



WORLD BEST PRACTICES 全球最佳范例

ASIA-PACIFIC EDITION 亚太版



Sustainable Buildings
and Climate Initiative

National Partner

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UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



THE 11TH GLOBAL FORUM ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
& SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AWARD CEREMONY

第十一届全球人居环境论坛 暨可持续城市与人居环境奖盛典



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Implement the New Urban Agenda
Release IGMCM Standards 3.0

——The 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements Productively Held during the Habitat III

贯彻《新城市议程》发布《范例新城标准 3.0》

——第十一届全球人居环境论坛在“人居三”上成功举办

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

The wind of the green is flying around the world

飒飒之风，飞越全球

10月17-18日，第十一届全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS-XI) 作为联合国“人居三”的平行会议，在厄瓜多尔基多市隆重举办，取得了圆满成功，影响深远。这是一次历史性的会议，会议期间特别举办了促成实质性合作的“闭门会议”，颁发了2016“可持续城市与人居环境奖”（简称“飒飒奖”），举行了“城市十月”庆祝仪式，发布了成果文件《国际绿色范例新城标准3.0》，硕果累累。

与会嘉宾虽然来自五洲四海、各行各业，但都有一个共同的愿望：更好的城市，更好的生活。正是大家的信念和行动鼓舞着我们，本次会议因此充满活力，意义深远。通过你们，可持续发展理念必将影响更多的人。正像命名“飒飒奖”的初衷一样：飒飒的意思是飞翔的风，寓意为绿色之风，飞越全球。

我们感谢所有的演讲者和主持人的贡献！是你们精彩的演说、睿智的观点和引人入胜的案例让与会人士和公众从中受益。

我们祝福所有获奖者！你们的成功让赤道之国和“人居三”星光灿烂！这份荣誉弥足珍贵，榜样的力量必将示范群伦，照亮新的征程。

我们感谢所有的赞助合作伙伴！是你们慷慨的贡献使得会议活动得以如期顺利实施，使更多的利益相关者能出席会议，发出他们的声音。

共同的地球，共同的梦想。实现《2030可持续发展目标》和《新城市议程》需要我们每个人的参与。第十二届全球人居环境论坛将于2017年10月在美国纽约联合国总部举办。我们诚挚地邀请您明年十月与我们相聚纽约市，共商贯彻《2030可持续发展目标》和《新城市议程》。绿色梦想，继往开来。从基多到纽约，为了我们需要的美好城市，继续前行。

飒飒！🌬️

On 17th-18th October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador, the Habitat III parallel event – the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS - XI) was successfully concluded with fruitful results. It was an important meeting with historical significance. At the forum, we had effective discussions centered on “Compact Sustainable City Offers a Better Life”. Besides, we organized closed-door meeting that has fostered practical cooperation, celebrated the Urban October 2016 and presented Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Award 2016. In the meantime, we published the International Green Model City (IGMC) Standards 3.0.

The participants from all walks of life around the global came together for a common goal: better city, better life. Inspired by our conviction and action, we have made the meeting full of vitality, thus generating profound significance.

Thanks to all of you, the sustainable urban development philosophy will inspire more people. It is just as we call “Sustainable Cities And Human Settlements Award (SCAHS)”. SCAHS means the flying wind in Chinese language, implying that the wind of the green is flying around the world.

We thank all the speakers and moderators for their contribution! It is your wonderful speeches, sagacious viewpoints and fascinating information that have brought benefits to the delegates and the public.

We congratulate all the winners! Your success has made Ecuador and Habitat III spangled with green stars. With this precious honor, the power of role models will lead the way towards sustainable development and light up our new journey ahead.

We express our sincere gratitude to all the sponsors and partners! It is your generous contribution that have helped produce a timely and smooth event, so that more relevant stakeholders were able to participate in and make their voices heard.

One Earth, One Dream. It requires each and every one of us to participate in and make unremitting endeavor to realize the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda. The 12th Global Forum on Human Settlements will be held at the UN headquarters in New York in October 2017. Henceforth we would like to extend an early invitation and look forward to getting together again next year in New York. From Quito to New York, let's continue to join hands for people, planet, and common prosperity.

SCAHS! 🌬️

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Mission Hills Resort Destination



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Mission Hills Group is the owner and operator of world-class leisure and resort destinations in southern China. Founded in 1992, the Group has expanded the reach of its business into Shenzhen, Dongguan and Haikou and established itself as an international sporting and culture exchange platform as well as a leading leisure destination for sports, commerce, leisure, wellness, culture and retail-tainment as well as commercial and residential developments.

低碳环保生态观澜湖

我们一直在行动

Striding towards a low-carbon, environmental and ecological friendly Mission Hills



观澜湖

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MISSION HILLS
觀瀾湖



Frontier · Data

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吸有毒空气长大， 每 7 名儿童就有一名受害者



图片来源：V.T. Polywoda

联合国儿童基金会（UNICEF）发表报告指出，全世界有 3 亿儿童每天呼吸着比国际标准还毒六到七倍的户外空气，等于每 7 个儿童就有一个，许多儿童甚至因此死亡。

这份《为孩子净化空气》报告首次用卫星影像显示有多少儿童生活在超标的户外空气污染之中。此外，儿童也因为肺部、脑部和免疫系统还在发育，呼吸道更容易被污染物渗透，比成人更容易受到室内外空气污染的危害。

世界卫生组织表示，空气污染每年导致 700 万人死亡，占全世界总死亡人口的 12%。空气污染不但致命，也会加速地球暖化。“空气污染是每年 60 万名五岁以下儿童死亡的主因，每天威胁着数百万人的生活 and 未来。污染物不只伤害儿童发育中的肺，甚至跨过血脑屏障，对发育中的脑部造成永久性伤害，连带影响他们往后的人生。”联合国儿童基金会执行主任雷克（Anthony Lake）说。

联合国儿童基金会呼吁全球领袖采取四个行动改善空气污染：

减少燃烧化石燃料，投资改善能源效率和干净能源。

增加儿童医疗资源、改善儿童对空气污染的适应能力和从空污疾病复原的能力。

尽可能减少儿童接触空气污染的机会。工厂等污染源不应位在学校和游戏区域附近。改善废弃物管理可以减少小区内焚烧垃圾量。干净的炉灶可改善家庭中的空气质量。

监控空气污染，帮助儿童、青少年、家庭和社群减少接触空污的机会，提倡各种净化空气的行动。

第 1 个“世界海啸日” 聚焦于教育和疏散演习

2015 年 12 月，联合国大会将每年 11 月 5 日定为“世界海啸日”。联合国大会呼吁各国、国际机构和民间社会纪念这一天，以提高对海啸的意识，并分享减灾的创新性办法。

统计显示，在过去 100 年中，世界上共发生了 58 场海啸，夺走 26 万多人的生命，平均每场海啸夺走 4600 人的生命，超过其他任何自然灾害，其中 2004 年 12 月发生的印度洋海啸造成死亡人数最多，波及 14 个国家，造成约 22.7 万人死亡，印度尼西亚、斯里兰卡、印度和泰国受灾最为严重。

2016 年 11 月 5 日是世界上第一个“世界海啸日”，联合国减少灾害风险办公室负责人、减少灾害风险问题特别代表格拉瑟在这天警告人们，特别是在那些没有受到过海啸影响的地区的人们，在全球所面临的海啸威胁面前切莫掉以轻心。他呼吁人们在纪念“世界海啸意识日”之时，加强教育和疏散演习的观念。



潘基文：全球 8 亿多人食不果腹， 这是不可接受的失败

联合国粮食及农业组织、世界粮食计划署、国际农业发展基金与联合国秘书长办公厅 9 月 22 日在纽约总部共同举办了一场题为“通往零饥饿之路（Pathway to Zero Hunger）”的高级别活动。潘基文秘书长在现场发表讲话指出，全球各地现有超过 8 亿人口食不果腹，这是不可接受的失败。他就此敦促国际社会加倍努力，力争实现到 2030 年消除极度贫困和饥饿的可持续发展目标。

潘基文秘书长 22 日在“通往零饥饿之路”高级别会议上致辞指出，他于 2012 年在巴西里约 + 20 联合国可持续发展会议上首先提出了“零饥饿挑战（Zero Hunger Challenge）”倡议，邀请各国领导人和发展伙伴采取行动，呼吁世界上每一个人各尽所能，在我们的有生之年实现五大愿景目标，即两岁以下发育不良儿童人数为零；100% 的人每天有充足食物；所有粮食系统都是可持续的；小农的生产力和收入增加 100%，以及食物零损失、零浪费。在过去四年里，各国已经取得了显著进展，例如全球营养不良人口自 2012 年以来已经减少近 7 亿，但挑战依然艰巨。

潘基文说，“在一个富足的世界，仍有近 8 亿人食不果腹，这是不可接受的。它代表着国际社会作为一个整体在道义和政治上的失败。人类历史上一直回响着饥饿和营养不良人口震耳欲聋的呼救声，随着《2030 年可持续发展议程》的出台，我们有机会让它永远消失，而且不让一个人被落下，其中包括饥饿人口、需要安全和有营养食物的孩子，以及被迫从贫困地区迁移的小型家庭农场主……”

目前，所有联合国会员国已经承诺将实现“零饥饿”作为落实执行“2030 年可持续发展议程”的重要组成部分，同时把建设可持续农业和粮食系统置于“巴黎气候变化协议”的中心。他就此呼吁相关各方加倍努力，继续推进“零饥饿挑战”，为所有人在一个健康的地球上构建更加繁荣、有尊严且机会共享的美好未来。

绿色奥运：巴西奥运会开幕式花费是伦敦的 十分之一

里约时间 8 月 5 日，第 31 届夏季奥运会在巴西里约热内卢马拉卡纳体育场正式拉开帷幕。里约奥运会开幕式没有奢华的排场，没有炫目的特效，但它却是一场低调而美丽的环保盛宴。从最小的奥运火焰到全绿的奥运五环，让今年的奥运会开幕式充满了绿色。和上一届伦敦奥运会相比，巴西奥运会开幕式的花费仅仅是伦敦的十分之一。

里约时间 20 点 11 分，巴西马拉松运动员德·利马点燃奥运会主火炬，打破了以往主火炬必用大团火焰的传统，火炬台象征性地燃起一小团火焰，这也是对减少碳排放的积极响应。在入场式结束后，奥运五环在道具“保温箱”中生根发芽，并生长出枝叶繁茂的绿色五环，再次提醒人们保护环境，注意全球气候变暖等环境问题。

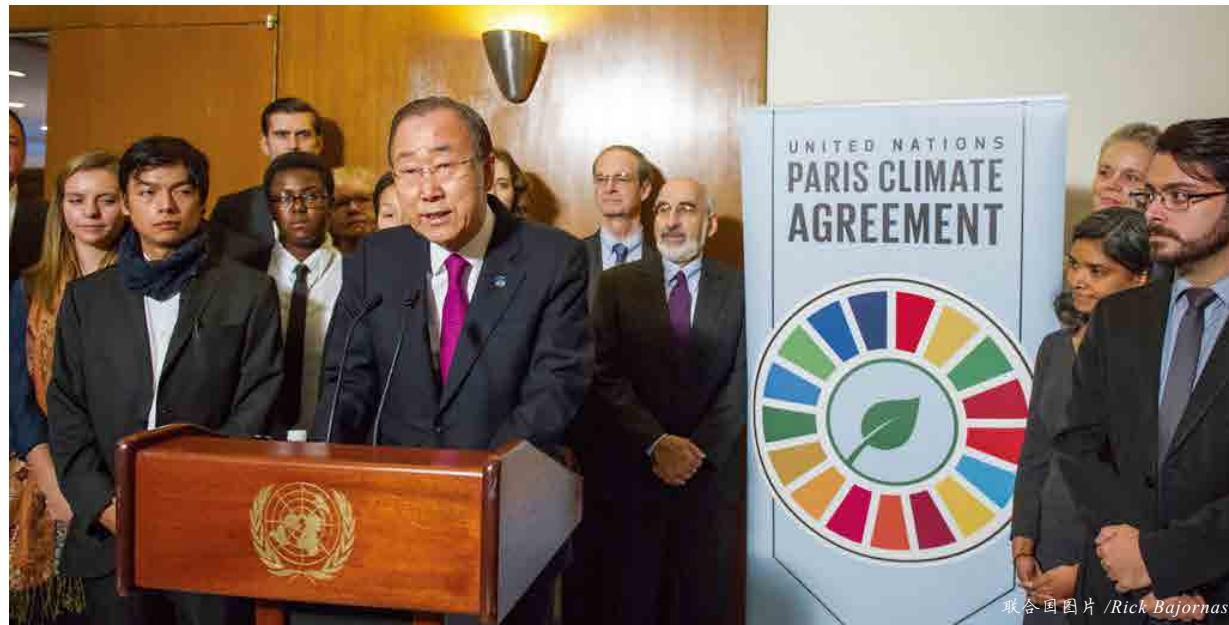


在开幕式一个引人注目的表演环节中，一个男孩孤独地站在舞台上。他想在无数毫无色彩的建筑物形成的枯燥风景中寻出路。大屏幕上的图像呈现的是过去 14 个月里破纪录的高温连续出现，极地冰川在过去 40 年融化……这些无不在提醒人们气候变化的严峻性。随后，小男孩捧着一棵绿色的植物，现场解说表示，种树是降低二氧化碳排放的最好方法，我们要把树种起来，这就是里约给我们的答案。随后，每位参赛运动员都会收到一粒种子和一盒泥土，最终，207 个代表团将拿到上万颗种子，最后在里约种出真正的森林。这将是奥运带给里约的奥运遗产——运动员森林。

据估计，举办里约奥运会将产生 290 万吨碳排放量，为了减轻举办奥运会对自然造成的负担和破坏，里约奥组委推行了名为“拥抱自然”的环保项目。在奥运场馆设计和建设、奥运会奖牌的制造以及公共交通的完善等方面，里约都打上了绿色、环保的“烙印”。奥运会虽已结束，但奥运会期间这些彰显“绿色环保”的奇妙亮点却依旧为各国观众所称道。WBPN

Frontier·Focus

前沿·关注



《巴黎气候变化协定》正式生效

2015年12月12日，在法国巴黎举行的《联合国气候变化框架公约》第21次缔约方大会上，各国一致通过了具有里程碑式的《巴黎气候变化协定》（以下简称《巴黎协定》），承诺将全球平均气温升幅控制在2℃度以下，同时向1.5℃度的温控目标进一步努力，由此为国际社会共同应对气候变化挑战规划了路线图，在加强2020年后的全球气候治理进程中向前迈出了关键一步。2016年11月4日，《巴黎协定》正式生效。联合国纽约总部当天举行特别活动，与来自全球各地的公民社会代表共同庆祝这一历史性的时刻。联合国秘书长潘基文现场发表讲话，呼吁各国兑现承诺，向低排放和具有气候适应力的未来转型。

《2030年可持续发展议程》特别顾问纳巴罗（David Nabarro）主持了当天的庆祝活动。他在开幕欢迎辞中指出，截至目前，在197个协定缔约方中已有97个批准加入《巴黎协定》，其温室气体排放量占全球总量的69.21%。另有近十个国家将在年底前向联合国交存批准文书。

中国国家主席习近平当天致信联合国秘书长潘基文，对气候变化《巴黎协定》正式生效表示祝贺。习近平指出，中国于2016年4月22日《巴黎协定》开放签署首日签署协定，并于9月3日批准协定。作为主席国，中国推动二十国集团首次发表关于气候变化问题的主席声明，为推动签署《巴黎协定》提供政治支持。中方对下阶段全球气候治理进程充满信心，愿同各方加强沟通合作，为构建合作共赢、公正合理的全球气候治理机制作出贡献。



古特雷斯被任命为 联合国第九任秘书长

纽约时间2016年10月13日，第71届联合国大会在联合国纽约总部举行。193个成员国以鼓掌方式通过决议，葡萄牙前总理安东尼奥·古特雷斯（Antonio Guterres）获正式委任为第九任联合国秘书长，任期从2017年1月1日至2021年12月31日。

古特雷斯今年67岁，1995年至2002年任葡萄牙总理。古特雷斯担任总理期间，葡萄牙国民经济得到高速增长，国家制定最低工资标准，底层民众基本生活得到保障。多年后，因为“希望从全球层面投身人道主义事业”，他开始担任联合国难民事务高级专员。在2005-2015年担任联合国难民事务高级专员时，他负责处理全球历来最严重的来自叙利亚、阿富汗和伊拉克的难民危机。

古特雷斯表示，作为由所有联合国会员国挑选的秘书长，他必须要以公平的方式为所有人服务。除了《联合国宪章》之外，别无其它议程。他说自己完全了解联合国所面临的挑战以及联合国秘书长所具有的局限性。世界复杂的形势使秘书长只能以一种更加谦卑的方式开展工作。秘书长对世界所存在的问题不会单独有所有的解决方案，也不会试图强加自己的意志。在进行斡旋时，他应该是一位召集人、调解人、“架桥人”、诚实的“牵线人”，寻找可以使所有介入者受益的解决方案。

古特雷斯随后在向记者发表谈话时表示，希望在秘书长遴选过程中所体现出的团结和共识精神将在今后解决有关和平、化解冲突、人权等诸多问题的过程中继续保持下去。

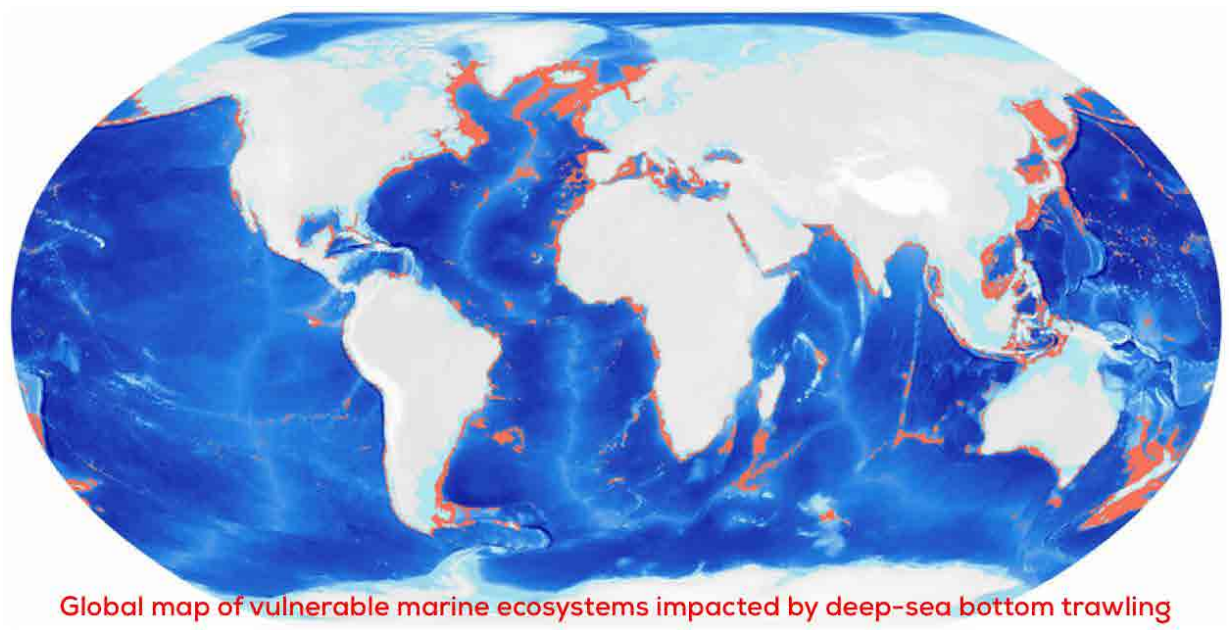
世界自然基金会发布 《2016 地球生命力报告》

由世界自然基金会（WWF）和伦敦动物学会合作编写的《2016 地球生命力报告》（Living Planet Report）于2016年10月发布。地球生命力报告每两年公布一次，是WWF最重要的出版物，主要检视世界各地的生物多样性及人类的生态足迹。今年的报告是目前为止相同性质分析中最完整的一份，指出自1970年至2012年间，野生动物数量减少了58%，照这个速度，2020年将减少1970年的67%，其中最主要的原因是野生栖地破坏、狩猎和污染。

“不再是大星球上的小世界，而是大世界挤在小星球上。”斯德哥尔摩适应力中心执行主任罗克史壮（Johan Rockström）在报告的前言点出，野生物种破坏和气候变迁是人类统治地球的新地质时代——“人类世”的最大特征，“人口数已来到饱和点。”



报告指出，当前趋势下全球野生动物种群数量有可能将于 2020 年减少到三分之二。值得庆幸的是，2020 年是我们将实施《巴黎协议》的一年，同时也是检验在新的全球可持续发展目标下采取的环境行动成果的时刻。如果我们践行承诺并采取行动，达成了 2020 年全球生物多样性目标，那么将推动世界食物和能源体系改革，从而进一步加强全球野生生物种保护。



欧委会发布首个全球海洋治理联合声明

2016 年 11 月 10 日，欧盟委员会通过了首个欧盟层面的全球海洋治理联合声明文件，称将从改善全球海洋治理架构、减轻人类活动对海洋的压力和发展可持续的蓝色经济、加强海洋科学研究国际合作三大优先领域，致力于应对气候变化、贫穷、粮食安全、海上犯罪活动等全球海洋挑战，以实现安全、可靠和可持续地开发利用全球海洋资源。

这份名为“国际海洋治理：我们海洋的未来议程”的联合声明，是在综合考虑现有欧盟海洋政策（如欧盟海上安全战略、北极一体化政策等）的基础上制定的。该联合声明指出，在《巴黎协定》正式生效之后，欧盟委员会将致力于加强海洋领域行动，确保国家与国际层面相关承诺的达成。欧盟将通过加强多边合作，继续加大打击非法捕捞活动的力度，并将通过卫星通信建立监管全球非法捕捞活动的试点项目。在海洋垃圾污染方面，欧盟将在循环经济行动计划框架下，于 2017 年发起应对海洋垃圾的行动计划，预计到 2020 年将减少至少 30% 的海洋垃圾。此外，欧盟还将积极推动国际社会制订 2020 年前海洋空间计划，以进一步扩大全球海洋保护区面积。

发起该提案的欧盟外交和安全政策高级代表莫盖里尼说：近年来有关领土和海域划界争端正在影响地区稳定和全球经济发展，因而有必要打造海洋治理的正确模式，并使之成为欧盟对外行动的重要组成部分。这个联合声明是欧盟外交和安全政策全球战略得以实现的具体案例，莫盖里尼说。



SPECIAL REPORT

专题报道

2016 年 10 月 17 - 20 日，第三届联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会（简称“人居三”）在厄瓜多尔首都基多市召开，会上通过了《新城市议程》，为今后 20 年世界城市的发展确立了目标和方向。与此同时，2016 第十一届全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS-XI) 作为“人居三”的平行会议，于 10 月 18 日在基多市成功举办，会上还隆重举行了 2016 可持续城市与人居环境奖颁奖盛典。

GFHS-XI 是一次筹备充分、成果丰硕的会议。本刊特此刊登了会议盛况以及部分嘉宾的演讲摘要，凝聚各方共识的成果文件《国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0 简介》，2016 可持续城市与人居环境奖荣誉榜单以及会议的精彩图片掠影，荟萃一栏，以飨读者。



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Implement the New Urban Agenda and Release IGMCS Standards 3.0
-The 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements was Successfully Held during the Habitat III

贯彻《新城市议程》发布《范例新城标准3.0》 ——第十一届全球人居环境论坛在“人居三”上成功举办

2016年10月17-20日，第三届联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会在厄瓜多尔首都基多市隆重召开。这次会议是全球向可持续发展转型的又一个里程碑。作为“人居三”的平行会议，第十一届全球人居环境论坛也于18日在基多市成功举办。

On October 17-20, 2016, the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development was grandly opened in the Ecuadorian capital of Quito City. The Habitat III conference is another milestone in the global transition to sustainable development. As an important parallel event of Habitat III, the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements was successfully held in Quito on October 18th.



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon addressing the opening, UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe
联合国秘书长潘基文在开幕式上讲话



2016年10月17日上午，晴空万里，人潮如海，第三届联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会在厄瓜多尔首都基多市的厄瓜多尔文化宫隆重开幕。本次“人居三”会议是全球向可持续发展转型的又一个里程碑。人居大会是联合国唯一专门讨论人居问题的会议，每20年召开一次。来自世界各国的政要和政府代表、联合国系统和有关国际组织官员、地方政府代表、民间社会、学术界、企业界等利益相关者代表等约3.6万人出席会议。中国政府特别代表、住房和城乡建设部部长陈政高出席大会。第十一届全球人居环境论坛的部分代表集体出席了开幕式。

联合国秘书长潘基文在开幕式致辞，他说：“城市和乡镇在促进人人共同参与消灭贫困以及建立包容的社会方面扮演着重要的角色，《新城市议程》是一份雄心勃勃且至关重要的框架，旨在不同层次的管理者间建立新的合作关系，并用具体的手段来推进可持续城市化的发展。变革我们的世界向更好的方向发展，意味着要同时变革我们的城市和乡镇。这

On the morning of October 17, 2016, the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development was grandly opened at Ecuador Cultural Palace in the Ecuadorian capital of Quito City. The Habitat III conference is another milestone in the global transition to sustainable development. The Habitat Assembly is the only United Nations conference devoted exclusively to the issues of human settlements, which is held every 20 years. The conference was attended by a total of about 36,000 participants, including political and government representatives from all over the world, the officers from the United Nations system and relevant international organizations as well as local governments, civil society, academia, business circles and other stakeholders and representatives from all walks of life. Chen Zhenggao, Special Representative of Chinese Government, the Minister of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China attended the conference. Most of the representatives present at the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements also attended the opening ceremony.

The UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stressed that cities and towns have an immense role to play in ending poverty and building inclusive societies that promote participation by all. The call for a strong, shared ownership of the New Urban Agenda, seen as “an ambitious and important framework” by Ban Ki-moon, is a further invitation to build new partnerships among different levels of governance to promote urban sustainable development in a concrete



GFHS代表团出席联合国人居三 GFHS delegation at Habitat III

意味着更好的城市治理、规划和设计。同时更意味着在足够和可负担的住房、良好的基础设施和基本服务等领域加大投资，并让妇女和女孩更多地参与其中，使我们的城市和乡镇成为人人共享的安全并充满创造力的地方。”

“人居三”会议持续到20日，重点讨论了社会融合与公平，城市治理，空间发展，城市经济，城市生态与环境，城市住房与基本服务等六大议题。会议任务是重振对于可持续城镇化的承诺，通过《新城市议程》，为今后20年世界城市的发展确立目标和方向。

“人居三”的成果文件《新城市议程》提出了我们对城市的共同愿景：使人人平等享有城市和人居环境，促进城市的包容性，确保今世后代的所有居民不会遭受任何形式的歧视，能够栖居和繁衍在公平、安全、健康、便利、可负担、有复原力以及可持续的城市和人居环境中，共享繁荣和优质的生活。《新城市议程》强调要改变过去我们规划、设计、投资、开发、治理和管理城市以及人居环境的方法，强调可持续的城市和人居环境是全人类实现可持续发展的关键，更是一种历史机遇。文件也提出了具体的可持续城市发展的变革性承诺和有

way. “It is clear that transforming our world for the better means transforming our towns and cities,” said Ban Ki-moon in the Opening Session, “that means better urban governance, planning and design. It also means more investment in adequate and affordable housing, quality infrastructure and basic services. And it means engaging women and girls in making towns and cities safer and more productive for all.”

Habitat III conference continued until 20th of October, focusing on the six major topics of social integration and equity, urban governance, space development, urban economy, urban ecology and environment, urban housing and basic services. The mission of the conference is to revitalize the commitment to sustainable urbanization and to focus on the adoption and implementation of the New Urban Agenda which will lead the direction of the world's cities for the next 20 years.

The outcome document of Habitat III, New Urban Agenda, sets out our shared vision for cities, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensuring that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements, to foster prosperity and quality of life for all. New Urban Agenda readdresses the way we plan, finance, develop, govern, and manage cities and human settlements, recognizing sustainable urban and territorial development as essential to the achievement of sustainable development and prosperity for all, and as a historic opportunity to

Opening Ceremony 开幕式



(从左到右 From left to right)
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
Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative
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 GFHS, Secretary General of Universal Peace Federation International
厄瓜多尔旅游部部长费尔南多·阿尔瓦拉多阁下
Hon. Mr. Fernando Alvarado, Minister of Tourism, Ecuador



(从左到右 From left to right)
联合国副秘书长兼亚太经社理事会执行秘书沙姆沙德·阿克塔尔博士
Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of UN ESCAP
厄瓜多尔前总统罗莎莉亚·阿特亚加·塞拉诺阁下
H.E. Rosalia Arteaga Serrano, Former President of Ecuador
联合国人居署纽约办公室主任雅米娜·贾克塔
Ms. Yamina Djacta, Head, New York Office, UN-HABITAT

“紧凑、集成和连接的可持续城市”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The Speakers at “Compact, Integrated, Connected and Sustainable City” Session



从左到右：安德利亚斯·雷恩德尔、薛杰、帕姆·奥康纳、吕海峰、马塞洛·卡布雷拉、萨尔瓦多·埃雷拉、章传强

From left to right: Andreas A. Rendl, Serge Salat, Pam O'Connor, Lu Haifeng, Marcelo Cabrera, Salvador Herrera, Zhang Chuanqiang

“文化遗产保护和可持续旅游”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The Speakers at “Cultural Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Tourism” Session



从左到右：王大力、卡里姆·恩迪利、麦慕娜·谢里夫、拉尔夫·万查福特、卡洛斯·奥尔特加、拉尔夫·瓦恩斯查夫特、姚伟民

From left to right: Wang Dali, Karim Hendili, Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Ralph Wahnschafft, Carlos Ortega, Enrique Cabanilla, Yao Weimin

效措施，旨在通过建立城市治理的创新框架以及有效规划、管理城市空间发展两大途径，实现包容和谐、消除贫困的可持续城市发展，促进环境的可持续性以及城市发展的可复原性，使人人共享城市发展的繁荣与机会。

作为“人居三”的平行会议，第十一届全球人居环境论坛于10月18日在基多市开幕。本届论坛年会由全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）、联合国人类住区规划署（UN-Habitat）、联合国环境规划署（UNEP）、世界城市运动（WUC）、世界和平联盟（UPF）会同厄瓜多尔相关机构共同组织。厄瓜多尔及相关国家政要、联合国高级官员、多国城市市长、外交使节、领袖企业、专家学者、国际组织负责人和妇女儿童代表400余人出席会议。

出席论坛年会的重要嘉宾包括：联合国副秘书长兼亚太经社理事会执行秘书沙姆沙德·阿克塔尔博士，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，厄瓜多尔前总统萝莎莉亚·阿特亚加·塞

leverage the key role of cities and human settlements as drivers of sustainable development in an increasingly urbanized world. The document also sets out the concrete transformational commitments and effective measures for sustainable urban development, with the goal to achieve sustainable urban development with inclusiveness, harmony, and elimination of poverty through the creation of innovative framework for urban governance, effective planning and management of urban spatial development, and promotes the sustainability of environment and the resilience of urban development, so that everyone can share the prosperity and opportunities of urban development.

As an important parallel event of Habitat III, the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements was successfully held in Quito on October 18th. This Forum is jointly organized by the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Urban Campaign (WUC) and Universal Peace Federation (UPF) with the related organizations of Ecuador. The conference was attended by more than 400 representatives, including the leaders from Ecuador and relevant countries, senior officials of the United Nations, the mayors of multinational cities, diplomatic envoys, leading business leaders, experts and scholars, heads of international organizations and representatives of women and children.

“低碳城市与新能源发展”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The Speakers at “Low-Carbon City and New Energy Development” Session



从左到右：文森特·科蒂奥、李振函、屈万菊、克雷格·柏金斯、胡润青、于以强

From left to right: Vincent Kitio, Li Zhenhan, Qu Wanju, Craig Perkins, Hu Runqing, John Gann

“世界城市运动，驱动城市创新”专题会议演讲嘉宾

The Speakers at “The World Urban Campaign Towards Urban Innovation” Session



从左到右：于润泽、克里斯丁·奥克莱尔、尼古拉斯·游、胡新方、迪亚哥·哈拉米略
From left to right: Yu Runze, Christine Auclair, Nicholas You, Hu Xinfang, Diego Jaramillo

拉诺，厄瓜多尔旅游部部长费尔南多·阿尔瓦拉多，联合国人居署拉丁美洲和加勒比地区主任艾尔金·维拉斯凯斯，联合国环境规划署可持续生活、城市和工业处负责人阿拉布·霍巴拉，全球人居环境论坛副主席泰吉·哈马德博士，全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰，加纳常驻联合国大使费尔伯特·约翰逊，世界城市运动名誉主席尼古拉斯·游，联合国人类住区规划署世界城市运动项目负责人克里斯丁·奥克莱尔等，还有维也纳、奥克兰、昆卡、泗水、威省、曼海姆、墨西哥众多知名城市市长或代表、知名专家、企业家、国际组织负责人和大学师生代表。

本届论坛年会旨在推动在地区和城市层面快速和高效地贯彻《2030年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》；为有关国家、地区乃至全球的利益相关者提供一个应对快速城镇化和气候变化挑战的对话平台；总结分享已经被证明的可持续城市和人居环境领域的有效政策、措施和最佳范例；会议还致力于推动厄瓜多尔和

The important guests attending the Forum include: Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of UN ESCAP; Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative; H.E. Rosalia Arteaga Serrano, Former President of Ecuador; Hon. Mr. Fernando Alvarado, Minister of Tourism, Ecuador; Mr. Elkin Velázquez, Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, UN-Habitat; Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief, Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry Branch, UNEP; Dr. Taj Hamad, Vice Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements, Secretary General of Universal Peace Federation International; Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements; H.E. Mr. Philbert Johnson, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations; Mr. Nicholas You, Honorary Chair, World Urban Campaign; Ms. Christine Auclair, Project leader, World Urban Campaign; mayors or representatives of Vienna, Auckland, Surabaya, Cuenca, Mexico and other famous cities, well-known experts, famous entrepreneurs, leaders of international organizations, and teachers and students of Universities.

The annual conference of the Forum aims to promote the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda at local and city level; provide a platform for information exchange for the global stakeholders on

“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：费尔伯特·约翰逊、王曼丽、安瓦尔·乔杜里大使、佩内洛普·弗莱雷、泰坦妮亚·弗莱雷
From left to right: Philbert Johnson, Wang Manli, Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Penélope Freire, Titania Freire

其他国家尤其是中国在可持续城市和应对气候变化领域的经济技术交流合作。

结合《新城市议程》，围绕“紧凑型可持续城市，让生活更美好”这一主题，本届论坛年会通过多场高层对话及专题会议，深入讨论了以下议题：紧凑、集成和连接的可持续城市，文化遗产保护与可持续旅游，低碳城市与新能源发展，世界城市运动驱动城市创新，快速城镇化进程中的妇女与儿童。来宾们发表了一系列富有创见的演讲和发言，分享了一批最佳范例，大家凝聚共识，推动合作创新，为紧凑型可持续城市未来的发展及《新城市议程》的实施贡献了许多真知灼见。

此外，为推进厄瓜多尔与中方与会人士之间的交流合作，论坛还特别组织了闭门会议。会议由全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰主持。厄瓜多尔前总统和旅游部高级代表团、全球人居环境论坛副主席、加纳常驻联合国大使、美国能源联盟总裁、中国国家发展与改革委员会以及中国城市发展研究会的专家学者、还有来

how to respond to the challenges of unsustainable cities, rapid urbanization and climate change, which focuses on the specific urgent urban challenges existing in Latin America and other regions, and advances sustainable urban development around the globe; highlight innovative and alternative approaches, policies and actions on compact sustainable city, and identify good practices in this regard; contribute to promoting bilateral and multilateral exchanges and cooperation of economy and technology among cities and entities in Ecuador and other countries particularly China, in terms of sustainable cities and responses to climate change.

In addition, a closed consultation was specially arranged to enhance exchanges and cooperation between Ecuador and China. The consultation was hosted by Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS, and attended by H.E. Rosalia Arteaga Serrano, Former President of Ecuador, senior delegates from Ecuadorian Ministry of Tourism, Dr. Taj Hamad, Vice Chairman of GFHS, Philbert Johnson, Ambassador of Ghana to the United Nations, Craig Perkins, President & Executive Director, The Energy Coalition, U.S.A., experts and scholars from China Society for Urban Development, government officials from Qingxi Town and Chun'an County as well as business representatives from Mission Hills Group and Country Garden Holdings. It has provided a great opportunity to strengthen bilateral exchange, foster substantial partnership and advance pragmatic cooperation on sustainable urban development.

自中国浙江淳安县、广东清溪镇的政府代表以及观澜湖集团、碧桂园集团的企业代表出席会议，发言交流，并达成了多项合作意向。

本届论坛的成果文件《国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准 3.0》（以下简称《范例新城标准 3.0》）在会上隆重发布。《范例新城标准 3.0》专家组组长、法国巴黎城市形态和综合系统研究所主席薛杰先生分享了该版本的框架结构和特点，GFHS 负责人、联合国环境规划署、联合国人类住区规划署和地方政府代表共同出席了发布仪式。《范例新城标准 3.0》是指导和评估可持续城市发展的先进标准。它与《2030 年可持续发展议程》（特别是“目标 11”）和《新城市议程》相一致，为《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》在地区和城市层面的具体实施提供了技术方法和评估手段。

《范例新城标准 3.0》的愿景基于 6 项基本原则：安全、可持续、公平、个性、繁荣以及幸福，并通过贯穿环境、空间规划与开发、经济、基础服务、社会和文化这六个维度的 18 个科学细分的类别予以落实。这 18 个类别又分别从定义和目标、策略方法、主要指标、评分系统和最佳范例等方面进行了深入阐述。《范例新城标准 3.0》得到联

International Green Model New City (IGMC) Standards 3.0 (hereinafter referred to as the "IGMC Standards 3.0"), the outcome document of this annual forum was released at the conference. Mr. Serge Salat, Leader of the Expert Group of IGMC Standards 3.0 and President of Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France, shared the framework and characteristics of this new version. The GFHS leaders and representatives from UNEP, UN-Habitat and local governments attended the launch ceremony. IGMC 3.0 is an advanced standard to guide and assess sustainable urban development, and is in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (in particular, Goal 11) and the New Urban Agenda, which provides technical means and evaluation methods for the specific implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the New Urban Agenda at the regional and municipal levels.

