年，城市将新增 6.96 亿以上的人口。这些数字很惊人，因此需要我们特别的行动。同时，这也是许多问题的根源 对于日益增长的挑战以及迟缓的反应，我们都责无旁贷，现在是采取集体行动的时候了。”

亚太地区的城市转型需要紧急行动。人们广泛认识到，目前的城市发展模式距离“包容的、多产的和可持续的城市”相差甚远。在此背景下，第六届亚太城市论坛（APUF-6）及时举

“The Asia-Pacific region stands on the cusp of its urban age. In 2018, more than half of the regional population will live in urban agglomerations. This proportion is set to rise to two-thirds within as little as 35 years.....In the last 15 years, 630 million people have been added to our cities – a number greater than the current urban population of Europe. India and China alone are projected to add 696 million more people to their cities by 2050. These numbers are extraordinary, and call for an extraordinary response. This is a root cause of a number of problems.....we are collectively responsible both for the growing challenges and the speed of our response, so it's now time to act collectively” Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ESCAP were delivering her messages at the opening of the Sixth Asia-Pacific Urban Forum, which took place on 19-21 October 2015 in Jakarta, Indonesia back-to-back with the Habitat III Regional Meeting in the Asia-Pacific, to be convened by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on 21-22 October 2015.



全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）秘书长、驻联合国首席代表
吕海峰先生应邀出席论坛并演讲
Mr. Lu Haifeng was invited to attend and speak at the forum

办，以深入探讨并提出利于区域领导的行动导向型建议，集中关注一个可实施的议程，包括扩大现有的成功做法。APUF-6 由联合国亚太经社理事会和印尼公共工程和住房部共同举办，围绕的主题是“亚太地区城市的可持续发展：迈向新城市议程”。同时，开幕式上举行了《2015 亚太城市概况》一书首发式。

The Asia-Pacific region's urban transformation requires an urgent response. There is broad recognition that there are growing gaps between current patterns of urban development and what is required to make cities inclusive, productive and sustainable. In this context the sixth Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF-6) was held, in order to deliberate and contribute action-oriented recommendations to the region's leaders, focused strongly on an implementation agenda, including scaling up existing successful practices. APUF-6 is guided by the theme “Sustainable Urban Development in Asia-Pacific: Towards a New Urban Agenda” and co-organized by UNESCAP and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of Republic of Indonesia. The State of Asian and Pacific Cities 2015 was launched at the opening of APUF-6.

Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS and Main representative to the UN was invited to attend the forum and contribute as a panelist of the plenary session: Financing the Sustainable Urban Development Agenda. Drawing from GFHS's experience, Mr. Lu pointed out some significantly important ways as to how to ensure the sustainable development of infrastructure, including sound sustainable development policies and laws, financial and tax incentives, sustainable business model, open, inclusive and competitive microeconomic environment, among others. He also shared several best practices from China in this regard, providing reference



出席“可持续城市发展议程的融资”高层对话的演讲嘉宾和主持人
Speakers and chair at the session of "Financing the Sustainable Urban Development Agenda "



高层对话 High-level Dialogue

全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）秘书长、驻联合国首席代表吕海峰先生应邀出席，并作为“可持续城市发展议程的融资”全体会议的对话嘉宾，发表见解。根据 GFHS 的经验，吕海峰先生针对城市基础设施的可持续发展提出了几条重要的看法，包括完善的可持续发展政策和法律，财政和税收激励措施，可持续的商业模式，开放、包容、有竞争力的微观经济环境，等等。他同时分享了一些相应的来自中国的最佳范例，为区域的发展提供借鉴和参考。最后，他指出，亚太城市应该抓住区域合作机遇，尤其是中国发起的“一带一路”战略，加强区域基础设施的互联互通。

