



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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国际绿色范例新城论坛 INTERNATIONAL GREEN MODEL CITY FORUM

2018年4月 中国·珠海



Promoting Green Buildings & Cities towards Quality Times
推动绿色建筑和城市迈向质量时代 (P028-P052)

Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury

Receives 2018 Global Women's Peace Award

安瓦尔·乔杜里大使荣获“2018 世界妇女和平奖” (P080-P087)



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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：本杂志面向全社会选入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

Better Life for Present and Future Generations

今身后世都有美好生活

2018年4月3日，作为第十四届绿建大会的组成部分，“国际绿色范例新城论坛”在中国珠海市成功举办，主题为“国际绿色范例新城倡议——促进中国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变”。论坛取得了圆满成功，本期做了重点报道。我们期待范例新城倡议能够为中国城市品质提升乃至经济的提质转型发挥积极的作用。

今年2月7-13日，第9届世界城市论坛在吉隆坡召开，其主题是：2030年的城市，为了所有人的城市：《贯彻新城市议程》，GFHS代表团出席了会议，与相关合作伙伴进行了积极的互动。10月30-31日，2018全球人居环境论坛年会在曼谷联合国会议中心举办，主题为：加强城市创新，促进实现可持续发展目标11和《新城市议程》，论坛将作为今年世界城市日重要的庆祝活动，值得期待！今年“世界城市日”具体的主题是：建设可持续的和弹性的城市。从这些凝聚着全人类关切的主题来看，城市高质量可持续发展始终是首要追求。

城市是人类聚居的家园，是经济社会和人类文明的主要载体，包含空间、建筑和基础设施、经济、社会、环境等多个维度。城市品质也具有综合性、多维度的特点：既要追求速度，也要追求持久；既要重硬件，也要重软件；既要重效率，还要重公平；既要可持续，还要有弹性；既要幸福当代人，也要惠及后代人。城市高质量可持续发展的内涵，简单点说就是，今身后世都有美好生活。

要实现这一目标，就必须采取综合系统的方法，通过加强城市治理和有效规划与管理城市空间发展这两大途径，通过加强城市创新，促进实现可持续发展目标11和《新城市议程》。不毕其功于一役，吹尽黄沙始到金。

As a part of the Fourteenth International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building & New Technologies and Products Expo, the International Green Model City Forum (IGMC Forum) was successfully convened in Zhuhai, China on April 3, 2018 with the theme of "International Green Model City Initiative--Facilitate the Transformation of Chinese Cities from Quantity-driven Growth to Quality-oriented Sustainable Development". The forum was a complete success and was highlighted in this issue. We expect IGMC Initiative to play a positive role in improving the quality of China's cities and even promoting the transformation and upgrading of the economy.

The Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 7 to 13 February, with the theme of "Cities 2030, Cities for All: Implementing the New Urban Agenda". Global Forum on Human Settlements delegation attended the forum and had active interaction with relevant partners. The 2018 Annual Session of GFHS 2018 will be held in UN Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand from 30 to 31 October, with the theme of "Advance Urban Innovations towards Achieving SDG 11 and New Urban Agenda". The forum will serve as an important celebration for World Cities Day this year and it is worth looking forward to. The specific theme for World Cities Day 2018 is **Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities**. From these themes that reflect the concerns of all mankind, the high-quality sustainable urban development has always been the primary pursuit.

The city is the home for human beings and a major carrier of economic society and human civilization, including space, architecture and infrastructure, economy, society, environment and many other dimensions. Urban quality also has comprehensive and multi-dimensional features: the pursuit of both speed and persistence, the emphasis on the hardware and the software, the focus on the efficiency and also fairness, the requirement of sustainable and resilient, and the happiness of present and future generations. The connotation of high-quality sustainable development of the city is, in a nutshell, **a good life for present and future generations**.