The vision of the IGMC 3.0 is structured around 6 Key principles: Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity, and Happiness. These principles are put into action through 18 structural categories spanning across 6 dimensions including environment, spatial planning and development, economy, basic services, society, and culture, which are elaborated in depth through their respective definitions and aims, key methodologies, key indicators, rating system and best practices. The IGMC Standards 3.0 is supported by the United Nations Environment Programme and mutually supports and complements UN-Habitat's Urban Prosperity Initiative (CPI), the UNEP's Global Initiative for Resource-Efficient Cities and the World Bank's Global



《国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准 3.0》隆重发布
The Release of IGMC Standards 3.0



颁奖嘉宾与获奖者集体合影 The awarders and awardees

国环境规划署的支持，并和联合国人居署的《城市繁荣倡议（CPI）》、联合国环境规划署的《资源节约型城市倡议》和世界银行的《可持续城市全球平台（GPSC）》等倡议标准相互支持补充。《范例新城标准 3.0》既可以指导城市开发项目和更新项目的规划设计，又可以评估现有城市（镇）的可持续性，便于城市（镇）间互相比和学习。

2016 可持续城市与人居环境奖（SCAHS）颁奖盛典在 18 日晚拉开帷幕，成为本次会议的一大亮点。经过层层选拔、激烈角逐，当晚共有 6 个类别合计 25 个获奖者荣膺桂冠。其中包括世界知名的宜居城市奥地利维也纳市、知名度假和养老胜地厄瓜多尔昆卡市、有“生物进化的活博物馆”美誉的加拉帕戈斯国家公园、中国浙江淳安县、海口观澜湖度假区、长沙梅溪湖新城、碧桂园森林城市等在内的一批杰出范例。获奖者们为《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》的实施做出了最好的诠释。

“飒飒奖”是由 GFHS 创立和颁发的年度世界大奖（原名“全球人居环境奖”），旨在弘扬联合国可持续发展理念和 GFHS 宗旨，促进《2030 年可持续发展议程》（特别是“目标 11”）以及《新城市议程》的贯彻，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

Platform of Sustainable Cities (GPSC) and other initiatives. IGMC Standards 3.0 not only guides the planning and design of urban development projects and renewal projects but also assesses the sustainability of the existing cities and towns so as to facilitate mutual comparison and study among cities.

The presentation ceremony of 2016 Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Award (SCAHS) was held on the evening of 18th October, becoming a highlight of this forum. After the layers of selection and intense competition, a total of 25 winners under 6 categories were selected and granted the awards, including the world-renowned livable city of Vienna in Austria, famous green city of Oakland, USA, and well-known holiday resort and pensioner retreat Cuenca, Ecuador, the Galapagos National Park that enjoys the reputation of "living museum of biological evolution", Chun'an County Zhejiang Province, Haikou Mission Hills Resort, Changsha Meixi Lake International New City, Country Garden Forest City, and other outstanding examples. Such winners make the best integration of the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the New Urban Agenda.

The SCAHS Award is a worldwide prize annually awarded by GFHS, aimed to promote the sustainable development philosophy of the United Nations and the mission of GFHS, contribute to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly the implementation of SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda, inspire the winners, summarize and promote their outstanding progress and valuable experience they have gained in moving towards the greener and more sustainable goals. SCAHS means the flying wind in Chinese language, implying that the wind of the green is



闭门会议集体合影 Group shot of the closed consultation

中所取得的突出进步和宝贵经验。“飒,翔风也”(《说文解字》),“飒飒”引申寓意为“绿色之风,飞越全球”。“飒飒奖”得到联合国环境规划署等联合国机构的大力支持和指导,已经成功举办了十一届。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。

据主办方发布,第十二届全球人居环境论坛(GFHS-XII)将于2017年10月下旬在美国纽约联合国总部隆重举办,GFHS-XII的主题为“有效规划和管理城市空间发展,贯彻《新城市议程》和SDG 11”,并将成为联合国2017“世界城市日”的重要庆祝活动。

第十一届全球人居环境论坛在嘉宾的掌声中徐徐落下帷幕。结束往往意味着新的开始。《新城市议程》的通过,为可持续的人类住区和城市发展绘制了新的蓝图和路径,《范例新城标准3.0》的发布为《新城市议程》的贯彻提供了一种具体的实施方法和评估标准。全球人居环境论坛将继续发挥可持续城镇化对话平台的作用,在联合国有关机构指导下,和有关国家的政府特别是地方政府强化合作,和社会各界建立新型伙伴关系,为建设人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境而不懈努力。

flying around the world. With the strong support and guidance by the United Nations Environment Programme and other United Nations agencies, SCAHSA Award has been successfully held for eleven sessions, and provided a high-level interactive platform for international peers to share and disseminate the best examples, knowledge and experience, thus producing remarkable demonstration effects.

According to the organizer, the 12th Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS-XII) will be held in late October at the UN headquarters in New York City. GFHS - XII that will be centered on “Effectively Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development to Implement New Urban Agenda and SDG 11” is scheduled to take place as an important event to celebrate the World Cities Day 2017.

The 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements came to an end with applause from the distinguished guests. An end often means a new beginning. The adoption of the New Urban Agenda provides a new blueprint for the prospects of sustainable human settlements and urban development while the release of the IGMC Standards 3.0 provides the concrete working methods and assessment standards for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The Global Forum on Human Settlements will continue to play the role of being a dialogue platform for sustainable urbanization, and under the guidance of the relevant United Nations agencies, establish new-type partnership with relevant national governments, especially with their local governments, and join the efforts of all sectors of society to create sustainable cities and human settlements for all.



COLLECTION OF SPEECHES

演讲精选

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**
Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative

联合国副秘书长兼亚太经社理事会执行秘书 **沙姆沙德·阿克塔尔博士**
Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations & Executive Secretary of UN ESCAP

厄瓜多尔前总统 **萝莎莉亚·阿特亚加·塞拉诺阁下**
H.E. Rosalia Arteaga Serrano, Former President of Ecuador

全球人居环境论坛秘书长 **吕海峰**
Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements

法国巴黎城市形态和综合系统研究所主席 **薛杰**
Serge Salat, President, Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France

印尼泗水市市长 **特莉·丽斯玛哈莉**
Tri Rismaharini, Mayor of Surabaya City, Indonesia

联合国教科文组织文化项目专家 **卡里姆·恩迪利**
Karim Hendili, Culture Sector Programme Specialist, UNESCO

中国国家发展与改革委员会能源研究所研究员 **胡润青**
Hu Runqing, Fellow, Energy Research Institute, National Development and Reform Commission, People's Republic of China

联合国人居署世界城市运动项目负责人 **克里斯丁·奥克莱尔**
Christine Auclair, Project Leader, World Urban Campaign, UN-Habitat



安瓦尔·乔杜里大使
Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury

全球人居环境论坛主席、联合国前副秘书长暨高级代表
Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative

在二十一年一次的联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会在美丽的厄瓜多尔首都基多召开之际，我作为全球人居环境论坛的主席，对各位从世界各地远道而来参加第十一届全球人居环境论坛的嘉宾们表示最热烈的欢迎。

第十一届全球人居环境论坛由全球人居环境论坛、联合国环境规划署、联合国人居署以及相关政府机构共同组织。本届论坛的主题为“紧凑型可持续城市，让生活更美好”，我荣幸地在这里宣布，基于“人居三”的成果《新城市议程》，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）的使命现在调整为“致力于人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境”。

我们的世界正处于一个非常重要的历史转折点，从2008年开始，人类历史上第一次，有一半的人口居住在城镇，这个重大的转变远未结束。我们见证了一个新的城市纪元的诞生，预计到2050年，城市人口将占总人口数的70%。我们正处在一个空前、快速且不可逆转的城市化时代。发展中国家是城市增长最快的地区，每个月都会新增500万城市居民。当城市在规模和人口都不断增长之际，城市和居民在空间、社会和环境方面的和谐显得极为重要。

城市化为提高人们生活水平、预期寿命、文化水平、可持续环境以及更有效利用日益稀缺的自然资源提供了前所未有的机会。对女性来说，城市化意味着更多的就业机会，更低的生育水平以及独立性的增加。但城市化不一定带来财富和福利的公平分配，在很多中低收入国家，城市的贫困人口和农村一样仍在日益增长。

在城市的贫民窟里，许多极端贫困的人们，每天为了短期的生存需求而被迫牺牲长期的生命健康。如今，约10亿城市人口居住在缺乏或没有任何基础设施的贫困地区，缺少基础设施、过度拥挤、资源匮乏、卫生环境恶劣等问题进一步加剧了儿童和老人营养不良以及传染病等疾病的发病率。

In my capacity as the Chairman of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), I extend a very warm welcome to all the participants who have joined us from various part of the globe at the Eleventh Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS - XI), taking place on the margins of the bi-decennial United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) now being held in Quito, the beautiful capital city of Ecuador.

GFHS - XI is being held under the auspices of the Global Forum on Human Settlements, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, and relevant government agencies. The theme of GFHS - XI is “Compact Sustainable City: Towards a Better Life We Need”. I am honored to announce here that bearing in mind the expected outcome of Habitat III on New Urban Agenda, the mission of GFHS has now been tailored as “Committed to Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All”.

Our world is going through a very significant turning point in history. Beginning in 2008, for the first time, half of humanity is now living in towns and cities ... but this dramatic transition is far from over. We have seen in reality the beginning of a new urban era. It is projected that globally urbanization levels will rise dramatically in the next 35 years to reach 70 percent by 2050. We thus live at a time of unprecedented, rapid, irreversible urbanization. Urban growth is most rapid in the developing world, where cities gain an average of 5 million residents every month. As cities grow in size and population, harmony among the spatial, social and environmental aspects of a city and between their inhabitants becomes of paramount importance.



我荣幸地在这里宣布，基于“人居三”的成果《新城市议程》，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）的使命现在调整为“致力于人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境”。

I am honored to announce here that bearing in mind the expected outcome of Habitat III on New Urban Agenda, the mission of GFHS has now been tailored as “Committed to Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All” .



城市拥有能够塑造人类未来以及实现可持续发展的潜力，城市也是全球抗击气候变化的前线。在过去20年里，城市和城市中心已经成为人类的主要栖息地，并成为人类整体发展的重要引擎。

工业化国家在制定城市化政策以及考虑如何让城市更宜居时，那些正在经历快速城市化的发展中国家正面临着更大的挑战，比如提供水和卫生系统等基础设施。拯救儿童基金会在2015年发布的一份报告《城市的弊端》中强调了发展中国家的城市中贫富差距的问题，这个问题和儿童尤为相关。

在最后，请允许我强调可持续的城市发展是人类社会在21世纪面临的巨大挑战。城市地区现已成为一半人类的栖息地，当越来越多的人来到城市建立他们的家园，城市将成为世界上所有社会、经济、环境和政治问题的竞技场。因此，GFHS自成立以来，每年年会都会关注这些问题。今年的主题的“紧凑型可持续城市，让生活更美好”，是一个及时、相关且适宜的主题，并就此问题为国际社会敲响了警钟。

Urbanization offers unprecedented opportunities for increasing living standards, life expectancy and literacy levels, environmental sustainability and more efficient use of increasingly scarce natural resources. For women, urbanization is associated with greater access to employment opportunities, lower fertility levels and increased independence. Yet urbanization does not necessarily result in a more equitable distribution of wealth and wellbeing. In many low and middle income nations, urban poverty is growing compared to rural poverty.

Extremely poor people living in urban slums are forced, on a daily basis, to significantly compromise their long-term well-being to meet their short-term survival needs. Around a billion people living in the world's cities today reside in deprived areas with few

or no basic amenities. The crisis of poor infrastructure, overcrowding, few resources and poor sanitation facilities is exacerbated further by a high disease and morbidity burden, characterized by high levels of malnutrition among children and the aged and high rate of communicable diseases.

Cities have the potential to shape the future of humankind and to win the battle for sustainable development. Cities are at the forefront of the global battle against climate change. In the last two decades, cities and urban centres have become the dominant habitats for humankind and the engine-rooms of human development as a whole.

While industrialized countries grapple with policies on urbanization and making cities more adaptable, developing countries — which are also experiencing rapid urbanization — face a greater challenge in providing such basics necessities as water and sanitation. A 2015 report from the Save the Children Foundation, “The Urban Disadvantage,” highlighted the large disparities between the rich and the poor in cities in developing countries, especially related to children.

Let me conclude by underscoring that sustainable urban development is one of the most pressing challenges facing the human community in the 21st century. The world's urban areas are now home to half of the humankind. As more and more people make cities their home, cities will be the arenas in which some of the world's biggest social, economic, environmental and political challenges will be faced and need to be addressed. It is therefore significant that GFHS has since its establishment been focusing on these challenges at each of its annual conferences. This eleventh in the series with its theme is “Compact Sustainable City: Towards a Better Life We Need”. It is again another timely, relevant and appropriate initiative that is aimed at making the international community alert and proactive.



沙姆沙德·阿克塔尔博士
Dr. Shamshad Akhtar

联合国副秘书长兼亚太经社理事会执行秘书
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations & Executive Secretary of UN ESCAP

到2050年，亚太区域的城市人口将增至30亿以上，其中，中国和印度的增幅就达到7亿。目前，城市人口的增长速度已经超过整体的人口增长速度。要实现《2030可持续发展议程》，可持续的城市发展是必不可少的一环。为了实现紧凑、智慧和绿色的城市，我们的城市政策、管理和治理都必须进行重大的变革。在亚太地区，城市发展的现状是复杂的。一方面，一些充满活力的城市能够提供优质的公共服务；另一方面，有许多规划和管理不善的城市却面临无序发展以及基础设施落后等问题；与此同时，这两种差异也会在同一个城市中发生。

随着《新城市议程》进入我们的视野，为城市领导者带来改造城市景观的新知识。在城市建筑、规划、建设标准、技术解决方案和创新、提供就业机会等领域的新发展将引导我们的城市走向包容、可持续、安全和可复原的道路。那么，在通往人们梦寐以求的城市模式的道路上，有哪些潜在的挑战和机会呢？

首先，紧凑和混合功能的城市发展是未来管理城市增长模式的蓝图，将大力提高人们的生活质量。首尔、东京、大阪、新加坡都在不断增长的城市场度中实现高水平的生括，然而，我们不能将密集的城市中心当作理想的城市形态。在东盟和南亚国家，城市的密集和缺乏管理导致并加剧了空气污染、交通拥堵、污水处理、废物管理和人口健康等问题。

第二，亚太地区的经验表明，处理密度面临着挑战，紧凑结构也很复杂。通过混合经济方式来推动紧凑型人居环境，可以实现经济的聚集。有效的密度规划能够降低流动性需求以及人均服务交付成本。

第三，新技术的应用是保证城市更新项目和新智慧城市可持续性的必不可少的因素。城市更新的良好规划和整体措施能够刺激中低产阶级家庭人口回归城市中心，从而促进混合功能以及更好的融合和包容。

By 2050 the population of our region's cities will grow to more than 3 billion. China and India alone will add almost 700 million. The growth of our cities' at present outstrips overall population growth. Sustainable growth of cities will be integral to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Significant transformations in urban policies, management and governance are needed to support compact, smart and green cities. These will also only be successful if supported by business and technological innovation. In Asia and the Pacific the urban development scene is mixed. On one hand, there are a range of vibrant dynamic cities with quality civic services. On the other, there are many ill planned and poorly managed cities with unorganized development and poor infrastructure. In addition this difference occurs also within various areas of the same city.

With a 'New Urban Agenda' now firmly in our sights, city leaders have the knowledge to transform urban landscapes. New advancements in city architecture, planning, construction standards, technological solutions and innovations, offer opportunities to make our cities inclusive, sustainable, safer, and resilient. Redesigning, reconstructing and transforming cities to be compact, integrated, smart, efficient and low carbon is the way forward. So, what are underlying challenges and opportunities in moving towards aspirational urban models?

First, compact and mixed-use urban development offers the prospect of managing urban growth patterns while potentially improving the quality of life. Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka, Singapore have all achieved high standards of living in midst of growing city density. However, we must not equate compact centers of dense cities to be aspirational urban forms. In the case of ASEAN and South Asia, urban density and lack of infrastructure has compounded and magnified air pollution, traffic congestion, sewage issues, waste management problems and population health.



城市处于不断的生长过程中，我们必须充分利用紧凑型城市带来的机遇。高效的城市规划和设计良好的紧凑型城市能使人们更便捷地获得优质的服务、基础设施以及生态和资源更高效的成果。推动紧凑型城市的发展将为我们带来诸多巨大的机会。

Cities will continue to grow, hence we must capitalize on the opportunities compact cities can bring. Efficient urban planning and well-designed compact cities can enable better access to services, quality infrastructure, and more eco- and resource-efficient outcomes. There are great opportunities for advancing the principles of compact cities.



第四，新城市模式和网络的基础在于将协调综合的城市规划和有效的交通系统相结合。以公共交通为导向来进行发展，在公共交通站点附近建立高密度混合使用区域，将有助于推动紧凑型发展（特别是在具有轻型和重型轨道运输系统的区域）。

第五，第21届联合国气候变化大会达成的气候变化协议需要有正确的政策和技术支持，并整合高效低碳的公共交通和能源选择，如低碳或无碳的出行方式，比如自行车、步行和拼车，这些方式都有助于大大减少城市温室气体的排放。

总而言之，城市处于不断的生长过程中，我们必须充分利用紧凑型城市带来的机遇。高效的城市规划和设计良好的紧凑型城市能使人们更便捷地获得优质的服务、基础设施以及生态和资源更高效的成果。推动紧凑型城市的发展将为我们带来诸多巨大的机会。全球人居环境论坛为《2030可持续发展目标》以及《新城市议程》的实施给予了大力的支持。未来，我期待所有的合作伙伴一同为此努力。

Second, the experience of the Asia-Pacific region demonstrates that dealing with density has its challenges and compactness can be complex to structure. Economies of agglomeration can be achieved by promoting compact human settlements underpinned by mixed economic uses. Effectively planned density can reduce mobility needs and lower service delivery costs per capita.

Third, the application of new technologies is integral to ensuring sustainability of urban renewal projects

and new smart cities. Well planned and integrated approaches of urban regeneration/renewal that benefit both low and middle class households help to stimulate the return of populations to urban cores which promotes functional density, better integration and inclusiveness.

Fourth, coordinated and integrated urban planning combined with effective connectivity and transportation systems must be the foundation of new urban forms and networks. Transit-oriented development, in which higher-density mixed-use areas are permitted near the transit stops facilitates compact development particularly in areas surrounding light and heavy rail transit systems.

Fifth, the right policy and technology mix are needed to support the COP21 climate change commitments. A focus on integrating efficient low carbon public transport and energy options as well as, low-carbon or carbon-free mobility, such as cycling, walking and promoting car-pooling, will help to dramatically reduce urban greenhouse gas emissions.

To conclude, cities will continue to grow, hence we must capitalize on the opportunities compact cities can bring. Efficient urban planning and well-designed compact cities can enable better access to services, quality infrastructure, and more eco- and resource-efficient outcomes. There are great opportunities for advancing the principles of compact cities. The Global Forum for Human Settlements can support both the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. I look forward to working with all of the partners to make this happen. 



萝莎莉亚·阿特亚加·塞拉诺阁下
H.E. Rosalia Arteaga Serrano

厄瓜多尔前总统
Former President of Ecuador

在这个人类历史上人口最密集、城市化率最高的时代，我们已经认识到，人类可以达到知识的顶峰，也可以到达不公平的高峰。在快速与不可避免的全球化浪潮中，经过经济、科学、通讯、环境等多领域的证明，我们发展过程中不能将每个个体排除在外，个性、生存状态、当地环境，这些都是对世上所有居民举足轻重的事情。

因此，在基多举行的本次人居大会的高层论坛中，我们汇集了各行各业重要的企业家，我希望大家可以一起来思考一下“全球本地化”的问题，这是一个新创的词，这个新词传达的正是我们这个会议的具体主题：紧凑型可持续城市，迈向更美好的生活。我们强调紧凑和可持续城市中的生活品质，这意味着我们要满足城市中所有居民，包括妇女、儿童、男性、老人、青年以及残疾人的基本需求，用团结、奉献和宽容的精神来改善和维持他们的生活质量。

我们都是“全球本地化”的重要一员，之所以这样自我定位，是因为我们在生活中使用着最新的科技，我们进行高速交流的基本工具每天都在日新月异地复杂进化，这给我们带来了诸多新挑战以及学习机会。我们都深刻地感受到地球是我们的家园，如果我们人类这个种族想好好地继续存活下去，我们必须好好地关心呵护地球。因人类的活动而导致的大灾难中，我们清楚地了解自身的行为会对地球上一些遥远且难以想象的地方产生巨大的影响。比如，当我们触及亚马逊区域庞大的生物多样性时，全球的气候将随着受到影响。我们也了解到，在中国这样巨大的国家，它的决策和经济行为将影响全球。

每个个体的存在都是他人的相互补充，这样看来，一个像中国这样的大国，和厄瓜多尔这样小但却生物多样性丰富的国家，他们之间也是互补的，太平洋的海水穿越中国的海岸，最终流向彼岸的安第斯山脉。

另一方面，保护我们的身份认同感和文化特色至关重要，在会中，我们也提到相关议题，如宗教问题、美食文化、种族特性、以及我们的穿衣风格 and 世界观。然而每个群体的

A planet with one of the densest population and urbanization rates of the whole history of humanity, a human being that has shown it can reach the highest peaks of knowledge, but also of inequity. In the middle of the advances and undeniable globalization, provable through the economy, the science, the communication, the environment, we cannot leave apart and unattended the human individuality, themes like identity, the being of the people, the local, which is what it really matters for the citizens of the world.

Therefore, in this high forum within the Habitat summit in Quito, knowing that we are addressing to a large group of entrepreneurs and business men, I invite you to think about the concept of GLOCAL, a lexicographical neologism, which includes a new concept of life that has much to do with the theme of this particular meeting, “Compact sustainable city offers a better life,” because we are referring to quality of life in compact and sustainable cities, meaning by this that primarily serve the needs of the inhabitants of the city: women, children, men, elderly, youth, and disabled, all eager to improve or maintain their quality of life, in a spirit of solidarity, commitment, and tolerance.

We are GLOCAL citizens, defined like this because we are those who make use of the latest technologies, we communicate with the high speed of the most sophisticated elements that every day are renewed, which presents us with new challenges and learning. We feel that the planet is our big home, that we must take care of and protect, if we want to continue living as a human race, as a species, amid the cataclysms that causes our own actions, we know that what we do in a particular place on the planet ultimately affects and impacts on more distant and unimaginable places, such as if we hit the large reserve of biodiversity that exists in the continental Amazon, the effects will be felt in the

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每个个体的存在都是他人的相互补充，这样看来，一个像中国这样的大国，和厄瓜多尔这样小但却生物多样性丰富的国家，他们之间也是互补的，太平洋的海水穿越中国的海岸，最终流向彼岸的安第斯山脉。

The needs of ones are the complement of the others, in that perspective, a giant as China, could see in a small but megadiverse country like Ecuador, the complementation possibility due to its diversity and enviable geographic situation right in the middle of the world that passes through the Andean mountain range and it is touched with the same Pacific Ocean that touches the Chinese coast.

”

想法、行动都各不相同，这往往让我们徘徊在迈向和谐的十字路口。因此，基于宽容、互相尊重等原则，我们需要为了人类的共同利益做出一定的牺牲。

“全球本地化”的概念能够使我们在美好却复杂的世界中更易达成愿望，世界是相连互通的，在多方的利益和需求相互交织的情况下，我们必须尊重他人，为我们自身和所有抱着相似想法的人们建造更友好、宜居的城市，提供高品质的生活。

达成这个目标的道路已经非常清晰，就是通过 17 个可持续发展目标，这为我们迈向憧憬的未来提供了工作的框架和坚定的目标。在城市方面，第十一条目标“建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境”，为我们打造拥有基础服务、住房、交通以及人人享有平等机会的城市提供了具体的行动规划。

有些人认为过去的时代更美好，但我认为，诸如团结、宽容、世界和平以及每个人内心的平静等可持续发展原则能够实现，我深信，我们的未来将更加美好。

planet's climate. We also know that decisions and economic causes to be taken in such a huge country like China, affect the total global economy.

The needs of ones are the complement of the others, in that perspective, a giant as China, could see in a small but megadiverse country like Ecuador, the complementation possibility due to its diversity and enviable geographic situation right in the middle of the world that passes through the Andean mountain range and it is touched with the same Pacific Ocean that touches the Chinese coast.

In the other hand, the necessity of preserving our identity, the cultural features that we hold as our own, within which we even mention themes such as religious issues, gastronomy, the ethnic specificity, the way we dress, our conceptions of the world and the hereafter, the peculiar aspirations of each group and their way of acting, make us face the crossroads of harmonizing such distant concepts, **based on tolerance, mutual respect, which entails certain disclaimers and sacrifices for the sake of the common good as human beings aspire.**

Because of the GLOCAL concept, it will become more achievable with regards to what we want to accomplish in this wonderful and complex world that we inhabit, with so many interests and necessities that converge, which make us think in the circularity of the world, in the necessity of respecting others and our surroundings, building more friendly, livable, less aggressive cities, with the quality of life that we aspire for ourselves and our similar ones.

The way to do it is already designed. It is through the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which give us the work structure and solid targets to reach the future we want. Regarding to cities, urban-focused goal 11 “Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”, defines our path to work in concrete actions that enable us to have cities with basic services, housing, reachable transport, and equal opportunities for everybody.

There are those who say that past times were better, I dare to think, that if sustainability principles such as, solidarity, tolerance, worrying about world peace, but also for the mind peace and of the heart of each one of us are applied, we can say that all future times will be better. 



吕海峰 Lu Haifeng

全球人居环境论坛秘书长
Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements

紧凑型可持续城市，成就慢行健康生活

Compact Sustainable City Contributes to Eco-mobility and Healthy Life

据联合国人居署统计，从2000年到2030年，世界城市人口增加1倍，而城市建成区面积将增加3倍，城市密度快速下降，土地利用效率降低。

根据百度发布的一份“2015中国50城市上班距离及时间排行榜”显示，北京市上班距离最远，平均为19.2公里，平均时间52分钟，高居榜首。北京上班族驾车出行要花费畅通情况下2倍的时间才能到达目的地，每月每人多付出的拥堵时间成本代价近1千元。北京的雾霾成因中，机动车贡献率达三分之一。

慢行为什么？

上世纪加州一项持续近20年的研究发现：大都市地区的道路容量每增加10%，机动车行驶里程在随后的四年里增加9%，这就是诱导性交通定律。正如一位美国工程师所说，“企图通过增加容量的方法治理交通拥堵，就像试图通过放松腰带来治疗肥胖一样。”

世界银行关于可达性的研究表明，可达性是决定城市成功与否的关键指标。体现在以下三个层面：（1）机动车辆道路可达性；（2）公共交通可达性；（3）慢行可达性（如安全便利的行人和自行车设施）。城市往往只重视道路和公交基础设施建设，却忽视慢行特别是行人可达性。行人可达性是公交系统成功的关键。当城市具备安全、可靠、方便的行人可达性时，城市中心居民会更多选择公共交通工具，而非私家车。

用“以人为本”的城市发展理念取代“以车为本”的理念，有助于减少不必要的交通堵塞，方便居民以步行、自行车或别的个人交通方式出行。以慢行+公交的综合模式

According to UN-Habitat, from 2000 to 2030, the world's urban population will be doubled and the built-up area will be increased by 3 times but the urban density will decline rapidly.

According to a statistics released by BAIDU, the city of Beijing is featured with the farthest commuting distance and the longest travel time in Chinese cities, which has an average commuting distance of 19.2 km and an average commuting time of 52 minutes, topping the list of Chinese cities. The office workers driving to their workplaces in Beijing spend twice the commuting time, compared to that in smooth traffic, and pay the additional traffic congestion cost of nearly 1 thousand yuan per person on a monthly basis. The one-third cause of the haze in Beijing is attributable to its motor vehicles.

Why Advocate Slow Trips?

According to a study in California, every 10% increase in road capacity in metropolitan areas, may lead motor vehicle mileage to rise by 9% in the next four years, which is the induced traffic law. As one American engineer put it: "Attempting to cope with the traffic congestion by increasing road capacity is like trying to treat obesity by relaxing a waist belt".

According to a research by World Bank, accessibility is a key indicator to measure the traffic level of a city: 1. Accessibility of motor vehicle road (such as good road network); 2. Accessibility of public transport (such as high coverage traffic system); 3. Accessibility of non-motorized traffic (such as safe and convenient walking and bicycling facilities). Cities tend to focus



以慢行+公交的综合模式提升城市可达性和宜居性的慢行城市就是“以人为本”理念的体现，也是促进城市回归人性、成功实现可持续发展的重要策略。

The comprehensive model of non-motorized + public transport is preferred to enhance the accessibility and livability of a slow city, which is a best reflection of the "people-oriented" concept and is also an important strategy to promote the return of a city to humanity and boost the achievement of the urban sustainable development.



波哥大自行车道项目 Bogota Bikeway

提升城市可达性和宜居性的慢行城市就是“以人为本”理念的体现，也是促进城市回归人性、成功实现可持续发展的重要策略。

慢行优势

市民：减少肥胖和久坐引发的各种病症，节约时间，减少支出，减轻焦虑，让身体更健康，提高生活质量和幸福指数；

政府：减少基础设施投资，降低政府债务危机，提高城市宜居性和吸引力；

社会：和谐邻里，促进社会交往，减少社会隔离，增强包容性；

环境：减少尾气排放，减轻雾霾，减少能源消耗和环境破坏，保护耕地和更多自然资产，让城市环境更宜人；

经济：繁荣街道，集聚人气，提高单位土地的密度和生产力；

交通：更多人乘坐公交，减少交通拥堵、停车难、交通事故激增等问题；等

only on roads and public transport infrastructure, while neglecting non-motorized traffic, especially pedestrian accessibility. Pedestrian accessibility is the key to the success of the public transit system. When a city achieves a safe, reliable and convenient pedestrian accessibility, the urban residents in the downtowns will prefer public transport means to private cars.

The "people-oriented" urban development concept takes the place of the "cars-based" urban development concept, which reduces the compulsory traffic and facilitates residents to travel on foot, by bike and by other means of personal transport. The comprehensive model of non-motorized + public transport is preferred to enhance the accessibility and livability of a slow city, which is a best reflection of the "people-oriented" concept and is also an important strategy to promote the return of a city to humanity and boost the achievement of the urban sustainable development.

Slow Trip Advantages

Urban Residents: decrease various diseases caused from obesity and sedentariness, save time, reduce expenses, relieve anxiety, and become healthier, thus improving the quality of life and happiness index;

Government: Reduce infrastructure investment, mitigate government debt crisis and enhance the livability and attractiveness of a city;

Society: Shape a harmonious neighborhood, promote social interactions, reduce social isolation, and enhance urban inclusiveness;

Environment: reduce exhaust emissions, lower



纽约曼哈顿的建筑群布局紧凑，可达性良好

慢行范例

慢行也反映了一种世界范围内的对于当代不可持续的城市化进程的反思，其代表就是上世纪 80 年代兴起于意大利的“慢食运动”和由此而产生的“慢城运动”。迄今全球已有 180 多个城市被授予慢城称号。

哥本哈根经过 50 年的努力，实现了从汽车主导的城市到世界最绿色的慢行城市。截至 2012 年，哥本哈根市民上班通勤使用的出行工具中，自行车为 36%，公交为 33%，步行 6%，小汽车为 25%。

haze, cut energy consumption and environmental damage, reduce land use, and protect arable land and more natural assets to make the urban environment more pleasant;

Economy: lead to prosperous streets and gathered popularity, and improve the density and productivity of unit land;

Transportation: more people prefer to take a bus, thus reducing traffic congestion, parking difficulty, increasing traffic accidents and so on.

Slow Model City

Slow trip is also a worldwide reflection on the contemporary unsustainable urbanization, represented by the "Slow Food Movement" flourishing in Italy in the 1980s, marked by a snail, and the resulting "Slow City Movement." So far more than 180 cities around the world have been awarded the title of slow city.

After 50 years of efforts, Copenhagen has achieved the shift from a car-dominated city to the world's greenest slow city. As of 2012, the bicycle accounts for 36% of the means of the transportation used by Copenhagen commuters, and the public transport 33%, walking 6%, and the car 25%.

The Bogotá Bike Path project has a 40-year history. During the 64-day holidays each year, the 107 km-long urban roads are closed to cars but are open to bicycles or pedestrians. There are as many as 1.4 million green travelers each day. This project was highly commended at the Ninth Global Forum on Human Settlements in 2014.

Paris France plans to spend 30 million Euros by 2020, so that all the roads other than the main roads in the city can achieve the speed limit of 30 km/h. It's estimated that the cycling routes in Paris will expand from the current 700 km to 1,400 km by 2020, thus becoming a bicycle city and livable city.

Strategies and Methods to Improve Slow Accessibility

Opinions by the CPC Central Committee and State Council on Further Strengthening the Urban Planning and Construction Management was issued February 21 of this year, of which the overall goal is: to achieve the orderly construction, moderate development and efficient operation of the city, and strive to build harmonious, livable, dynamic and modern cities



《意见》还提出新建住宅要推广街区制，原则上不再建设封闭住宅小区，已建成的住宅小区和单位大院要逐步打开，实现内部道路公共化。

Opinions also proposed to promote the neighborhood system for new residential areas, and in principle there will be no closed residential areas; the completed residential areas and the unit compounds will be gradually opened to make their internal roads public.



波哥大自行车道项目已经有 40 年历史，每年有 64 天节假日，长 107 公里的城市道路向汽车关闭，而向骑自行车或步行的人开放，这些绿色出行者每天达 140 万。这一项目在 2014 年第九届全球人居环境论坛上获得表彰。

法国巴黎市计划在 2020 年之前斥资 3000 万欧元，使全城主干道以外的所有路段均实现 30 公里 / 小时这一限速标准。预计到 2020 年，巴黎的自行车道将从目前的 700 公里扩展至 1400 公里，建造自行车之都和宜居城市。

提升慢行可达性的策略和方法

今年 2 月 21 日，《中共中央国务院关于进一步加强城市规划建设管理工作的若干意见》发布，其总体目标是：实现城市有序建设、适度开发、高效运行，努力打造和谐宜居、富有活力、各具特色的现代化城市，让人民生活更美好。《意见》还提出新建住宅要推广街区制，原则上不再建设封闭住宅小区，已建成的住宅小区和单位大院要逐步打开，实现内部道路公共化。

由全球人居环境论坛和联合国环境署共同推动的《国际人居环境范例新城倡议》十二原则中包含了“绿色交通和联系”原则，其标准要求城市的绿色出行比例（步行 + 自行车 + 公交）不低于 80%，平均通勤时间小于 30 分钟。

提升慢行可达性的方法包括以下 5 个方面：

- 1、 划定城市增长边界，提高土地利用效率
- 2、 集成式、混合功能规划
- 3、 采用 TOD 开发模式
- 4、 建设完善的慢行路网和宜人的街道
- 5、 包容性的邻里开发

with their own characteristics, thus creating a better life for all. Opinions also proposed to promote the neighborhood system for new residential areas, and in principle there will be no closed residential areas; the completed residential areas and the unit compounds will be gradually opened to make their internal roads public. This means that China's urban development will shift the focus from quantitative-based to quality-oriented sustainable cities, and the accessibility of slow trips will be gradually increased.

The "Green Transport and Linkage" is included in the Twelve Principles of "IGMC Initiative", co-sponsored by GFHS and the United Nations Environment Programme, which requires that the proportion of urban green travel (walking + cycling + public transport) shall not be less than 80%, and the average commuting time shall be less than 30 minutes.

Strategies and Methods to Improve Slow Accessibility:

1. Define urban boundaries and improve land use efficiency
2. Make integrated and mixed-function planning
3. Adopt TOD development model
4. Construct the slow road network and pleasant streets
5. Make inclusive neighborhood development





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International Green Model City Standards for Achieving Urban Prosperity and Implementing the New Urban Agenda

国际绿色范例新城标准：实现城市繁荣和实施《新城市议程》

城市占土地面积的比例不到 3%，但拥有世界上的一半人口。城市消耗的自然资源占总消耗量的 75%，其温室气体排放量占全球温室气体排放总量的 60-80%。我们必须采用某种方式来处置城市消耗的能源和材料，这涉及大量的固体、液体和气体废物。换句话说，城市有一种耗散结构，包括大量的能源和材料消耗以及废物产生（UN-Habitat 2012）。但这同时可能也是促使城市进行变革的最大动因。城市对能源可持续发展起着关键性的作用。对气候变化的日益关注已经促使可再生能源技术的成本下降，同时资源密集型技术成本日益增加。为了实现这一变革，我们不必坐等新技术在未来出现，因为通过现有的技术、智慧城市规划以及节能和提高效率也可以实现。这种变革体现在《国际绿色范例新城倡议》中。通过系统的方法，这些可帮助实现城市的繁荣并实施《新城市议程》。

实施《新城市议程》和实现城市繁荣

《联合国人居署城市繁荣倡议》为实施《新城市议程》提供了一个框架，并从 6 个维度提出城市繁荣的概念：生产力、基础设施、生活质量、公平和社会包容、环境可持续性、治理和立法。城市繁荣倡议框架给出了许多基于空间指标的新的分析工具。街道连接、公共空间、集聚经济等新指标给出了明确的空间建议，这有助于提高价值判断和支持决策。

在世界范围内繁荣指数非常稳定的城市中，城市繁荣的六个维度在总体上都发展良好，它们之间的变化很小。所有维度之间具有很好的整体性和均衡性，这表明：这些城市在城市规划、城市治理和金融方面取得了良好的协同效应，更好地帮助实现整体利益。由于能在安全环境中提供

Cities occupy less than 3 percent of the land surface, and yet house half of the world's population. They consume 75 percent of natural resources, and account for 60-80 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. The energy and materials that are consumed by cities must be disposed in some form, and they do so in vast quantities of solid, liquid and gaseous waste. In other words, cities are dissipative structures of intense energy and material consumption as well as waste production (UN-Habitat 2012). But this makes cities potentially the most effective agents of change. Cities hold the keys to energy sustainability. Increasing concern of climate change has resulted in falling costs for renewable energy technologies, and at the same time resource intensive technologies are becoming more expensive. For change to happen we do not have to wait for future technologies to emerge, a lot can be achieved using existing technologies, smart urban planning, energy conservation and improvements in efficiency. This transformative change is embodied in the International Green Model City Initiative. Applied in a systemic way, they allow achieving city's prosperity and implementing the New Urban Agenda.

Implementing the New Urban Agenda and enhancing Urban Prosperity

UN Habitat City Prosperity Initiative, which provides a framework for implementing the New Urban Agenda, has conceptualized city prosperity along 6 dimensions: productivity, infrastructure, quality of life, equity and social inclusion, environmental sustainability, governance and legislation. The City Prosperity Initiative



通过十八个类别付诸实施《国际绿色范例新城标准》。这十八个类别提供了指导、建议、最佳管理实践和绩效指标，为规划者、开发商、行业、企业、地方官员和公民提出了行之有效的办法。每个类别都有相应的指标来衡量利益相关者的行动表现。

The application of the IGMCI standards is made through 18 categories. These 18 categories provide guidance, recommendations, best management practice and performance indicators. They are comprised of proven approaches for planners, developers, industry, businesses, local officials and citizens; each category has indicators relevant to stakeholders for measuring performance.