APUF-6 聚集了 900 多位参会嘉宾，包括部长、市长和其他政府官员、学术界专家、基层领导、城市发展、私营领域、民间社会、老年、青年及国际组织代表，共同探讨亚太地区城市可持续发展面临的长期及新生的问题。尤其，APUF-6 指出了即将在人居三通过的“新城市议程”需要关注的首要问题，以及实施 2030 年可持续发展议程。参会代表通过 30 场全体会议、平行会议及边会，开展了多方利益相关者对话，最终形成了关键的建议“呼吁行动”，该建议将在人居三区域会议上分享，为会员国讨论提供思路。APUF-6 和人居三区域会议成果将注入到人居三的筹备过程中，为成果文件的起草提供参考。

亚太城市论坛，每隔四年由联合国亚太经社理事会（ESCAP）主办，是该区域探讨城市问题的规模最大、最具包容性的多方利益相关者参与的会议。

for the regional development. Finally, he suggested that cities of the region should seize the opportunities for regional cooperation, especially through the "One Belt and One Road" Initiative launched by China, to build up the infrastructure interconnectivity.

APUF-6 brought together more than 900 participants, including ministers, mayors and other government officials, representatives from academia, urban professionals, the private sector, civil society, grassroots leaders, older persons, youth, and international organizations, to discuss persistent and emerging issues related to sustainable urban development in Asia and the Pacific. In particular APUF-6 considered priority issues for the "New Urban Agenda" to be adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), and for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Participants, engaged in a multi-stakeholder dialogue through thirty plenary and parallel sessions and side events, formulated the key recommendations in the form of a 'Call for Action' which will be circulated and presented at the Habitat III Regional Meeting to inform member State discussions. The outcomes of both APUF-6 and the Habitat III Regional Meeting for Asia-Pacific will feed into the Habitat III preparatory process and inform the drafting of its outcome document.

APUF, organized every four years by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), is the region's largest and most inclusive multi-stakeholder meeting on urban issues. 

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

可持续消费与生产

在当下资源有限的世界，可持续消费与生产模式是实现可持续发展的必然要求。同时，实现可持续消费与生产模式不仅仅是一个环境问题，它关乎维持自然资本，从而维持生产力和地球承载力来满足人类需求并维持经济活动。通过保持或增加自然资本，可持续消费与生产模式转型将得到扩大，会出现为全人类消除贫困并促进繁荣的新机会。为此，本栏目特别刊出联合国环境规划署专家撰写的文章《可持续消费与生产的商业和生态创新》，以飨读者。希望无论政府、企业还是个人都能积极践行可持续消费与生产的核心理念：绿色、适度、文明、健康、清洁。

Business and Eco-Innovation for Sustainable Consumption and Production/SCP

可持续消费与生产的商业和生态创新

Arab Hoballah and Elisa Tonda, UNEP SCP

联合国环境署可持续消费与生产部 阿拉布·霍巴拉、埃莉莎·通达¹



2014年6月，首届联合国环境大会在内罗毕举行

综合来看，我们采取资源高效和可持续消费与生产（SCP）的措施以及向绿色经济过渡的措施，一直都是迫于新兴法规和风险。但是，即便不是更重要，至少也是同等重要的是，需要鼓励并支持公共和私营组织充分利用资源高效社会和市场所蕴藏的种种机遇。推进可持续发展要求目前的消费和生产模式解耦并向可持续的工业生产跃进，这种可持续的工业生产侧重对自然资源（如能源、水和材料等）的高效利用。支持这种转变需要多方利益相关者参与并采用针对性方法，这样可以联合各方努力洞悉经济和商业具体情况，促进制定有利的和灵活的政策框架，以及提高应对不断变化市场需求的技术能力。

在许多发展中国家和新兴经济体，企业的主要代表是中小型企业。这些中小企业是经济和工业活动的中坚力量——占工业活动的75%，也是就业增长的主要来源。随着资源价格的上涨，小企业的处境日益艰难：它们一边要承受高昂的能源、水和材料成本，一边还要保持良好的

Actions for resource efficient and sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and the transition towards a Green Economy historically have been motivated only by emerging regulations and risks. However, equal, if not more important, is the need for public and private organizations to be inspired and supported to act upon the opportunities that resource efficient societies and markets offer. Advancing towards sustainable development requires a 'decoupling' of the current consumption and production patterns and 'leapfrogging' towards a sustainable industrial production that focuses on more resource efficient use of natural resources (e.g., energy, water, materials, etc.). Supporting the transition requires a multi-stakeholder, targeted approach which combines efforts to understand the economic and business case for engagement, supports enabling and flexible policy frameworks, as well as enhances technical capacities to address evolving market requirements.