丰富的商品和服务，因而这些方面成为城市繁荣的“关键所在”。

世界上具有稳定繁荣指数的城市 85% 在欧洲，包括世界上最繁荣 20 个城市中欧洲城市就有 14 个。

世界银行新任首席经济学家保罗·罗默（Paul Romer）认为，首先需要进行集体行动以取得城市出行和互联的公共空间。城市规划和集体行动在欧洲的影响远大于世界上任何其他地区。在整合公共交通和土地利用强度方面，欧洲的繁荣城市都有具体的模式，这促进了集聚经济和知识外溢（基于公共交通高度可达性的工作岗位和公司的高度集聚），从而降低人们的交通通勤成本并为他们提供大量的就业机会，无论是通过公共交通可达性——在几十万工作岗位的城市，甚至是在纽约和伦敦有上百万工作岗位的地方都具有良好的公共交通可达性（低于 30 分钟的通勤时间），或通过良好的当地工作机会——居民比例的平衡。即使在高密度集中的市中心，这些城市也有公共交通紧密相连的几个分中心，如纽约市、伦敦和东京。交通导向的城市发展是一种规划方法，可在新兴城市应用空间规划原则，这些原则已经帮助欧洲和亚洲的城市成为最繁荣的城市。

繁荣城市的城市结构是基于一个宽度不等但互通性良好的密集街道（大部分街道宽度低于 20 米，也有许多街道宽度低于 12 米）网络。街道的模式通常是面积大约 1 公顷的短小街区，有时也是狭长的街区。例如，纽约市街区只有 60 米宽。许多街道交叉口（每平方公里 80 至 120 个）创造一个充满活力的步行街景，街道的设计突出便捷。每平方公里的街道长度至少有 18 公里并且 30% 的土地都是街道和公共空间。公共空间是城市生活的基础，并创造经济价值，如在伦敦（国王十字）或纽约市（哈德逊）的城市项目。

这些城市还制定了雄心勃勃的节能行动计划，并采

framework provides a wealth of new analytical tools based on spatial indicators. New indicators such as street connectivity, public space, agglomeration economies provide clear spatial recommendations that help increase value judgment and support decision-making.

In the world's cities with a very solid prosperity index, the six dimensions of Urban Prosperity are well developed overall, with very little variations among them. The strong integration and homogeneous balance of all the dimensions show that these cities have achieved a good synergy between urban planning, urban governance and finance for the collective interest. It allows them to be 'hubs' of prosperity thank to the high production of goods and services within a safe and secure environment.

85% of cities with a solid prosperity index are in Europe, including 14 European Cities in the top 20 most prosperous cities.

According to Paul Romer, World Bank new chief economist, collective action is required first to get the public space that allows urban mobility and interconnection. Urban planning and collective action have had much more influence in Europe than in any other region of the world. European prosperous cities have a specific shape integrating public transportation and intensity of land use, which encourages agglomeration economies and knowledge spill-overs based on intense concentrations of jobs and firms highly accessible by transit, thus reducing transportation costs for people and offering them a high quantity of jobs opportunities, either through accessibility to hundreds of thousands - an even millions of jobs in New York and London - in a less than 30-minute transit ride, or through



2016年10月在基多召开的“人居三”会议上，更新了《国际绿色范例新城标准》的原则、类别和评分系统，以反映《新城市议程》编制过程的进展以及中国和其他发展中国家的最新政策指导和发展趋势。

For Habitat III in Quito in October 2016, IGMC standards principles, categories, and scoring have been updated to reflect progress in the New Urban Agenda preparation process as well as the latest policy guidance and development tendency in China and other developing countries.



用循环经济方法开发了一些社区。在最繁荣的城市中，东京和大阪等日本城市以及香港和纽约排名都非常高。这些城市与繁荣的欧洲城市具有相同的形态特征。在这些城市中，最繁荣的城市（奥斯陆、哥本哈根、斯德哥尔摩、赫尔辛基、巴黎和维也纳）已经使经济增长与二氧化碳和温室气体排放量明显脱钩。欧洲先进的绿色城市实践表明，如果城市的环境足迹不发生相应增加，经济和人口的持续增长可能会持续下去。这种使经济繁荣与资源消耗影响加重之间的“脱钩”越来越被视为可持续未来社会的一个基本组成部分。有些城市已经实现了这类脱钩，因为这些城市已经通过规划形成了高效的空间结构。因此，迫切需要高效地规划城市，因为城市需要再容纳20多亿人口。一旦实施城市开发，一些土地划分成公共空间和私人空间之后，规划几乎就不会再发生改变。

《国际绿色范例新城标准》和城市繁荣

越来越多的人认识到，当进行良好规划时，城市结构能为整个生态系统带来协同效益。《国际绿色范例新城标准》结合了城市发展的多个标准，在其3.0版本中以全面和创新方式整合了空间规划和绿色城市系统规划。2016年10月在基多召开的人居三会议上，更新了《国际绿色范例新城标准》的原则、类别和评分系统，以反映《新城市议程》编制过程的进展以及中国和其他发展中国家的最新政策指导和发展趋势。升级后的《国际绿色范例新城标准》基于6项主要原则：安全、可持续、公平、个性、繁荣和幸福。这些原则通过18个类别实施，系由全球人居环境论坛和联合国环境规划署召集的50多位国际专家编撰的，并为人居三进行了升级。这些原则和类别符合《2030年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》，体现了致力于人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境的承诺。《国际绿色范例新城倡议》作为里约+20峰会的重要承诺已经在联合国秘书处注册，成为在地方一级实施《2030年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》的一项实质性行动。

a good local job-resident balance. Even when high densities are concentrated in the center, these cities comprise several sub-centers very closely and tightly linked by public transportation, such as in New York City, London, and Tokyo. Transit-Oriented Development is a planning approach which allows applying in emerging cities the spatial planning principles that have made the success of the most prosperous European and Asian cities.

Prosperous cities' urban fabric is based on a dense network of well-connected streets of variable widths (most of them less than 20m wide and many of them less than 12m wide). Street patterns are often grids that define short blocks of about 1ha sometimes narrow and elongated. New York City blocks, for example, are only 60m wide. Many street intersections (80 to 120 per km²) create a vibrant pedestrian streetscape with streets designed as places for people. There are at least 18 km of street length per km² and 30% of the land is for streets and public spaces. Public space is the matrix of urban life and creates economic value such as in urban regeneration projects in London (King's Cross) or New York City (Hudson Yards).

These cities have also set up ambitious action plans for energy reduction and have developed some of their neighbourhoods with a circular economy approach. Among the top most prosperous cities, Japanese cities such as Tokyo and Osaka, as well as Hong Kong and New York rank also very high. These cities share the same morphological features as prosperous European cities. The most prosperous of these cities (Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Paris, Vienna, in this order) have significantly decoupled economic growth from CO₂ and GHG emissions. Leading green cities across Europe are demonstrating that continued economic and population growth can occur without a commensurate increase in a city's environmental footprint. This 'de-coupling' of economic prosperity from increasing levels of resource consumption impact

通过18个类别付诸实施《国际绿色范例新城标准》，这18个类别提供了指导、建议、最佳管理实践和绩效指标，为规划者、开发商、行业、企业、地方官员和公民提出了行之有效的办法。每个类别都有相应的指标来衡量利益相关者的行动表现。

《国际绿色范例新城标准》还提供了一种方法，用于定量评估城市或城市项目实施18个类别的进展情况。这种方法能够评估城市或城市项目在多大程度上利用基础设施投资、土地利用以及城市规划和设计，以支持经济高效的城市发展，从而创建健康的社区，同时最大限度地降低温室气体排放和环境压力。

is increasingly seen as a fundamental component of a sustainable future. This has worked because these cities' spatial structure has been shaped in an efficient way by planning. It is thus an urgent priority to plan in an efficient way the cities that we need for urbanizing 2 billion people more. Once urban development takes place and some division of land into public space and private space is established, it almost never is changed.

International Green Model City Standards and Urban Prosperity

There is growing recognition that, when well planned, the city structure can bring co-benefits to the overall ecosystem. International Green Model City Initiative has put together standards for city development, which in their 3.0 version integrate in a comprehensive and innovative way spatial planning and green urban systems planning. For Habitat III in Quito in October 2016, IGMC standards principles, categories, and

scoring have been updated to reflect progress in the New Urban Agenda preparation process as well as the latest policy guidance and development tendency in China and other developing countries. Updated IGMC standards are grounded in 6 Key Principles: Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity, and Happiness. These principles are put into action through 18 categories, compiled by over 50 international experts who were convened by GFHS and UNEP, and were updated for Habitat III. These principles and categories are consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda, and embody a commitment to sustainable cities and human settlements for all. IGMC initiative has already been registered at the United Nations secretariat as an important commitment to Rio + 20, and has become a substantial action to implement 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda at local level.

The application of the IGMC standards is made through 18 categories. These 18 categories provide guidance, recommendations, best management practice and performance indicators. They are comprised of proven approaches for planners, developers, industry, businesses, local officials and citizens; each category has indicators relevant to stakeholders for measuring performance.

The IGMC standards provide a method to quantitatively assess the progress of a city or an urban project towards the implementation of the 18 categories. It assesses the extent to which a city or an urban project leverages infrastructure investment, land use, and urban planning and design to support economically efficient urban growth that creates healthy communities, while minimizing GHG emissions and environmental pressure. 



纽约哈德逊园区



特莉·丽斯玛哈莉妮博士
Dr. Ir. Tri Rismaharini

印尼泗水市市长
Mayor of Surabaya City, Indonesia

泗水的百分之六十的土地位于甘榜河区域，大多数居民所拥有的土地都在那里。在 310 万人口中，约有 40% 的人生活在甘榜河附近。可以说，甘榜河的存在塑造了泗水市的最初形态。甘榜河区域的人类活动使得泗水市成为了一个不眠之城，正因如此，泗水市政府采取了一系列措施来改进甘榜的现状。

甘榜一向被人们认为是人口聚集、服务落后、收入低廉的地区，当地有许多卫生环境恶劣的贫民窟，是许多犯罪分子和教育程度较低的人们的住所。恶劣的环境导致许多居民遭受疾病的困扰。

我们采取的首要和基本措施是改善甘榜的基础设施、交通以及卫生和环境条件。随后，我们和居民进行了深入的交流，指导他们如何改善甘榜，使其变得更健康、干净和舒适。之后，我们引进了简单的垃圾分类和家庭堆肥概念，现在，他们会将垃圾进行有机和无机的分类，有机的垃圾会处理成堆肥使用。

通过这些措施，居民们不仅有了更好的生活环境，更通过废物银行提升了收入。在泗水，我们有两百四十多个废物银行以及一万两千多位顾客，有些客人甚至每个月收入可达七千两百万卢比。这些人提供的堆肥被用于他们自己的农作物、花卉和水果的施肥。除了处理固体废物以外，居民还学会了如何在住区范围内操作污水处理系统。通过污水处理系统处理过的净水会被他们用来灌溉植物、洗车等，间接节省了他们的支出。

我们还建造了大量公共设施，包括图书馆、宽带学习中心、城市公园、道路照明、街边小贩中心以及传统市场。许多闲置的公共空间也被用于儿童和青少年做运动、练舞蹈或纯粹玩乐。为了将甘榜的生活质量提升到更高的水平，我们推出了一系列举措。最近，我们联合警察局制订了一个安全甘榜计划来降低当地的犯罪率。

Sixty percent of total area in Surabaya is in kampung where most people hold the right of land ownership in there. Approximately 40% out of 3.1 Million people is living in Kampung. In other words, kampung's existence shapes the original characteristic of Surabaya. Therefore, Surabaya City Government takes a number of initiatives to improve the condition and quality of kampung because there lies the activity of people that makes Surabaya a city that never sleeps.

Kampung is usually associated as a densely populated, unserviced, low-income urban locality. They are mostly slum area with bad sanitation, bad environment quality, and the home of criminals as well as less educated people. The bad environment caused people to suffer lots of diseases.

The first and basic improvement we did was to improve the infrastructure, accessibility, and sanitation or environment condition of the kampungs. After that, we intensively communicate with the inhabitants and teach them how to improve their kampung to be healthier, cleaner, and more comfortable. Then we introduced them the concept of a simple method of waste sorting and household composting. Now, they can sort the garbage into organic and inorganic waste. The organic is managed into compost.

Through these practices, they do not only get a better environment condition, but also a better income that they can earn from the waste bank. In Surabaya, we have two hundred and forty active waste banks with more than twelve thousands customers. One of them can even earn seventy two million rupiah per month. The composts resulted by the community is used to fertilize their own plants, flowers, and fruits. Besides managing the solid waste, people also learn to operate waste water treatment installation that is



城市公园 City Park

根据居民的共识，我们推出了一项名为甘榜教育的计划，为甘榜的所有学龄儿童制订了一个学习时间，在这个时段内，他们不能打开电视机，需要在家长的指导下在家学习。这为儿童创造了更好的学习环境，并为儿童提供了一个友好的氛围。

甘榜处于泗水市中心，因此它的发展对泗水起着非常重要的作用，有助于保持城市的安全和舒适。甘榜已经无法容纳新增人口，因此，我们在城市各处建造了许多低成本的租赁房并保持其可达性，这些地区也拥有不少公共设施，比如公园和运动场。

泗水市离海平面仅仅 5 米，因此非常容易受到气候变化导致海平面上升的影响。我们将一片 2500 公顷的建成区重新打造为红树林保护区，红树林带来的好处是我们的东部沿岸地区不再遭受洪水侵袭。同时，为了提升城市的吸水率和改善空气质量，我们在城市各处建立了一系列城市公园和城市森林。这些措施使得泗水市免遭洪水，气温降低了约两摄氏度，疾病的发病率也有所降低，而经济和人类发展水平也在不断的提高。

available in most neighborhood area. The water resulted from this treatment is used to watering plants, washing their vehicles, etc. that consequently can again help save their spending.

We also build a lot of public facilities there, including libraries, broadband learning center, city parks, road lighting, street vendor center, as well as traditional markets. Many public spaces available are also used by the children and youth to do sports, practice dancing, or just playing on the playground. A number of initiatives have been developed to bring the quality of life in

kampungs into a higher level. Recently, we established Safe Kampung program under close coordination with Police Department to reduce the rate of crime in there.

We also launched what we call as Education Kampung where there is a consensus among the inhabitants about a study hour for school-aged children living in the kampung. During that hour, they are not allowed to switch on television and the parents shall assist their children studying at home. This is basically to create a better learning environment in the area and to provide a more child-friendly environment.

Kampung does play significant role in Surabaya because of their location in city center. They help to keep the city safe and comfortable. The fast growing of new population will no longer be able to be accommodated in kampungs. Therefore, we build many low-cost vertical housing for rent that are spread across the city to make it more accessible. Many public facilities are also available in lower ground, including parks and sports field.

Surabaya is only 5 meters above sea level, making it prone to the impact of climate change due to the rise of sea level. Therefore, we change the function of previously planned as built area into a 2500 Hectares of mangrove conservation area. The benefits of the mangrove forest are that the east coastal area of Surabaya has no longer been flooded anymore. Also, to increase water absorption in the city and to improve the air quality, a number of city parks and urban forest are developed across the city. The results of the initiatives are now Surabaya has been free from flood, air temperature is reduced up to two degrees, and rate of diseases is also decreasing, while economy development and human development index is increasing. 



卡里姆·恩迪利 Karim Hendili

联合国教科文组织文化项目专家
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The Role of Culture in Sustainable Urban Development

文化在可持续城市发展中的作用

当今，超过一半的世界人口居住在城市里，我们面临着诸多挑战，包括维持人们的身份认同和记忆。因此，重视当地文化，促进文化表达的多样性、艺术性和传承性非常重要。

2011年，联合国大会关于文化与发展的66/208号决议提出文化是社会融合和消除贫困的重要一部分，同时它也是经济增长的载体。将文化作为发展政策的核心将对人类发展过程中行动的可持续性产生重要影响。城市将越来越多地投资于文化领域并以此作为经济和社会发展的引擎。

在一些地区，某些主要的文化项目已经成为该城市的标志。在毕尔巴鄂（西班牙），古根海姆博物馆已经成为1980年代末经济危机后发起的城市复兴计划的标志。

文化遗产在城市的经济发展中起到重要作用，这种作用主要体现在旅游业上，但并不仅仅局限于旅游业。《2030可持续发展议程》中的许多目标都提到了文化的重要作用，其中第11条目标具体指出了“建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境”，并在目标11.4中进行了具体阐述：要进一步努力保护和捍卫世界文化和自然遗产。

“城市是文化的重要切入点”，文化是让城市拥有吸引力、创造力和可持续性的关键。经过历史的证明，文化是城市发展的中心。

在10月18号，联合国教科文组织在基多发布了《可持续城市发展文化全球报告》。这个报告探索了可持续城市发展中文化的作用，旨在为国家和地方政府贯彻《2030可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》提供政策框架。

根据“世界文化报告：城市未来”，文化有能力使城市更加繁荣、安全和可持续。报告表明，教科文组织各项

Today, more than half of the world's population lives in an urban environment. We are facing several challenges, including the preservation of people's identity and memory. So it's important to value the local cultures and to promote the cultural expressions in their diversity, the arts and heritage.

The UN General Assembly, by its Resolution 66/208 of 2011 on “Culture and Development”, acknowledged the fact that culture is an important factor of social inclusion and poverty eradication, as well as a vector of economic growth. Placing culture at the heart of the process which defines development policies is henceforth considered as a key condition to the sustainability of the actions undertaken in favor of human development. Cities invest more and more in culture as a key economic engine and social development vector.

In some cases, major cultural projects have become the symbol of these cities. In Bilbao (Spain), where the Guggenheim museum has become the flagship of the urban revitalization programme at the end of the 1980's, launched after the economic crisis.

Heritage can play a very important role in the economic development of cities notably through tourism but not only through tourism. The 2030 Agenda acknowledges the integral role of culture across many SDGs, but significantly, culture is directly addressed in Goal 11 which aims to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. Specifically in target 11.4: “Strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage”.



“城市是文化的重要切入点”，文化是让城市拥有吸引力、创造力和可持续性的关键。经过历史的证明，文化是城市发展的中心。

“Cities are the main entry point for culture”. Culture is key to what makes cities attractive, creative and sustainable. History has shown that culture is at the heart of urban development.



公约所倡导的：发展政策的实施重视文化和遗产保护和振兴最终有利于城市的发展。

报告还确定了一些用于促进保护历史建筑的创新战略，保持社区特性和福祉的关键领域。例如，在基多（厄瓜多尔），向历史中心住区的居民提供公共补贴，以更新社区，鼓励居民留在原居住区，从而防止住宅高档化或“乡绅化”。

报告也阐述了创意产业对于长期经济增长的促进作用，说明了自2010年以来教科文组织创意城市网络成员上海（中国）的情况。该市现在是主要的世界创意中心之一，超过7.4%的人口就业于创意产业。

报告的主要建议包括以下措施：承认和促进城市的文化多样性，将文化纳入打击城市暴力的战略，投资将文化纳入城市规划，并在城市策略中重视文化遗产和创造力。

正如联合国教科文组织总干事伊琳娜·博科娃所说，“文化是城市更新和创新的中心。文化是城市的战略资产，文化的力量有助于创建具有包容性、创造力和可持续性的城市，而这份报告为此提供了丰富的见解和具体的依据”。

以人为中心的城市是以文化为中心的空间。

优质的城市环境是由文化塑造的。

可持续城市需要基于文化的综合决策。

“Cities are the main entry point for culture”. Culture is key to what makes cities attractive, creative and sustainable. History has shown that culture is at the heart of urban development.

On 18 October, UNESCO officially launched in Quito its Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development. This report explores the role of culture in sustainable urban development and aims to become a policy framework document to support national and local governments in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Urban Development as well as the New Urban Agenda.

Culture has the power to make cities more prosperous places safe and sustainable, according to the World Culture Report: Urban Future. The report shows that the implementation of development policies that take into account the protection and promotion of culture and heritage, as advocated by the UNESCO conventions, benefits the cities.

The report also identifies some innovative strategies used to promote the preservation of historic housing, essential areas to maintain the identity and well-being of communities. For example, in Quito (Ecuador), public subsidies were given to the inhabitants of residential buildings of the historic center with a view to restoring, keeping residents in their original neighborhoods and thus prevent residential gentrification, or "gentrification".

The role of creative industries to spur economic growth in the long term also appears in the report, which illustrates the case of Shanghai (China), member of the Creative Cities Network of UNESCO since 2010. The city is now one of the major creative centers of the world, and more than 7.4% of its population working in the creative industries sector.

Among the main recommendations of the Report include measures to: recognize and promote cultural diversity of cities, integrating culture into strategies to counter urban violence, invest to include culture in urban planning and include cultural heritage and creativity in the urban approach.

As Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO said, “Culture lies at the heart of urban renewal and innovation. This Report provides a wealth of insights and concrete evidence showing the power of culture as a strategic asset for creating cities that are more inclusive, creative and sustainable.”

People-centred cities are culture-centered spaces.

Quality urban environments are shaped by culture.

Sustainable cities need integrated policy-making that builds on culture. 



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Renewable Energy and Low Carbon City in China 中国的新能源和低碳城市发展

今天很荣幸在这里和大家分享中国的新能源和低碳城市发展状况。首先谈谈中国目前的能源发展状况和面临的挑战。中国是一个人口大国，近 20 年经历了非常快速的发展，由于资源条件的局限，我们的能源消耗以化石能源为主，目前煤炭占我国能源消耗的 65%，随着能源消耗的不断增长，这对中国来说是一个非常大的挑战。以化石能源为主的能源消耗给环境带来了很大的污染，全球目前都面临着应对气候变化的挑战，中国的任务亦十分艰巨。

低碳城市与可再生能源有不可分割的联系。对于低碳城市来说，它的能源发展之路有两条，首先要通过可再生能源的发展来提供更多的绿色能源，同时要通过能源效率的提升来降低能源消费总量。对于城市来说，它是经济活动和能源消费的主体，也是碳排放的主体，所以城市对于整个社会的可持续发展起了非常大的作用。城市也是各种政策和项目的执行者，所以可再生能源和低碳城市处于一个互相支撑的关系。可再生能源的发展能够帮助推动低碳城市，低碳城市的理念会引导更多可再生能源的应用。

我国从 2006 年开始实施可再生能源法，中国政府这 10 年来对于可再生能源给予了大力支持，并营造了一个巨大的可再生能源制造行业。过去 10 年，可再生能源的产量和应用量稳步上升，目前可再生能源占一次能源消费量比例约为 12%，预计到 2050 年，这一比例将达到 60%。同时中国提出一个非常宏伟的发展目标，非化石能源到 2020 年要占能源消费总量的 15%，到 2030 年要达到 20%。同时，中国也向全世界承诺，我们的二氧化碳排放要在 2030 年要达到峰值。可再生能源市场潜力巨大，水力发电、风能、太阳能、生物质能和地热能等发展迅猛，每年风能装机容量达到 15 GW，自 2013 年起，太阳能光伏装机容量超过 10 GW，这些都对可再生能源营造了非常好的市场，也为良好的市场发展提供了支撑。

Today it's my honor to share with you here China's new energy and low-carbon city developments. First of all, let's talk about China's existing energy developments and challenges. As a large country of population, China has achieved nearly 20 years of rapid development. Due to the limitation of resources, our energy consumption is dominated by fossil energy. At present, coal accounts for 65% of China's energy consumption. Energy consumption continues to increase, and this poses a very big challenge for China. Fossil energy-based energy consumption has brought great pollution to the environment. Currently, the world is now facing the challenge of tackling climate change, and China is also confronted with a very arduous task.

A low-carbon city is inextricably linked to renewable energy. A low-carbon city has two energy development paths. First of all, more green energy is provided through the development of renewable energy, while energy efficiency is also improved to reduce the total energy consumption. In this regard, cities are not only the main player of economic activity and energy consumption, but are also the main contributor of carbon emissions, so the city plays a very important role for the sustainable development of the society as a whole. In addition, cities are also an implementer of various policies and programs, so renewable energy and low-carbon city are in a mutually supportive relationship. The development of renewable energy can help promote the construction of low-carbon cities while the low-carbon city concept can lead to more renewable energy applications.

China began to implement the renewable energy law in 2006. The Chinese government has provided a strong support for renewable energy and created a



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Over the past 5 years, China's focus is more on renewable energy production, but in the next 5 years, China's thinking will change by focusing on both renewable energy production and renewable energy consumption in cities.

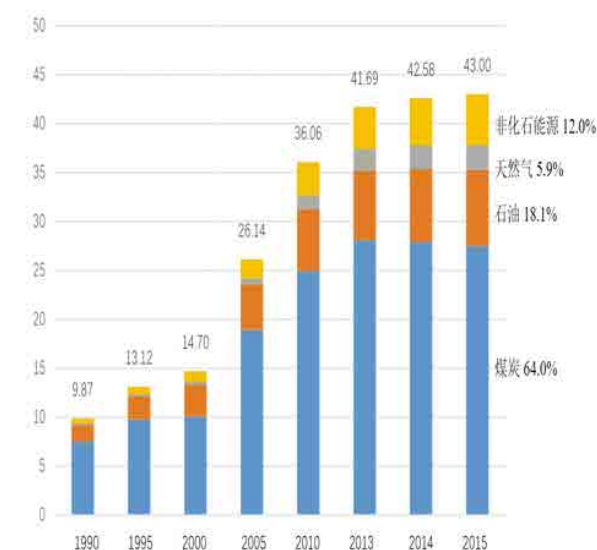


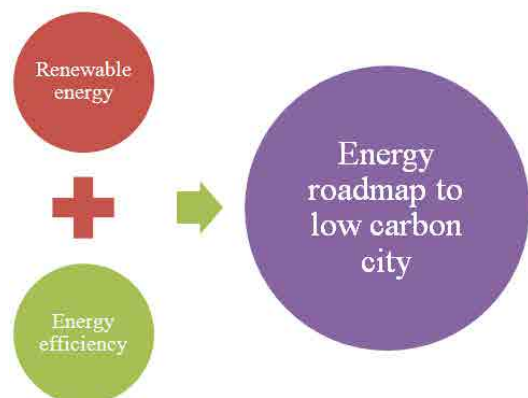
过去的 5 年，中国关注的重点更多在于可再生能源的生产，未来 5 年，中国的思路将有所转变，不仅要关注可再生能源的生产，也关注可再生能源的消费，不仅要在城市里生产，也要在城市里消费。目前，我们有两个示范城市项目，一个是新能源城市项目，这是 2012 年由国家能源局启动实施的，现国家已授予 81 个城市来开展新能源城市的工作，这个项目主要关注可再生能源在城市的消费和应用。另一个是国家低碳示范城市项目，这个工作启动于 2010 年，总共有 6 个省 36 个城市纳入示范范围，这个项目关注的范围更广泛，不仅仅关注能源系统，还包括交通等其他低碳城市关注的方面。在这些项目的实施过程中，地方政府给予了非常大的支持。

以中国西部城市敦煌为例，这个城市有很好的太阳能和风能资源，过去他们可能更关注于大型电站，但现在在当地

huge renewable energy manufacturing industry over the past 10 years. As a result, the renewable energy production and utilization have risen steadily over the past decade. Currently, the renewable energy accounts for about 12% of the primary energy consumption and is expected to reach 60% by 2050. At the same time, **China has proposed a very ambitious development goal that the non-fossil energy sources will make up 15% of the total energy consumption by 2020 and 20% by 2030.** Furthermore, China has also committed to the world that our carbon dioxide emissions will reach the peak in 2030. There is great potential of the renewable energy market, and the hydropower, wind energy, solar energy, biomass energy and geothermal energy are developing rapidly. The annual installed capacity of wind energy reaches 15 GW. Since 2013, the installed capacity of solar energy has exceeded 10 GW, which creates a very good market space for renewable energy and also provides a strong support for the rapid market development.

Over the past 5 years, China's focus is more on renewable energy production, but in the next 5 years, China's thinking will change by focusing on both renewable energy production and renewable energy consumption in cities. At present, we have two demonstration city projects; one is the new energy city project launched by the National Energy Administration in 2012, which has been awarded to 81 cities to carry out the work of a new energy city. This project mainly focuses on the renewable energy consumption and application in cities. The other is the national low-carbon model city project started in 2010, which involves the demonstration of 36 cities from the 6 provinces across the country. This project concerns a wider range, which focuses on not





政府的推动以及德国专家和中国专家的支持下，敦煌正在开展 100% 可再生能源城市的研究。在能源生产侧方面，以建设大型可再生能源基地为主，包括 100 千瓦国家级太阳能热发电示范基地、200 万千瓦大型光伏领跑者发电基地、200 万千瓦新型风力发电基地，大力发展分布式能源，确保 100% 满足敦煌市可再生能源消费需求。在能源输送侧方面，大力建设外送通道，完善本地配电网络；大力建设可再生能源供热网络，城区范围全部实现可再生能源供热；大力建设可再生能源交通网络，加快充电桩网络布局，确保敦煌市可再生能源交通稳健推广。在能源消费侧方面，工业、建筑、交通三大领域全面开展能源需求侧管理，由粗放式能源管理向精细化能源管理转变，通过科技和管理手段，大力提高能源利用效率。他们期望在 2020 年或不久的将来达成 100% 可再生能源电力城市、100% 可再生能源供热城市、100% 可再生能源交通城市和 100% 可再生能源旅游城市的愿景。

中国的能源革命的关键在于可再生能源的发展，而可再生能源的发展主要受可再生能源价格影响，因此，我们需要通过结合能源消费革命、能源供给革命、能源技术革命和能源体制革命，同时加强国际合作，真正实现可再生能源稳定、健康的发展，从而促进低碳城市的建设和发展。

only the energy system but also transportation and other aspects in respect of low-carbon cities. In the implementation process of these projects, the local governments have provided great support.

Take the city of Dunhuang in western China as an example: Dunhuang has very good solar and wind resources and might be more concerned about large-scale power stations in the past, but now it is vigorously carrying out 100% research on Renewable Energy Cities, under the promotion of the local government and the support of German and Chinese experts. At the energy demand side, they build large renewable energy base including 1GW national PC thermal power generation demonstration base, 2GW PV leading power generation base, 2GW wind power generation base, and develop distributed energy to meet 100% renewable energy demand. At the energy transfer side, they build export channel and develop local power distribution network, build renewable energy heating supply network for full supply with renewable energy for town, and build renewable energy transportation network and push the enlargement of charging pile network. At the energy consumption side, they start energy demand management in industry, architecture and transportation, transferring from general management to refinement management and using technology and management method to improve energy efficiency. **They've set the long term goal of building 100% renewable power city, 100% renewable heating city, 100% renewable transportation city and 100% renewable tourist city.**

The key to China's energy revolution lies in the development of renewable energy, and is mainly affected by the price of renewable energy. Therefore, we need to combine energy consumption revolution, energy supply revolution, energy technology revolution and energy system revolution and strengthen the international cooperation before the stable and sound development of renewable energy is truly achieved, so as to promote the construction and development of low-carbon cities. 



克里斯丁·奥克莱尔
Christine Auclair

联合国人居署世界城市运动项目负责人
Project Leader, World Urban Campaign, UN-Habitat

Urban Solutions towards The City We Need and the New Urban Agenda 通过城市解决方案，实现《我们需要的城市》，实施《新城市议程》

感谢全球人居环境论坛组织了此次重要的“人居三”平行会议来探讨紧凑与可持续城市发展。

世界城市运动是全球最大的城市宣传平台之一，由联合国人居署发起，并与世界各地 170 多个组织共同致力于以城市为核心的可持续发展。自 2010 年联合国人居署创办世界城市运动以来，它在倡导及宣传城市可持续发展目标中起着重要的作用。作为世界城市运动积极的合作伙伴，全球人居环境论坛在各地积极参与推动更好的人居环境建设。

在通往“人居三”的路上，世界城市运动对动员城市思想家以及制定一个新的城市模式起到了重要作用。我们发布了《我们需要的城市》，这是一份开拓性的宣言，它明确了一个新的城市范例所需要遵循的原则以及能够带来变革的力量，是一套能够实现并具有实践性的城市解决方案。2015 年至 2016 年，城市思想家论坛在世界各地 25 个城市举办，吸引了来自 124 个不同国家的 2100 个组织的 7800 人的参与，是这一系列的行动催生了《我们需要的城市》。

自 2015 年 2 月到 7 月这短短半年时间内，我们相聚在了斯德哥尔摩、坎帕拉、香港、新德里、巴勒莫、内罗毕、纽约、日内瓦、达卡、奥马哈（美国）、巴塞罗那、墨西哥、墨西哥城、迪拜、巴黎、温哥华、古晋、奇通圭扎、墨尔本、曼海姆以及阿尔盖罗（意大利）。这是一次开放性的旅程，围绕着《我们需要的城市》的十个原则，城市思想家论坛对这个框架进行了发散性的讨论。

城市思想家论坛在“人居三”之前就已经提出了一系列可实施的城市解决方案，这些方案都是基于社区现状和实践范例，兼具创新性、促进性、启发性。在“人居三”以后，这些方案将继续受到监督和跟进，致力于行动。对于

I would like to thank the Global Forum on Human Settlement for organizing this important event in parallel to the Habitat II Conference focusing on compact and sustainable cities.

The World Urban Campaign is one of the largest global advocacy platforms for cities, lead by UN-Habitat, and driven by 170 organizations around the world committed to bringing cities at the heart of the battle for sustainable development. The Campaign has played a key role in advocating and lobbying towards an urban Sustainable Development Goal since its establishment in 2010 by UN-Habitat. The Global Forum on Human Settlement is an active partner of the WUC and participates in the global advocacy towards better human settlements.

On the road towards Habitat III, the WUC has been instrumental in mobilizing Urban Thinkers and elaborating a new urban paradigm towards Habitat III. Together they have produced The City We Need, a ground-breaking manifesto defining a set of principles and drivers of change that describe a new paradigm, as well as a set of implementable and tangible urban solutions to deliver better cities. This has been possible through a series of Urban Thinkers Campuses held in 2015-16 and attended by 7,800 people from 2,100 organizations in 124 different countries and 25 cities around the world.

Between July 2015 and Feb 2016, in six months, we have gathered in Stockholm, Kampala, Hong Kong, New Delhi, Palermo, Nairobi, New York, Geneva, Dhaka, Omaha (USA), Barcelone, Mexico, Recife, Dubai, Paris, Vancouver, Kuching, Chitungwiza, Melbourne, Mannheim and Alghero (Italy). This has been an inclusive journey,



我们发布了《我们需要的城市》，这是一份开拓性的宣言，它明确了一个新的城市范例所需要遵循的原则以及能够带来变革的力量，是一套能够实现并具有实践性的城市解决方案。

Together they have produced The City We Need, a ground-breaking manifesto defining a set of principles and drivers of change that describe a new paradigm, as well as a set of implementable and tangible urban solutions to deliver better cities.



世界城市运动的都市思想家们来说，城市解决方案是解决城市发展挑战的措施、实践、政策以及模式，它们覆盖了众多已经实施或正在实施的项目和战略，并将对人们的生活产生深远影响。在“人居三”之前，世界城市运动已经率先确定了一系列的城市解决方案：

- 投资工具及提升社会资本：如何投资我们需要的城市？社区如何在减少资源的情况下维持生存？解决的重点在于以互惠、信任、合作为主导的社区和社交网络，他们的产品和服务不仅仅是为了自己，而是为了共同的利益，这是我们需要的城市的关键点。

- 对城市空间赋权：非正式工作者、贫民窟居民、儿童和青年是这个群体的主体，如果能在城市中对他们进行更好的赋权，将会对社区带来巨大的回报及影响。这种赋权的范围非常广泛，方式多样，从教育到艺术等。

- 优化城市交通：车辆的进出及流量，这些设施和数据的优化能大大提升人们的生活质量并带来巨大的经济效益。这些解决方案同时也将对能源、土地、资源带来巨大影响，直接影响环境与气候问题。

- 分享与共用：对于数据、自行车、车辆、设施等的分享与共用，是一种趋势，有助于应对资源不断减少的挑战，优化城市基础设施和空间。与此同时，这种解决方案在促进社会融合之余也提高了经济回报。

- 城市环境再生过程：这些解决方案有助于城市提升再生能力，解决被日益破坏的生态足迹。低效及浪费的运作及线性系统需要转变为资源节约型并且可循环的系统。

在通往“人居三”的道路上，城市思想家论坛经历了一场开放性的旅程，围绕着《我们需要的城市》的十项原则，论坛建立了一场全球性、分散性的对话，使所有的利益相关者都能参与其中，包括地方政府、民间组织、基层大众、妇女和青年、专家、私营部门、媒体、基金会和议会等，同时它促使大批人们为这份具有世界影响力的宣言

centred around the 10 principles of The City We Need, a logical framework that all campuses have used to structure the global decentralized conversation.

Urban Thinkers Campuses have generated a series of urban solutions before the Habitat III Conference. Those implementable urban solutions are meant to be innovative, stimulating, inspiring, ambitious and grounded in the reality of communities and practice. In the post-Habitat III era the solutions were meant to be subject to further scrutiny and commitment to action. For the WUC Urban Thinkers, urban solutions have been conceived as initiatives, practices, policies and models that address urban challenges. They should range from projects to strategies that have been implemented or are in the course of being implemented, meant to have a proven impact on people's lives. Solution areas have been identified in the first round of WUC urban solutions prior to Habitat III:

- Financing tools and promotion of social capital: How to finance the City We Need? How communities are going to cope with their lives in a context of reduced resources? Solutions are precisely at the heart of communities and social networks ruled by reciprocity, trust, and cooperation, producing goods and services not mainly for themselves, but for a common good, an essential key to The City We Need.

- Empowerment in the urban space: Informal workers, slum dwellers, children and youth are prime examples of these groups, which if empowered to better access the city yield great returns to communities and unanticipated scales. Empowering people uses various vehicles from education to art.

- Optimization of urban access and flows: Access and flows of vehicles, utilities and data can be greatly optimized for the people to improve the overall quality of life and economic returns at several levels. Such solutions also have tremendous impacts on the use



共同做出贡献，并为“人居三”的到来做好充分准备。这使得我们能够进行许多精彩的交流对话，这些在 1996 年伊斯坦布尔“人居二”的时候是无法想象的。

在基多之后的下一个阶段，这些城市解决方案将源源不断地激励我们的合作伙伴们在新一轮的城市思想家论坛中为《我们需要的城市》以及《新城市议程》的实施采取行动。为了实施《新城市议程》，我们需要通过不同的角度，在国家与城市层面采取行动。城市是创新的摇篮，世界城市运动的合作伙伴们致力于地区层面的实施，并将不断地争取在国家层面发起并进行我们的城市运动。

of energy, land and resources, directly addressing environment and climate issues.

- Sharing and pooling: In the same spirit, sharing and pooling data, bikes, cars, utilities, etc. seems to be the trend in order to cope for decreasing resources and optimize usage of urban infrastructure and space. At the same time, such solutions reinforce social interaction while prompting economic returns.

- Environmental regenerative urban processes: These solutions help cities to harness their own regenerative capacity in order to address their increasingly damaging ecological footprints. Inefficient

operations and wasteful linear system should be turned into resource-efficient and circular systems.

The Urban Thinkers Campus process towards Habitat III has been an inclusive journey, centered around the 10 principles of The City We Need, a logical framework that all campuses have used to structure the global decentralized conversation engaging all stakeholders: local governments, civil society organizations, grass roots, women and youth groups, professionals, the private sector, medias, foundations, parliamentarians. It has allowed a large number to contribute to this manifesto meant to inspire the world before Quito and help the different groups to get ready for Habitat III. It has allowed an incredible dialogue – something we could not have imagined at the time of the Habitat II Conference held in Istanbul 1996.

In the next phase Post-Quito, those solutions areas should inspire WUC partners to focus on these areas in new dedicated Urban Thinkers Campuses in order to define actions towards the achievement of The City We Need and the New Urban Agenda. To implement the New Urban Agenda, we need to go to different scales and be on the ground, at the country and city level. The WUC partners are committed to local implementation – as cities shall be the cradle for innovation – and continue to launch and pursue National Urban campaigns.