In many developing countries and emerging economies, business are predominantly represented by small and medium sized enterprises. These are the backbone of economic and industrial activities - contributing up to 75% of industrial activities and to most of the employment growth. With increasing resource prices, it is becoming even more difficult for small companies to sustain the high costs of energy, water and materials sources and, at the same time, remain competitive.

Considering globalisation and the influence that multi-national corporations exert on their supply chains, working with business and industry targeting the value



阿拉布·霍巴拉在第十届全球人居环境论坛上演讲

市场竞争力。

鉴于全球化和跨国公司对供应链的影响，与工商业界合作制定针对特定产品或部门的价值链，如建筑、旅游、食品饮料和化工行业，这一点至关重要。这些行业都是资源密集型行业，会产生不利的环境和社会影响。

有越来越多的证据表明，制度创新提供了一个历史性的机会，把这种解耦付诸实践。创新是可持续发展的一种公认的驱动力——可解决国家（宏观）层面的三大方面（环境、经济和社会）以及在企业（微观）层面，也是企业的成功和竞争优势的驱动力。这种创新——即生态创新——能够采用新途径来解决当前和未来的环境问题、降低能源和资源消耗，同

chains of particular products or sectors, such as building and construction, tourism, food and beverage, chemical, is critical. These sectors are resource intensive with adverse environmental and social impacts.

There is growing evidence that systemic innovation offers an historic opportunity to put decoupling into practice. Innovation is a recognized driver of sustainable development – addressing its three pillars (environment, economic and social) on a national (macro) level as well as a driver of business success and competitive advantage at the firm (micro) level. Such innovation - namely eco-innovation - allows for new ways of addressing current and future environmental problems and decreasing energy and resource consumption, while promoting sustainable economic activity², complying with more strict regulation, responding to the emerging needs to a more sustainable consumer class. Small and medium sized enterprises have proved to be critical actors along the supply chain to initiate innovation, and normally need to synergize with larger companies to sustain such innovation over a longer time frame.

First generation innovation efforts focused on labour productivity and second generation innovation - eco-innovation- shifts the focus to resource productivity³.

Building on a foundation

Know-how exists: A wealth of tools and methodologies has been developed to help business and industry design and implement more resource efficient and cleaner and safer production (RECP) practices. These are primarily applied at the company level for resource



创新是可持续发展的一种公认的驱动力——可解决国家（宏观）层面的三大方面（环境、经济和社会）以及在企业（微观）层面的问题，也是企业成功和增强竞争优势的驱动力。

Innovation is a recognized driver of sustainable development – addressing its three pillars (environment, economic and social) on a national (macro) level as well as a driver of business success and competitive advantage at the firm (micro) level.



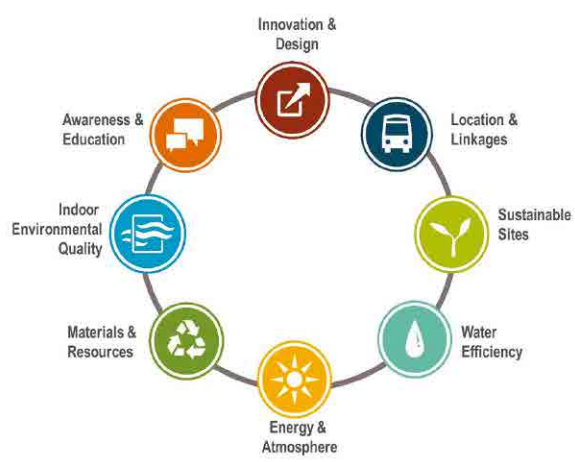
时促进可持续的经济活动²，严格守法守纪，并满足更具可持续性消费阶层的新需求。有事实已经证明，中小型企业是供应链创新的关键参与者，但通常也需要与规模较大的企业合作，以在一个较长的时期内维持这种创新。

第一代创新重点集中于劳动生产率，而第二代创新——生态创新——将重点转移到资源生产率³。

建立基础

专门知识及技能：已经开发出大量的工具和方法，来帮助企业和工业部门设计并实施更高资源效率、更清洁和更安全的生产（RECP）做法。这些都是在企业层面主要用于侧重资源效率和安全性的改进活动。当然，还有更多的机会，但到目前为止还没有完全挖掘其潜能，这些大都着眼于宏观的角度（超过单个公司的范围），并且包括：关闭工业系统的循环——最大限度地提高产品的使用寿命，最大限度地减少浪费和宝贵的稀缺材料的损耗。造成这方面问题的原因往往是由于缺乏技术知识、规划和政策支持。干预措施旨在促进闭环制造及相关生命周期方法，以及支持性恢复和循环利用基础设施，这在制造业环保中发挥了主要作用⁴。

创新政策支持：这里有众多的政策框架支持可持续消费



efficiency and safety focused improvements. There are additional opportunities, which so far have not completely been tapped and which look at a broader perspective (broader than the individual company) and which include: closing loops in industrial systems – maximizing the useful life of products and minimising the waste and loss of valuable and scarce materials. These are often missed due to a lack of technical knowledge, planning and policy support. Interventions aiming the promotion of closed loop manufacturing and related life-cycle based approaches with supportive recovery and recycling infrastructure play a primary function in the greening of manufacturing⁴.

Policy support to innovation: There are a number of policy frameworks that have the potential to support sustainable consumption and production as well as eco-innovation in business. UNEP's Green Economy Report and National Advisory services make the macro-economic case for greener investments in high potential sectors and highlight potential associated with innovation. On the regional and national policy front, UNEP's Marrakech Process, which has supported the development of 10 Years Framework of Programmes on SCP, promotes regional as well as national policy framework development. Related EC policies and programmes include: EC Green Growth, Green Jobs and Sustainable Development Strategies, which emphasize the potential of pursuing economic growth while securing environmental protection, and the EC Innovation policy⁵, which promotes a shift towards a knowledge-based and resource-efficient economy. There are also successful regional and national efforts as well as business and industry initiatives that are contributing to build the foundation for innovative change at policy levels.⁶



和生产以及商业生态创新。联合国环境署绿色经济报告和国家咨询服务对具有环保潜力较大的领域提供宏观经济信息，并强调其创新的潜力。在区域性和国家政策方面，联合国环境署的马拉喀什进程支持制定 SCP 的 10 年框架计划，并促进区域和国家政策框架的发展。相关的欧盟政策和方案包括：欧盟绿色增长、绿色就业和可持续发展战略，其强调追求经济增长，同时确保符合环保和欧盟创新政策⁵，加速向知识经济和资源节约型经济的转变。当然，这里也有成功的区域和国家的措施，以及行业举措，这些都有助于在政策层面形成创新变革的基础⁶。

创新型发展方式：在可持续公共采购等政策框架中最近纳入的方法，可用来促进更具可持续性的生产方式，其都有可能成为更具可持续性产品和服务生产的驱动力。从全球来看，公共部门在公共采购上的花费占其预算的 45 - 65%，在高收入国家占国内生产总值的 13-17%，而在其它地区的比例甚至更高：南非 35% 以及印度 43%⁷。因此，公共采购是国际贸易的一种巨大驱动力，可以影响到全球范围的价值链。因此，公共采购的可持续性转型必然会对企业和行业创造新的市场需求，进而产生相应的巨大变革性影响。

Innovative approaches to development: More sustainable production practices can be promoted by approaches recently included in the policy frameworks, such as sustainable public procurement, with its potential to be an economic engine for the production of more sustainable goods and services. Globally, the public sector spends between 45 – 65% of its budgets on public procurement, amounting to 13 – 17% of GDP in high income countries and even more elsewhere: 35% in South Africa and 43% in India.⁷ As such, public procurement is a huge driver of international trade, influencing value chains that span the world. This transition towards sustainability in public procurement creates new market demands for business and industry thereby having a correspondingly large transformative impact.