SCAHS
SUPPORTED BY UNEP

Honor Roll 2016 SCAHSA Award 2016 “飒飒奖”荣誉榜

10月18日晚，第十一届全球人居环境论坛（GFHS-XI）的压轴戏——2016“可持续城市与人居环境奖”（简称“飒飒奖”）颁奖盛典在富有厄瓜多尔特色的音乐声中拉开帷幕。当晚，会议大厅嘉宾云集，气氛隆重热烈。

“可持续城市人居环境奖”，原名“全球人居环境奖”，是由全球人居环境论坛创立和颁发的、一年一度的世界性大奖。该奖项得到联合国环境规划署等机构的大力支持和指导，已经成功举办了十一届，获奖者来自世界各地，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。“飒飒奖”共设立7大类别，城市（区、镇）、景区、建筑、规划设计、交通、绿色技术、个人包括少儿均可申报。经过近一年的层层选拔、激烈角逐，本届“飒飒奖”共诞生了6个类别共25个奖项。

To the accompaniment of traditional Ecuadorian music, the 2016 Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Award Ceremony (SCAHS) officially opened as the grand finale of the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements on the night of October 18, 2016, which brought together a number of distinguished guests, creating a warm and lively atmosphere.

The "Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Award (SCAHS)", formerly known as the "Global Human Settlements Award", is an annual worldwide prize awarded by Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS). With the support and guidance of the United Nations Environment Programme and other institutions, this Award has been successfully held for the eleven sessions, and were presented

to the winners from all over the world, which also provides a higher-level interactive platform for international peers to share best practices and experience, and generates a significant demonstration effect. "SCAHS" sets up a total of the seven major categories: cities (districts, towns), scenic spots, building, planning and design, transportation, green technology and individuals including children. After nearly a year of layers of selection and intense competition, this year's SCAHS has given birth to a total of 25 awards in the six major categories.



全球绿色城市 Global Green City

奥地利维也纳市 City of Vienna, Austria

厄瓜多尔昆卡市 City of Cuenca, Ecuador

美国加州奥克兰市 City of Oakland, U.S.A

中国浙江淳安县 County of Chun'an, Zhejiang, China

全球绿色城镇 Global Green Town

中国广东清溪镇 Town of Qingxi, Guangdong, China

颁奖者 Presenter

联合国人类住区规划署拉丁美洲和加勒比地区主任艾尔金·维拉斯凯斯先生
Mr. Elkin Velázquez, Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, UN-Habitat

全球低碳生态景区

Global Low-Carbon Ecological Scenic Spot

厄瓜多尔加拉帕戈斯国家公园
The Galapagos Islands, Ecuador

美国纽约猎人山景区
Hunter Mountain, New York, USA



全球生态恢复与保护范例

Global Model of Ecological Restoration and Protection

海口观澜湖国际旅游度假区
Haikou Mission Hills International Resort



颁奖者 Presenter

GFHS 主席、联合国前副秘书长暨高级代表
安瓦尔·乔杜里大使

Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative



全球人居环境示范住区

Global Human Settlements Model of Residential Area

埃及锡瓦绿洲塔里兹生态度假村 Taziry Ecolodge & Sustainable Village, Siwa Oasis, Egypt

印度马恒大之辉社区 Mahindra Splendour, India

中海·寰宇天下 LA·CITY

华中·假日丽城 Holiday belle ville

龍胤花园 KING'S VILLA

中鹤新城 ZhongHe New Town City

全球人居环境示范建筑

Global Human Settlements Model of Building

中国力帆红星国际广场·紫檀庄园
Red Star Manor, China

颁奖者 Presenter

联合国环境规划署可持续生活、城市和工业处负责人阿拉布·霍巴拉

Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief, Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry Branch, UNEP



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

马来西亚碧桂园森林城市 Forest City, Malaysia

厄瓜多尔绿丘度假村和研究中心 Cerro Verde Ecolodge and Research Center, Ecuador

墨西哥 2030 萨波潘城市繁荣战略规划 Urban Prosperity Strategy for Zapopan, México 2030

中国长沙梅溪湖国际新城 Meixi Lake International New City, China

中国子君山·麓城 Zijun Mount·Foothill City, China

颁奖者 Presenter

GFHS 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 GFHS, Secretary General of Universal Peace Federation International

全球人居环境杰出贡献奖

Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award

马来西亚威省市长拿督麦慕娜·谢里夫
Dato' Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Mayor, Seberang Perai, Malaysia

北京大学教授其鲁
Qi Lu, Professor, Peking University

山东地矿新能源有限公司董事长兼总经理李振函
Li Zhenhan, President, Shandong Geological Minerals New Energy Co., Ltd.



其鲁 Qi Lu



李振函 Li Zhenhan



拿督麦慕娜·谢里夫 Dato' Maimunah Mohd Sharif



全球人居环境杰出妇女领袖

Global Human Settlements Outstanding Women Leader

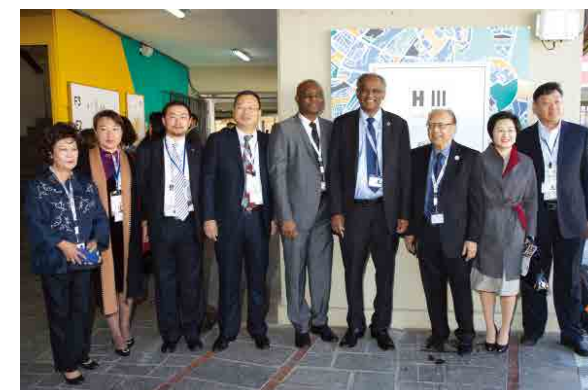
亚太杰出女性联合会主席王曼丽
Wang Manli, Chairman, Asia-Pacific Famous Female Federation

颁奖者 Presenter

世界城市运动名誉主席尼古拉斯·游
Mr. Nicholas You, Honorary Chair, World Urban Campaign

PHOTO NEWS 图片报道

人居三 HABITAT III



GFHS-XI 闭门会议 GFHS-XI Closed Consultations



“飒飒奖” 颁奖盛典 SCAHSA Award Ceremony



工作团队 Work Team



基多市区考察 Quito City Tour





Observance Ceremony for “Urban October 2016” 2016 “城市十月” 庆祝仪式

联合国将10月的第一个星期一定为“世界人居日”，10月31日定为“世界城市日”，因此将每年的10月份命名为“城市十月”。为了正式庆祝2016“城市十月”，第十一届全球人居环境论坛邀请了10位城市利益相关者，请他们作出对可持续城市发展的承诺。我们在这里记录了他们的承诺，和大家分享。

The United Nations has designated the first Monday of every October as World Habitat Day and every 31st of October as World Cities Day, as such UN has named October as “Urban October”. To formally celebrate Urban October 2016, the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements invited 10 urban stakeholders to make their own commitment for sustainable urban development. We therefore share their commitments as follows.

昆卡是一个位于厄瓜多尔南边的城市，我们承诺将好好保护生态环境，并为我们的市民提供最好的服务。

Cuenca, a city located in southern Ecuador, agrees to maintain its environment health and most of all to provide the best services to its citizens.

厄瓜多尔昆卡市市长马塞洛·卡布雷拉先生
Mr. Marcelo Cabrera, Mayor, City of Cuenca, Ecuador

维也纳致力于促进社会融合，使市民成为城市发展战略的一部分。实现这一目标，我们通过为人们提供高质量的经济适用住房，创造积极参与城市发展的可能性，让所有公民，无论他们的出身、性别、年龄，都能参与决策过程。

Vienna is committed herself to strengthen social inclusion of all, citizens as part of urban development strategy, with a goal that shall be achieved by providing people with high quality affordable housing, by creating possibilities of active participation and urban development and by involving all citizen regardless of their origin, gender, age in the decision making process.

奥地利驻秘鲁大使安德利亚斯·雷恩德尔先生
Mr. Andreas A. Rendl, Ambassador, Embassy of Austria to Peru

保护地球，保护生命。
Protect our world, protect our life

印尼泗水市市长特莉·丽斯玛哈莉妮女士
Ms. Tri Rismaharini, Mayor of Surabaya City, Indonesia

观澜湖作为绿色旅游和绿色发展的先行者和倡导者，将携手全世界更多的人群，用实际行动共同推动和践行低碳环保生态的可持续发展之路，为人们创造快乐、和谐、健康的生活方式！

As a pioneer of green tourism and green development, Mission Hills will join hands with more people all over the world to fulfill the philosophy of being low-carbon and environmentally-friendly and promote sustainable development, thus creating happiness, harmony and health for people.

观澜湖集团董事朱绿珍女士
Ms. Cecilia CHU LUK CHUN, Group Director of Mission Hills Group

几年前，我们就运用复合科学服务于公共政策，因为我们应该从科学的角度去分析和应对城市化带来的挑战。

A few years ago, we used to put the best complexity science for the service of public policy, because I think facing the challenges, urbanization should be grounded in science.

法国巴黎城市形态和综合系统研究所主席薛杰先生
Mr. Serge Salat, President, Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France

我代表淳安45万人民，庄严承诺，我们一定像保护自己的眼睛一样保护好千岛湖，一定像保护国宝熊猫一样保护好我们最大的国家森林公园，我们还会像呵护神灵一般地呵护好我们这座国际花园城。

On behalf of the 450,000 people in Chun'an County, I solemnly promise that we will protect the Thousand Island Lake as our own eyes. We will protect our largest national forest park as the national treasure panda. We will also protect our international garden city as gods.

中国浙江淳安县副县长章传强先生
Mr. Zhang Chuanqiang, Deputy Mayor, People's Government of Chun'an County, Zhejiang, China

在世界人居日这一天，我们应该重申为我们的孩子和星球创造更美好未来的愿景。但是，我们也应该诚实地审视在过去一年我们做了什么，距离实现这一愿景还有多远。

The world habitat day we should always renew our vision of better future for our children and our planet. But also we should honestly look backwards how far we came in the past year in achieving this vision.

德国曼海姆市战略管理处负责人克里斯蒂安·休博尔先生
Mr. Christian Hübel, Head of Unit, Strategic Management, City of Mannheim, Germany

推动新能源宜居城市发展，做低碳城市生活的践行者。
Promote the development of new energy livable city, and become the practitioner of low-carbon lifestyle.

中国城市发展研究会副理事长、新能源发展委员会主任委员李振函先生
Mr. Li Zhenhan, Vice President, China Society for Urban Development & Chairman of New Energy Development Committee

碧桂园作为新型城市的开发与运营者，将为世界打造更多的绿色、集约、可持续发展的人类宜居之城，希望世界因我们的存在而变得更加美好！”

As the developer and manager of new-type cities, Country Garden will create more green, compact and sustainable cities. We hope the world will become more beautiful due to the presence of us.

碧桂园控股有限公司海外事业部、产城事业部副总经理王继赢女士
Ms. Kelly Wang, Deputy General Manager, Overseas Division Industry and City Development Business Division of Country Garden Holdings Company Limited

中国金茂是世界500强之一，我们以城市运营商为己任，释放城市未来的生命力是我们的责任。我们将为世界创造更多的生态城市。

As one of the Fortune Global 500 companies, China's Jinmao has been taking the responsibility of a city operator and demonstrating the urban vitality. We commit to building more eco-cities for the world.

金茂投资（长沙）有限公司副总经理陈豪先生
Mr. Chen Hao, Deputy General Manager of China Jinmao Chang Sha Company



Contribute to the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda

--IGMC 3.0 Officially Released during Habitat III

推动贯彻可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》——《范例新城（IGMC）标准 3.0》在“人居三”期间正式发布

《国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准 3.0》（以下简称《范例新城标准 3.0》）于 2016 年 10 月 18 日在联合国人居三峰会平行会议——第十一届全球人居环境论坛上隆重发布。来自全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）、联合国人居署（UN-Habitat）、联合国环境署（UNEP）以及地方政府高级代表和相关专家出席了发布仪式。《范例新城标准 3.0》是指导和评估可持续城市发展的先进标准，为《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》在地区和城市层面的具体实施提供了技术方法和评估手段。

《范例新城标准 3.0》诞生在《2030 年可持续发展议程》、《巴黎气候变化协定》和《新城市议程》等相关的新出现的议题和政策背景下，旨在为进一步实施国际社会达成的愿景和变革承诺做出贡献，并进一步促进城市规划、开发、投资和运营的方式向可持续发展转变。

The International Green Model City (IGMC) Standards 3.0 (hereinafter referred to as the "IGMC 3.0") was released at the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS-XI) that took place in Quito on 18 October 2016 as a parallel event of "Habitat III". The relevant experts and senior representatives from GFHS, UN-Habitat, UNEP and local governments attended the ceremony. IGMC 3.0 is an assessment and planning guidance tool for sustainable urban development and provides technical means and evaluation methods for the specific implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the New Urban Agenda at local and community levels.

Registering itself in the context of the new emerging issues and policies as related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Climate Change Paris

《范例新城标准 3.0》的愿景基于 6 项基本原则：安全、可持续、公平、个性、繁荣以及幸福，并通过贯穿环境、空间规划与开发、经济、基础服务、社会和文化这六个维度的 18 个科学细分的类别予以落实。这 18 个类别又分别从定义和目标、策略方法、主要指标、评分系统和最佳范例等方面进行了深入阐述。

《范例新城标准 3.0》建立在更全面的环境、低碳和资源倍增效率的方法上。这种级联方法从优化空间规划、城市形态、交通运输开始，从而在更大规模上减少对能源和资源的需求，并继续通过优化建筑物和系统本身，进一步减少需求，并通过需求 / 供应管理进一步提高效率。每一项干预措施带来的能源和资源生产力的实际改善不仅仅是每次干预的简单总和，而且如果以相互强化的方式实施，则会产生叠加效应。

旨在评估和指导新的和现有城市地区的可持续发展，《范例新城标准 3.0》的主要功能和优势包括：

1. 通过提供创新概念、综合战略和方法、基准和监测框架，指导基于公共交通导向型和综合规划的城市可持续发展项目的总体进程，以改善整体质量和促进有效投资。
 2. 评估规划或设计阶段的项目，以识别不足之处和改进机会，避免各种风险。
 3. 评估现有城市地区的效率、包容性、可持续性和弹性，以便与其他城市进行比较，并确定改进和向更加可持续的城市和人居环境转型的机会。
 4. 为各级政府的决策提供基础，特别是从大都市和城市政策到次城市地区和社区的战略，通过制定行动计划和政策建议促进可持续发展目标（SDGs）和《新城市议程》的实施。
 5. 为包括市长、城市管理者、开发商、规划师、建筑师和工程师在内的相关利益者提供及时的城市可持续发展培训手册。
- 具有大约 100 个指标的 IGMC 评分系统根据联合国人居署、联合国环境署和全球环境基金的建议以及最佳范例标准进行校准。总的来说，这些指标、基准和分值在于：
1. 反映国际组织、学术界和相关从业者在城市规划、设计和政策方面的普遍共识，促进更绿色的经济增长和社会包容性，同时减少碳排放和环境压力。
 2. 奖励项目团队作出的决定，积极推动项目实施，向可持续城市发展转变。
 3. 基于容易获得、使用和独立核实的信息，方便使用。
 4. 与不同背景下的各种城市发展项目相关。

Agreement and the New Urban Agenda, IGMC 3.0 aims to further contributing to the vision and transformative commitments the global community agreed upon, and to further contributing to the transformation the way cities are planned, developed, financed and operated towards sustainability.

The vision of the IGMC 3.0 is structured around 6 Key principles: Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity, and Happiness. These principles are put into action through 18 structural categories spanning across 6 dimensions including environment, spatial planning and development, economy, basic services, society, and culture, which are elaborated in depth through their respective definitions and aims, key methodologies, key indicators, rating system and best practices.

IGMC 3.0 builds on a more comprehensive approach of environmental, low-carbon, and resources multiplicative efficiencies. This cascading approach starts by optimizing spatial planning, urban form, transportation, thus reducing the demand for energy and resources at a higher scale and continues by optimizing buildings and systems themselves, which further reduces the demand and allows demand / supply management to increase even further efficiency. The actual improvements in energy and resource productivity of each of these interventions are not simply the sum of each intervention, but are 'multiplicative' if they are implemented in mutually reinforcing ways.

Aiming at assessing and guiding sustainable urban development for both new and existing urban areas, the main functions and benefits of IGMC 3.0 include:

1. Guiding the overall process of urban sustainable development projects based on transit orientation and integrated planning by providing innovative concepts, integrated strategies and methodologies, benchmarks and monitoring framework for improved overall performance and efficient investment.
2. Appraising projects at planning or design phases to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement, avoiding various risks.
3. Assessing efficiency, inclusiveness, sustainability, and resilience of existing urban areas for comparison with others and to identify opportunities for improvement and transition to more sustainable cities and human settlements for all.
4. Providing the basis for decision-making from multi-scale levels of government especially from metropolitan and city-wide polices to strategies of sub-city districts and communities, promoting

原则上，《范例新城标准》试点项目的适用范围从占地面积 750 亩（50 公顷）到更大范围的各类城市、城镇、地区、社区、邻里和其他适用的城市发展项目。

范例新城试点项目有三种类型：新建项目从选址开始导入 IGMC 标准、在建项目中途导入 IGMC 标准、城市更新项目从开始导入 IGMC 标准。

欢迎注册导入《范例新城标准 3.0》。更多信息，请查阅：www.gfhsforum.org

《范例新城标准 2.0》背景

《国际绿色范例新城（以下简称“IGMC”）倡议》是在联合国环境规划署等国际组织和有关国家政府的大力支持下，由全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于 2011 年 4 月在联合国总部发起的绿色低碳城镇发展计划。IGMC 倡议在联合国秘书处注册，既是里约 +20 的成果之一，也成为在地区层面贯彻《2030 可持续发展议程》的自觉行动，同时也为中国的新型城市化转型浪潮以及中国政府推出的新型城镇化政策作出贡献。

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 2.0 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 试点项目融入精明增长和紧凑型城市理念，将“绿色经济、文化、教育、居住和配套公共服务”等功能进行混合规划，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。

implementation of SDGs and New Urban Agenda through formulation of action plans and policy recommendations.

5. Providing a timely urban sustainable development manual for training for relevant stakeholders including mayors, urban managers, developers, planners, architects and engineers.

The rating system with around 100 indicators is calibrated on UN Habitat, UNEP, and GEF recommendations, and on benchmarks of best practice. In general, the indicators, benchmarks, and distribution of points aim to:

1. Reflect a general consensus among international organizations, academics and practitioners on the aspects of urban planning, design and policy that have the greatest impact on fostering greener economic growth and social inclusiveness while reducing carbon emissions and environmental pressure.

2. Reward decisions made by the project team, to proactively drive project implementation toward a transformative sustainable urban development.

3. Be easily applicable, based on information that can be readily obtained, used and easy to verify independently.

4. Be relevant to a wide range of urban development projects in different contexts.

In principle, the scope of application of the IGMC pilot projects ranges from an integrated area of a land coverage from 750 mu (50 ha) to a wider size and varieties of cities, towns, districts, communities, neighbourhood and other applicative urban development projects.

There are three types of IGMC pilots: New projects import IGMC standards from site selection; Ongoing projects import IGMC standards; Urban renewal projects import IGMC standards from the beginning.

Welcome to register in IGMC 3.0. For more information please explore at: www.gfhsforum.org

Background of IGMC 2.0

The International Green Model City (hereinafter referred to as “IGMC”), a greener and low-carbon city initiative was launched by the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) at the headquarters of the United Nations in April 2011, in close collaboration with various international organizations including UNEP and national as well as local governments. IGMC initiative has already been registered at the United Nations secretariat as an important commitment to Rio + 20 and SDGs and also Contribute to the paradigm shift of China new urbanization wave and new urbanization policy fostered by Chinese government.

IGMC standards 2.0, compiled by over 50 international experts who were convened by GFHS and UNEP, includes 12 principles, 84 indicators and corresponding strategies and measures with an authentication rating system to guide IGMC pilots planning and construction.

IGMC pilots incorporate the concept of smart growth and compact city and integrate the functions of “green economy, culture, education, residence and matched public services” in one integrated and comprehensive system. IGMC pilots aim to create increasing access to excellent ecology, efficient infrastructure, prosperous industry and diverse culture, and creating better life for all habitants.



The International Green Model City Standards 3.0
国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准3.0示意图





GFHS Secretary General Lu Haifeng Awarded 2016 “Spirit of the United Nations”

GFHS 秘书长吕海峰 获颁 2016 “联合国精神奖”

作为联合国 71 周年华诞纪念周的亮点，2016 “联合国精神奖”于 10 月 25 日下午在纽约联合国教会中心隆重揭晓。全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）秘书长吕海峰先生获颁该奖，成为历届获奖者中唯一来自中国的地球公民！这不仅是国际社会对于 GFHS 长期以来弘扬联合国精神和参与联合国事业的肯定，更是对中国人融入国际大家庭、奉献联合国事业的认可，也为刚刚在基多成功举办的第十一届全球人居环境论坛送上一份厚礼。

“联合国精神奖”是由灵性、价值和全球关切 NGO 委员会 (CSVGC-NY) 颁发的一年一度世界大奖，旨在鼓励那些践行联合国核心原则和精神的杰出个人。“联合国精神奖”于每年 10 月联合国诞辰纪念周期间揭晓，每年都会颁给一位会员国常驻联合国大使、一位联合国官员、一位

As the highlight of the United Nations' 71st Anniversary celebration, 2016 “Spirit of the United Nations” was ceremoniously unveiled on the afternoon of October 25 at the United Nations Church Center in New York. Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), was awarded the prize, thus becoming the only Chinese among those who have won this award. This is not only an international recognition to GFHS for its long-standing efforts in promoting the UN spirit and engaging in the UN cause, but also an endorsement for Chinese people's integration into the global community and contribution to UN's projects. This is a great gift to the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements which was just successfully concluded in Quito.



CSVGC-NY 主席 Genie Kagawa (左) 为 GFHS 秘书长吕海峰先生颁奖 (中)
CSVGC-NY Chairman Genie Kagawa (left) presenting the award to GFHS Secretary General Lu Haifeng (middle)

NGO 领袖和一位青年代表。今年，第十届“联合国精神奖”的获奖者分别是土库曼斯坦常驻联合国大使 Absoltan Ataeva 女士、联合国妇女署民间社会负责人 Lopa Banerjee 女士、全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰先生、社会企业和青年领袖 Hayley Gocha 女士和觉醒之光主席 Audrey Kitagawa 女士。

全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰在获奖演说中分享了 GFHS 创立以来为建设可持续的人居环境、推动联合国人居议程所做出的努力和贡献，分享了“飒飒奖”“绿色之风、飞越全球”的理念。他说：“联合国是人类实现天下大同理想的伟大事业。联合国精神包含了和平、自由、公平、爱和奉献等要素，这和“悲、智、愿、行”的菩萨精神异曲同工。在实现 17 条可持续发展目标 (SDGs) 的道路上，需要我们走出小我，关爱他人，鼓足勇气，用好智慧，克服困难，持续行动，方能让这个世界更加美好。获得“联合国精神奖”对于 GFHS 对我来说是一个崭新的开始。我们将继续大力弘扬联合国精神，与社会各界建立新型伙伴关系，为实现 17 条可持续发展目标 (SDGs) 和《新城市议程》贡献力量。愿飒飒的绿色之风飞越全球！”他的激情演讲得到现场嘉宾的认同，全场多次自发响起“飒飒”的呼声。

“Spirit of the United Nations” is a global annual award issued by the NGO Committee on Spirituality, Values and Global Concerns, and aimed at encouraging the outstanding individuals who have made great efforts implementing the UN core principles and spirit. Every year, “Spirit of the UN” Awardees are made known during Founding Anniversary of the United Nations in October, and the prize is given to an ambassador of certain member state to the UN, an UN official, a NGO leader and a youth leader. This year, the award finally went to H.E. Mrs. Aksoltan Ataeva, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Turkmenistan to the United Nations, Ms. Lopa Banerjee, Chief, Civil Society Section, UN Women, Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary-General, Global Forum on Human Settlement (GFHS), Ms. Hayley Gocha, Social Entrepreneur and Youth Leader and Ms. Audrey E. Kitagawa, JD, President, Light Awareness.

GFHS Secretary-General Lu Haifeng shared in his award-winning speech that since its inception, GFHS has been committed to building sustainable human settlements and promoting the UN Habitat Agenda. He also shared the Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Award (SCAHS) which pronounces



吕海峰参加 2016 联合国日音乐会
Lu Haifeng at 2016 United Nations Day Concert

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·乔杜里大使和全球人居环境论坛副主席泰吉·哈马德博士应邀出席并为获奖者做了推介致辞。多位艺术家和纽约爱德华·莫罗高级中学合唱团激情献艺，奏响一曲曲直达性灵的和平之声。最后举行了切蛋糕仪式，大家共同庆祝联合国 71 岁生日。

2005 年，CSVGC-NY 会同多个联合国机构举办了一个名为“联合国精神：指引未来的标志”的特别活动，以纪念联合国 60 岁生日以及联合国第二任秘书长达格·哈马舍尔德诞辰 100 周年。人们追念了过去创建联合国的先行者们，并率先提出了“联合国精神”这一概念，同时也对那些继承了联合国精神、团结了联合国大家庭的杰出人士进行了肯定。随后，这个活动激发 CSVGC-NY 创办了“联合国精神奖”，以表彰那些长期践行联合国精神的个人。

as SaSa and means the flying wind in the Chinese language, implying that the wind of the green flying over the world. He said: "The United Nations is a great cause of realizing the great harmony of the world, and the spirit of the United Nations embodies such elements as peace, freedom, fairness, love and devotion, which is the same as Bodhisattva spirit of compassion, wisdom, vow, and action." On the road to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we need go beyond ourselves, love others, muster up our courage, overcome difficulties with wisdom and take sustained actions, to create a better world for all. Winning the "Spirit of the United Nations" serves as a brand-new beginning for both GFHS and myself. We will continue

to promote the spirit of the United Nations and forge a new partnership with all sectors of society to contribute to the achievement of the 17 SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. May the wind of the green blow throughout the world! His passionate speech was well received by the audiences on the site and the voice of "SaSa" resounded through the hall.

Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative and Dr. Taj Hamad, Vice Chairman of GFHS were invited to attend the ceremony and made recommendation speeches for awardees. Many artists and New York Edward Morrow High School Choir gave passionate performances by playing a series of sound of peace that is to the heart and soul. Finally, a cake-cutting ceremony was held to celebrate the 71st birthday of the United Nations.

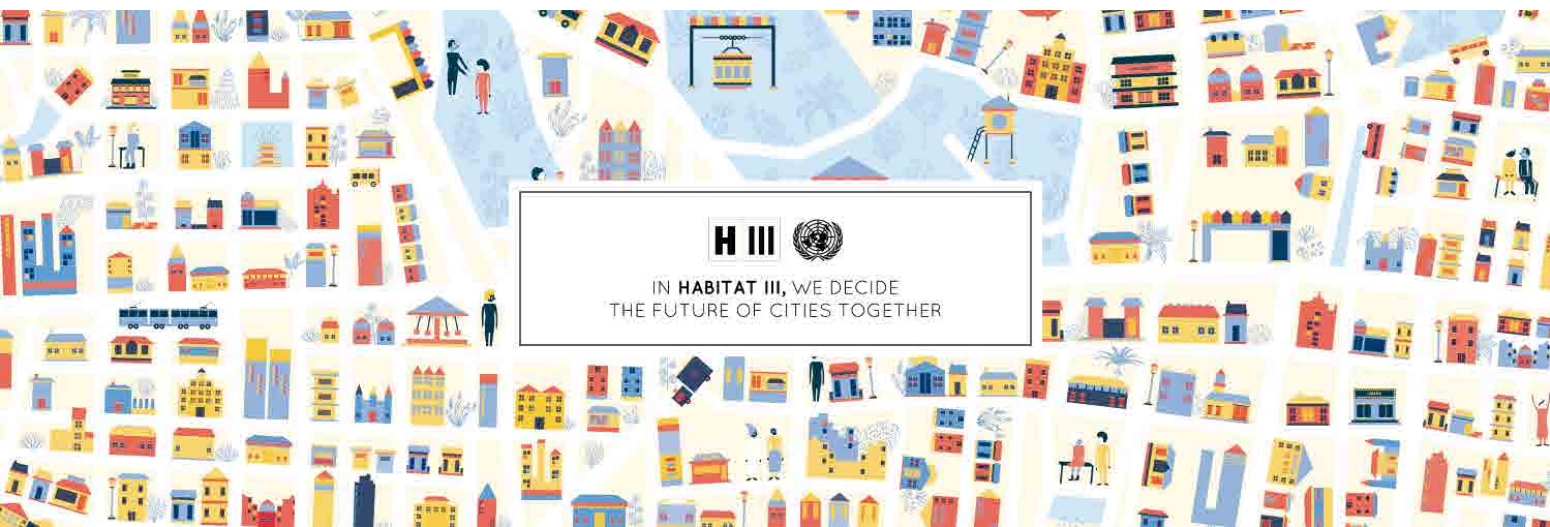
In 2005, CSVGC-NY, in conjunction with several United Nations agencies, organized a special event entitled "United Nations Spirit: A Guide to the Future", marking the 60th birthday of the United Nations and the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dag Hammarskjöld, the second Secretary-General of the United Nations. The pioneers who founded the United Nations in the past were remembered and the concept of "United Nations Spirit" was pioneered, in the meanwhile, those who had inherited the spirit of the United Nations and united the United Nations family have been recognized. Subsequently, this activity inspired CSVGC-NY to found the award "Spirit of the United Nations" in recognition of the individuals who keep carrying out the spirit of the United Nations. 

VOICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

联合国之声

在第三届联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会上通过了成果文件《新城市议程》，《新城市议程》提出了我们对城市的共同愿景：使人人平等享有城市和人居环境，促进城市的包容性，确保今世后代的所有居民不会遭受任何形式的歧视，能够栖居和繁衍在公平、安全、健康、便利、可负担、有复原力以及可持续的城市和人居环境中，共享繁荣和优质的生活。

虽然不同规模的城市、城镇和村庄的具体情况不同，但《新城市议程》包罗万象、具有参与性并以人为本；保护地球；着眼长远，提出了全球、区域、国家、国家以下和地方各级的优先事项和行动，各国政府和其他利益攸关方可根据自身需求加以采纳。



New Urban Agenda(Excerpt)

新城市议程（节选）

基多宣言： 为人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境

到 2050 年，世界城市人口预计将增加近一倍，使城市化成为 21 世纪最具变革性的趋势之一。人口、经济活动、社会和文化互动、以及环境和人道主义影响越来越集中在城市，这对住房、基础设施、基本服务、粮食安全、健康、教育、体面工作、安全和自然资源等方面的可持续性构成重大挑战。

自 1976 年在温哥华和 1996 年在伊斯坦布尔举行联合国人类住区会议，以及自 2000 年通过千年发展目标以来，我们看到数百万计城市居民包括贫民窟和非正规住区居民的生活质量得到改善。然而，持续存在的多种形式的贫困、日益严重的不平等和环境退化等等仍然是世界各地可持续发展的主要障碍，社会和经济排斥以及空间隔离往往是城市和人类住区的一个无可辩驳的现实。

我们仍远未解决这些挑战以及其他现有的和正在出现的难题；城市化是推动可持续和包容型经济增长、社会和文化发展以及环境保护的积极力量，我们必须利用城市化带来的机遇及其促进实现变革性和可持续发展的潜力。

通过重新审视城市和人类住区的规划、设计、投资、发展、治理和管理方式，《新城市议程》将有助于消除一切形式和层面的贫困；减少不平等现象；促进持久、包容和

Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All

By 2050, the world's urban population is expected to nearly double, making urbanization one of the twenty-first century's most transformative trends. Populations, economic activities, social and cultural interactions, as well as environmental and humanitarian impacts are increasingly concentrated in cities, and this poses massive sustainability challenges in terms of housing, infrastructure, basic services, food security, health, education, decent jobs, safety and natural resources, among others.

Since the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements in Vancouver in 1976 and in Istanbul in 1996, and the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, we have seen improvements in the quality of life of millions of urban inhabitants, including slum and informal-settlement dwellers. However, the persistence of multiple forms of poverty, growing inequalities and environmental degradation remain among the major obstacles to sustainable development worldwide, with social and economic exclusion and spatial segregation often an irrefutable reality in cities and human settlements.



我们的共同愿景是人人共享城市，即人人平等使用和享有城市和人居环境，我们力求促进包容性，并确保今世后代的所有居民，不受任何歧视，都能栖居和建设公正、安全、健康、便利、可负担、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境，以促进繁荣，改善所有人的生活质量。

We share a vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all.



可持续的经济增长；实现性别平等，增强所有妇女和女童的权能，使她们对可持续发展的重要作用得到充分发挥；改善人类健康和福祉；促进复原力；保护环境。

《新城市议程》重申我们对城市可持续发展的全球承诺，以此作为在全球、区域、国家、国家以下和地方各级以综合和协调方式、在所有相关利益攸关方参与下实现可持续发展的关键步骤。《新城市议程》如得到落实，将有助于《2030 年可持续发展议程》的综合实施和本地化，也将推动实现可持续发展目标和具体目标，包括可持续发展目标 11，即建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境。

《新城市议程》承认，文化和文化多元性是人类精神给养的来源，并为推动城市、人类住区和公民可持续发展作出重要贡献，赋予公民在发展倡议中发挥积极和独特作用的能力。《新城市议程》进一步认识到，在推动和实施新的可持续消费和生产模式，从而促进负责任地利用资源 and 解决气候变化的负面影响方面，应考虑到文化因素。

我们的共同愿景是人人共享城市，即人人平等使用和享有城市和人居环境，我们力求促进包容性，并确保今世后代的所有居民，不受任何歧视，都能栖居和建设公正、安全、健康、便利、可负担、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境，以促进繁荣，改善所有人的生活质量。

我们的原则和承诺

为实现共同的愿景，我们决心通过以下相互关联的原则为指导的《新城市议程》：

(a) 不让任何一个人掉队，结束一切形式和层面的贫困，包括消除极端贫困；确保平等权利和机会，社会经济和文化多元性，以及城市空间的融合；改善宜居性、教育、粮

We are still far from adequately addressing these and other existing and emerging challenges, and there is a need to take advantage of the opportunities presented by urbanization as an engine of sustained and inclusive economic growth, social and cultural development, and environmental protection, and of its potential contributions to the achievement of transformative and sustainable development.

By readdressing the way cities and human settlements are planned, designed, financed, developed, governed and managed, the New Urban Agenda will help to end poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions; reduce inequalities; promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in order to fully harness their vital contribution to sustainable development; improve human health and well-being; foster resilience; and protect the environment.

The New Urban Agenda reaffirms our global commitment to sustainable urban development as a critical step for realizing sustainable development in an integrated and coordinated manner at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels, with the participation of all relevant actors. The implementation of the New Urban Agenda contributes to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in an integrated manner, and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including Goal 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The New Urban Agenda acknowledges that culture and cultural diversity are sources of enrichment for humankind and provide an important contribution to the



我们申明，虽然不同规模的城市、城镇和村庄的具体情况不同，但《新城市议程》包罗万象、具有参与性并以人为本；保护地球；着眼长远，提出了全球、区域、国家、国家以下和地方各级的优先事项和行动，各国政府和其他利益攸关方可根据自身需求加以采纳。

While the specific circumstances of cities of all sizes, towns and villages vary, we affirm that the New Urban Agenda is universal in scope, participatory and people centred; protects the planet; and has a long-term vision, setting out priorities and actions at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels that governments and other relevant stakeholders in every country can adopt based on their needs.



食安全和营养、健康和福祉，包括终结艾滋病/艾滋病、结核病和疟疾的流行；促进安全以及消除歧视和一切形式的暴力；确保为所有人提供安全和平等的公众参与渠道；使人人平等享有物质和社会基础设施及基本服务，以及适当和负担得起的住房；

(b) 确保可持续和包容型的城市经济，利用规划良好的城市化的聚集效应，包括高生产力、竞争力和创新力；促进为所有人提供充分生产性就业和体面工作；确保创造体面就业机会，并使所有人都能平等地获得经济和生产性资源和机会；防止土地投机，促进安全的土地使用权，管理城市萎缩；

(c) 确保环境可持续性，在城市开发中促进清洁能源和可持续利用土地及资源；保护生态系统和生物多样性，包括采取与自然和谐共处的健康生活方式；推动可持续消费和生产方式；加强城市弹性；减少灾害风险；以及缓解和适应气候变化。

我们承诺致力于城市范式转变，以落实《新城市议程》：

(a) 重新审视我们对城市和人类住区进行规划、投资、开发、治理和管理的方式，认识到可持续的城市和地域发展对于实现可持续发展和人人共享繁荣至关重要；

(b) 确认各国政府在制定和执行包容和有效的城市政策和城市可持续发展立法方面应酌情发挥牵头作用，国家以下和地方各级政府以及民间社会和其他相关利益攸关方也应以透明和负责任的方式作出同样重要的贡献；

(c) 城市和地域发展采取可持续、以人为本、顾及年龄和促进性别平等的综合办法，基于下列驱动变革要素，落实各级政策、战略、能力发展和行动：

(一) 在适当级别，包括在地方和国家伙伴关系以及多利益攸关方伙伴关系中制定和执行城市政策，建立城市和

sustainable development of cities, human settlements and citizens, empowering them to play an active and unique role in development initiatives. The New Urban Agenda further recognizes that culture should be taken into account in the promotion and implementation of new sustainable consumption and production patterns that contribute to the responsible use of resources and address the adverse impact of climate change.

We share a vision of cities for all, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote inclusivity and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all.

Our principles and commitments

To achieve our vision, we resolve to adopt a New Urban Agenda guided by the following interlinked principles:

(a) Leave no one behind, by ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including the eradication of extreme poverty; by ensuring equal rights and opportunities, socioeconomic and cultural diversity, and integration in the urban space; by enhancing liveability, education, food security and nutrition, health and well-being, including by ending the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; by promoting safety and eliminating discrimination and all forms of violence; by ensuring public participation providing safe and equal access for all; and by providing equal access for all to physical and social infrastructure and basic services, as well as adequate and affordable housing;

(b) Ensure sustainable and inclusive urban



THE NEW URBAN AGENDA HAS BEEN AGREED

人类住区综合体系，并促进各级政府之间的合作，促成其实现可持续综合城市发展；

(二) 加强城市治理，建立健全的机构和机制，增强各类城市利益攸关方的权能，使其参与其中，并建立适当的制衡机制，使城市发展计划具有可预测性和协调一致性，以实现社会包容，促进持久、包容和可持续的经济增长，并促进环境保护；

(三) 重振长期综合城市和地域规划与设计，以优化城市形态的空间维度，使城市化发挥积极成效；

(四) 通过有效、创新和可持续的融资框架和工具提供支持，加强市政财政和地方财政系统，以包容的方式创造、维持和分享城市可持续发展所带来的价值。

行动呼吁

我们申明，虽然不同规模的城市、城镇和村庄的具体情况不同，但《新城市议程》包罗万象、具有参与性并以人为本；保护地球；着眼长远，提出了全球、区域、国家、国家以下和地方各级的优先事项和行动，各国政府和其他利益攸关方可根据自身需求加以采纳。

我们将努力在本国和区域及全球各级实施《新城市议程》，并考虑到不同的国情、能力和发展程度，尊重各国的立法、实践以及政策和优先事项。

我们承认，在实施《新城市议程》时，应特别注意解决所有国家尤其是发展中国家，包括非洲国家、最不发达国家、内陆发展中国家和小岛屿发展中国家面临的特有和新出现的城市化挑战，以及中等收入国家面临的特殊挑战。还应特别关注处于冲突局势中的国家、外国占领下的国家和地区、冲突后国家以及受自然和人为灾害影响的国家。

我们确认，需特别注意解决妇女和女童、儿童和青年、残

economies, by leveraging the agglomeration benefits of well-planned urbanization, including high productivity, competitiveness and innovation; by promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all; by ensuring the creation of decent jobs and equal access for all to economic and productive resources and opportunities; and by preventing land speculation, promoting secure land tenure and managing urban shrinking, where appropriate;

(c) Ensure environmental sustainability, by promoting clean energy and sustainable use of land and resources in urban development; by protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, including adopting healthy lifestyles in harmony with nature; by promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns; by building urban resilience; by reducing disaster risks; and by mitigating and adapting to climate change.