Moving ahead and making eco-innovation relevant for business

Companies that have successfully embedded sustainable consumption and production practices at the core of their strategies have created significant value for the client and the company differentiated their goods

展望未来

使生态创新成为商业领域的一项重要任务

许多公司在核心战略上成功融入了可持续消费和生产做法后，为客户和公司带来了更多价值，在市场上对商品和服务（产品）进行差异化销售，并通过不同的有利因素增加了公司的盈利能力，也提高了公司自身成功适应不断变化市场环境的能力：

1) 进入新兴市场: 通过提供创新解决方案满足客户需求，可持续性公司已经成功地拓宽了市场进入领域。这里有众多的案例，公司成功进入针对低收入消费者到高端消费者的新细分市场，或进入大公司的供应链，或进入需求尚未被挖掘，现无解决方案的市场。

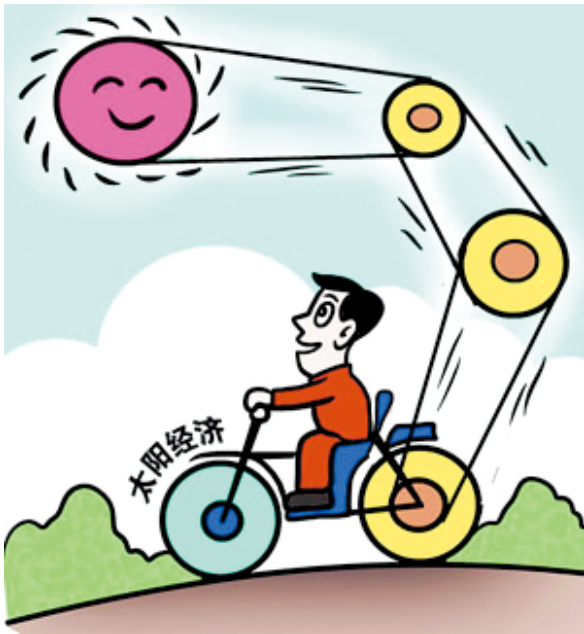
2) 减少在价值链上的生产成本 – 利用好可持续性的全面优势，要求仔细审视产品价值链的每一个阶段，以寻求改进的机会。各个领域的创新活动都可以大幅地节约成本。

3) 领先于标准和法规要求 —— 法规和标准要求现在日趋严格。可持续发展企业通常要遥遥领先于监管要求。这一做法对公司信誉也会产生积极的影响，帮助他们取得行业的领导地位，并提供机会来影响未来的监管。

4) 吸引资金 – 可持续公司能够获取的资金机会也在不断增加。这主要体现在可持续公司的高价值收购和兼并。另一方面，个别银行也在寻求对全面采用可持续性做法的公司积极给予融资。

5) 提高技术能力和生产率 - 在一个可持续性公司，组织和技术变更与员工和生产线的生产率的提高呈现正相关关系。在“开放式创新”计划中，与价值链中的参与者进行合作，有利于获取和发展创新能力和资源。

（系作者对 2014 年发表在巴黎中央理工学院杂志一篇文章的修订版）



and services (products) on the market, increased their profitability through a number of different drivers, and their capacity to adapt to the changing environment:

1) Access to new and emerging markets: Through the development of innovative solutions that meet client needs, sustainable companies have succeeded in increasing their market access. There are many examples of how companies have reached new market segments of low-income to high end consumers, accessed the supply chains of large companies or untapped demand whereby no solution exists on the market.

2) Reduce in production costs along the value chain – Reaping the full advantages of sustainability requires looking at every stage along the product value chain to seek opportunities for improvement. Innovation in all areas can generate significant cost savings.

3) Be ahead of standards and regulation– Regulation and standards are becoming increasingly stringent. Sustainable companies are typically way ahead of regulatory requirements. This also has a positive impact on the company reputation gaining them industry leadership, and provides opportunity to influence future regulation.

4) Attract financial resources – Financial opportunities available for sustainable companies are increasing. High value acquisitions and mergers with sustainable companies are one indicator of this. Individual banks are also looking to finance companies with a holistic approach to sustainability.



5) Increase technical capacity and productivity– The organizational and technical change triggered in a sustainable company has a positive relation with increased productivity both from employees and at the level of operations. Cooperating with actors in the value

chain in 'open innovation' schemes helps to acquire and develop innovation capabilities and resources. 

(Revised version by the author of an article published in 2014 in Ecole centrale Magazine, Paris)

¹ 阿拉布·霍巴拉是联合国环境署可持续消费与生产部部长，埃莉莎·通达是可持续生产与消费部商业和工业处负责人；本文仅代表作者观点。

² 欧盟生态创新观测（EIO）项目，同样定义生态创新为“引进任何新的或显著提高产品（商品或服务）、工艺、组织变革和营销解决方案，从而降低对资源的使用，降低在整个生命周期有害物的产生量”（EIO 网站：www.eco-innovation.eu）

³ 这句话出自两篇文章中：理查德·多布斯等人，《资源革命：满足全球能源、材料、食物和水需求》，麦肯锡公司，2011 年 11 月；以及 DA 鲁宾和 D 埃斯蒂：可持续发展势在必行，《哈佛商业评论》，2010 年 5 月；所述的资源包括碳、水，并采用“联系”的方法来看待来种资源利用。

⁴ 联合国环境署，《迈向绿色经济》，第 271 页（2011 年）

⁵ 创新政策旨在帮助企业更好履行并实现广泛的社会服务目标，如经济增长、就业和可持续发展。

⁶ 联合国环境署和欧盟委员会《全球 SCP 政策前景：携手行动起来》；2011 年。

⁷ 国际可持续发展研究所（www.iisd.org）

¹ Arab Hoballah is Chief of SCP Branch, and Elisa Tonda, Head of Business and Industry Unit, SCP, DTIE, UNEP; Contents of this article are under the responsibility of its author and do not engage UNEP;

² The EC Eco-Innovation Observatory (EIO) project similarly defined eco-innovation as “the introduction of any new or significantly improved product (good or service), process, organisational change or marketing solution that reduces the use of resources and decreases the release of harmful substances across the whole life-cycle” (EIO website, www.eco-innovation.eu).

³ This point is made in both articles: Richard DOBBS et al, Resource Revolution: Meeting the world's energy, material, food and water needs, McKinsey & Company, November 2011 and D.A. Lubin, D. Esty. The Sustainability Imperative, Harvard Business Review, May 2010. Resources addressed include carbon, water and are moving to cover 'nexus' approaches which look at multiple resource use.

⁴ UNEP, Towards a Green Economy, Pg. 271 (2011)

⁵ Innovation policy is about helping companies to perform better and contributing to wider social objectives such as growth, jobs and sustainability.

⁶ UNEP, European Commission, Global Outlook on SCP Policies: taking action together. 2011.

⁷ International Institute for Sustainable Development (www.iisd.org)



INITIATIVE OF INTERNATIONAL GREEN MODEL CITY: IMPLEMENTING 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA AT LOCAL LEVEL

国际绿色范例新城倡议： 在地区层面贯彻 2030 可持续发展议程

Best Practice of Sustainable and Low Carbon City: An Integration of Green Economy, Culture, Education and Residence
可持续的低碳城镇最佳范例：绿色经济·文化·教育·居住一体化



2011年4月8日，GFHS在纽约联合国总部正式发布了IGMC倡议。
On 8th April 2011, IGMC initiative was officially launched at the UN headquarters by GFHS.