We commit ourselves to working towards an urban paradigm shift for a New Urban Agenda that will:

(a) Readdress the way we plan, finance, develop, govern and manage cities and human settlements, recognizing sustainable urban and territorial development as essential to the achievement of sustainable development and prosperity for all;

(b) Recognize the leading role of national governments, as appropriate, in the definition and implementation of inclusive and effective urban policies and legislation for sustainable urban development, and the equally important contributions of subnational and local governments, as well as civil society and other relevant stakeholders, in a transparent and accountable manner;

(c) Adopt sustainable, people-centred, age- and gender-responsive and integrated approaches to urban and territorial development by implementing policies, strategies, capacity development and actions at all levels, based on fundamental drivers of change, including:

(i) Developing and implementing urban policies at the appropriate level, including in local-national and multi-stakeholder partnerships, building integrated systems of cities and human settlements, and promoting cooperation among all levels of government to enable them to achieve sustainable integrated urban development;

(ii) Strengthening urban governance, with sound institutions and mechanisms that empower and include urban stakeholders, as well as appropriate checks and balances, providing predictability and coherence in



疾人、艾滋病毒/艾滋病感染者、老年人、土著人民和地方社区、贫民窟和非正规住区居民、无家可归者、工人、小农和渔民、难民、回返者和境内流离失所者以及移民（无论何种移民身份）所面临的多种形式的歧视。

我们敦促所有国家、国家以下和地方各级政府以及所有相关的利益攸关方，根据国家政策和立法，重振、加强和建立伙伴关系，改善协调与合作，以有效实施《新城市议程》，实现我们的共同愿景。

我们通过《新城市议程》，它是共同愿景，是促进和实现可持续城市发展的政治承诺，也是一次历史性机会，借以在一个日益城市化的世界中，利用城市和人居环境的关键力量推动可持续发展。

urban development plans to enable social inclusion, sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and environmental protection;

(iii) Reinvigorating long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design in order to optimize the spatial dimension of the urban form and deliver the positive outcomes of urbanization;

(iv) The support of effective, innovative and sustainable financing frameworks and instruments enabling strengthened municipal finance and local fiscal systems in order to create, sustain and share the value generated by sustainable urban development in an inclusive manner.

Call for action

While the specific circumstances of cities of all sizes, towns and villages vary, we affirm that the New Urban Agenda is universal in scope, participatory and people centred; protects the planet; and has a long-term vision, setting out priorities and actions at the global, regional, national, subnational and local levels that governments and other relevant stakeholders in every country can adopt based on their needs.

We will work to implement the New Urban Agenda in our own countries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting national legislation and practices, as well as policies and priorities.

We acknowledge that in implementing the New Urban Agenda particular attention should be given to addressing the unique and emerging urban development challenges facing all countries, in particular developing countries, including African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries. Special attention should also be given to countries in situations of conflict, as well as countries and territories under foreign occupation, post-conflict countries, and countries affected by natural and human-made disasters.

We recognize the need to give particular attention to addressing multiple forms of discrimination faced by, inter alia, women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples and local communities, slum and informal-settlement dwellers, homeless people, workers, smallholder farmers and fishers, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons, and migrants, regardless of their migration status.

We urge all national, subnational and local governments, as well as all relevant stakeholders, in line with national policies and legislation, to revitalize, strengthen and create partnerships, enhancing coordination and cooperation to effectively implement the New Urban Agenda and realize our shared vision.

We adopt this New Urban Agenda as a collective vision and political commitment to promote and realize sustainable urban development, and as a historic opportunity to leverage the key role of cities and human settlements as drivers of sustainable development in an increasingly urbanized world.



这里是千岛湖

Here is Thousand Island Lake

1959年，中国开始建造自己的第一座水电站。拦坝蓄水形成了573平方公里的高峡平湖，1000多年历史的古老城市从此沉睡湖底。更奇妙的是，那1078座山峰俨然成为1078个岛屿，于是人们将他称为千岛湖。

In 1959, China started to build its first hydropower station. Embankment and sluice formed 573 square kilometer upland lake; the ancient city with more than 1,000 years of history slept at the bottom of the lake. It is wonderful to see that 1,078 peaks have become 1,078 islands. Therefore, he is called Thousand Island Lake.



千岛湖东距上海317公里、杭州129公里，西离黄山175公里，不仅是“杭州——千岛湖——黄山”名城名湖名山国际黄金旅游线上的璀璨明珠，更是以上海为中心的繁华都市圈的休闲度假胜地。上海国际机场、杭州萧山国际机场以及杭千高速公路让千岛湖离世界越来越远。

Thousand Island Lake is 317 km away from Shanghai and 129 km away from Hangzhou in the east and 175 km away from Yellow Mountain in the west. This is not only a bright pearl on international golden tour route of “Hangzhou—Thousand Island Lake—Yellow Mountain” famous city, famous lake and famous mountain, but also a leisure resort in the prosperous metropolitan circle with Shanghai as the center. Thanks to Shanghai International Airport, Hangzhou Xiaoshan International Airport and Hangqian Expressway, Thousand Island Lake is getting much closer to the world.

千岛湖拥有178亿立方米的水体，能见度达到9-12米，被誉为“天下第一秀水”。2200公里的湖岸线如金色腰带，此起彼伏。千岛湖是中国面积最大的国家森林公园，森林覆盖率达98%，绿视率近100%，每立方厘米含有超过6.2万个负氧离子，非常适宜居住优异的生态环境带来了富饶的物产。千岛湖拥有1800多种植物，近2000种动物，仅淡水鱼就有100多类。

Thousand Island Lake boasts 17.8 billion cubic meter water with visibility of 9-12 meters and is regarded to be “the most beautiful water under heaven”. 2,200 km lake shoreline looks like a wandering golden belt. Thousand Island Lake is the largest National Forest Park in China, with 98% forest coverage and nearly 100% green looking ratio. There are more than 62,000 negative oxide ions in every cubic centimeter air. Excellent ecological environment, which is very suitable for living, has brought rich products. Thousand Island Lake owns over 1,800 types of plants, nearly 2,000 types of animals, in which there are 100 kinds of freshwater fish.



千岛湖山灵水秀，堪称人间仙境，更是度假会议天堂，它是名副其实的“世界山水公园，东方休闲名湖”。

With beautiful and elegant landscape, Thousand Island Lake is known as a fairyland on earth, but also a paradise for holidays and meetings. It is the real “global landscape park and oriental famous lake”.

长沙梅溪湖国际新城荣膺 “全球人居环境规划设计奖”

Changsha Meixi Lake International New City
obtained“Global Human Settlements Award on Planning and Design”

梅溪湖国际新城位于国家级新区湖南湘江新区核心区，项目占地约11452亩，总建筑面积1040万平方米，国内首批“国家绿色生态示范区”。桃花岭公园、梅溪湖等六大公园，山水洲城天资禀赋；名校环绕，健康医疗等周期配套；集商务中心、文化中心、科技中心于一体。

中国金茂是中国中化集团公司旗下房地产和酒店版块的平台企业。坚持高端定位和精品路线，致力于成为中国领先的城市综合开发商与运营商。

金茂作为梅溪湖的一级开发商与运营商，秉承中化集团“创造价值、追求卓越”的核心理念，将梅溪湖国际新城打造为具有国际水准规划设计的可持续发展之城。

Changsha Meixi Lake International New City is located in the core area of the state-level new district – Hunan Xiangjiang New City, the project covering area is about 762ha, and the total construction area is of 10.4 million square meters, and it is one of the first generation of “National Green Ecological Demonstration Cities” in the domestic scope.

China Jinmao Holding Group Limited (Stock Code HK 00817) is a platform enterprise under the real estate and hotel sections of SINOCHEN Group. China Jinmao keeps insisting the development requires of high-end positioning and fine quality, devoting to become the China’s leading urban comprehensive developer and operator.

Jinmao as Meixi lake first level land developer and operator, which by adhering to the Sinochem Groups’ core development concept of “Creating Value and Pursing Excellence”, and setting the project goal as a sustainable development city that meets the international planning and design standards.



和谐之城

构架山、湖、城生态格局
建设自然、人文和谐环境

HARMONIOUS CITY
building the ecological landscape
pattern with the Mountain – Lake –
City, constructing the surrounding
environment to meet the harmonious
phase between natural and human.



活力之城

产城融合
打造多功能活力空间

DYNAMIC CITY
contributing of the combination
between industry and city, and building
multi-functional dynamic space.



易达之城

低碳慢行
高效出行系统

ACCESSIBLE CITY
establishing the city multifunctional
transport system with the view of low
carbon, slow travel, and high efficiency;



绿色之城

绿色建筑、绿色设施
绿色学校、绿色出行

GREEN CITY
Green Architecture, Green
Infrastructure, Green school, Green
travel, realizing the Green Gold life.

TECHNOLOGY & VIEWPOINT

技术与观点

City Prosperity Initiative
城市繁荣倡议

2012年，联合国人居署制定了一个以整合方式衡量城市繁荣和可持续性的工具。《城市繁荣倡议》(CPI)是一个全球性计划，为衡量城市发展提供了创新的方法，旨在帮助决策者设计有效的政策措施。城市繁荣倡议旨在界定城市愿景和长期计划（这些计划是整体性的、志向远大并可衡量的），并促使城市更加繁荣。





City Prosperity Initiative

城市繁荣倡议

简介

城市支撑着深刻的社会、政治和经济变革。此外，城市也是经济增长的引擎，城市创造了全球 GDP 的 80% 和全部就业机会的 85%，是工业和技术进步与创新的枢纽所在。邻近性、密度、规模经济和凝聚力的合力为这种变更力量的运行奠定了基础。然而，在确保城市继续创造就业机会和实现繁荣的同时又不增加土地和资源的压力，在这方面存在许多挑战。可以通过以下方式解决城市面临的挑战：促进城市继续繁荣和发展，同时提高资源利用率、降低污染和贫困。

2015 年 9 月，联合国可持续发展峰会通过了一个名为《2030 年可持续发展议程》的新框架，用以指导今后的发展工作。《议程》包含 17 个可持续发展目标和 169 个具体发展目标，涉及全球 193 个国家，这很好地说明了这一计划的规模之大和雄心之高。这一行动计划遵循五大原则：人、地球、和平、繁荣和伙伴关系。可持续发展目标综合对待可持续发展的社会、经济和环境维度、以及它们的相互关系和有效制度的相关方面。可持续发展目标将在今后 15 年对城市发展至关重要的领域促进行动和实施。

Introduction

Cities underpin profound social, political and economic transformations. They are the engines for economic growth accounting for 80% of global GDP and around 85% of all jobs and are hubs of industrial and technological advancement and innovation. The galvanizing power of proximity, density, economies of scale and agglomeration has established the foundation for this transformative force to operate. However, many challenges exist for maintaining cities in a way that continue to create jobs and prosperity while not straining land and resources. The challenges cities face can be overcome in ways that allow them to continue to thrive and grow, while improving resource use and reducing pollution and poverty.

In September 2015, the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit adopted a new framework called the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to guide future development efforts. It contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets spread across 193 countries which demonstrate the scale and

“

系统性实施这些议程需要一个健全、自愿、有效、参与性、透明和整体的框架，来帮助各国最大限度地发展并追踪实施进展，以确保不会有任何一个人掉队。

Engaging in systematic implementation of these Agendas requires a robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated framework that will help countries to maximize and track progress in order to ensure that no one is left behind.

”

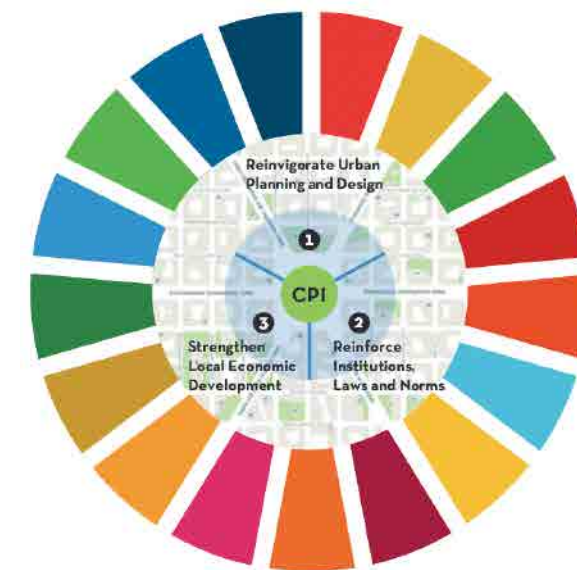
2016 年联合国住房和可持续城市发展会议（人居三）期间通过了《新城市议程》，重申了全球一致行动致力于可持续城市发展，以整合及协调方式实现全球、区域、国家、次国家和地方发展，并且所有相关主体都需参与其中。《新城市议程》的实施有助于以综合方式促进“2030 年议程”的实施及本地化，也有助于实现可持续发展的目标和具体目标，包括目标 11：建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境。《新城市议程》是第一份详细阐述可持续发展目标在城市层面实施情况的国际性共识文件。

系统性实施这些议程需要一个健全、自愿、有效、参与性、透明和整体的框架，来帮助各国最大限度地发展并追踪实施进展，以确保不会有任何一个人掉队。此外，已制定了一套全球性指标，来协助收集高质量的、可用的、及时的和可靠的分类数据，以帮助衡量发展情况。对于可持续城市发展来说，我们鼓励这种数据革命，因为它提供了完善数据的机会，而这对决策、责任和解决发展挑战具有至关重要的作用。并且，它进一步提高了全球监测机制的影响力，该机制适用于国家和地方各个层面，并提供了一个总体框架来衡量城市发展。

ambition of this universal plan. It is a plan of action with five main principals of people, planet, peace, prosperity and partnership. The SDGs address, in an integrated manner, the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, their interrelations, and aspects related to effective institutions. The SDGs will stimulate action and implementation over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for urban development.

The New Urban Agenda (NUA), adopted during the 2016 United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development - Habitat III, reaffirms the global commitment to sustainable urban development as a critical step for realizing development in an integrated and coordinated manner at global, regional, national, sub-national, and local levels, with the participation of all relevant actors. The implementation of the NUA contributes to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda in an integrated manner, and to the achievement of the SDGs and targets, including SDG 11 of making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. The NUA is the first internationally agreed document detailing the implementation of the urban dimension of the SDGs.

Engaging in systematic implementation of these Agendas requires a robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated framework that will help countries to maximize and track progress in order to ensure that no one is left behind. A set of global indicators have been developed to assist the process which would help in the collection of quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data that will be needed to help with the measurement of progress. Such a data revolution is encouraged for sustainable urban development as it provides the opportunity to improve data that is essential for decision-making, accountability and solving development challenges. It further enhances the presence of a global monitoring mechanism, that is adaptable to the national and local levels; one that provides a general framework and enables cities to measure progress.



基于整体繁荣概念的可持续发展

《2030 年可持续发展议程》是针对人类、地球和繁荣的行动计划。《议程》的序言要求采取行动来确保所有人都能享受繁荣和充实的生活，并实现经济、社会和技术发展与自然相协调。城市繁荣具有不同的形式和特点。然而，仍然可以找到一些使城市居民能够实现发展、生活幸福安康的条件，也能让企业茁壮成长，物理空间更加一体化和多样化。

联合国人居署倡导的 21 世纪的城市是一个以人为中心，并整合城市繁荣的有形和乃至无形方面的城市。联合国人居署对繁荣的概念描述有不同特点：繁荣的城市有助于经济增长和发展，创造收入、就业和平等机会，进一步为全体居民提供适当的生活水平。这种城市拥有维持人口繁衍生息和经济发展所必需的基础设施、实物资产和便利设施，例如充足的水、卫生设施和电力供应等。此外，它还提供诸如社会服务、教育、健康、娱乐、安全和安保等设施，这些是提高居民的生活水平，并使居民能够最大限度地发挥个人潜能并过上充实的生活所必需的设施。

一个城市只有在贫穷和不平等降低到最低程度之后才能实现繁荣。没有一个城市在大部分居民还生活在贫穷和贫困中仍会声称自己是繁荣的城市。此外，城市的发展及其经济发展不会破坏或损害环境，相反，为了实现和维持城市的可持续发展，必须妥善保护好城市的自然资源。最后，一个繁荣的城市通过有效的城市治理和变革型领导，制定并实施适当和有效的政策、法律和法规，以及建立适当的制度框架（强大的地方机构和健全制度），能够将可持续发展和共享繁荣最佳地结合起来。

Sustainable Development, based on a holistic notion of Prosperity

The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. The preamble of the Agenda calls for action to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature. Urban prosperity has different forms and characterizations. It is, however, still possible to find a common set of conditions that enable urban residents to flourish, feel happy and healthy, and find a state in which businesses can thrive, institutions can develop, and physical spaces can become more integrated and diverse.

UN-Habitat advocates for the city of the 21st century which is a people-centered city and one that is capable of integrating the tangible and more intangible aspects of prosperity. The conceptualization of prosperity by UN-Habitat is described through different characteristics: a prosperous city contributes to economic growth and development, generating income, employment and equal opportunities that further provide adequate living standards for the entire population. Such city deploys the infrastructure, physical assets and amenities - such as adequate water, sanitation and power supply, etc. – required to sustain both the population and the economy. It provides amenities such as social services, education, health, recreation, safety and security required for improved living standards, enabling the population to maximize individual potential and to lead fulfilling lives.

城市繁荣倡议是什么？

2012 年，人居署制定了一个以整合方式衡量城市繁荣和可持续性的工具。《城市繁荣倡议》（CPI）是一个全球性计划，为衡量城市发展提供了创新的方法，旨在帮助决策者设计有效的政策措施。城市繁荣倡议旨在界定城市愿景和长期计划（这些计划是整体性的、志向远大并可衡量的），并促使城市更加繁荣。这种监测框架和政策对话工具能够建立和理解城市发展不同方面的相互关系，并支持基于准确的数据和诊断分析制定的更好的政策和行动。它还确定了可持续城市发展的优先领域和相关的 key 问题，以便更有效和高效地进行投资规划。

作为一项举措，它通过实证信息为城市提供技术和实质性支持，以便采用创新型解决方案来制定行动计划并形成从全市规划到市区或社区措施的多级政府政策。目前，地方当局、合作伙伴和其他利益相关者正在全世界 400 个城市实施城市繁荣倡议。

城市繁荣倡议的双重功能：
监测工具和政策对话

城市繁荣倡议的框架是创新性的，并提供了数目众多的基于空间指标和分析的分析型新工具。它具有双重功能：监测工具和政策对话。

a) 城市繁荣倡议是一个综合指标，由六个维度组成，对城市面临的机遇和挑战进行诊断，确定使城市更

A city can only be prosperous to the extent that poverty and inequalities are minimal. No city can claim to be prosperous when large segments of the population live in abject poverty and deprivation. In addition, the growth of the city and its economic development does not destroy or degrade the environment; instead, the city's natural assets are preserved for the sake of sustainable urbanization. And finally, a prosperous city is best able to combine sustainability and shared prosperity through effective urban governance and transformational leadership, deploying appropriate and effective policies, laws and regulations, and creating adequate institutional frameworks with strong local institutions and sound institutional arrangements.

What is the City Prosperity Initiative?

In 2012, UN-Habitat developed a tool to measure the prosperity and sustainability of cities, in an integrated manner. The City Prosperity Initiative (CPI) is a global programme that provides an innovative approach to urban measurements and it is meant to assist decision-makers to design effective policy interventions. The CPI serves to define city-visions and long term plans that are holistic, ambitious and measurable, and helps cities to become more prosperous. This monitoring framework and policy dialogue tool allows the establishment and understanding of the interrelations of the different dimensions of city development and supports the formulation of better informed policies and actions based on accurate data and diagnostics. It also identifies priority areas and relevant key issues of sustainable urban development for a more effective and efficient investment planning.

As an initiative, it provides technical and substantive support to cities through evidence-based information for the adoption of innovative solutions in the definition of Action Plans and policy formulation for multi-scale levels of government ranging from city-wide plans to sub-city districts or neighborhood interventions. Local authorities, partners and other stakeholders are supporting the implementation of the CPI in 400 cities across the world.

Monitoring Tool and Policy Dialogue, the dual functions of the CPI

The CPI framework is innovative and provides a wealth of new analytical tools based on spatial indicators and analysis. It serves a dual function: as a monitoring tool and a policy dialogue.

a) The CPI as a composite index is made of six dimensions and offers a diagnosis of the opportunities



¹ 世界银行（2016）全球概览，<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/overview>

² 在 2006 年至 2012 年期间，129 个国家中的世界上 750 个最大的城市创造了 8770 万个私营部门工作机会，占有私营部门新工作机会的 58%；人居署（2016 年）“2016 年世界城市报告：城市化与发展：新出现的特点”，内罗毕。

³ 联合国人居署（2013 年），“2012/2013 年世界城市状况报告”。

¹ World Bank (2016) Global Overview, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/overview>

² Between the year 2006 and 2012, the 750 largest cities in the world created 87.7 million private sector jobs, or 58 per cent of all new private sector jobs in their respect 129 countries. UN-Habitat (2016) World Cities Report 2016: Urbanization and Development: Emerging Features, Nairobi.

³ UN-Habitat. (2013). State of the World's Cities Report 2012/2013.



城市繁荣倡议不是一个僵硬的蓝图，而是一个灵活的框架——有意让城市留有余地来响应情境需要，并根据其可能性、挑战和机遇创造性地制定举措。

The CPI is not a rigid blueprint; it is a living framework – one that intentionally leaves room for cities to respond to contextual needs, and to move creatively according to their possibilities, challenges and opportunities.



繁荣的干预领域。城市繁荣倡议的六个维度是：城市经济和市政财政；基础设施发展；城市规划设计；公平和社会凝聚力；城市生态与环境以及城市治理和立法。这些帮助衡量城市的绩效和公共政策的结果，以及衡量城市可持续发展的状况。

城市繁荣倡议不是一个僵硬的蓝图，而是一个灵活的框架——有意让城市留有余地来响应情境需要，并根据其可能性、挑战和机遇创造性地制定举措。作为这种灵活方法的一部分，城市繁荣倡议也是一个全球可比性平台，通过这个平台城市可以评估其发展状况，并与世界其他城市比较发展速度和当前绩效。它还可作为一种战略政策工具，其中数据和信息能够适应当地需要或具体情况，并用于衡量发展的近况和确定繁荣中各个维度的不足之处。此外，街道连通性、公共空间、集聚经济等新指标还提供了清晰的空间分布，有助于提高价值判断并支持决策。

b) 城市繁荣倡议是一个政策对话，其目标是支持各级政府的决策，从国家城市政策到区域和大都市战略，从全市措施到区级或社区的干预措施。城市繁荣倡议使决策者能从区域视角做出充分的、循证的决策，从而在城市地区阐明不同层次的政府措施和部门措施。其在知情决策过程中发挥至关重要的作用，在没有国际验证数据和指标的情况下，由于城市的日益增加和日益复杂，城市居民在作出决定时可能没有选择余地。

城市繁荣倡议有一个灵活的监测框架，因为它考虑到了城市的情境需求和特殊性。虽然它促进了一个新的城市化模式（紧凑的、富有弹性的、社会多样的、能源高效的和经济上可持续的城市），但它也认识到，根据城市化中的不同挑战和机会，需要适应不同的市情和国情。在实施更可持续城市化模式时，城市繁荣倡议促进整合实施努力，以便实现可持续发展中的环境、社会和经济目标。这种整合考虑到了城市化进程不同组成部分的相互促进的方方面面。

and challenges that cities are facing by identifying areas of intervention for cities to become more prosperous. The six dimensions of the CPI are: Urban Economy and Municipal Finance; Infrastructure Development; Urban Planning and Design; Equity and Social Cohesion; Urban Ecology and Environment; and Urban Governance and Legislation. They help to measure the performance of cities and the outcomes of their public policies as well as measure the status of their sustainable urban development.

The CPI is not a rigid blueprint; it is a living framework – one that intentionally leaves room for cities to respond to contextual needs, and to move creatively according to their possibilities, challenges and opportunities. As part of this flexible approach, the CPI serves as a platform for global comparability in which cities can assess their situation, and compare their rate and present performance with other cities worldwide. It also acts as a strategic policy tool where the data and information is adapted to local or contextual needs, and used to measure progress and identify deficiencies in the different dimensions of prosperity. New indicators such as street connectivity, public space, agglomeration economies provide clear spatial distributions that help increase value judgment and support decision-making.

b) The CPI as a policy dialogue has the objective is to support decision-making for multi-scale levels of government ranging from national urban policies to regional and metropolitan strategies; and city-wide interventions to sub-city districts or neighborhoods. The CPI gives decision-makers the ability to make adequate and evidence-based decisions from a territorial perspective, thus articulating different tiers of government and sectoral interventions in urban areas. It can play a vital role in the process of informed decision-making. Growing and ever more complex cities and their inhabitants no longer have the option of making decisions without the benefit of international validated data and indices.



城市繁荣倡议是可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》的全球监测框架

可持续发展目标（SDG）和《新城市议程》（NUA）的实施可以采取不同的形式，并根据不同的现实和能力情况来实施。然而，设计实施计划应该基于一些基本的原则，并在政策思维方面表现出极大的转变。它应鼓励采用多方利益相关方的办法，侧重以人为中心、具有性别问题敏感性、开放性和参与性。

在可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》后续行动和审查中，为了避免重复并协调地方和全球监测工作，人居署一直与各个地方政府和国家政府合作，采用城市繁荣倡议作为这两个议程的单一监测框架。城市繁荣倡议框架纳入了第 11 条具体目标的所有指标和包含城市组成部分的其他可持续发展目标指标，并且也有可能成为《新城市议程》的全球监测框架。

采用这一城市繁荣倡议全球框架，可以确保不同具体目标和第 11 条具体目标指标能够相辅相成。该框架提供了有关城市发展的单一状态值，因为它是一个综合指数，并

The CPI has a flexible monitoring framework as it takes into account the contextual needs and particularities of cities. Although it promotes a new urbanization model that is universal (cities that are compact, resilient, socially diverse, energy efficient and economically sustainable), it recognizes the need to be adaptable to different city and country circumstances according to diverse urbanization challenges and opportunities. The CPI promotes integration in the implementation of a more sustainable urbanization model, in order to address the environmental, social and economic objectives of sustainability. This integration looks at the mutually reinforcing aspects of the different components of the urbanization process.

The City Prosperity Initiative as a Global Monitoring Framework of SDGs and NUA

Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) can take different forms and be shaped according to different realities and capacities. Still, designing the



有可能以更加综合的方式了解城市的发展状态。这有助于地方政府和国家政府评估在多大程度上城市和人类住区具有包容性、安全性、弹性和可持续性。城市繁荣倡议方法通过可靠的标准化技术制定了精确的基准，可以对不同指标进行比较，这对于建立一个可根据具体需要和需求进行调整的全球监测机制至关重要。采用城市繁荣倡议可使城市创建基线数据和信息，这对于界定本地目标、识别障碍、提出改进策略以及监控进度都具有至关重要的作用。

城市繁荣倡议提供了一个全球性平台，采用按具体目标经审批和分组的指标来比较发达国家和发展中国家的城市。它可将可持续城市发展的不同组成部分分开，从而有可能在可持续发展目标的不同组成部分中确定发展情况或无发展的方面。通过把目标和组成部分分开或对其进行分组，就可以采取适当的策略和纠正措施。作为一个循证框架，城市繁荣倡议为地方政府和国家政府建立自己的监测机制和以更有系统的方式进行报告提供了可能，这也是一个可汇总数据进行区域和全球报告的全球监测机制。

实施城市繁荣倡议的最佳实践做法

城市繁荣倡议分析的结果是为实施倡议的城市制定行动计划。在吸取了世界各地的最佳实践做法之后，各个城市和国家可学习世界其它地方的实现繁荣的实践案例来制定方法实施这些行动计划。实践做法的实施成功取决于在规

implementation plans should rest on fundamental principles and reflect a broad shift in policy thinking. It should inspire a multi-stakeholder approach, be people-centred, gender-sensitive, open and participatory.

In order to avoid duplication in the follow-up and review of the SDGs and the NUA and to harmonize local and global monitoring, UN-Habitat has been working with various local and national governments in the adoption of the CPI as a single monitoring framework of these two agendas. The CPI framework integrates all indicators of Goal 11 and a selected number of other SDG indicators that have an urban component and it also has the potential to be a global monitoring framework for the NUA.

By using this CPI global framework, it is possible to ensure that different targets and indicators of Goal 11 can have a mutually reinforcing effect. It provides a single value of the state of the city as it is a composite index and makes it possible to understand the state of a city's development in a more integrated manner. This helps local and national governments assess the degree to which cities and human settlements are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The CPI methodology has established precise benchmarks with sound techniques of standardization that enable comparisons among different indicators which is crucial for the creation of a global monitoring mechanism that can be adjusted to specific needs and requirements. The adoption of the CPI enables cities to create baseline data and information, which is extremely important to define local targets, identify setbacks, propose strategies for improvement, and monitor progress.

The CPI offers a global platform with which to compare cities of developed and developing countries which is achieved through the use of indicators that are approved and grouped by targets. It allows for the separation of different components of sustainable urban



划过程中城市繁荣倡议各个维度和结果之间的整合性和相关性，以及其对联合国人居署提出的三维方法的遵从程度，包括规划和城市设计、城市立法和治理、城市经济和市政金融三个原则。因此，成功实施全面行动计划也可以创造新的最佳做法，这将对现有的做法数据库的有益补充。

由于在世界不同地区都在使用城市繁荣倡议，利用可持续发展目标指标和《新城市议程》主要组成部分的精髓设计了许多关键的转变措施和政策，并正在确定关于这两项议程所界定的优先重点实施的最佳做法。在这些情况下，监测机制使得地方政府和国家政府能够正确选择最佳政策，并协助跟踪变化，同时记录城市的绩效。落实到位的政策和连接的监测机制将增加城市解决城市化进程中环境、社会和经济问题的可能性。

在墨西哥，住房银行 INFONAVIT 和人居署致力于在 136 个城市实施城市繁荣倡议。城市繁荣倡议用作一种方法来评估住房部门如何影响城市繁荣并有助于设计更统一的住房政策。以在墨西哥为例，在众多城市群的实践提供了理解大都市繁荣所需的充足信息。

在哥伦比亚，作为国家发展计划的一部分，在面临冲突后的挑战时，城市繁荣倡议用于确定 23 个城市（10 项行动）可持续城市发展的优先事项。越南的城市，包括河内、胡志明市和岷港都加入了该倡议，目的是制定一个城市观测系统，用于监测城市的可持续发展目标指标。在沙特阿拉伯，城市繁荣倡议正用来建设国家能力，以便更有效地进行循证决策，从而使该王国 17 个城市更具包容性、经济多样性和更加繁荣。

在哥伦比亚的布卡拉曼加或墨西哥的萨波潘等城市，已经利用城市繁荣倡议的诊断来制定其城市发展计划和 2030 空间战略。圣保罗的大都市规划局（EMPLASA）正在使用城市繁荣倡议来监测圣保罗大都市区 39 个城市的城市发展差距。此外，福塔雷萨、利马、基多和巴拿马等城市也进行了城市繁荣倡议研究，以将行动计划与融资机制联系起来。

development, making it possible to identify progress or lack of it in the different components of the SDGs. By isolating targets and components or grouping them, it is possible to adopt appropriate policies and corrective measures. The CPI, as an evidence-based framework, offers the possibility for local and national governments to establish their own monitoring mechanisms and to report in a more systematic manner and is also a global monitoring mechanism that allows aggregate data for regional and global reporting.

Best Practices in the implementation of the City Prosperity Initiative

An outcome of the CPI analysis is the development of an action plan for the cities that conduct the initiative. With the help of best practices from around the world, these action plans can be implemented in the cities and countries by developing methods from flourishing practice cases from other parts of the world. The success of the implementation of a practice is determined by the integration and interrelation between the CPI dimensions in the planning process and outputs as well as its adherence to the three-legged approach proposed by UN-Habitat which includes the three principles of planning and urban design, urban legislation and governance, and urban economy and municipal finance. Thus, new best practices can also be created by a successful implementation of comprehensive action plans which will be a useful addition to the existing database of practices.

As the CPI is being applied in different parts of the world a number of key transformational interventions and policies which are designed using the essence of the SDG indicators and NUA's main components. Best and promising practices are being identified on the implementation of the priorities defined by both Agendas. In these cases, the monitoring mechanism have enabled local and national governments to make correct decisions on the best policies to adopt, and assist in tracking changes, whilst documenting performance of the city. The policies and connected monitoring mechanisms put in place will increase the possibilities for the cities to address the environmental, social and economic components of urbanization.

In Mexico, the Housing Bank INFONAVIT and UN-Habitat committed to implement the City Prosperity Initiative, in 136 municipalities. The CPI was used as a strategy to evaluate how the housing sector can impact on urban prosperity and contribute to design more integrated housing policies. Working with a large

提高城市繁荣倡议有效性的最佳实践？

对于城市繁荣倡议最佳实践方法，城市在几十年政策实践和方案协助方面积累的经验能够反映在城市项目设计中，这些城市的政府当局可以精挑细选出更能适应当地情况的最佳实践做法来学习和吸取它们的精华。每种最佳实践方法都向我们提供了适用于它们具体情况的各个因素的组合，并且基于标准的和既定的原则及标准来应用这些因素。此外，实践案例的成功也进一步使各因素和标准的有效性合法化，从而使它们可以在不同的场景中再次使用，尽管基于当地的情况在应用时也会进行不同的组合。

通过使用现有的最佳实践做法，城市繁荣倡议通过知识管理和决策工具整合并提高了该倡议的有效性，以支持在可持续发展目标指标和新城市议程框架内有针对性城市政策的实施。在现有最佳实践的基础上，城市繁荣倡议方法通过提供一个系统来确定和提取具有针对性的成功实践做法的组成部分，促进可持续城市发展和新城市议程的实施。这些新的最佳做法将有助于在城市化与发展之间建立一种相互促进的关系，从而将这两个概念作为可持续发展的工具。《2030 年议程》和《新城市议程》提供了进一步发展合作和责任框架的可能性，这有利于地方、国家和国际政策在城市发展问题上达成一致。

（本文由联合国人居署供稿）

number of urban agglomerations, as it is the case in Mexico, provides a wealth of information needed for the understanding of metropolitan prosperity.

In Colombia, as part of the National Development Plan and amid the post-conflict challenges, the CPI has been used to identify priorities for sustainable urban development with 10 lines of actions in 23 cities. Cities in Vietnam, including Ha Noi, Ho Chi Minh city, and Da Nang have joined the Initiative, aiming to develop an urban observatory system for the monitoring of the SDGs indicators with an urban base. In Saudi Arabia, the CPI is being used to build national capacities for more effective evidence-based policy-making to make 17 cities in the Kingdom more inclusive, economically diverse and prosperous.

Cities like Bucaramanga, in Colombia or Zapopan, in Mexico, have used the diagnosis of the CPI for the development of their Municipal Development Plan and 2030 Spatial Strategy. In Sao Paulo, the Metropolitan Planning Agency (EMPLASA) is using the CPI to monitor the disparities in urban development in the 39

municipalities of the Metropolitan Region of Sao Paulo. CPI studies have also been produced for the cities of Fortaleza, Lima, Quito and Panama for linking action plans with financing mechanisms.

Best Practices for improving the effectiveness of City Prosperity Initiative?

With the CPI Best Practices approach, lessons from several decades of policy practice and programme assistance will be reflected in the designs of urban projects in cities wherein public authorities can learn from the experiences of carefully selected best practices that are better adapted to the local context. Each best practice presents us with a combination of factors that were applicable to the specific context they were initiated in, and these factors are utilized based on principles and criteria that are standardized and established. And due to the success of the practice case, the validity of the factors and criteria becomes further legitimized so that they can be used again in a different scenario albeit in a different combination based on the local context.

Through the use of existing Best Practices, the CPI integrates and improves the effectiveness of the initiative through knowledge management and decision-making tools, to support the implementation of targeted urban policies within the SDG indicators and the NUA framework. The CPI approach, building on existing best practices, supports the implementation of the CPI and the NUA by offering a system to identify and extract the components of targeted successful practices in order to achieve sustainable urban development. These new best practices will help create a mutually reinforcing relationship between urbanization and development for these two concepts to join vehicles for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda and the NUA offer the possibility to further develop a framework for cooperation and accountability in a way that favours much-needed local, national and international policy consistency on urban development issues. 

(Contributed by UN-Habitat)



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中海·寰宇天下 成功入选全球人居环境示范住区

中海·寰宇天下项目始终坚持“以人为本”的发展理念，充分将自然环境与建筑和谐统一。以“慢行+高绿化率”的宜居模式，成功入选“全球人居环境示范住区”。并应邀出席联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会暨第十一届全球人居环境论坛。

“全球人居环境奖”是由全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）理事会主办发起的，旨在弘扬联合国可持续发展理念和GFHS 宗旨，激励和鼓舞在人居环境和可持续城市领域做出贡献的城市、企业和个人，总结和分享他们所拥有的宝贵经验。

作为哈尔滨参选此次大奖的项目，寰宇天下又是凭借着哪些优势获得了此项殊荣呢？

一、约53%超高绿化率/9大主题社区公园

寰宇天下地处哈尔滨群力新区第六大道与融江路交汇处，坐享翠溪河畔一线景观，拥有约53%超高绿化率，打造九大主题公园，绿树成荫，满园花香。



二、80-120米楼间距/无遮挡采光效果

80-120米超大阔景楼间距，兼得和风暖阳明媚生活，瞰景视野更好，开窗尽揽丰盛美景。

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维也纳市可持续战略和项目

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森林城市：可持续生态之城

Qingxi, Dongguan, China
Rooting the Green Development Ideology Deep
Constructing the Ecologically Inhabitable Home

中国·东莞·清溪
厚植绿色发展理念，建设生态宜居家园



维也纳面积的 50% 都是绿地 50% of Vienna is covered with green space

Sustainable strategies and projects of the City of Vienna

维也纳市可持续战略和项目

城市化、气候变化和自然资源特别是化石燃料资源的严重缺乏，是未来几十年人类社会将面临的全球性挑战。他们将决定如何在未来设计作为一种生活空间的城市。此外，城市正面临着这些巨大的挑战，同时也面临转变成创新、面向未来和有弹性的城市的巨大机遇，这些也是城市履行责任为居民提供社会公平和高质量生活的驱动力。

维也纳意识到其有责任合理地应对这些挑战，同时提高其作为一个主要城市的地位，并且从长远角度提高公民的生活质量。为此，维也纳市已经实施了众多战略、举措和项目，以提高在城市生活各个领域——包括从能源效率、可持续建筑及住房到交通和经济领域——的环境、社会和经济可持续性。通过一种整体性方法，所有这些战略、计划和项目都已经纳入维也纳的智慧城市战略。

Urbanization, climate change and a severe shortage of natural resources, especially fossil fuels, represent the big global challenges of the coming decades. They will determine the future design of cities as living spaces. Cities are facing these huge challenges, also being big chances for a transformation into innovative, future oriented and resilient cities, which are fulfilling their responsibility as a driving force for a socially fair quality of life.

Vienna is aware of its responsibility to react appropriately to these challenges, while improving its position as a leading city but also the quality of life for its citizens on a long term perspective. Therefore, the City of Vienna installed many strategies, initiatives and projects in order to strengthen environmental, social and economic sustainability within different areas of



制定维也纳智慧城市战略框架

维也纳智慧城市始于 2011 年，是维也纳市为了改善这座联邦首都的设计、发展和认知而制定的一项长期计划。维也纳智慧城市透视了城市的横截面，以同样的尺度涉及生活、工作和休闲活动的所有方面，并包括城市发展的各个方面。该计划采用整体的方法来对待能源（系统）、交通、建筑物和基础设施，从而促使根本性地保护资源，促进社会公平和较高的生活质量和推动创新和新技术的有效使用。

2014 年制定的“维也纳智慧城市战略框架”是一项截至 2050 年执行的长期计划，其将制定一种促进型结构框架，结合既定的文件、计划和方案。除了其愿景外，该战略框架旨在促进维也纳智慧城市的目标和目标层次、具体战略方法和项目评估标准以及协调的政策行动。这一个战略的实施也将制定具体的、分阶段的目标，并将受到持续的监督和审查。

维也纳智慧城市战略框架也有一个元目标：为维也纳所有居民提供最佳的生活质量，同时最大限度地减少资源消耗。将通过全面创新来实现这一目标。

提高能源效率和废物发电

根据维也纳“智慧城市”计划中的目标和战略，维也纳市制定了各种方案和项目来规划和实施维也纳的可持续发展目标。由于城市的重点是保护资源和减少二氧化碳排放，能源规划就成了一个重要因素；因此，维也纳市制定了一项城市能源效率方案，以大幅度减少 2006 年至 2015 年的电力需求。这些措施的实施将每年节约电力 155 千兆瓦时（GWh）。这一电力数字等于 15,500 个维也纳家庭的年用电量。基于该方案已获得的成功，并为了进一步促进能效措施的落实，将实施一项后续计划。

urban life – ranging from energy efficiency, sustainable building and housing to mobility and economic aspects. Following a holistic approach, all these strategies, programmes and projects are subsumed within Vienna's smart city strategy.

Establishing a Smart City Wien framework strategy

Smart City Wien started in 2011 and is a long-term initiative by the city of Vienna to improve the design, development and perception of the federal capital. Smart City Wien looks at a cross-section of the city, covering all areas of life, work and leisure activities in equal measure and includes all aspects of urban development. The initiative uses a holistic approach focusing on Energy (-systems), Mobility, Buildings and Infrastructure resulting in: Radical protection of resources, a high, socially fair quality of life and productive use of innovations and new technology.

The “Smart City Wien Framework Strategy”, which was developed in 2014, is a long-term umbrella strategy to 2050 that will establish a conducive and structural framework, combining established documents, plans and programs. Beyond its vision, the framework is intended to facilitate goals and goal hierarchies, specific strategic approaches, project evaluation criteria for the Smart City Wien, as well as coordinated policy action. This will be implemented with specific, time-phased goals that will be subject to ongoing monitoring and review.

The Smart City Wien Framework Strategy has one meta goal: The best quality of life for all inhabitants of Vienna, while minimizing the consumption of resources. This will be realized through comprehensive innovation.

Fostering energy efficiency and generating energy from waste

Based on the goals and strategies combined within Vienna's Smart City initiative, the City of Vienna developed various programmes and projects to plan and implement Vienna's sustainability objectives. Due to the city's focus on preserving resources and reducing CO2 emissions, energy planning is an important factor; hence, the City of Vienna developed an Urban Energy Efficiency Programme in order to drastically reduce the energy demand, running from 2006 to 2015. The implemented measures lead to energy savings of approx. 155 GWh per year. This amount of energy



太阳能是维也纳的一种重要的可再生能源
Solar energy is an important renewable energy source for Vienna

促进和资助创新技术对气候保护起着关键作用。2015年，极大完善了可再生电力的资助措施。特别是结合能源网络对季节性能源存储的资助成为了维也纳的一种创新方法。未来，维也纳市计划增加可再生能源在供热领域的比例，目前这一比例为10%。此外，维也纳也有巨大的潜力利用余热、地下水和地热，但这些潜力如今尚未充分利用。在这一领域，一个成功的例子是维也纳的区域供热网络，其供热服务的对象超过35万个公寓——大约占维也纳家庭的三分之一——有6800多个大客户使用环保供热。

另一方面，维也纳的主要污水处理厂也启动了两个可持续发展项目，重点是利用污水污泥中的一般能源和可再生能源进行发电。项目SternE致力于使维也纳的主要污水处理厂尽可能独立于传统的化石燃料源。通过实施SternE项目，每年减少约2700吨二氧化碳当量的排放。主要污水处理厂的耗电量（假设2006年用电量为63千兆瓦时）减少了11%，并由可再生能源替代。



维也纳污水处理厂 Vienna's waste water treatment plant

基于SternE取得的成果，又启动了E_OS项目，以便通过使用沼气在2020年发电量超过污水处理所需用电量的100%。其结果是建设一个能源优化的污水处理厂，其将在规模分类内为可持续环境保护制定一项新标准。通过E_OS项目，每年减少4万吨二氧化碳当量排放——这对维也纳实现气候保护目标是一个重大贡献。

equals the annual energy consumption of 15,500 Viennese households. Based on the programme's success and in order to further foster the implementation of energy efficiency measures, a follow-up programme will be installed.

Promotion and funding of innovative technologies is a central contribution to climate protection. In 2015 funding measures for renewable electricity were significantly improved. Especially the funding of seasonal energy storage in combination with energy networks is an innovative approach in Vienna. In the future, the City of Vienna plans to increase the percentage of renewable energy in heat production, which is now at 10%. There is a lot of potential for the use of waste heat, ground water and geothermal heat in Vienna, which is not yet exploited sufficiently. One successful example within this field is Vienna's district heating network, which supplies more than 350,000 flats – around a third of all Vienna's households – and more than 6,800 large customers with environmentally friendly heating.

Vienna's main wastewater treatment plant, on the other hand, started two sustainability projects that focus on creating electricity from renewable energy and energy from sewage sludge. The project SternE focused on making the main wastewater treatment plant in Vienna as independent as possible from traditional fossil fuel sources. The emission of CO₂ equivalents was reduced by approximately 2700 tons annually through the implementation of the SternE project. The energy usage of the main wastewater plants – assuming energy usage of 63 GWh in 2006 – was reduced by 11% and replaced by renewable energy sources.

Based on the outcomes of SternE, the project E_OS was launched in order to generate over 100% of the energy required for wastewater treatment beginning in 2020 by using sewage gas. The result is an energy optimized water treatment plant, which will set a new standard for sustainable environmental protection within its size classification. The output of CO₂-equivalents is reduced by 40,000 tons per year through the E_OS project – an important contribution to reaching Vienna's climate protection goals.

Improving the quality of housing and recycling building materials

Since Vienna has a long tradition in providing its citizens with affordable high-quality housing, the improvement of urban settlements is one of the main target areas within



城市化、气候变化和自然资源特别是化石燃料资源的严重缺乏，是未来几十年人类社会将面临的全球性挑战问题。他们将决定如何在未来设计作为一种生活空间的城市。

Urbanization, climate change and a severe shortage of natural resources, especially fossil fuels, represent the big global challenges of the coming decades. They will determine the future design of cities as living spaces.



提高住房质量和循环使用建筑材料

由于维也纳有一个长久的传统：为公民提供负担得起的高质量住房，因此改善城市居住条件就成了维也纳智慧城市战略的主要目标领域之一。这里，我们考虑了生活质量和资源减少。

早在40年前维也纳就已开始在这一领域的努力，当时采用温和的城市更新计划，并赢得了各种国际大奖。这一计划着重于住宅建筑的综合补贴改造，并成功地将维也纳的不合标准住宅数量从20世纪70年代的42%降至今天的3%左右。节能改造和创造高品质的外部空间变得更加重要。

最近的项目，如欧盟项目“在一起更智慧（Smarter Together）”——以这种方法为基础，通过住宅区的供暖和能源改造以及通过可持续的交通和发展环保和可再生能源来提高公民的生活质量。在这一项目的中心是三个住宅综合体的“智慧”改造，包括供暖能源计划、使用光伏能源、太阳能和废热、高能效照明系统以及创新型电动汽车和电动自行车共享。通过这一项目的实施，将每年产生总共900万千瓦时的可再生能源，将减少550吨二氧化碳排放量，同时保住或创造900个就业机会。另一个重要目标是在城市内复制这种成果，并促进治理学习。



可持续和经济适用型住房 - 维也纳的主要目标
Sustainable and affordable housing – a major goal for Vienna

Vienna's smart city strategy. Both the quality of life and the reduction of resources are taken into account here.

Vienna's efforts within this field already started 40 years ago with the gentle urban renewal programme, which has won various international awards. It focuses on comprehensive subsidised renovation of residential buildings and successfully lowered the number of substandard dwellings in Vienna from 42 percent in the 1970s to around 3 percent today. Energy-efficient renovation and the creation of high-quality outside spaces took on ever greater importance.

More recent projects – like the EU project “Smarter Together” – build on this approach by increasing the quality of life through heating and energy renovations of residential areas as well as through sustainable mobility and the development of eco-friendly and renewable energy. At the centre of the project are the “smart” renovations of three housing complexes, which comprise heating-energy initiatives, the use of photovoltaic energy, solar and waste heat, highly energy-efficient lighting systems and as well as innovative e-car and e-bike sharing models. Through the project's implementation a total of 9 million kWh/year renewable energy will be generated and 550 tons of CO₂ will be saved, while 900 jobs are being saved or created. Another important aim is to replicate the results within the cities and to foster governance learning.

Apart from that, Vienna's sustainability goals are being implemented in the city's new urban development areas. One example is “Aspern - Die Seestadt Wiens”, which will be built in the northeast of Vienna by 2028. In the future, 10,500 housing units will accommodate more than 20,000 people. Furthermore, about 20,000 jobs will be created in the fields of service, trade and industry, science, research and education. Quality criteria for new urban development, sustainable mobility, citizen involvement, a varied mix of utilization



阿斯本 (Aspern) - 维也纳城市开发新区
Aspern - Vienna's new urban development area

除此之外，维也纳的可持续发展目标正在该市的城市开发新区实施。一个例子是“Aspern - Die Seestadt Wiens”，其将于2028年在维也纳东北部建成。在那里将建设10500套住房，能够容纳超过2万居民。此外，还将在服务、贸易、工业、科学、研究和教育领域创造约2万个工作岗位。“Seestadt”的开发设计中纳入了对新城市发展、可持续交通、公民参与、各种利用类型和资源有效性的质量标准。土地只授予其项目符合这些质量标准的投资者。质量保证咨询委员会将帮助并监督项目选择流程。

可持续城市发展的另一个例子是维也纳主要车站附近的新城区，这涉及37公顷的土地。在面积7公顷的Helmut Zilk公园附近将总共建设5000多套住宅单元，供大约1.3万居民使用。除了多样化的住宅模式，在Sonnwendviertel的公寓组合也反映了“社会可持续性”原则。多代型住宅、公共空间、公共集会空间和家庭办公室，加



Sonnwendviertel 可持续住房
Sustainable housing in Sonnwendviertel

types and resource effectiveness are incorporated in the development design of “Seestadt”. Land is only awarded to investors, whose projects meet the quality criteria. An advisory board for quality assurance supports and monitors the project selection.

Another example for sustainable urban development is the new urban district around Vienna's main station, which is composed of 37 hectares of land. Altogether, more than 5,000 units will be built for about 13,000 residents around the 7-hectare Helmut Zilk park. In addition to a large diversity of housing styles, the apartment mix in the Sonnwendviertel also reflects the principle of “social sustainability” quite clearly. Multi-generational homes, common spaces, public meeting spaces and home offices, combined with the ample selection of recreational opportunities in the new park, collectively reinforce the sense of living together in the new district from the very start.

Ecological sustainability played an important role in the construction process of the station building as well: Overall, three environmental impact assessments have been performed in order to avoid noise and climate pollution, ground water, air pollutants and other pollutants. Also, recyclable material – especially concrete demolition and ballast – was prepared on the premises and reinstated. Equal priority was given to the use of sustainable materials and to achieving the greatest possible energy efficiency. With the aid of geothermal and solar energy systems, Vienna Main Station generates 13 percent of its entire energy needs directly on site. Overall, the Austrian Federal Rail Company at Vienna Main Station covers 100 percent of its power requirements from renewable energy resources.

Focusing on sustainable mobility

In order to avoid CO2 emissions and to provide the citizens of Vienna with sustainable alternatives to motorized mobility, the City of Vienna developed a long-term urban mobility plan, which aims at making mobility in Vienna fair, healthy, compact, eco-friendly, robust and efficient. With this plan the city pursues the goal of reducing car transport to 20%, while increasing the total amount of public transport, bicycle rides and pedestrian traffic to 80%. Eco-mobility is considered an integrated system in this concept as well - with optimised interfaces between modes of transport and additional services of city-compatible mobility (e.g. mobility cards, bike sharing and car sharing systems).



早在40年前维也纳就已开始在这一领域的努力，当时采用温和的城市更新计划，并赢得了各种国际大奖。这一计划着重于住宅建筑的综合补贴改造，并成功地将维也纳的不合标准住宅数量从20世纪70年代的42%降至今天的3%左右。节能改造和创造高品质的外部空间变得更加重要。

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上新公园里丰富的休闲娱乐设施，从一开始就极大地提高了新区的生活品质。

生态可持续性在车站建设施工过程中也起着重要作用：为了避免噪声和气候污染、地下水，大气污染物和其他污染物，一共进行了三次环境影响评估。此外，房屋都采用了可回收材料，特别是混凝土拆除和压载物，可多次循环使用。除了采用可持续材料之外，同样优先考虑如何尽可能实现最高的能源效率。借助于地热和太阳能系统，维也纳车站在现场可直接产生其全部能源需求的13%。总的来说，在维也纳车站，奥地利联邦铁路公司通过可再生能源可以满足其100%的能源需求。

注重可持续交通

为了避免二氧化碳排放并为维也纳公民提供可持续的机动交通替代选择，维也纳市制定了一个长期的城市交通计划，旨在促使维也纳拥有公平、健康、紧凑、环保、强健和高效的交通系统。通过这一计划，该市的目标是将私家车交通出行量减少到20%，同时将公共交通、自行车和行人交通的总量增加到80%。在这种理念下，生态交通被认为是一种集成性系统——在交通模式和城市兼容交通附加服务（例如，交通卡、自行车共享和汽车共享系统）之间拥有优化的接口。

此外，维也纳还制定了一项电动交通战略，其中包括从基础设施到电动汽车和用户的所有相关方面，并确定今后几年项目的目标和建议。因此，电动交通战略主要侧重于车辆电气化的措施和安装所需的充电基础设施。在维也纳，城市友好型电动车（电车、地铁和郊区列车）已经占客运量的大约30%。



In addition, Vienna decided on an e-mobility strategy, which includes all relevant aspects from infrastructure to electric vehicles and users and identifies the goals and proposals for the projects of the next few years. Thus, the e-mobility strategy primarily focuses on measures for the electrification of vehicle fleets and the installation of the required charging infrastructure. In Vienna, city-friendly electric vehicles (tram, underground and suburban train) already account for roughly 30% of passenger transport.

A first step toward implementation is Wiener Stadtwerke's eTaxi project, one of the world's largest eTaxi projects. Vienna's taxi companies are being offered numerous incentives to convert their taxis to 100% electric power, including funding by the Austrian Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology. A rapid charging network was specially designed for Vienna's taxi operators, where drivers are offered free electricity until the end of 2017. During the first phase of the project, ten new eTaxi charging stations were spread throughout the city. During Phase 2, with up to 250 eTaxis by 2018, further charging points will be made available.



维也纳的电动出租车项目 Vienna's eTaxi project



有轨电车研究项目 EcoTram research project

实施的第一步是维也纳市政电动出租车项目，这是世界上最大的电动出租车项目之一。维也纳的出租车公司正在提供许多激励来鼓励车主将他们的出租车转换为 100% 的电动汽车，包括奥地利交通、创新和技术部提供的资助。已经专为维也纳的出租车经营者设计了一个快速充电网络，这样出租车司机可以享受免费充电服务直到 2017 年年底。在该项目的第一阶段，已经在全市建造了十个新的出租车充电站。在第二阶段，到 2018 年将设立 250 个电动出租车充电点，从而提供更方便快捷的充电服务。

EcoTram 项目推动了可持续的公共交通的发展，该项目由维也纳公共交通提供商维也纳大众交通公司实施。其目的是确定低地板电车中的供热、通风和空调的潜在节省量，以节省能量并增加乘客的舒适度。通过使用传感器和新技术来实现这一目的。

此外，也制定了另一份行人交通的战略文件，旨在增加行人数量，同时将交通事故和伤亡人数降低 50%。这应通过提高行人交通的质量标准和城市空间的质量来实现。此外，还将完善步行区域和步行道路，并计划将机动车的车速降至 30 公里 / 小时。

支持商业和生态采购项目

维也纳市及其商业的可持续性一直是过去 18 年维也纳议程中的一个重要议题。此时，启动维也纳政府的一项倡议“维也纳商业计划”，旨在通过节约资源为维也纳居民的高质量生活做出贡献。到目前为止，该计划已帮助奥地利企业（从咨询公司、医院、餐厅到生产类企业）节省了 1.35 亿欧元的经营成本。

Sustainable public transport was also fostered by the EcoTram project, implemented by Viennese mobility provider Wiener Linien. The aim here was to determine potential savings in heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning in low-floor trams in order to save energy and increase the comfort for passengers. This was achieved by the use of sensors and new technologies.

Another strategic paper was developed for pedestrian traffic, which aims at increasing the number of pedestrians and at simultaneously reducing the number of traffic accidents and casualties by 50%. This should be achieved by increasing quality standards and the quality of urban spaces for pedestrians. Also, pedestrian zones and walk-ways will be improved and speed reductions for cars to 30 kph are planned.

Supporting businesses and eco-friendly procurement

Sustainability within the City of Vienna and its businesses has been an important topic of Vienna's agenda for the past 18 years. At this time, the ÖkoBusinessPlan Wien, an initiative of the government of Vienna, was started in order to contribute to the high quality of life in Vienna by saving resources. Until now, the initiative has helped Austrian enterprises - ranging from consulting firms and hospitals to restaurants and production companies - to save 135 million euros of working costs.

Another successful project within this context is Vienna's "ÖkoKauf Wien", which focuses on ecological criteria when buying goods and services - from washing powder to office supplies, from food for kindergartens

在这一背景下，另一个成功的项目是维也纳的“生态采购”，其重点是购买商品和服务时的生态标准 - 范围从洗衣粉到办公用品、从幼儿园和医院的食物到建筑材料。因此，市政府已设法将每年的二氧化碳排放量减少约 15,000 吨，每年节省约 150 万欧元。

“维也纳商业计划”和“生态采购”获得了联合国人居署的迪拜国际奖（2002 年和 2011 年）；此外，“生态采购”也荣获欧洲部门奖（2011 年）。

维也纳的可持续未来

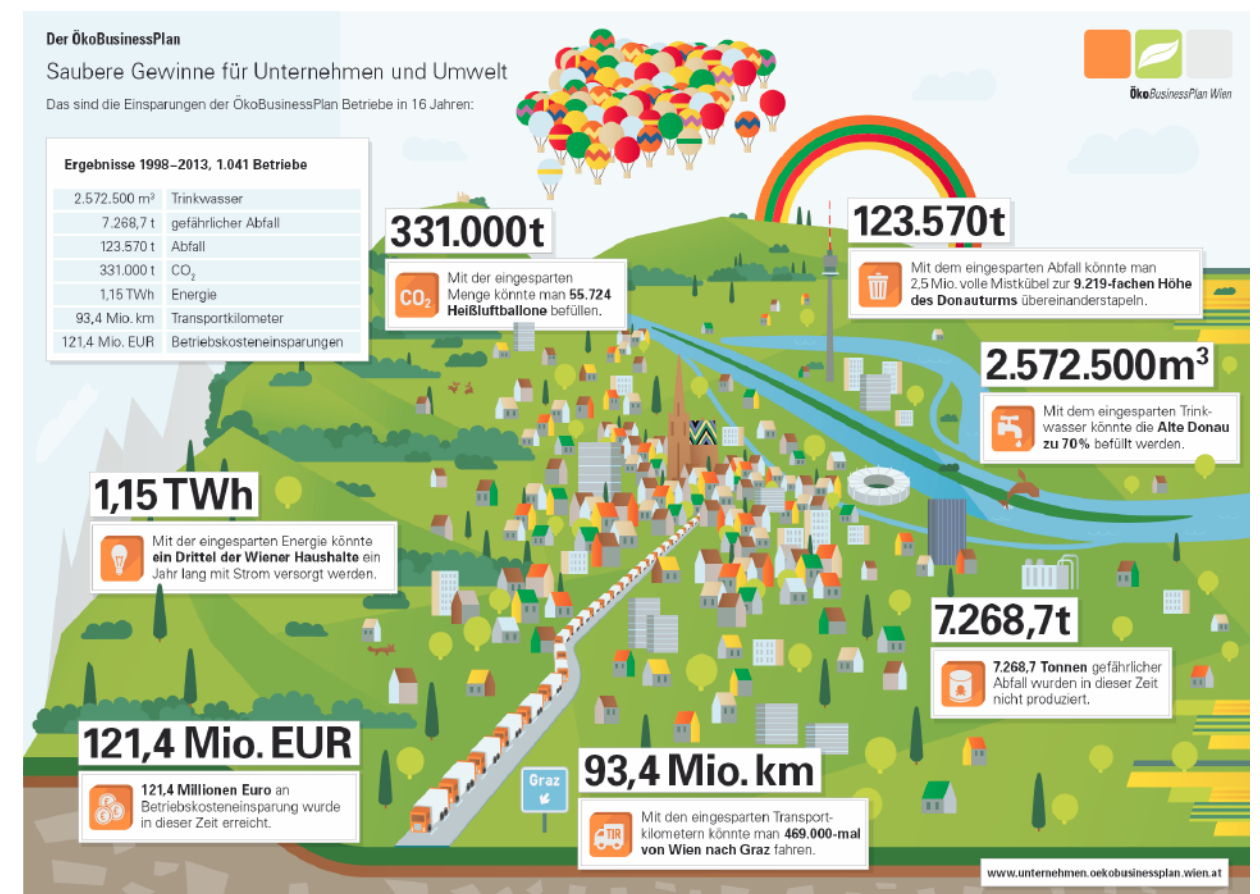
在未来几年内，维也纳将进一步实现其长期目标：发展成为一个可持续、资源节约型和创新型的智慧城市，为其公民提供高质量的生活。这一长远目标的实现将需要在上述专题领域内实施更多的项目和计划——这些当然离不开维也纳城市各个部门、各个公司和维也纳公民的大力支持。

and hospitals to construction materials. Hence, the City Administration has managed to cut annual carbon dioxide emissions by about 15,000 tons and to save approximately EUR 1.5 million per year.

Both "ÖkoBusinessPlan Wien" and "ÖkoKauf Wien" received the Dubai International Award by UN-Habitat (in 2002 and 2011); "ÖkoKauf Wien" was also the winner of the European Sector Award (2011).

A sustainable future for Vienna

Within the next years, Vienna will further pursue its long-term goal of becoming a sustainable, resource-efficient and innovative smart city with a high quality of life for its citizens. This will be achieved by implementing even more projects and initiatives within the thematic fields mentioned above - with support from city departments, companies and, of course, the citizens of Vienna.





The Forest City, a sustainable eco-city 森林城市：可持续生态之城

森林城市位于马来西亚依斯干达经济特区，紧邻新马第二通道，由四个岛屿组成，占地 20 平方公里。作为碧桂园集团与柔佛人民集团共同打造的合资企业，森林城市致力于将“城市与商业融合”以及“都市创新”两大理念融入其发展规划。通过引入金融机构，技术以及生物科技研发中心和各大创新产业，森林城市预计能为马来西亚创造 220,000 个工作岗位，实现“生活方式”与“事业发展”和谐共融。得益于其独特的城市建设理念，紧凑的城市布局，适宜行走的街道，多元的文化娱乐设施以及迷人的热带景观，森林城市将吸引马来西亚年轻一代在此居住置业。同时，依托于多样的交通出行方式（完善的水路交通以及连接新加坡轨道交通和马来西亚高速公路的轻轨线），森林城市将能够与世界联通。

根据麦肯锡集团的报告，全球三大发展趋势将深刻影响东盟国家未来 20 年的发展进程。首先，泛亚太区域经济一体化将加速国际间货物、人才、资本以及数据的流动。中

The Forest City is a 20 km² development located at Johor's Iskandar Malaysia. Adjacent to the Malaysia-Singapore Second Link, it is a joint venture development between Country Garden Holdings and Esplanade Danga 88. Forest City is composed of four islands with the twin themes of 'integrating businesses and the city' as well as 'urban innovation'. Designed to cultivate a live/work lifestyle, Forest City is comprised of financial institutions, technology and biotech research facilities, and a variety of creative industries that will establish an innovative and sustainable employment base providing an estimated 220,000 new jobs in southern Malaysia. The development's approach to city-building makes Forest City an ideal destination for an emerging generation of Malaysians that seek to live in a compact and walkable mixed-use metropolis with a variety of civic, cultural, and recreational amenities set within a lush tropical landscape. With multiple modes of public

国的“一带一路”工程会加速这一进程，并且，伴随着中国劳动力成本的上升，越来越多的跨国企业将会把运营中心转移到东盟国家。其次，东盟国家快速的城市化进程将会为其带来巨大的商机。例如，快速增长的消费集群将会提升人们对于生活品质的要求。这样的趋势会促使更多的资金流入基础设施建设以及房地产开发。最后，五大新兴科技产业包括手机网络、自动化、物联网、云技术以及大数据将进一步推动东盟地区不断向前发展。上述的三大发展趋势会给本地区的经济建设参与者带来巨大的利好。因此，森林城市将会把握时机，积极将三大趋势融入自身的发展蓝图之中。

森林城市运用最先进的“三维多层立体”城市规划概念，着力打造一个地面都是绿色植被，没有车辆穿行的城市。这将会是一个宁静、安详和令人彻底放松的生态都市。所有的车辆将会被放置在地下两层，数量充足的停车位以及

transportation—including an extensive ferry network and light rail transit system that links to Singapore's MRT and Malaysia's high-speed rail line to Kuala Lumpur—Forest City will be connected to the world.

According to the McKinsey Global Institute, three critical global trends would radically shape the transformation of ASEAN in the coming 20 years. Firstly, there is the Pan Asia Pacific economic integration, which would promote the international exchange of goods, service, capital, personnel and data. The Chinese government's 'Belt and Road' initiative would only quicken this integration. China's rising labor cost would also encourage multinational corporations to shift their operations to a cheaper ASEAN. Secondly, the urbanization process across ASEAN would bring about massive economic opportunities. For instance, it creates fast growing consumption clusters that demand a higher



四通八达的道路网使自由穿行成为可能。依托于数量众多的陆上公园以及滨水公园系统，森林城市展现出了一种全新的公共区域设计范式：通过一个位于建造平台顶端的步行中心公共区域，森林城市将所有的公园与花园连接成一个整体。作为森林城市的标志性元素，这样的公共城市平台景观将作为世界上最大的绿色屋顶系统，展现在世人面前。除去单纯的装饰，平台顶端公园还能够提供栖息地，雨洪处理系统，以及覆盖全岛的没有汽车通行的公共区域。在创造世界上第一个真正的绿色城市同时，纵向整合公共领域，促进城市发展。垂直绿墙，融入城市建筑的空中花园和屋顶景观创造了另一个维度的开放空间，让人与自然和谐共存。截止到现在，森林城市已获得 2016 波士顿景观设计优秀奖以及节能环保设计金奖。



quality of life, which translates to demand for investment in infrastructure and real estate. Thirdly, the people of ASEAN would benefit from five emerging technologies – mobile internet, automation, Internet of Things, cloud technique, and big data. All three trends would generate rewarding opportunities for the relevant parties. More specifically, the Forest City is an embodiment of these three trends.

The Forest City utilizes the most advanced 3D multi-tiered urban planning concept, with lush green surroundings and no vehicles traversing its surface. It is a quiet, safe, and relaxing paradise. All the vehicles are docked underground, where there are ample parking spaces and well-connected routes to the surrounding areas. In addition to the extensive ground-level parks and waterfront trail system, Forest City offers an entirely new paradigm for the public realm located on the top level of the infrastructure podium, linking the entire development in a pedestrian-centric rooftop network of interconnected parks and gardens. This approach to establishing a publicly accessible landscape as a continuous urban podium is a defining element of Forest City, creating the world's largest green roof system. Beyond a simple rooftop landscape, however, the podium parks provide native habitat zones, filter and cleanse storm water, and provide recreational opportunities in an entirely automobile-free public realm. In an attempt to create the world's first truly green city, the integration of a vertical public realm is also a key

森林城市另一个显著的特点是自然环境与城市开发的和谐共生。通过开发区中央商务区的地标塔楼与附近的居民区，人们能够俯瞰美丽的海洋景观。同时一套互相联系的滨水公园网络能让居民和访客了解和体验森林城市独一无二的生态系统。在森林城市，环绕四岛的红树林边界与健康的海洋生态系统同样重要。这片红树林保护区为当地提供了重要的自然栖息地，并且很好的提升了本地水质。在红树林以外，各种各样的滨水体验促进人与自然的互动。设计这些滨水边缘的目的是为了更好的模拟马来西亚海岸线的生态系统，包括与本地渔民生活息息相关的潮汐与浅滩环境。

可持续生态之城是森林城市的核心发展理念。2015 年 1 月 9 日，森林城市的详细环境评估报告获得马来西亚环境部批准。此外，森林城市还同时获得了有关环境管理计划的批准。环境管理计划是一份环保措施实施细则，森林城市项目需全部满足其中的 81 项环评指标。随着项目的推进，森林城市深刻的意识到相关的建设必然会对周围的环境造成一定程度的破坏。因此，森林城市通过制定切实有效的策略以及提升自身管理水平，来减少项目对环境的破坏。例如，森林城市委托马来西亚最顶级的海草研究团队监测海草生长的情况。通过遥感传输，森林城市建立起了一套在线水质监测系统，24 小时监测水质变化。

tenet of Forest City's development. Vertical green walls, sky gardens integrated into the architecture of the city, and rooftop landscapes create yet another dimension of open space that allow nature and humans to coexist at new heights. So far, Forest City has obtained the Merit Award for Landscape Analysis and Planning 2016 by Boston Society of Landscape Architects, as well as Gold Rating for Forest City Sales Gallery in Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Core & Shell Development Level.

Another significant feature of Forest City is the symbiotic relationship between development and the natural environment. The iconic towers of the development's central business districts and residential neighborhoods overlook this beautiful marine landscape, while a contiguous network of waterfront parks offer opportunities to learn about Forest City's unique ecosystem. Equally as important to the health of the marine ecosystem at Forest City is the establishment of a restored mangrove system which encircles the four islands. These mangroves provide essential habitat and help to improve overall water quality in the region. Beyond the mangroves, a diverse variety of waterfront experiences are designed to foster interaction between people and nature. These edges are designed to





从经济社会发展的角度来看，森林城市在每个区域中心优先考虑文化和市政设施以尊重文化与种族多样性。公园、市政广场和商业广场注入混合的商业、文化和市政功能，为四个岛屿的每个邻里社区建立独特的属性。并且，通过向这些地区组织节日庆典、聚会和其他活动项目，森林城市将形成起其独有的社交网络和多样的族群文化。与此同时，不同功能的住宅类型在每个邻里社区得以整合，确保不同类型的居民（青年从业人员，新组建的家庭以及退休居民）都会从森林城市的市政设施获益。



mimic naturally occurring features of Malaysia's coastal ecosystems, including tidal pools and shallow bays that provide critical marine habitat and support regional fisheries.

The Forest City core value is to be a sustainable eco-city. On the 9th January 2015, Forest City received the approval of Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (DEIA) from the Federal Department of Environment. The approval also came with an additional approval for an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). This EMP is a mitigation measures plan derived from the issues arrived from the DEIA study. In total there was 81 conditions imposed to the Forest City Project. Forest City recognizes that the Forest City project has an impact on the environment and is committed to improve its environmental performance and minimize the negative impacts through caring policies and effective management. For example, Forest City has appointed one of the country's top sea grass research team to monitor and record the health of the flora and fauna in the Merambung Seagrass Shoal. Besides, an Online Monitoring System (OMS) to monitor the water quality telemetrically via internet is mobilized within its vicinity.



森林城市作为一个全新的全球化都市以及未来城市发展的范本，聚集着前所未有的城市、资本和智慧密度。他激励更多的创新，吸引更多的优秀人才，以及容纳更多的新鲜理念。他是一个共有的公共领域，为所有人提供了自由而又平等的城市机会。他孕育着最聪慧的人群和最新鲜的想法，其自由开放的态度创造出一种极具特色的城市多样性。同时，他又是一个持续发展的城市模型，倡导一种在生态城市环境下有效的城市运营机制，创造一种更能体现智慧的环境主义。

From the social perspective, Forest City celebrates the ethnic diversity in its collection of urban neighborhoods that prioritize cultural and civic amenities at the center of each district. Public parks, squares, and plazas are activated with a mix of commercial, cultural, and civic program that establish distinct identities for each neighborhood throughout the four islands. These areas allow for festivals, gatherings, and other events that showcase the traditions of the wide variety of ethnicity and cultures expected to shape Forest City's social networks. Similarly, a varied program of residential housing types is integrated into each neighborhood. This ensures varied demographics ranging from single professionals to young families to elderly residents all of whom will benefit from the civic amenities at Forest City.

Forest City, as a prime model of future city, is a new global city where high urban, capital, and wisdom density are agglomerated, seeking to spur more innovation, attract more talents, house more new ideas. It is a common public realm that offers free and equal urban access to all, bringing people and idea together and featuring urban diversity. It is a sustainable urban model that facilitates efficient urban operation in ecological urban settings, creating smarter environmentalism. 





A PRIME MODEL OF FUTURE CITY

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Multi-Layered Mobility · Vertical Greening
Smart City · Closed-Off Security Management
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JONHE METRO
家之极致 品位建筑
中鹤新城

项目名称

中鹤新城

项目概况

中鹤新城占地6.75平方公里，总建筑面积270万平方米，项目总投资约86亿元，目前已投资约为42亿元。

项目定位

中鹤新城城镇化建设是中鹤模式——“三化协调、四化同步”发展中的重要一环。努力把中鹤新城建设成为“生态、宜居、绿色、低碳”的三产融合特色风情小镇。

项目实施过程和阶段

中鹤新城建设分三期建设，目前处于在建阶段。

项目预期效益

通过整体拆村并居，可增加30000亩耕地。

项目主要规划设计理念

传承田园城镇的规划理念、实践有机疏散、产城融合、复合功能、城镇村落等核。

可持续发展的小镇生命体：强调紧凑布局、适当密度、混合用地、多元居住、街道设计、开发空间为特征的城镇村落，集居住、商业、休闲为一体的可持续发展的自我生长的综合城镇有机体。

项目主要策略

修复、保持原有生态环境系统；

分级化、开放化、景观化的道路系统；

绿色、低碳出行；

公共空间与开放空间充分结合；

尺度适宜、配套完善、强度适中；户型多元。

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WEBSITE



Qingxi, Dongguan, China

Rooting the Green Development Ideology Deep
Constructing the Ecologically Inhabitable Home

中国·东莞·清溪 厚植绿色发展理念建设生态宜居家园

清溪镇位于中国广东省东莞市东南部，与深圳、惠州市接壤，总面积 140 平方公里，常住人口 31.6 万人，是一座生态与科技、现代与传统、发展与保护、人与自然交相辉映的宜居小镇，被誉为“珠三角的香格里拉”。

清溪生态资源丰富。镇如其名，山清水秀，森林覆盖率达到 55.6%，绿化覆盖率达 67.03%，保存着 12 万亩亚热带森林，有全省乃至全国极为罕见的野生润楠群落、短萼仪花群落、野生禾雀花群落和野生古芒果树群落，是珠三角负离子浓度最高的地区之一。

清溪文化底蕴深厚。人杰地灵，钟灵毓秀，是一个有着 900 年的客家古镇，客家文化源远流长，中原文化和岭南文化紧密融合，孕育了清溪醇厚、独特的民俗民风。客家碉楼、围屋、明清古梯田及碗窑遗址等文化遗存，与自然山水巧妙地结合在一起，构筑成了壮美的人文自然景观。

清溪城市环境宜居。规划合理，洁净美丽，全镇建成森林公园 2 个、大小水库 17 座、城市公园 4 个、社区公园

Qingxi is located in the southeast of Dongguan City, Guangdong Province, China, adjacent to the cities of Shenzhen and Huizhou, with a total area of 140 square kilometers and a residential population of 316,000. The town, which is an inhabitable conglomerate of ecology and technology, modern and tradition, development and preservation, humanity and nature, is honored as the "Shangri-la of the Pearl Delta Region".

Abundances of ecological resources in Qingxi. As its name indicates, Qingxi has a natural heritage of lucid water and lush mountains, with the coverages of forest and afforestation respectively reaching 55.6% and 67.03%. It preserves 120,000 Mu (80 square km) of subtropical forests, nourishing the province-wide or even nationwide rare communities of wild Machilus Nanmu, Caesalpiniaceae, wild Mucuna birdwoodiana and ancient wild mango, which makes it one of the areas that possess the highest density of anion in the Pearl Delta Region.

26 个，总面积 9231.8 公顷，建成区公用绿地面积为 623 公顷，建成区绿化覆盖率达 41.35%，人均公共绿地面积约 20.76 平方米。先后荣获全国重点镇、全国文明镇、国家卫生镇、国家可持续发展实验区、中国最美小镇、中国最宜居城镇等荣誉称号。

清溪经济发展繁荣。创新驱动发展优势突出，现有国家高新技术企业 33 家，是全国首个同时与清华、北大两所著名高校开展产学研合作的镇，是“全国产学研合作创新示范基地”、“全国产业集群区域品牌建设试点”、“广东省光电通讯产业集群升级示范区”、“广东省技术创新光电通讯专业镇”。2015 年，全镇生产总值 208.1 亿元，各项税收总额 37.6 亿元，进出口总值 81.9 亿美元。

清溪社会治安稳定。民风淳朴，和谐稳定，2015 年受理有效警情同比下降近 18%，立刑事案件下降近 14%，受理治安案件下降近 10%。近年全镇没有发生重大刑事案件、没有发生重大食品药品、消防、交通事故。2015 年，全

The deep cultural deposits of Qingxi. The picturesque nature of Qingxi nurtures numerous brilliant spirits. Our town has a 900-year-long history of Hakka culture, which has long been nourishing its people, interweaving the central and southern Chinese cultures closely, and breeding a unique folklore of honesty and sincerity. Cultural relics, such as the Hakka watchtowers, round houses, the ancient terraces of Ming and Qing Dynasties, the bowl kilns, etc, integrate with the natural landscape artfully, constructing a mesmerising nature-cultural sight.