国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）倡议是由全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于2011年4月在联合国总部发起的、高起点的绿色低碳城镇发展计划，其主要特点是低碳城市建设和绿色经济相结合、与文化相结合，得到联合国环境规划署等机构大力支持。作为一种创新的模式，IGMC倡议激发前瞻性的政府、企业和社会力量共同努力，探索可持续的城市和城镇化模式，应对气候变化。试点项目将率先在发展中国家启动。

由GFHS和联合国环境规划署组织50多位国际专家编著的IGMC标准包含十二原则、84项指标及相应的策略和措施，并设计了评分系统，以指导IGMC试点项目的规划建设。

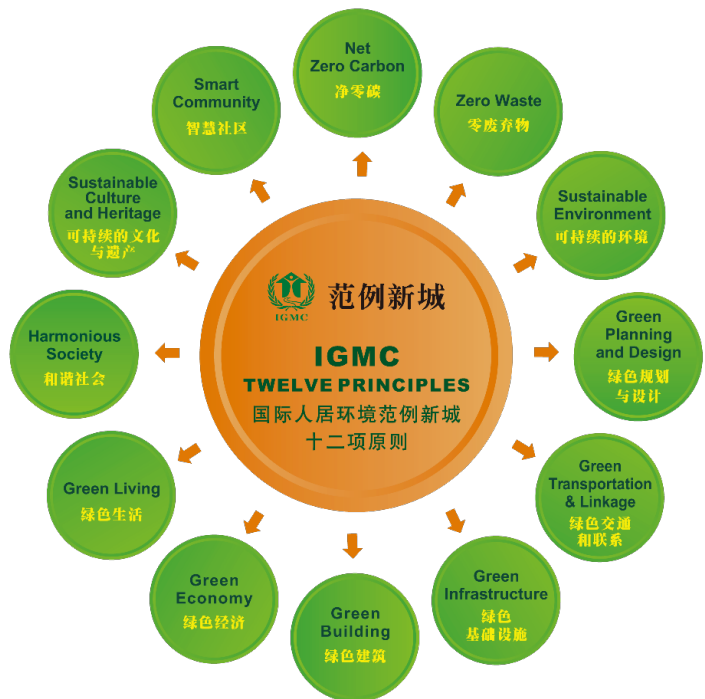
IGMC十二原则包括：净零碳、零废弃物、可持续的环境、绿色规划与设计、绿色交通和连接、绿色基础设施、绿色建筑、绿色经济、绿色生活、和谐社会、可持续的文化与遗产、智慧社区。这些原则体现了可持续城市和人居环境的发展方向，和2030可持续发展议程相一致。IGMC

倡议既是里约+20的成果之一，在联合国秘书处注册，也成为在地区层面贯彻2030可持续发展议程的自觉行动。

国际绿色范例新城试点项目将“绿色经济、文化、教育、居住、配套公共服务”等功能进行混合规划，要创建绿色经济聚集区、低碳生态居住区、健康商务休闲区、和谐包容幸福区，旨在建成一个生态优良、生活健康、产业稳健、精神富足的幸福家园。

范例新城倡议和《中国新型城镇化规划（2014 – 2020年）》主要内容十分吻合，也将为中国新型城镇化做出贡献。GFHS已经先后与中国贵州省贵阳市、江苏省泰州市和山东省德州市签署了IGMC试点项目落户当地的框架协议。

IGMC试点项目有三种类型：新建项目从选址开始导入IGMC标准、新建项目中途导入IGMC标准、城市更新项目从开始导入IGMC标准。



在第七届全球人居环境论坛上，沙祖康大使号召世界应为建设可持续城市而努力
Ambassador Sha Zukang calling for strengthening global efforts to build sustainable cities at 7th GFHS



联合国环境规划署阿拉伯·霍巴拉部长（Arab Hoballah）在IGMC标准贵阳研讨会致辞
Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief of Sustainable Consumption and Production, UNEP/DTIE addressed at Guiyang IGMC Standard Symposium



全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰在里约+20上与会者分享IGMC标准最新成果
Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS shared the latest achievements of IGMC standards with representatives at the Rio+20



出席2011 IGMC标准贵阳研讨会部分专家
Group photo of some experts represented at 2011 Symposium on IGMC standards



2013年4月泰州IGMC领导小组筹备会议上，吕海峰一行与泰州市杨杰副市长等商议项目推进
Mr. Lu Haifeng discussed the further work of IGMC project with Mr. Yangjie, Deputy Mayor of Taizhou City on the Preparing Meetings of Taizhou IGMC Leading Group in April, 2013



2014年3月1日，IGMC倡议与试点项目落户研讨会在深圳观澜湖度假区举办
The Symposium on IGMC Initiative & Pilot Locating, Missison Hills, 01 March 2014, Shenzhen, China

The International Green Model City (IGMC), a greener and low-carbon city (town) development plan with high jumping-off point, was launched by GFHS at the headquarters of the United Nations in April 2011. With the support of UNEP and other international organizations, It mainly features in combining low-carbon city development with green economy and culture. It will duly serve as a innovative model to motivate forward-looking governments, enterprises and social forces to work together to explore new sustainable cities and new urbanization and support to deal with climate change.IGMC pilots will firstly launched in developing counties.

The IGMC standards are compiled by some 50 international experts, which include 12 principles, 84 indicators and corresponding strategies and measures with an authentication rating system to guide IGMC planning and construction.

12 principles of IGMC include Net Zero Carbon, Zero Waste, Sustainable Environment, Green Planning + Design, Green Transportation and Linkages, Green Infrastructure, Green Building, Green Economy, Green Living, Harmonious Society, Culture and Heritage, Smart Community. These principles reflect the development direction of sustainable cities and human settlements and are consistent with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.IGMC initiative had already registered at the United Nations secretariat as an important commitment to Rio + 20,and has become conscious action of implementation of 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda at local level.

IGMC pilots conduct mixed use planning which integrated "green economy, culture,education, residence and matched public services " in one system.IGMC pilots will build into a city with green economy cluster, low-carbon residential area,



国际人居环境范例新城（IGMC）试点项目战略合作签约仪式在中铁置业集团上海总部举行

The Signing Ceremony of Strategic Cooperation Agreement on International Green Model City Pilot Project Taking Place in Shanghai

recreational place for health and business and inclusive and harmonious community; and build homes for the people who are access to excellent ecology, good living, stable and prosperous industry and enjoy spiritual life. IGMC initiative is very consistent with the "National New-Type Urbanization Plan (2014-2020)"—expected to become the demonstration project of the new-type urbanization in China.

GFHS has successively signed the framework agreement on the IGMC pilot project with Guiyang, Guizhou Province, Taizhou, Jiangsu Province and Dezhou, Shandong Province, China.

There are three types of IGMC pilot projects:New projects import IGMC standards from site selection, Existing projects import IGMC standards halfway, Urban renewal projects import IGMC standards from the beginning.

WORLD BEST PRACTICES 全球最佳范例

ASIA-PACIFIC EDITION 亚太版

部分理事单位 PART OF COUNCIL UNITS

 无锡市人民政府	 丽江市人民政府	 伊春市人民政府	 三亚市人民政府	 大理市人民政府	 章丘市人民政府	 美国圣塔莫尼卡市
 遂宁市人民政府	 贵州省都匀市人民政府	 江山市人民政府	 鞍山汤岗子新城	 黄果树风景名胜区	 观澜湖集团	 雷诺-日产联盟
 峨眉山风景区管委会	 普陀山风景区管委会	 新疆喀什天门神秘大峡谷	 万科企业股份有限公司	 深圳东部华侨城有限公司	 深圳市振业(集团)股份有限公司	 中海兴业(西安)有限公司
 深圳市天健(集团)股份有限公司	 深圳市中幼国际教育科技有限公司	 华电山东分公司电力股份有限公司	 法国苏伊士环境集团	 北京建工	 江苏阳光置业发展有限公司	 香港华宸投资集团
 华西希望集团	 深圳市地业房地产有限公司	 深圳海岸房地产有限公司	 江苏金洋投资有限公司	 加拿大宝佳国际建筑师有限公司	 深圳市循环经济协会	 深圳市阿尔开地景观设计有限公司
 常州凯悦房地产有限公司	 深圳市逐根园林设计有限公司	 四川省大卫建筑设计有限公司	 四川省城市建设工程监理有限公司	 青岛黄岛发展(集团)有限公司	 滕州德意君瑞置业有限公司	

定价 PRICE
HKD50元 CNY40元 USD10元

ISSN 2072-392X



9 772072 392000

12>