The inhabitable citic environment in Qingxi. With a reasonable layout, clean and beautiful, our town has constructed two forest parks, 17 reservoirs of both large and small sizes, 4 city parks and 26 community parks, the total area of which reaches 9231.8 hectares. The built-up areas have 623 hectares of public green fields, the afforestation coverage of which is 41.35%, and the area of public green fields per capita is 20.76



镇城乡居民人均收入 3.64 万元。市民就业充分，创业氛围浓厚，城镇登记失业率控制在 5% 以内，生活得到社保、集体分红、低保、救助和补助等的保障。

一、坚持规划先行，描绘绿色发展蓝图

一直以来，清溪镇始终坚持绿色发展的理念，高起点规划、高标准建设、高效能管理的城市建设思想，统领经济建设、环境建设和社会建设。早在 1995 年，清溪镇就被定为“国家可持续发展实验区”，确立了走可持续发展的现代化道路。

一是把绿色发展融入核心战略。以“生态山水小镇、绿色低碳新城”为定位，把生态文明建设放在突出的地位，以优化空间开发格局、推动节能减排和生态环保为重点，加快推动绿色发展、循环发展和低碳发展，积极构建天蓝、地绿、水净，人与自然和谐共处的绿色发展局面。



square meters. Also we are honored sequentially as the National Prominent City, the National Civilized City, the National Hygienic City, the National Sustainable Community, the Most Beautiful Town in China and the Most Inhabitable Town in China, etc.

Economic prosperity in Qingxi. The innovation-driven development has obvious advantages. Our town now owns 33 high and new tech enterprises and we are the first town to establish the industry-university-institute cooperation with the prestigious Qinghua and Peking Universities, at the same time, we are the National Industry-university-institute Cooperative Innovation Demonstration Base, the National Pilot for Constructing Industrial Clusters of Local Brands, the Guangdong Province Upgrade Demonstration Zone for Photoelectric Communication Industrial Cluster, and the Guangdong Province Technological Innovation Specialized Town for Photoelectric Communication. In 2015, Qingxi had a GDP of CNY 20.81 billion, a total revenue of CNY 3.76 billion and a total of \$8.19 billion for imports and exports.

Good social security and stability in Qingxi. The residents are honest and sincere and the society is harmonious and stable. In 2015, the public security intelligence alarms accepted, the criminal cases established, the public security cases processed dropped respectively 18%, 14% and 10%. There have been no severe criminal cases or food&drug, fire and traffic accidents in recent years. In 2015, the income per capita was CNY 36,400 in our town. The employment

二是把绿色理念融入城市规划。坚持以人为本、尊重自然、传承历史、绿色低碳的城镇规划理念，以扩大区域融合和提高发展质量、效益为重点，规划形成了“依山傍水、两带四轴、一心五片”的发展结构，先后高起点、高标准编制了 57 项各类规划，进一步优化城市空间布局，释放发展空间，为清溪绿色低碳发展打下了坚实基础。

三是把绿色元素融入城市建设。充分利用清溪“三山环抱、五水拥城”的自然生态优势，融合“山、水、林、园”等生态元素，统筹实施“城市绿化”等工程，初步形成面线结合的城市绿地系统，大力建设“城水相融、水天一色、人在城中、城在绿中”的城市新格局。

二、持续优化环境，构筑绿色生态屏障

清溪始终坚持绿色发展，在保持经济高速发展的同时，持续优化保护生态环境，构筑连山亲水、悠游乐业的绿色生态屏障。

一是致力于防治污染，让清溪的天更蓝。严禁污染企业进入清溪，全面治污减排。近几年，通过整改或治理完成达标排放的洗水企业 6 家，11 家企业通过清洁生产验收，69 家医疗卫生机构严格执行医疗废物转移联单制度。在加强环境整治的同时，狠抓节能减排、产业转型升级和科

rate was satisfying while the environment for startups was preferential. We controlled the unemployment rate under 5% and guaranteed the livelihood of residents through social insurances, dividends, basic living allowances and subsidies, etc.

I. Insisting on planning beforehand, and depicting the green development blueprint

Qingxi town has always been insisting on the green development conception, the citic construction ideology of planning from a high startline, constructing with high standards, managing with high efficiency, and promoting the economic, environmental and social constructions altogether. As early as in 1995, Qingxi was established as the National Sustainable Community which determined that we were to pursue the sustainable development path toward modernization.

First, we integrate the green development into our essential strategy. Aiming at building "ecological and picturesque, green and low-carbon new city", the construction of ecological civilization is put in a privileged position, while upgrading the spatial development pattern, promoting energy-saving and





技术创新，加快淘汰落后工艺、设备和技术，助推企业低碳发展，积极发展旅游产业，培育新的经济增长点。近五年，全镇PM2.5浓度年平均值控制在35微克/立方米以内，城镇空气质量全年达标。

二是致力于生态优化，让清溪的地更绿。通过多年努力，清溪在140平方公里的土地上保护了1.3万亩农保地、2万多亩果园地、12万亩林地。目前已建和正在建设4个森林公园、1个生态农业园，其中清溪银瓶山森林公园是国家4A级旅游景区，清溪生态农业产业园是全国休闲农业与乡村旅游示范点。经监测，清溪银瓶山森林公园是珠三角负离子浓度最高的地方。2014年，清溪获评为“全国特色景观旅游名镇”、“全国十佳生态旅游示范区”。

三是致力于水质改善，让清溪的水更清。大力实施治水工程，近五年，共投入9.88亿元建成截污管网90公里、污水处理厂2座。开展饮用水源保护区的划分工作，设置水源保护区标识牌，进一步加强饮用水源的保护管理。实施河涌整治任务，对镇内主要河道、河涌进行清淤、治污、疏浚和修堤、绿化、美化，全镇建成区污水得到有效治理，水体环境及地下水源得到质的提升。

emission-cutting, and ecological preservation are emphasized. We also accelerate the green, recyclable and low-carbon development and proactively construct a green development situation with a clear sky, green fields and lucid water, in which human and nature can coexist in harmony.

Second, we ingrain green conception into our city planning. We insist on the city planning ideology of human-orienting, nature-respecting, history-inheriting and green low carbon. Emphasizing on enhancing regional integration and elevating the quality and profit of development, we have developed a structure of "locating aside water and mountain, two regions and four axes, a center and five areas" through programming. 57 programs of all kinds have been established sequentially from a high startline and with high standards, which upgrade the spatial arrangement of the city furthermore and release more space for development, thereby laying a solid foundation for the green and low-carbon development in Qingxi.

Third, we infuse the green elements into our urban construction. We make full use of Qingxi's natural ecological advantages of "being surrounded by three mountains and five streams", and combine different ecological elements, such as "mountains, rivers, forests and parks". By implementing projects like "city afforestation", the city green-field system is established primarily. Besides we put in great efforts to build a new citic layout as a harmonious unity of city, water, sky, human and greenness".

II. Persisting in upgrading environment, and building a green and ecological shield

Qingxi persists in implementing the green development and maintaining a high-speed economic growth, at the same time, it never ceases to upgrade and preserve ecological environment and construct a green and ecological shield consisting of mountains, rivers and leisure.

First, we devote to preventing pollutions and make the sky of Qingxi clearer. Polluting industries are prohibited from entering Qingxi, and the work of diminishing pollution and emission is carried out universally. In recent years, after reconstruction or reformation, there are 6 rinsing enterprises which have met the emission standards, 11 enterprises which have passed the cleaner production examination and 69 clinical institutes which strictly abide by the



三、擦亮生态底色，打造绿色宜居家园

丰富的生态资源，是清溪未来在区域发展中的核心竞争力。清溪镇将继续擦亮生态底色，突出环境优势，促使经济更加繁荣、社会更加和谐、环境更加宜居、人民更加幸福。

一是依托生态优势，积极发展生态旅游产业。坚持“全域布局、全面融合、全民参与、全新发展”的理念，充分盘活利用好现有的优美自然生态资源，大力发展生态旅游产业，加强推进农旅融合、文旅融合和商旅融合，将生态景观建设和生态环境保护相结合，进一步规划“生态围城”的



clinical waste disposing regulations. To enhance the environmental recovery, great efforts are put into energy-saving and emission-cutting, industrial transformation and upgrading, and technological innovation. By accelerating the pace to upgrade the outdated technologies, equipments and skills, the low-carbon development of enterprises is promoted. Meanwhile we develop the tourism positively which will create a new momentum for economic growth. In recent five years, the average annual PM2.5 concentration of Qingxi is maintained under 35 micrograms per cubic meters, which shows that the city's air quality is satisfying throughout the whole year.

Second, we devote to ecological upgrade and make Qingxi's fields greener. After many years of devotion, Qingxi has preserved 13,000 Mu (about 8.7 square km) of fields for fundamental agricultural use, over 20,000 Mu (about 13.3 square km) of orchards, and 120,000 Mu (80 square km) of forests. Currently, there are four forest parks, either being constructed or in construction, and an ecological agriculture park, among which Qingxi Yinping Mountain Forest Park is a National 4-A tourism site, and Qingxi Ecological Agriculture Industrial Park is the National Demonstration Site for Recreational Agriculture and Rural Tourism. According to the survey, Qingxi Yinping Mountain Forest Park is the spot where we enjoy the highest density of anion in the Pearl Delta Region. In 2014, Qingxi was awarded as the "National Famous Town for Featured Landscape Tourism" and the "National Top 10 Ecological Tourism Demonstration Site".

Third, we devote to improving the water quality in order to make the water of Qingxi cleaner. In recent five years, we have been purifying the water enthusiastically and invested CNY 0.988 billion in building 90 kilometers of sewage segregation pipe network and two sewage





整体景观，逐步构建“点、线、面”三位一体的旅游空间格局，着力将清溪打造成为主题形象鲜明、产品特色突出、基础设施完善、服务质量优良的珠三角生态休闲旅游目的地、国家全域旅游名镇。

二是厚植生态理念，积极倡导绿色生活方式。鼓励民众参与志愿服务，树立绿色环保意识，倡导绿色出行方式；鼓励低碳消费，使节能、节水、回收利用资源成为广大群众的行动自觉；推动城乡居民生活垃圾分类管理、集中处理，15座压缩式垃圾转运站日处理生活垃圾300吨，无害化处理率达100%；推行绿色出行，坚持公交优先发展原则，实现公交服务全覆盖；加快城市绿道建设，规划建设75.83公里绿道，打造出纵横交错、相互融合的“绿色走廊”。

三是擦亮生态名片，努力实现绿色崛起。牢固树立“绿水青山就是金山银山”的绿色发展理念，充分发挥森林、自然保护区、绿道网、湿地、沿河防护林的生态综合功能，推进形成“核、片、带、廊”基本生态网络结构，构建多层次、多功能、立体化、网络化的生态空间格局；强化生态环境保护治理，突出源头控制和底线控制，建立生态红线体系，形成绿色清洁生产方式和低碳健康生活方式，促进绿色、低碳、循环发展，继续放大生态优势、加快绿色崛起，用生态足迹书写生态奇迹。

plants. We protect the drinking water resources and set up signs for the protected water resources so as to fortify the protection management of the drinking water resources. In the meantime, the task to clean the urban rivers is carried out, through dredging, pollution-controlling, dyke-building, and planting and beautifying the major urban rivers in and around the town. As a result the sewage of the built-up areas in town has been taken under control, and the water environment and the underground water have been improved significantly.

III. Polishing up the ecological background, and constructing the green and inhabitable home

A proliferation of ecological resources is the essential competitiveness of Qingxi in the future regional development. Qingxi town will continue to polish up ecological background, highlight the environmental advantages and create a more thriving economy, a more harmonious society, more inhabitable environment and improved happiness index of people.

First, we depend on the ecological advantages to develop ecological tourism positively. Insisting on the

ideology of "overall arrangement, universal integration, population involvement and new development", the scenic ecological resources are revitalized and exploited thoroughly. We promote ecological tourism vigorously as well as enhance the integration of tourism with agriculture, culture and business. In doing so, the construction of ecological landscape and the protection of ecological environment are integrated. And the next step we take is to scheme the overall landscape of the "ecological township" and build the spatial layout for tourism with a trinity of "point-line-plane". The emphasis is on establishing Qingxi as a destination for ecological tourism in the Pearl Delta Region and a National Eminent Tourism Town, with distinguishing theme and image, prominent product features, perfect infrastructure and excellent service quality.

Second, we root ecological ideology deep in our practices and promote green lifestyle positively. Residents are encouraged to participate in voluntary services to improve awareness of environment protection and promote green transportation. We also encourage low-carbon consumption, and forge a consensus of energy-saving, water-saving and material-recycling among the population. Household waste is sorted and processed collectively throughout our town. The daily amount of household waste processed in the 15 compression-based transfer stations is 300 tons, with

the innocent treatment rate reaching 100%. At the same time, the use of mass transit system is prioritized, and a network of mass transit service covers the entire town. The construction of green ways has been accelerated, and we plan to build 75.83 kilometers of green ways and forge an intertwined network of green corridors.

Third, we keep polishing up the ecological background and endeavor to accomplish the green rising. By entrenching the green development ideology that "Clean waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets", we make full use of the integrated ecological functions of forests, natural reserves, network of green ways, wetlands and the protective forests along the river and forge a fundamental ecological network structure of "center-area-region-corridor", which consists of a multi-layered, multifunctional and three-dimensional network of ecological space arrangement. The protection and recovery of the ecological environment are strengthened by underscoring the control over source and base line, while the ecological red line system is established and the green clean production methods and low-carbon healthy lifestyles come into being. We will hold on to the green, low-carbon and recyclable development and continue to enlarge our ecological advantages so as to speed up the green development and create a miracle with our ecological footprint. 



中国最美小镇—清溪

A Beautiful Town of China-Qingxi



开发地热能源 服务美丽中国



Develop geothermal energy, Serve the beautiful China

山东地矿新能源有限公司 Shandong Geo-mineral New Energy Co., Ltd.

山东地矿新能源有限公司隶属于山东省地矿局，经营范围涉及地热资源勘查开发利用、光伏发电、余热发电、风力发电、地热供暖、基础地质评价咨询、地质灾害评估、设计和施工等。

近年来，公司大力发展地热的勘查开发利用和新能源发电业务，以“开发地热能源 服务美丽中国”为使命，开展地热科学研究、地热调查评价、地热井勘查设计施工、地热能综合开发利用、新能源发电等业务，拓展新能源产业，立志做“中国地热技术领跑者”，打造“山东第一、全国一流、世界领先”的地热新能源高科技龙头企业。



Shandong Geo-mineral New Energy Co., Ltd. is affiliated to Shandong Provincial Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources, with the business scope covering the exploration, development and utilization of geothermal resources, photovoltaic power generation, waste heat power generation, wind power generation, geothermal heating, basic geological evaluation and consultation, geological disaster assessment, design and construction, etc.

In recent years, the company vigorously carries out the exploration, development and utilization of geothermal energy and new energy power generation business, takes "developing geothermal energy, serving beautiful China" as the mission, carries out the scientific geothermal research, geothermal investigation and evaluation, geothermal well exploration, design and construction, comprehensive development and utilization of geothermal energy, new energy power generation, etc., expand new energy industry, make determination to be "the leader of geothermal technology in China", and build the new geothermal energy high-tech leading enterprise which is "Shandong No.1, national first-class and world-leading".



地热能源开发利用

以地热新能源的开发利用为产业核心，培育提升地热技术，健全地热产业链，广泛开展战略合作，实现地热产业的持续稳定发展。

以山东省地热温泉研究所为科研平台，开展业务咨询和科学研究。聘请国家十几位资深老专家为公司科学研究和业务开展提供技术指导。依靠科技攻关，提高地热井定井成功率，近几年地热井勘查施工成功率达100%。承担“山东省干热岩地热资源选区研究”项目，干热岩研究科研取得重大突破。



Development and utilization of geothermal energy resources

With the development and utilization of new geothermal energy resources as the industry core, cultivate and improve geothermal technology, perfect the geothermal industry chain, carry out strategic cooperation widely, and realize the continuous and stable development of geothermal industry.

Carry out business consulting and scientific research with Shandong Institute of Geothermal Hot Spring as the scientific research platform. Hire more than ten foreign senior experts for providing technical guidance for the company's scientific research and business implementation. Improve the location success rate of geothermal well by overcoming technological difficulties, with exploration and construction success rate of geothermal well of 100%. Undertake the project of "Shandong Hot Dry Rock Geothermal Resources Selection Research", and obtain the major breakthrough in the scientific research on hot dry rock.

新能源发电业务

在拓展地热产业链的同时，全力进军新能源发电领域。展开光伏项目的前期咨询、规划、投资和运营维护等业务，深化光伏能源与地热能源的融合应用，开发建设智能微电网系统，促进分布式新能源电站的建设推广。

New energy power generation business

Expand the geothermal industry chain, and make every effort to march towards new energy power generation field. Carry out the previous consulting, planning, investment and operation and maintenance of photovoltaic project, deepen the integrated application of photovoltaic energy and geothermal energy, develop and establish intelligent micro power grid system, and promote the construction and popularization of distributed new energy power station.

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CONFERENCE

会议活动

-Eco Forum Global Annual Conference Guiyang 2016-
Theme Forum on Sustainable Human Settlements and Tourism successfully held in
Huangguoshu Scenic Area, Anshun, China

EFG2016 可持续人居环境与旅游主题论坛
在中国安顺黄果树旅游区成功举办

子君山·麓城 翡翠人居 春城扛鼎

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项目依托子君山郊野公园，从生态修复出发，以“人与自然和谐相处”为理念，以“重塑人居梦想”为核心，塑造“生态、健康、舒悦”的私密专属领域，打造生态人居示范社区，成为引领云南昆明都会生活的新名片。

铂金五星酒店、生态运动公园、绿色郊野公园、顶级城市会所、直升机停机坪、山林SPA、室内恒温泳池、网球场、登山径、环游绿道

Based on Zijun Mount Country Park and taking "harmony between man and nature" as its philosophy and "recreating favorable inhabiting environment" as its core, this project will build an "ecological, healthy and comfortable" privacy territory and a dwelling exemplary community, which will be a new trump card of Kunming, Yunnan.

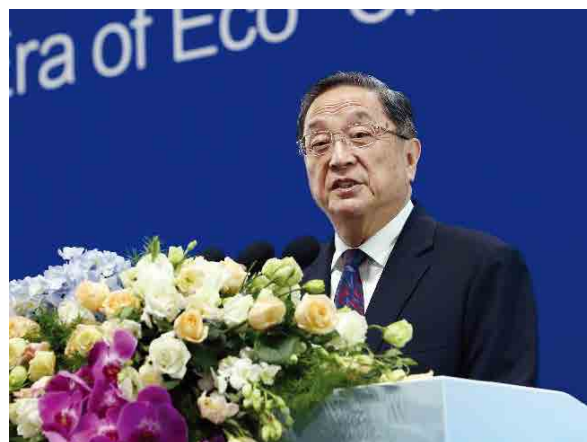
Platinum five-star hotel, eco-sports parks, country parks, top-level clubs, helipads, forest SPA, indoor swimming pools, tennis courts, hiking trails, circled greenways.



-Eco Forum Global Annual Conference Guiyang 2016-

Theme Forum on Sustainable Human Settlements and Tourism successfully held in Huangguoshu Scenic Area, Anshun, China

EFG2016 可持续人居环境与旅游主题论坛在中国安顺黄果树旅游区成功举办



俞正声出席 EFG2016 开幕式并发表主旨演讲
Yu Zhengsheng attending the EFG2016 opening ceremony and making a keynote speech

2016年7月9日，生态文明贵阳国际论坛2016年年会在贵阳开幕，本次论坛年会会期3天，有3000余位中外嘉宾应邀与会。巴布亚新几内亚总理奥尼尔、瑞士联邦议会国民院议长马克瓦尔德、肯尼亚副总统鲁托、老挝副总理本通等分别在开幕式上致辞，联合国秘书长潘基文发来视频贺信。中共中央政治局常委、全国政协主席俞正声出席开幕式并发表主旨演讲。

俞正声首先代表中国政府和人民，代表习近平主席对论坛年会的召开致以热烈的祝贺。

俞正声说，多年来，论坛秉持弘扬生态文明理念、推动生态文明实践的传统，对生态文明建设的一系列问题进行了深入探讨，发出了生态文明建设的响亮声音，为促进中国可持续发展、维护全球生态安全作出了积极贡献。本次论坛年会以“走向生态文明新时代：绿色发展·知行合一”为主题，顺应了世界生态文明建设的趋势和潮流，体现了中国优秀传统文化的智慧 and 情怀，展现了中国推动绿色发展、建设生态文明的务实行动，具有重要意义。

On July 9, 2016, the Eco Forum Global Annual Conference 2016 opened in Guiyang. The Eco Forum Global Annual Conference 2016 lasted three days and over 3,000 guests from China and abroad attended the conference upon invitation. Prime Minister Peter O'Neill of Papua New Guinea, Christa Markwalder, President of the National Council of Switzerland, William Ruto, Deputy President of Kenya, Bounthong Chitmany, Deputy Prime Minister of Laos and others addressed the opening ceremony respectively. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon of the UN sent a congratulatory message via video. Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Yu Zhengsheng attended the opening ceremony and made a keynote speech.



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·乔杜里大使致主题论坛开幕词
Opening Remarks by Distinguished Invited Guest Ambassador
Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former Under-Secretary-General and High Representative of the United Nations



安顺市委书记周建琨致主题论坛欢迎词
Theme Forum Welcoming Remarks by Zhou Jiankun,
Secretary of CPC Anshun Municipal Committee



安顺市委副书记、市长曾永涛主持闭幕式
Zeng Yongtao, Deputy Secretary of CPC Anshun Municipal
Committee and Mayor of Anshun, hosting the closing ceremony



安顺市委常委、市委组织部部长、
黄果树旅游区党工委书记朱桂云女士
宣读《国际瀑布可持续发展联盟（IWAS）倡议书》
Zhu Guiyun, Standing Committee Member of CPC Anshun
Municipal Committee, Director-General, Municipal
Organization Department, Party Secretary, CPC
Huangguoshu Scenic Area, reading out the IWAS initiative

作为生态文明贵阳国际论坛2016年年会最重要的主题论坛之一，7月9日，可持续人居环境与旅游主题论坛在安顺市黄果树旅游区开幕。会上，共有来自19个国家的400余位代表交流互动，围绕可持续人居环境与旅游这一主题，各抒己见，分享了一系列精彩观点、先进技术和成功范例。

本次主题论坛由全球人居环境论坛、联合国环境规划署、清华大学人居环境研究中心联合主办，由安顺市人民政府、贵州省住房和城乡建设厅、贵州省旅游局共同承办，由黄果树风景名胜区管理委员会、黄果树旅游集团股份有限公司等协办。出席论坛的主要嘉宾包括贵州省政协副主席陈敏，安顺市委书记周建琨，安顺市委副书记、市长曾永涛，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，赞比亚前总理马林巴·马谢克，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，全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰，联合国环境规



联合国环境规划署城市和建筑项目高级官员
科特·盖瑞根发表演讲
Curt Garrigan, Cities and Buildings Programme Officer,
UNEP, delivering a speech

On behalf of the Chinese government and people as well as President Xi Jinping, Yu Zhengsheng first extended warm congratulations on the opening of the annual conference.

Yu Zhengsheng said that over the past years, the forum has upheld the tradition of carrying forward the concept of and promoting the practice of eco-civilization, conducted in-depth discussions on a series of issues related to eco-civilization, construction, and trumpeted the eco-civilization construction, making positive contributions to advancing China's sustainable development and maintaining global ecological security. This year's theme of "Embracing New Era of Eco-Civilization: Advancing Green Development, Unifying Knowledge and Action" is of great significance as it conforms to the trend of global eco-civilization construction, represents the wisdom and sentiment in the splendid traditional Chinese culture, and demonstrates China's practical actions to promote green development and eco-civilization construction.



本次论坛年会以“走向生态文明新时代：绿色发展·知行合一”为主题，顺应了世界生态文明建设的趋势和潮流，体现了中国优秀传统文化的智慧和情怀，展现了中国推动绿色发展、建设生态文明的务实行动，具有重要意义。

This year's theme of "Embracing New Era of Eco-Civilization: Advancing Green Development, Unifying Knowledge and Action" is of great significance as it conforms to the trend of global eco-civilization construction, represents the wisdom and sentiment in the splendid traditional Chinese culture, and demonstrates China's practical actions to promote green development and eco-civilization construction.



划署城市和建筑项目高级官员科特·盖瑞根，安顺市委常委、市委组织部部长、黄果树旅游区党工委书记朱桂云，中国工程院院士、浙江省农业科学院院长陈剑平，中国风景名胜协会副会长、中国风景名胜区协会旅游发展委员会主任王水法，联合国亚太经社理事会可持续城市发展部高级经济事务官员拉姆·提瓦力，法国城市形态研究所主席薛杰等。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吴良镛和联合国环境规划署可持续消费和生产部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉发来视频演讲。

在去年论坛成功举办的基础上，今年的主题论坛体现了更高规格、更加务实、更多成果、更具国际影响力等特点。为期2天的主题论坛包括开幕式、闭幕式、主旨演讲、专题会议以及四个平行会议，还有招商引资会议，主要议题包括：瀑布城市/景区可持续发展、紧凑型可持续城市、可持续旅游、可持续建筑促进可持续发展和应对气候变化等。与此同时，联合国环境规划署可持续建筑和气候促进组织研讨会也作为论坛的重要部分同期举办。



As one of the most important theme forums of EFG2016, the Theme Forum on Sustainable Human Settlements and Tourism was held in Huangguoshu Scenic Area on July 9-10. Over 400 representatives from 19 countries were brought together to share their opinions and expertise on Sustainable Human Settlements and Tourism. A series of brilliant views, advanced techniques and best practices on sustainable development were shared.

The Theme Forum, co-organized by Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), the Center for Human Settlements Science of Tsinghua University and the Municipal Government of Anshun, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was attended by a number of high-ranking distinguished guests, including: Chen Min, Vice Chairman of Guizhou Province Political Consultative Conference; Zhou Jiankun, Secretary of CPC Anshun Municipal Committee; Zeng Yongtao, Deputy Secretary of CPC Anshun Municipal Committee and Mayor of Anshun; Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Chairman of GFHS, Former Under-Secretary-General and High Representative of the United Nations; Rt. Hon. Malimba Masheke, Former Premier Minister of Zambia; Dr. Taj Hamad, Vice Chairman of GFHS and Secretary General of Universal Peace Federation International; Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS; Curt Garrigan, Cities and Buildings Programme Officer, UNEP; Zhu Guiyun, Standing Committee Member of CPC Anshun Municipal Committee, Director-General, Municipal Organization Department, Party Secretary, CPC Huangguoshu Scenic Area; Chen Jianping, Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering, President of Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Vice Chairman of China Society of Plant Protection; Wang Shuifa, Vice President of China Association of National Parks and Scenic Sites, Director of Commission of Tourism Development, China Association of National Parks and Scenic Sites; Ram Tiwaree, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Sustainable Urban Development Section, Environment and Development Division, UNESCAP; Serge Salat, President, Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France, and among others. Besides, two important video messages were delivered by Wu Liangyong, Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering, Architect, Urban Planner and Educator, Creator of Human Settlement Science and Arab Hoballah, Chief, Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry Branch, UNEP.



瀑布城市/景区可持续发展专题会议
Special Session:
Sustainable Development of Waterfall Cities/Scenic Areas



平行会议一：紧凑型可持续城市
Parallel Session 1: Compact Sustainable Cities



平行会议二：可持续建筑，促进可持续发展和应对气候变化
Parallel Session 2: Sustainable Buildings: Contributing to Sustainable Development and Addressing Climate Change



平行会议三：可持续旅游创新：政策、规划与投资
Parallel Session 3: Sustainable Tourism Innovation: Policies, Planning and Financing



联合国环境规划署可持续建筑和气候促进组织研讨会
The United Nations Environment Programme-Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (UNEP-SBCI) Symposium

The Theme Forum was built on the momentum that started last year and ended as a bigger success due to the higher level of participation, richer outcomes produced and more international influence that has been cast. The two-day Theme Forum was well-structured to consist of Opening Ceremony, Closing Ceremony, Keynote Speeches, Special Session, four Parallel Sessions and Anshun Investment Promotion Conference. The major topics

that have been addressed include Sustainable Development of Waterfall Cities/Scenic Areas, Compact Sustainable Cities, Sustainable Tourism, Sustainable Buildings: Contributing to Sustainable Development and Addressing Climate Change. In the meanwhile, the United Nations Environment Programme-Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (UNEP-SBCI) Symposium was organized as a significant part of the Theme Forum.

The Forum yielded three substantive outcomes. First, Asia Summit of Global Forum on Human Settlement in Huangguoshu Scenic Area has been inaugurated, and relevant fund launched. Second, International Waterfalls Alliance for Sustainability (IWAS) was launched. IWAS was initiated by Municipal Government of Anshun and GFHS, and joined by 8 world Influential waterfalls' local governments, authorities and scenic areas management committees. They are Huangguoshu Waterfall, Hukou Waterfalls of Yellow River, Dalongqiu Waterfall and Jiulong Waterfall from China, Victoria Falls, Zambia, Niagara Falls, Canada, Barron Falls, Australia, and Blue Nile



全球人居环境论坛亚洲峰会落户黄果树旅游区揭牌仪式
Inauguration for Asia Summit of Global Forum on Human Settlement in Huangguoshu Scenic Area

本次论坛诞生了三项成果。第一项成果是全球人居环境论坛亚洲峰会落户贵州黄果树旅游区，同时全球人居环境论坛亚洲峰会永久会址和专项基金会也随之启动；第二项成果是国际瀑布可持续发展联盟的启动，由安顺市政府和全球人居环境论坛率先倡导，由中国黄果树大瀑布、黄河壶口瀑布、大龙湫瀑布、九龙瀑布和赞比亚维多利亚瀑布、加拿大尼亚加拉瀑布、澳大利亚巴伦瀑布、埃塞俄比亚青尼罗河瀑布等8个中外最具影响力的瀑布地区政府或管理机构共同发起；第三项成果是安顺市与多家投资商缔结了项目合作协议，包括与欧洲同步的奥特莱斯品牌购物中心、从美



全球人居环境论坛亚洲峰会专项基金会启动仪式
Launching Ceremony of relevant fund to support Asia Summit



国际瀑布可持续发展联盟启动仪式

Launching Ceremony of International Waterfalls Alliance for Sustainability (IWAS)



全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰先生致闭幕辞
Closing Remarks by Lu Haifeng, Secretary General,
Global Forum on Human Settlements

国引进技术的空中飞索探险旅游项目，以及深圳市中幼国际教育科技有限公司的AR与VR旅游营销项目等。这些对资源环境消耗较低的绿色经济项目将提升安顺旅游的质量，助力安顺创建绿色城市，实现可持续发展。

本次组织良好、内容丰富的主题论坛集中体现了绿色发展、知行合一的理念，是支持和响应联合国“人居三”的积极行动，对于推动联合国《2030可持续发展议程》目标11和《巴黎协定》目标的落实，贯彻落实中央关于城市和旅游的重要政策方针，促进有关国家、城市和企业之间的对话合作具有积极意义。

Falls, Ethiopia. Third, a series of cooperation framework agreements were signed between Municipal Government of Anshun and a group of investors to bring in a range of projects such as an outlet shopping center, zip line, an ecotourism programme introduced from the United States, and innovative AR and VR tourism marketing project from Shenzhen Zhongyou International Education Co., Ltd. These green projects are believed to advance the sustainable tourism in Anshun, to improve green growth and contribute to the sustainable development in the city and even in the region.

In October, The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) will be convened in Quito, Ecuador. The 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS-XI) and the Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Award will take place as an important parallel event of Habitat III. The well-organized and content-rich theme forum gave full expression of the concept of Advancing Green Development, Unifying Knowledge and Action, and acted as an affirmative action to support, and respond to the Habitat III. It has positive significance to promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the implementation of The Paris Agreement, as well as China's central government policy on new-type urbanization and sustainable tourism development, and it will facilitate dialogues and cooperation between related business entities, cities and countries. 



与会嘉宾合影 Guests and Dignitaries

FIGURE

人物视界

Sustainable Urban Development for All in Surabaya City, Indonesia

印尼泗水市致力于人人共享的可持续城市发展

Exclusive Interview with Dr. Ir. Tri Rismaharini, Mayor, Surabaya City, Indonesia

——专访印尼泗水市市长特莉·丽斯玛哈莉妮博士



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印尼泗水市 致力于人人共享的可持续城市发展

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Exclusive Interview with Dr. Ir. Tri Rismaharini, Mayor, Surabaya City, Indonesia

WBPM: 感谢市长女士接受我们的专访。泗水是印度尼西亚最大和增速最快的城市之一。与其他发展中国家的大城市一样，泗水也面临着许多经济、社会和环境发展的挑战。然而，在您的指导和领导下，泗水市政府在许多领域取得了巨大进步。请跟我们分享一下这方面的经验和做法。

市长：在过去 10 年中，泗水从社会、经济、环境到基础设施发展方面取得了显著的进步。基础设施发展包括建造新的道路，如中东环路和 4.8 公里的西边临街道路，Suroboyo 桥梁，更好的交通系统，低收入人群的住房和居住环境改善，包括平房建设和房屋修复，学校建筑，运动场等。

WBPM: Thank you Madame Mayor, for setting time aside for this exclusive interview. Surabaya is one of the largest and most rapidly growing cities in Indonesia. Like other developing country megacities, Surabaya faces many economic, social, and environmental development challenges. However, under your guidance and leadership, the City Administration Surabaya has made great progress in many areas.

Mayor: During the last 10 years, Surabaya has made significant progress, from social, economic, environmental to infrastructure development. The infrastructure development covers the building of new roads such as Middle East Ring Road and 4.8



泗水接下来五年的愿景描述了政府管理的主要目标，这可以通过城市政府与市议会、公众和其他利益相关者的合作实现。我们的愿景是：“让泗水市成为一个繁荣、生态、具有全球竞争力和本地特色的城市”

Surabaya's vision for the next five years describes the main purpose of government administration, which can be realized through the collaboration of the city government with city council, public and other stakeholders. Our vision is: "SURABAYA AS A PROSPEROUS, ECOLOGICALLY BASED, GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE, AND LOCALLY CHARACTERIZED CITY"



从社会方面来看，泗水的人类发展指数（HDI）每年都在持续增长。HDI 是一个综合指数，通过购买力来衡量，包括教育、健康和福利的各个方面。在过去 5 年中，泗水的经济稳定增长，增长率为 6% 至 7%。这一经济增长率高于全国和东爪哇省的平均增长率。

WBPM: 泗水市议会根据联合国 2015 年后发展议程强调了可持续发展的原则。您能否概述一下泗水的战略发展问题和地方发展优先事项？

市长：考虑到泗水市面临的挑战，以及城市的动态运行和发展，同时审视东爪哇省、国家和全球范围内反复出现的问题，我们在泗水有七个战略问题，即：

1. 丰富的城市资源足以应对全球挑战
2. 使泗水成为公共安全和稳定的晴雨表
3. 支持生态可持续性的同时，保持经济发展和环境保护的平衡
4. 保存当地文化，以防止文化的负面影响
5. 泗水的战略地位使其有潜力成为国内和国际的经济中心
6. 改善基础设施，提升城市全球竞争力
7. 对善政的要求

城市发展优先事项包括改善教育基础设施；教育和教学质量提升；穷人的医疗保健；卫生服务设施改善；大众交通发展；住房和住区改善，以及当地经济发展。



印尼泗水市市长
特莉·丽斯玛哈莉妮博士
Dr. Ir. Tri Rismaharini, Mayor,
Surabaya City, Indonesia

km west frontage road, the Suroboyo bridge, better transportation system, housing and settlement for low income people including the construction of flats and aid for rehabilitation of houses, school buildings, sports fields, etc.

From social aspect, it can be seen from the Human Development Index (HDI) in Surabaya which continues to increase every year. The HDI is a composite index that includes aspects of education, health and welfare through the measurement of purchasing power. Over the last 5 years the economy of Surabaya is capable of growing in a stable manner with growth rate of 6% to 7%. This economic growth rate is higher than the average growth of the national and East Java province.

WBPM: The Surabaya Municipal Council has emphasized the principles of sustainable development in line with the post-2015 Development Agenda of the United Nations. Can you please outline Surabaya's strategic issues and local development priorities?

Mayor: Taking into account the issues faced by the city of Surabaya, along with dynamic movement and development of the city while reviewing recurring issues in East Java Province, National, and Global Scale, there are seven strategic issues we have in Surabaya, namely:

1. City Resources that are adequate to face global challenge
2. Making Surabaya a barometer of public safety and stability



社区清洁 Community Cleanup

WBPM: 泗水市可持续发展的中长期愿景是什么?

市长: 泗水接下来五年的愿景描述了政府管理的主要目标, 这可以通过城市政府与市议会、公众和其他利益相关者的合作实现。我们的愿景是: “让泗水市成为一个繁荣、生态、具有全球竞争力和本地特色的城市”。

具体来说:

繁荣——描述泗水市作为一个城市, 需要保证其公民享有繁荣、健康、安全和平的工作场所, 并能实现自我价值。

当地特色——表明了泗水市会做出明智的决策, 保留必要的地方文化, 这些都基于“班查西拉五原则”, 反映在公民的行为中。

全球竞争力——意味着泗水作为一个城市, 支持公平获得生产资源, 要求善治, 提升基础设施和公用事业, 这些都是互相协调并且高效的, 有利于促进地方经济、产品和服务创新以及全球市场内创意产业的发展, 从而有能力成为国家和国际层面贸易和服务的中心,

生态基础——是在实施发展中必须坚持的原则, 以实现泗水市可持续发展的目标, 包括空间布局是否可以区域贸易 / 服务和住宅区的功能与道路网和交通, 以及预测

3. The balance of development and environmental conservation in supporting ecological sustainability

4. Preservation of local culture to prevent the negative effects of culture

5. Surabaya's strategic position which has a potential to be economic hub both nationally and internationally

6. Infrastructure improvement to support city roles and competitiveness in facing global competition

7. Demands to good governance.

While the development priorities include education infrastructure improvement; education quality and teaching improvement; healthcare for the Poor; health service facilities improvement; mass transportation development; housing and settlement improvement, as well as the local economic development.

WBPM: What are the intermediate and long term vision for sustainable development of Surabaya?

Mayor: Surabaya's vision for the next five years describes the main purpose of government administration, which can be realized through the collaboration of the city government with city

灾害风险相结合, 同时通过巩固基础设施和环境友好型居住环境来保护沿海地区的城市承载能力。

WBPM: 请问泗水市甘榜河区域综合改善项目的主要原则是什么?

市长: 甘榜河区域综合改善项目 (KIP) 的主要原则是通过社区的共同发展, 将以前人口稠密, 服务落后, 低收入的城市非正规居住区转变为一个绿色、干净、舒适的区域。鉴于泗水百分之六十的土地位于甘榜河区域, 大多数居民所拥有的土地都在那里, 这意味着甘榜河的存在塑造了泗水市的最初形态, 因此它需要得到良好的保护。

改善计划以社区为基础进行规划、实施和监督。社会作为发展的主要支柱, 始终贯穿于整个规划过程直到后续高级阶段。这个项目的规划和实施不再使用自上而下的方法, 而通过自下而上, 让社区积极参与其中。社区参与规划, 并提升物质基础设施和经济发展的质量, 特别是在选择经济发展方面, 这可能有助于提高社区的经济能力。通过这种参与, 他们将建立归属感, 从而感到有义务维护和保护他们的环境, 以便实现可持续性。



城市公园的活动区 Playground In City Parks



制鞋的妇女 Women Shoe Makers

council, public and other stakeholders. Our vision is: "SURABAYA AS A PROSPEROUS, ECOLOGICALLY BASED, GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE, AND LOCALLY CHARACTERIZED CITY"

To be more specific:

Prosperous is a condition that describes the city of Surabaya as a city that guarantees its citizens prosperous, healthy, secure, safe and peaceful place to work and actualize themselves.

Locally Characterized shows that the city of Surabaya has a wise character which is necessary to maintain the local culture, as reflected in the behavior of its citizens based on the philosophy of Pancasila.

Globally Competitive means Surabaya as a city that is capable of being a hub / center for trade and services in national and international level supported with equitable access to productive resources, good governance, infrastructure and utilities that are integrated and efficient and able to strengthen the local economy, product and service innovation and the development of competitive creative industries in the global market.

Ecologically Based is a principle that must be held in the implementation of development so as to realize Surabaya as a city that observes the principles of sustainable development, including whether the spatial arrangement can integrate the functions of regional trade / services and residential areas with road network and transportation, anticipating disaster risk while preserving coastal areas with regard to the city's carrying capacity through infrastructure consolidation and environmentally friendly settlement.

WBPM: What are the main principles of the comprehensive kampung improvement programmes in Surabaya?

Mayor: The main principle of KIP is to transform the previously densely populated, unserved, low-income urban informal settlement into a green, clean, and comfortable area through a joint development of the community for the community. Given the fact that 60% out of total area in Surabaya is kampung where most people hold the right of land ownership in there. This means that kampung's existence shapes the original characteristic of Surabaya thus it needs to be well taken care of.

The improvement program is done with community-based planning, implementing, and supervision. Society as the main pillar of development is actively involved from the planning process until the advanced process.

WBPM: 泗水市正逐渐以新兴绿色城市为人们熟知, 能否和我们分享当地在提升休闲空间以及促进生态可持续性方面的一些范例项目?

市长: 落实绿色城市总体规划的承诺主要体现在绿色规划与设计、绿色开放空间、绿色建筑、绿色交通、绿色社区、绿色废物、绿色水源与能源等领域。绿色开放空间主要是在城市各地以及保护区建造公园、绿化带等。截至2015年, 我们开发了占泗水市面积约20.74%的绿色公共空间, 这个比例已经超过了国家政府设定的20%的目标。我们建造的每个城市公园都有不同的主题。在城市的东部沿岸地区, 我们还将2,500公顷的红树林划作保护区。社会各界的共同参与对整个绿化工程的完成起了很大的作用, 而这种环境的发展更能推动经济与社会同时发展。

WBPM: 泗水市议会正在实践参与式发展规划, 这项工作目前进展如何, 您对此有何经验与建议?

市长: 泗水市参与式发展的其中一种模式是以社区为基础的规划发展论坛 (Musrenbang), Musrenbang 是一个让多方利益相关者共同参与城市发展规划的论坛, 其电子应用使得参与式发展的过程能够更快速、更简单、更精确、更透明。市民们可以轻易地通过市政府提供的公共网络发送发展建议, 电子 Musrenbang 可以将建议根据位置、类型以及执行者进行系统分类, 市民可以监督他们提出的建议的状态、进程甚至是预算阶段。



智能健康设备 E-Health



甘榜河社区清洁 Community Cleanup In Kampung

Planning and implementation of this development is no longer using the top-down method, it uses the bottom up method with the involvement of active community participation. The community is involved in planning and improving the quality of physical infrastructure and economic development involved especially in selecting economic aspects which could potentially increase the capacity of communities economically. With such involvement, they will build a sense of belonging and thus they will feel obliged to maintain and protect their environment so that sustainability could be achieved.

WBPM: Surabaya has become known as a new "green" city. Kindly share with us some information on local programs aimed at enhancing urban recreational opportunities and ecological sustainability?

Mayor: The commitment in implementing green city master plan was reflected in the implementation of green planning and design, green open space, green building, green transport, green community, green waste, green water and green energy.

Green open space is developed through the building of city parks, green belt in various corners of the city and the preservation of protected areas. Up to 2015, we have developed about 20.74% green space out of Surabaya's total area. This percentage is already above the target set by National government that is only 20%. We build each city park in a unique and special theme that is different one another. We also conserve 2,500 Ha of mangrove forest in east coastal area of the city. The greening project is done by involving all elements of society making the environment development project even more valuable as it leads to economic and social development as well.

WBPM: The Municipal Council of Surabaya practices models of participatory development planning. How does this work and what are your experiences and recommendations?

Mayor: One form of participatory developments in Surabaya is community-based development applied in the Development Planning Forum (Musrenbang). Musrenbang is a multi-stakeholder forum organized to discuss city development plan. Now we have e-Musrenbang application that enables faster, easier, more accurate and transparent participatory development planning process. Citizens can easily send their development proposals using public internet connection provided by the city government. E-musrenbang can systematically classify the proposed location, type of activity (physical/nonphysical), and the executor. Citizens can monitor the status and progress



考察工程 Project Inspection

WBPM: 泗水市为促进社会融合, 提升当地安全采取了有利于增长、就业、工作、扶贫的发展战略。您能给出一些例子并就这些实践进行自我评价吗?

市长: 市政府在逐渐赋权于城市社区, 特别对低收入群体以及穷人的赋权计划各个实施阶段都是相互关联的。在对穷人进行经济赋权的背景下, 这种早期干预的初始动机是提高他们进行生产活动的自信, 下一个阶段是筛选社会工作群体 (包括创业者和员工) 的方向, 并确定适合每一个个体的技能类型。对于那些想成为正式工人的人, 市政府会提供支持, 如语言技能和专业知识认证。

of their proposals even up to the budgeting stage.

WBPM: Surabaya pursues a pro growth, pro employment, pro jobs, and pro poor development strategy for social integration and enhances local safety. Please give some examples and a self-assessment of your experiences.

Mayor: City Government intervention in increasing empowerment of urban communities, especially low-income groups or the poor is basically an empowerment scheme interrelated in every stage of its implementation. In the context of the economic empowerment of the poor, the early stages of the intervention begin with the motivation to improve confidence to undertake productive activities, the next stage is a screening to determine the orientation of the working groups of the society (being an entrepreneur or an employee) as well as to determine the type of skills suitable for each individual. For people who wish to become formal workers, the city government will provide supporting skills, such as language skills and expertise certification.

While for people who want to be entrepreneurs will be provided alternative skills training in order to start a business and to begin productive activities that have economic value. Initial business capital, special



“经济英雄”颁奖典礼 Awarding Economic Heroes



探望残疾儿童 With Disabled Children



绿色甘榜 Green Kampong

对于那些想成为创业者的人，我们将提供创业以及创造经济价值的生产活动所需的多种技能训练，同时还会提供初始商业资本、特别援助以及市场准入。为了提升他们的市场影响力，我们还会在一些城市的商业中心为中小企业提供商品展示。在推进阶段，重点是通过产品标准化以及提供资本和技术等资源来提高他们的市场竞争力。

特别是中小型企业，在2010年我们仅有89个由妇女管理的商业集团，现在已经增长到5000个，妇女也已成为家庭经济的第二大推动力，这个项目被称为“经济英雄”。

WBPM: 在您的领导下，泗水市成功主办了联合国“人居三”的第三次筹备会议，您从参会的代表团中得到一些什么样的反馈？

市长：大多数代表对我们人民的热情欢迎与好客留下了深刻印象，他们也对泗水市公众积极参与的城市发展模式十分感兴趣，包括各种公共空间的发展，这体现在甘榜河、城市公园以及其他公共空间的项目参观人数上。我们还获得了一些关于改善人行道和公共交通的建议。

assistance, and market access would also be provided. We also facilitate the marketing by providing business center in some strategic locations in the city for the Small and Medium Enterprise to display their products. At the advance stage, the priority is to increase their business competitiveness through product standardization and provide access to productive resources such as capital and technology.

Especially for the Small and Medium Enterprises, we started with only 89 business groups in 2010 and now it grows into more than 5,000 groups managed by women as the second driver of family economy. This program is called the Economic Heroes.

WBPM: Under your leadership the city of Surabaya hosted the 3rd Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Habitat. What was the feedback that you got from the visiting delegations?

Mayor: Most delegates were impressed with the hospitality we provide and the warm welcome from our people. They are also really interested to know in detail about the concept of urban development in Surabaya that is strong in public participation, including the various public space development. It is reflected in the number of participants joining the field visit program in kampungs, city parks, and many other prominent public spaces. We also received some inputs about the improvement of sidewalks and public transportation.

WBPM: How do you think about New Urban Agenda? Could you share with us some idea about implementing New Urban Agenda in Surabaya?

Mayor: I think it could be a visionary guidelines for the future of urban development in global context. It contains almost all major and strategic issues faced by cities across the globe. It also portrays the real challenges cities need to address.

Learning the New Urban Agenda, I am happy to know that many of what we have been doing in Surabaya are already in line with the vision and concepts outlined in the NUA. We have implemented the principle of “right to the city” through several programs, such as providing free education and health services, free meals and supplementary feeding for the poor senior citizens and poor children, special social shelter for disabled children and children with social problems, nursing home for abandoned senior citizen, low-cost vertical housing, free wi-fi access, a thousand public libraries spread not only in public places but also in kampungs, Broadband Learning Center and Language Center to be used for free.



运动中心 Sports Field

WBPM: 您对《新城市议程》有什么想法？对于泗水市实施《新城市议程》您有哪些建议？

市长：《新城市议程》将为未来全球的城市发展提供指引，它几乎涵盖了全球城市面临的所有重大及战略性问题，并提出了城市亟需解决的真正挑战。

我很高兴看到《新城市议程》里面的一些观点和思想与泗水市正在做的不谋而合，其中一项原则“城市的权力”在我们的多个项目中都有所体现，比如提供免费的教育和医疗服务，为贫困的老人和儿童提供免费食品以及营养补充，为残疾和有社会问题的儿童提供特殊社会住房，为没有依靠的老人提供养老院，在包括甘榜河等地在内的公共空间建造低成本多层住房以及免费wifi网络、一千个公共图书馆等，还有免费使用的宽带学习中心以及语言中心。

我们还建造了一些舒适及维护良好的公共空间，使得富人们也乐意去这些地方和穷人们一起交往，从而减少阶级鸿沟。由于甘榜河有非常高的人口密度，在这些地方不适宜建造开放式公共空间，所以我们将城市公园以及公共设施建立在甘榜河居民步行可达的范围之内，作为生态领域的独特解决手段。

当地的经济发展和妇女赋权项目的相结合取得了重大进展。同时，我们通过各种培训与指导，大力鼓励并协助

We also build comfortable and well-maintained public spaces in order that the rich people are not reluctant to visit public space where they can mingle with the poor people to reduce the gap. As many kampungs have very high density that does not allow the building of inclusive open space, we make sure that city parks and public facilities are located within walking distance to the people living the kampungs, an exclusive solution to the ecological aspect.

Local economic development is integrated with women empowerment program to obtain greater results. Meanwhile, young people are strongly encouraged and



SME 购物中心 SME Business Center

青年人进行创业。民众的参与始终是我们发展的关键，事实上，我们的许多倡议都是由民众发起，再由政府提供相关支持。容纳了超过一半城市人口的甘榜河区域就是民众自建的。

最近我们被评为印尼实施电子政务的试点城市。泗水市一直源源不断地学习并实践印尼乃至国际社会等各地方政府的经验，对此我深感骄傲。

WBPM：非常感谢市长女士，祝未来一切顺利。

properly facilitated to develop a startup business through various trainings and mentoring. People's participation has been always the key to any development. In fact, many initiatives were generated by the people and supported by the government. Kampung that housed more than half of the city population were self-built by the people.

We have also recently been appointed as the pilot city in e-government implementation in Indonesia. For all this, I am proud that Surabaya has been walking and learning experience to other local governments and regions not only from Indonesia but also other countries.

WBPM: Madame Mayor, many thanks and best wishes for continued progress and success. 



公园 Park

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

可持续消费与生产

Swedish textile city Borås fashions itself and Viskan River anew
瑞典小镇布罗斯的故事

布罗斯市 (Borås) 曾经是瑞典的纺织业重镇，但到了 20 世纪中叶，随着劳动和资源密集型产业逐步转移到了一些低成本国家，布罗斯的纺织业也一度衰败。然而，如今布罗斯重回高端纺织品市场，成为纺织品清洁生产和水资源管理的全球范例。尤其在纺织业，被视为可持续发展和创新的灯塔。



Swedish textile city Borås fashions itself and Viskan River anew 瑞典小镇布罗斯的故事

布罗斯市 (Borås) 曾经是瑞典的纺织业重镇，时光推回到 1900 年，那时布罗斯地区的纺织业开始蓬勃发展，逐步成为整个瑞典纺织业的中心。但到了 20 世纪中叶，随着劳动和资源密集型产业逐步转移到了一些低成本国家，布罗斯的纺织业也一度衰败。然而，如今布罗斯重回高端纺织品市场，成为纺织品清洁生产和水资源管理的全球范例。

不久前，布罗斯市接待了中国高级代表团。中国正在积极寻找方法，推动可持续纺织生产，加强环境健康管理。这次访问由联合国环境署合作伙伴，欧盟亚洲转型项目 (SWITCH-Asia) 组织，该项目旨在促进亚洲和中国的可持续消费和生产，着力提高资源利用效率，促进产业发展模式向绿色低碳、清洁安全转变。

布罗斯市直至 20 世纪 60 年代一直是瑞典纺织品生产中心，但在经历了技术变革，生产成本提升以及强大国际竞争对手的崛起后，纺织产业受到挑战，面临危机。在后

The Swedish city of Borås that almost lost all its primary trade— textile production— to lower-cost markets in the mid-20th century, has now become a global example of cleaner textile production and water stewardship.

Recently, Borås hosted a high-level delegation from the People's Republic of China, which was looking for ways to make textile production in China more sustainable as part of the country's push to prioritize environmental health. The visit was organised by EU-funded SWITCH-Asia Programme, to which UN Environment is a partner, as part of larger efforts to promote the shift towards more sustainable consumption and production patterns and resource efficiency in China and around the world.

Borås was the Swedish centre for textile production until the late 1960s, when a fateful combination of technological changes, the evolution of production costs



为鼓励转型，布罗斯市转向投资供应链中高价值带，包括设计、教育、质量、创新、营销和物流，并大力推进电子商务，它已成为城市收入的重要来源。

To encourage the transition, the city invested in moving to the higher-value parts of the supply-chain investing in design, education, quality, innovation, marketing and logistics, including through fashion e-commerce, which now represents an important source of revenue for the city.



来的 30 年，纺织品制造中心逐步转移到亚洲和成本较低的地中海国家，导致大量工作机会流失。

然而，这是挑战，也是机遇。

“在 20 世纪 50 年代和 60 年代，要想知道当季流行什么颜色，看看流过市中心的 Viskan 河的颜色就行了。重重的染料色彩覆盖了工人原本的肤色，甚至看不清他们原来的模样。”布罗斯市市长 Ulf Olsson 说。

随着各公司集中精力开发研制具有更高附加值的产品，布罗斯市也开始重新思考如何改善城市的环境和健康问题。为鼓励转型，布罗斯市转向投资供应链中高价值带，包括设计、教育、质量、创新、营销和物流，并大力推进电子商务，它已成为城市收入的重要来源。

与此同时，布罗斯的市民决定采取行动恢复 Viskan 河。长期以来，纺织厂将生产过程中产生的污水直接排入河中，使河流遭到污染，每况愈下。直至 1994 年，河流的

and the rise of powerful international competitors served up a textile crisis that disrupted European primary textile production. Throughout the next 30 years, primary textile production would progressively move to Asia and lower-cost Mediterranean countries, resulting in a dramatic decrease of textile industry jobs in Borås.

However, there was a hidden blessing in the shift.

“In the 1950s and 1960s, citizens of Borås could tell which colour was being used daily for textile dyeing by looking at the colour coughed up by workers of the industries or by looking at the colour of the Viskan River, which crosses the city centre,” said Mr. Ulf Olsson, Mayor of the City of Borås.

With companies concentrating instead on producing a wider variety of products with higher value added, there came the opportunity and space to rethink and act on improving the city's environmental health. To encourage the transition, the city invested in moving to the higher-value parts of the supply-chain investing in design, education, quality, innovation, marketing and logistics, including through fashion e-commerce, which now represents an important source of revenue for the city.

At the same time, Borås' citizens decided to take action to restore the Viskan, but the ailing river, the result of a long legacy of primary textile production, remained highly polluted until 1994, when the death of hundreds of fish in the river made headline news and prompted accelerated action from both government and civil society organisations.

In 2007, the citizen-driven association became the Viskan Water Council, uniting municipal government, landowners, industries and nature, fishing and agricultural organisations on its board, and sought public consultation from citizens. This structure allowed





布罗斯现在是全球公认的可持续发展生态城市，也是瑞典最为活跃的城市之一。它在废物管理、纺织品清洁生产、水资源管理以及河流清理方面取得了令人瞩目的成绩。尤其在纺织业，被视为可持续发展和创新的灯塔。

As Borås' liveability as a vibrant city has grown in Sweden, the Viskan River Cleanup and our advancements in waste management, clean technology, textile clusters and more have defined us as a city committed to sustainability and growth - making Borås more attractive to companies and skilled labor in the high-value textiles and fashion sector that has become the Borås trademark.



污染状况依然没有任何好转，数百条鱼惨死池中，成为轰动一时的头条新闻，也是在这样的压力下，政府和民间组织下决心狠抓治理。

2007 年，Viskan 水务委员会在公民的驱动下成立。该委员会将市政府、土地所有者、工业、自然、渔业和农业组织联合起来，并公开征求公民的意见。这种组织结构能够持续有效地测量并报告水资源状况、检测污染物排放、提出新的保护措施并制定河流行动计划。

城市为治理好水污染问题，将立法、教育、利益相关者（合作和激励措施）、政治意愿以及开放透明的沟通机制结合在一起。具体包括完善教育体系，保证孩子在很小的时候，就了解环保的重要意义；为中小企业过渡到绿色商业模式提供强有力的政府支持；推动绿色采购；实施赏罚分明的政策，对违反环境法的企业进行严格处罚。中央政府还与地方政府合作，通过立法推动城市污水处理。

多年来，在公民、市政府、中央政府、私营部门和利益相关者的共同努力下，布罗斯市的整体市容有了很大的改观——它刚刚被欧洲纺织协会（ACTE）评选为纺织行业未来三年的领导者，成为其他城市的典范。

"如今，布罗斯在河流清理、废物管理、清洁技术、纺织产业集群等领域取得长足的发展，它逐渐成为宜居、宜

the Council to continuously measure and report on water conditions, account for pollutant discharges, propose new conservation measures and establish an action plan for the river.

The city managed this by combining strong legislation, education, cooperation with and incentives for stakeholders, political will and open and transparent communication. This included inculcating environmental stewardship values in children from a young age through the education system, providing strong city government support to SMEs to transition to green business models, instituting green procurement, transparency and strict penalties for violating environmental laws. The national government also worked with city government, passing legislation that supported the city's water treatment goals.

All the work put in over the years by citizens, city and national governments, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders transformed the city, so much so that it is now a model for the rest of the world— a feat just recognised by the European Textile Collectives Association (ACTE), which elected Borås its leader for the next three years.

"As Borås' liveability as a vibrant city has grown in Sweden, the Viskan River Cleanup and our advancements in waste management, clean technology, textile clusters and more have defined us as a city committed to sustainability and growth - making Borås more attractive to companies and skilled labor in the high-value textiles and fashion sector that has become the Borås trademark," said Mayor Olsson.

Borås is now a rapidly growing, 108,000-strong city, home to nearly 12,000 companies, including major Swedish fashion brands and 8,800 thriving small and medium sized enterprises. Over 50 per cent of Swedish textile trade goes through the city. The city's producers are world leaders in markets for high technology textiles



业，可持续发展的活力城市。时尚，高端，清洁已成为城市的代名词。" Ulf Olsson 市长说。

布罗斯现处于快速发展阶段，拥有近 12,000 家公司，包括瑞典的主要时尚品牌和 8,800 个蓬勃发展的中小型企业。超过 50% 的瑞典纺织品贸易途经这里。该市的生产商都是纺织品和服装市场的世界引领者，以高技术和高品质著称。这个城市已俨然成为纺织行业的孵化器，并将逐步发展为欧洲的纺织中心。

"布罗斯现在是全球公认的可持续发展生态城市，也是瑞典最为活跃的城市之一。它在废物管理、纺织品清洁生产、水资源管理以及河流清理方面取得了令人瞩目的成绩。尤其在纺织业，被视为可持续发展和创新的灯塔。" 联合国环境署可持续消费和生产项目官员萨拉·卡斯特罗（Sara Castro）表示。

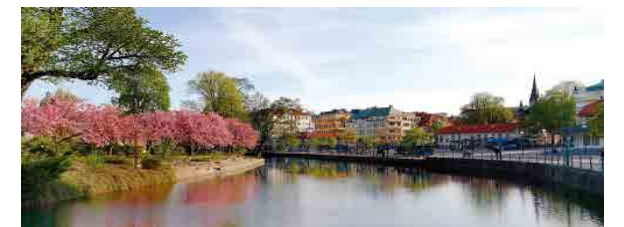
布罗斯的成功案例是亚洲转型项目的研究重点，项目正在撰写文件，确定纺织品供应链中的一些关键问题，并针对这些问题提出政策建议。这些文件都将于 11 月提交给中国政府。

目前，全球城市人口数量正在快速增长。城市在发展过程中都会遇到相似的问题，急需相互借鉴，迅速找到解决方法，并予以实施。今年十月被称为城市月，“人居三”大会和世界城市日将城市发展过程中遇到的一些问题和挑战带入人们的视野，比如环境退化和创造就业机会。《新城市议程》中提到，要发展有活力、可持续和包容型的城市经济，促进可持续和包容型的工业发展，以及可持续的消费和生产模式，为企业、创新和生计营造一个有利环境。布罗斯河流清理和经济反弹的成功案例表明，城市可以走上可持续发展的道路。

来源：联合国环境署网站

and high-quality garments. The city acts as an incubator for the textile industry, and has grown into a recognised textile hub across Europe.

"Borås is now globally recognized as a top city for environmental sustainability in areas of waste management, as are its efforts to implement cleaner production for textiles and in water stewardship in the clean up of the Viskan River. It is now one of Sweden's most vibrant cities, recognised as a beacon of sustainability and innovation, especially in the textiles sector," said Sara Castro, Programme Officer, Sustainable Consumption and Production, UN Environment.



Borås' success story is part of a paper by SWITCH-Asia that identifies key hotspots in the textile supply chain and should fuel policy recommendations to address them. These are bound for submission to the central government of China in November.

The number and proportion of the world's population living in urban areas is growing fast, making learning across cities essential to finding, growing and implementing solutions quickly. This "Urban October", HABITAT III and World Cities Day bring to the fore city issues and challenges including environmental degradation and job creation. The New Urban Agenda promotes sustainable and inclusive industrial development and sustainable consumption and production patterns, and fostering an enabling environment for businesses and innovation, as well as livelihoods. Borås' story of clean up and economic rebound shows that cities can lead the way towards sustainable development for all. 

Source: UNEP Website



一墅倾城 · 收藏金开

One Beautiful Villa Initiates Benefit and Profit

紫檀庄园二期跨代归来 · 不负重庆名流守候

Cross-Century Return of Red Star Manor Phase-II Awards Waiting of Chongqing Celebrities



合成效果图

紫檀庄园 致献看遍世界的您

Red Star Manor
Presents Gift to Omniscient You

山城重庆，江山无数，依托大美自然赠予，催生无数优秀资源型别墅，然而，却一直缺乏可以更亲近人们社交圈与生活圈的城市都会别墅。

Chongqing, a mountainous city, enjoys myriad mountains and rivers. With the endowment of beautiful nature, numerous excellent resource-oriented villas are being built in Chongqing. However, Chongqing has always been lack of a metropolis villa that can be close to people's social life.



效果图

紫檀庄园的诞生，填补了重庆城市都会别墅的历史空白，为重庆顶级名流人士带来极致别墅生活体验。

The emergence of Red Star Manor just fills up the historical blank in this aspect. It will bring about an extremely unique villa living experience for the top-level celebrities of Chongqing.

紫檀庄园，由力帆集团与红星美凯龙集团联袂巨献。项目择址重庆首席富人区，占据城市商圈核心最贵地脉，墙外国际化商业中心演绎繁华，墙内三千里浓荫静藏春秋，赢于世隐于市。49 栋超奢大独栋风格别墅，栋栋专属定制，从建筑形态到选材施工，充分考虑人居空间的合理性与舒适度。秉承以人为本的设计理念，最大限度保护周边原生地质地貌，力求自然，人文，建筑三者之间和谐共生，在艺术中运用生态科技，实现更为生态健康的别墅舒适居住生活。

Red Star Manor is a grand gift jointly presented by the Lifan Group and Red Star Macalline Group. This project is selected to be posi-

tioned in the area where top rich people of Chongqing lived, occupying the most treasurable place, the core of Chongqing municipal business circle. Outside the villa wall, the international business center demonstrates the city's brilliance and prosperity, while inside the dense tree shadows across a wide range of land hide the Spring and Autumn, being successful but implicit in the municipality. The Manor homes 49 super-extravagant and unique villas, each being tailored for customers. It takes fully account of the space rationality and comfort level of the residents, from the architectural shape to the construction material. Adhering to the people-oriented design concept, the Manor aims to protect its surrounding primitive geological landform, trying to achieve harmonious coexistence between and among nature, humans and the buildings, i.e., applying the ecological technology in arts to realize ecological, healthy, comfortable living environment of the villa.

紫檀庄园，以升级顶级墅居的时代责任感，延续城市中心高贵血统，为重庆城市都会别墅实力代言。

Red Star Manor harbors the sense of responsibility of times, and updates its villa grade and taste to continue the nobility of city hub, representing the villa strength of Chongqing municipality.



样板间实景拍摄图

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CURRENT POSITIONS

Chairman of China Football Co., Ltd.
Chairman of Asia-Pacific Outstanding Female Union
Chairman of the Board of Liying Global Holdings Co., Ltd.
Chairman of the Board of ManLi International Jewelry Creative Center
Chairman of the Board of Liying International (Shenzhen) Holdings Co., Ltd.
Accountant of Shenzhen Tsinghua Redbud Union
Chairman of the Board of Liying International Film Distribution (Beijing) Co., Ltd.
Vice-chairman of Shenzhen Entrepreneur Association / Enterprise Confederation
Chairman of the Board of Hong Tai Lam Cultural Development Co., Ltd.
Vice-chairman of Beijing Social Development and Environmental Health Research
Chairman of the Board of Hong Tai Lam Medical Holdings Group

HONORS

5th Session of “Top 10 Outstanding Female Entrepreneurs of Shenzhen City”
2nd Session of “Top 10 Leaders in Quality of Shenzhen City”
Chinese Ambassador of Europe China Image Film Festival (the UK)
International Honorary Ambassador of VIP France)
2015 Loving People Contribution Award of Shenzhen City
Ambassador of the 1st Shenzhen Aging International Expo
Honorary Award of Asian Successful Smart Women (Thailand)
Award of Most Creative Women Entrepreneurs in Asia (Indonesia)
2016 China Brand Female One Belt and One Road Outstanding Contribution Award
Highest Honor Awarded by King Sihanouk of Cambodia in 2007 (Cambodia)

Best Media Award of Global Golden Brand Award (Malaysia)
Outstanding Contribution Award for Asian Smart Female Development
China Well-off love and Health Ambassador (Beijing)
Asian Smart Women, Charity and love Ambassador
Excellent Contribution Award of World Artists Association & UN Artists Association
Caring Mother Honorary Award of Chinese Dream World-as-Family
Celebrity Charity Ambassador
“Most marketable Design Award” of 2013 Beijing International Contemporary Metal Art Exhibition Special
Award of Achievement of Insider



第五届·深圳十大杰出女企业家·
第二届 深圳质量十大领袖人物
欧洲万象电影节中国推广大使（英国）
国际VIP品牌领袖学院国际荣誉大使（法国）
深圳市2015年度爱心人士贡献奖
深圳首届老龄博览会公益大使
亚洲成功智慧女性荣誉奖（泰国）
亚太最具创造力女企业家奖（印尼）
2016中国品牌女性一带一路杰出贡献奖
2007年获得柬埔寨国王西哈努克颁发国家最高荣誉勋章（柬埔寨）
全球金品奖的最佳媒体奖（马来西亚）
亚洲智慧女性发展卓越贡献奖
中国小康爱心健康形象大使
世界艺术家&联合国艺术家联合总会 优秀贡献奖
中国梦·世界一家亲 爱心妈妈荣誉奖
风尚人物慈善大使
获2013北京国际当代金属艺术展 最具营销力设计奖
《Insider时尚杂志》非凡成就奖

最佳范例 · 城市 \ BEST PRACTICE

王曼麗 Joanna Wang

RESUME

亚太杰出女性联合会主席，资深女企业家，进修于国际人Vip Paris 品牌领袖学院巴黎HEC-PARIS商学院品牌领袖高级管理教育（2014全球第一名商学院-金融时报高级教育项目排名/欧洲第一名商学院/拥有法国总统等领袖级校友）以及清华大学高级总裁研修班。

作为多家集团公司的掌舵人，美貌与智慧并重，具有社会责任感，热心公益事业，一直以来为亚太经济合作发展努力奉献自己的力量。在企业管理方面，一直追求强人本色，以“唯才是用”的理念感染着企业员工。“人本、科技、创新”是集团公司的核心价值观，集团公司坚持以人为本的企业发展理念，坚持创新是企业发展的灵魂。集团一直采取兼纳并蓄、开放自由的人才引进和培育模式，注重员工的企业荣誉感、责任感和归属感，提供极富竞争力和开拓性的创业性平台，鼓励管理创新、经营创新、技术创新。

Chairman of Asia-Pacific Outstanding Female Union, senior female entrepreneur, engaged in advanced studies of executive management education program for brand leadership in Very Inspiring Professionals (VIP) and HEC Paris (No.1 business college in the world in 2014-exetutive management education program ranking of Financial Times/No.1 business college in Europe/with schoolfellows like French president) and president seminar in Tsinghua University.
As the leader of many group companies, Miss Wang is beautiful and smart. She has senses of social responsibility and shows great enthusiasm in public welfare. She has been doing her best to promote the economic cooperation and development of Asia Pacific. In terms of business management, she has always pursued the strongman and has always advocated the philosophy of “only talents for job engagement” to inspire employees. “People-oriented, technology and innovation” are the core values of the group companies which adhere to the corporate development philosophy of “people-oriented” whilst adhering to the corporate development spirit of innovation. With regard to employees, the group companies have always adopting the talent introduction and fostering mode of “all-embracing, open and free”, focusing on their corporate senses of honor, responsibility and being, providing them with a very competitive and pioneering entrepreneurial platform, and encouraging management innovation, operation innovation and technology innovation.

Asia Pacific famous Female Federation

协会简介

亚太杰出女性联合会成立于2013年，总部设于香港，目标是发展成为亚太地区乃至全世界具有影响力和凝聚力的社团组织。联合会目前已在十多个国家和地区设立分会，成员来自于亚太地区各个领域的杰出女性代表。联合会一直致力于展示亚太新女性“独立、大爱、团结、创新、感恩”的新形象，具有国际性、开放性、公益慈善性，积极促成亚太女性共同携手，努力奋斗，为实现“同一个世界，同一个梦想”不断前进。

我们的宗旨

关注亚太女性发展现状，清晰个人及团队愿景。
搭建亚太女性交流平台，让激情和才情尽情绽放。
打造亚太女性时尚典范，多维度社会角色演绎游刃有余。
坚信传播正确的信念，为社会聚集更多爱心和善举。
助力亚太女性在国际声望的建立。

我们的精神

促进杰出女性多维度的个人成长，从而推进经济及慈善事业的发展。
扩大影响力，团结互助加强文化发展。
持续创新，增强在国际社会全方位的学习力、创新力和领导力。
知足感恩，传播正能量。
爱人爱己，传播大爱，为人类进步贡献女性独有的力量。





茶业十大风云人物之一金炳兴 ——引领行业百年变革

“茶道是为儒商准备的，商道是为茶人准备的”，这是江苏省无锡市金钰缘贸易有限公司董事长金炳兴一直坚信的信念。作为一个将茶道与商道结合为一体的儒雅商人，于品茶中言商事，在商事中成就茶业，金炳兴在茶业中引领了行业的变革，成为了行业中的标杆，在茶商中风起云涌。

敢为人先，为黑茶代言

2012年10月，从事建筑行业的金炳兴一次偶然的机会考察了国内最富盛名的黑茶产地，热衷健康养生的他在了解了黑茶清脂、降三高，护肝肾的神奇保健功效后，便从此与黑茶结缘，情系家乡人民的金炳兴，决心将黑茶介绍推广给全国人民。回来后，迅速成立了金钰缘茶庄，开始推广自己的黑茶品牌，在金炳兴董事长三年多的精心经营下，金钰缘茶庄已经逐渐发展壮大。依托黑茶文化的推广，集茶室、茶具、餐饮、玉器、美体、养生等一系列业态相结合，并投资发展黑茶的种植、加工、发展。并在湖南安化县投资建设了标准化茶园，从生产源头到销售推广渠道，自上而下地将黑茶经营得风生水起。令从事茶业的其他同行为之侧目，称其是一位懂得



茶道、懂茶商的业内奇才。作为一个茶业行内公认的风云人物，金炳兴并不满足于目前的成就，正如他所言，他的更高目标是实现茶庄的最终上市，让黑茶流行于全世界各个地方。

回报社会，共同致富

金炳兴董事长始终牢记作为一名企业家的担当与责任感。他，帮扶济困，在当地传为佳话，时时关心职工及周边群众的疾苦，慷慨解囊捐款、捐物资助五保户、特困户和低保户20多户，每年拿出3万多元，解决他们生产、生活上的困难；他，以人为本，善待员工，与员工心连心，帮助解决员工生产、生活上的实际困难；他，采取公司+基地+农户的经营管理模式，推行“五个统一”（统一供应农资、统一技术培训、统一标准化生产、统一采摘、统一保护价收购）服务联结农户，示范带动周边2000多户农户当起了茶农，走上了致富路。

金炳兴董事长正是凭借自己的实干精神，“质朴、勤奋、执着、自信、大度”的人生理念，不仅成就了自己，将黑茶发展起来，也用自己的成功不断地回报着社会，赢得了社会各界的好评，被商界称为是一名引领茶业变革前行的风云茶商。



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

Greener • Low Carbon • Compact • Quality • Happiness
绿色 · 低碳 · 紧凑 · 品质 · 幸福



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 by GFHS at the UN headquarters.

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。IGMC 倡议以十二项原则为主要特征，致力于贯彻联合国《2030 可持续发展议程》中目标 11 “建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境。”，因此，得到联合国环境规划署等国际组织和有关国家政府的大力支持。

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，探索可持续的城市建设和城镇化模式，应对气候变化。IGMC 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 2.0 包含十二项原则、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 十二项原则包括：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住环境的发展方向，和联合国《2030 可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》相一致。IGMC 倡议在联合国秘书处注册，既是里约

+20 的成果之一，也成为在地区层面贯彻《2030 可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》的自觉行动。

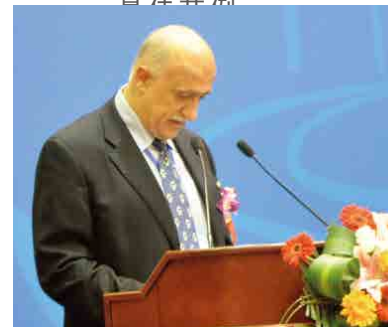
国际绿色范例新城试点项目融入精明增长和紧凑型城市理念，支持地方可持续发展，将“绿色经济、文化、教育、居住、休闲和配套公共服务”等功能进行混合规划，要创建绿色经济聚集区、低碳生态居住区、健康商务休闲区、和谐包容幸福区，旨在建成一个生态优良、生活健康、产业稳健、精神富足的幸福家园。

范例新城倡议和《中国新型城镇化规划（2014 - 2020 年）》及《中共中央、国务院关于加强城市规划建设管理工作的若干意见》的目标原则十分吻合，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 delivering a keynote speech to call for strengthening global efforts to build sustainable human settlements at GFHS VII



联合国环境规划署阿拉伯·霍巴拉部长在 2011 年 IGMC 标准贵阳研讨会致辞
Arab Hoballah, Chief of Sustainable Consumption and Production UNEP/DTIE addressing at Guiyang Workshop on IGMC Standards in 2011



全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰在里约 +20 上同与会者分享 IGMC 标准最新成果
Lu Haiheng, Secretary General of GFHS sharing IGMC standards at GFHS VII during Rio+20



出席 2011 IGMC 标准贵阳研讨会部分专家
Group photo of some experts present at the Guiyang Workshop on IGMC Standards in 2011



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
Lu Haiheng, Secretary General of GFHS discussing the IGMC project process with Yang Jie, Deputy Mayor of Taizhou at the IGMC preliminary meeting 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, Missions Hills, 01 March 2014, Shenzhen, China

The International Green Model City (IGMC), a greener and low-carbon city (town) development initiative with high jumping-off point, was launched by GFHS at the headquarters of the United Nations in April 2011. IGMC, characterized by its twelve principles, is committed to implementing the urban-focused goal 11 of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to build inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements, and has therefore been strongly supported by international organizations including UNEP and relevant national governments. It will duly serve as a innovative model to motivate forward-looking governments, enterprises and social forces to work together to explore new-type urbanization, build sustainable cities to deal with climate change. IGMC pilots will firstly be launched in developing counties.

IGMC Standards 2.0, compiled by over 50 international experts who were convened by GFHS and UNEP, includes 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 are consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda, and embody a commitment to sustainable cities and human settlements. IGMC initiative has already been registered at the United Nations secretariat as an important commitment to Rio + 20, and has become a substantial action to implement 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda at local level.

IGMC pilots incorporate the concept of smart growth and compact city in support of the sustainable development at local level, and integrate the functions of “green economy, culture,



2014 年，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 with China Railway Real Estate Group on IGMC Pilot Project, Shanghai, 2014

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, as well as inclusive and harmonious community. It is also aimed at creating homes for the people who have access to excellent ecology, better life, stable and prosperous industry, and enjoy healthy spiritual life.

IGMC is in line with the "National New-Type Urbanization Plan (2014-2020)" and the "Guidelines to Strengthen Urban Planning, Development and Management, issued by the Communist Party of China (CPC) central committee and the State Council". IGMC pilots will contribute to the new-type urbanization in China. GFHS has successively signed the framework agreement on the IGMC pilots with the governments of Guiyang, Guizhou Province, Taizhou, Jiangsu Province and Dezhou, Shandong Province, China.

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

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鞍山汤岗子新城



黄果树风景名胜区



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