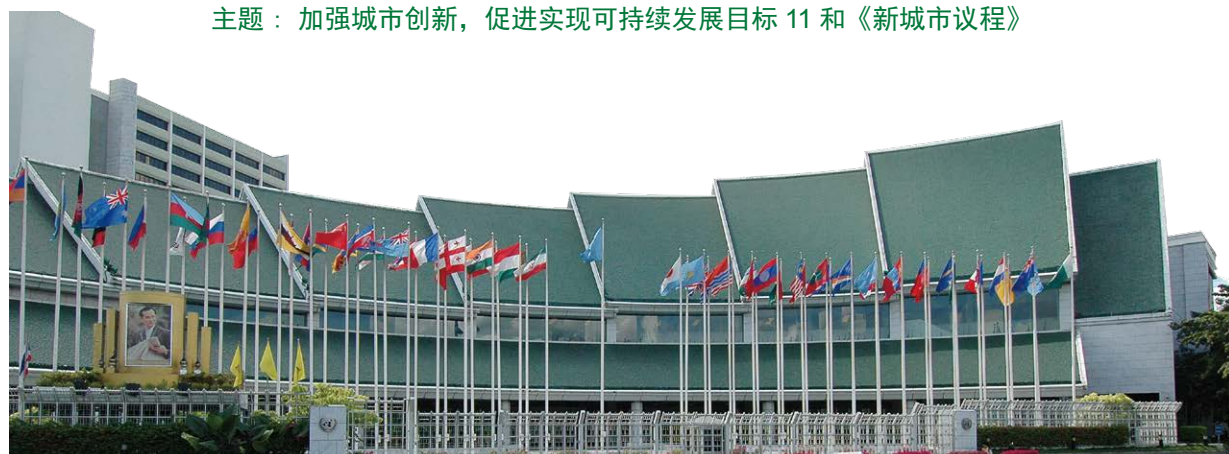
The comprehensive and systematic method must be adopted to achieve this goal through promoting effective planning and management of urban spatial development as well as through **advancing urban innovations towards achieving SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda**. The whole task cannot be achieved at one stroke, but can be accomplished with a willing heart.

The 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements

2018 “世界城市日” 纪念活动—— 2018 全球人居环境论坛年会

Date: October 30-31, 2018 时间: 2018 年 10 月 30 日 -31 日

Theme: Advance Urban Innovations towards Achieving SDG 11 and New Urban Agenda
主题: 加强城市创新, 促进实现可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》



Venue: UN Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand 地点: 泰国曼谷 • 联合国会议中心

GFHS 2018 旨在为亚太地区乃至全球的利益相关者提供一个高级别的对话平台, 分享创新的政策、标准、策略、技术和成功经验, 加强能力建设, 培育新型伙伴关系, 加速有效的行动, 促进实现可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》, 推动“一带一路”倡议背景下的务实合作和绿色发展。联合国高级官员、泰国等国家政府高级官员、领袖城市市长、知名专家将出席会议并发表演讲, 会议代表预计达 500 人。

● 组织机构:

联合主办:

全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS)
联合国亚太经社理事会 (UNESCAP)

协办:

世界一带一路组织 (GOBA)
深圳美好城市研究院 (BCI)

● 主要议题:

GFHS 2018 将深入讨论或涉及以下议题:

- 1、促进可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》本地化
- 2、国际绿色范例新城 (IGMC) 倡议
- 3、有弹性的循环经济
- 4、为可持续的城市基础设施融资
- 5、区块链技术与智慧城市等

● 活动内容:

为期 2 天的会议活动包括: 开幕式、主旨演讲、市长对话、平行论坛、IGMC 培训、SCAHS 颁奖盛典、建议与总结、合作与融资闭门会议、展览展示等。主要会议提供中英文同传服务。

GFHS: 国际平台成就国际品牌

International Platform Creating International Brand



2017 可持续城市与人居环境奖颁奖嘉宾和获奖者集体合影, 美国纽约市



2016 获奖单位与颁奖嘉宾集体合影
厄瓜多尔基多市



2015 第十全球人居环境论坛年会
纽约联合国总部经社理事会大厅



2017 年 3 月, 联合国副秘书长兼亚太经社理事会执行秘书沙姆沙德·阿克塔博士在曼谷办公室会见 GFHS 代表团



● 可持续城市与人居环境奖盛典 (SCAHS 2018):

城市 (区、镇)、景区、社区、特色小镇、建筑、规划设计、绿色技术、绿色交通、个人包括少儿均可申报“飒飒奖”。

● 参与合作:

欢迎相关机构和专业人士报名参会, 申报“飒飒奖”, 申请演讲机会, 申办分论坛, 和国际社会分享创新技术和成功经验, 合作共赢。

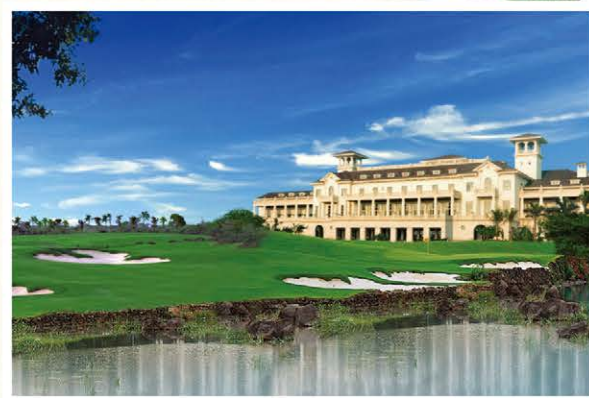
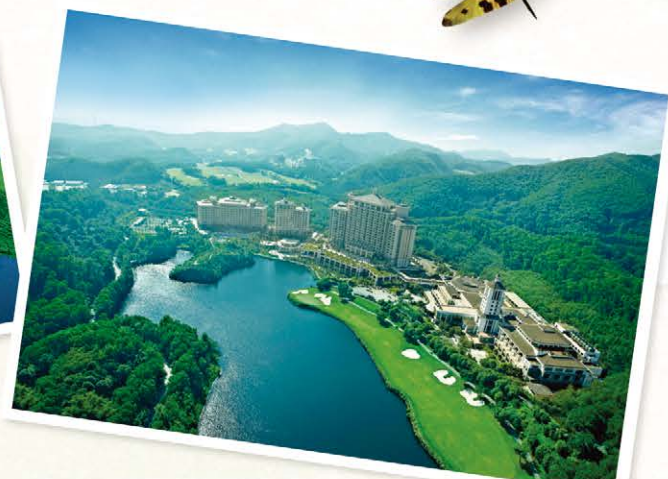
更多信息请联系:

电话: 0755-83288289 联系人: 陈新女士 (手机: 18948331309)
<http://www.gfhsforum.org> E-mail: chenxin401@163.com



观澜湖旅游度假区

Mission Hills Resort Destination



观澜湖旅游度假区跨越深圳、东莞、海口三地，由观澜湖集团全资投资兴建和运营管理。自1992年底开始规划兴建，现已发展成为集运动休闲、商务休闲、养生休闲、会议旅游、文化娱乐、美食购物、长居短憩7大功能为一体的国际绿色休闲旅游度假区和国际交流平台。

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

低碳·环保·可持续发展

“低碳、环保、生态”的战略方针是观澜湖集团可持续发展的重要目标之一。因此公司制定了《观澜湖低碳、环保、生态的可持续发展框架》，在能源管理、水资源管理、废物管理、碳管理、生态管理、低碳交通、可持续发展采购、可持续发展项目规划、可持续发展赛事等多方面贯彻低碳理念、落实低碳行动，全面发展低碳经济和支持低碳生活。从吃、住、游、购、娱、会、养、赛的每个环节落实节能减排、降低污染，并积极推进和倡导低碳旅游。

Mission Hills Group

Low-carbon · Environmental-friendly · Sustainable Development

“Low-carbon, Environmental and Ecological Friendly” is the key to Mission Hills’ sustainable development strategy. A Mission Hills’ sustainability framework in developing low-carbon, environmental and ecological friendly is established to efficiently manage our energy and water resources, waste recycling, carbon offsetting, ecological protection, low-carbon transportation, sustainable procurement, development and tournament. The Group strides to develop a low-carbon economy and support a low-carbon lifestyle through implementing energy conservation and reduce pollution in the aspects of consumption, living, travel, leisure, entertainment, convention, health care, and tournament and at the same time promote sustainable tourism.



MISSION HILLS
觀瀾湖



前沿资讯 FRONTIER INFORMATION

010 前沿·数据 Frontier·Data

012 前沿·关注 Frontier·Focus

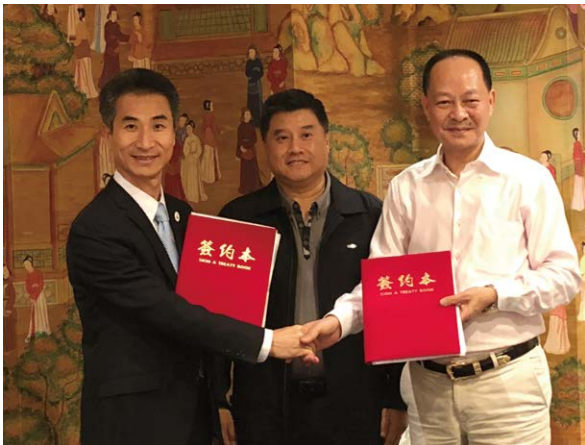
热点聚焦 HOT FOCUS

016 “全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”得主麦慕娜·谢里夫女士
当选联合国人居署执行主任

Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Winner of "Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award" Elected as New Executive Director of UN-Habitat



022 GFHS 与 GOBA 在曼谷签署战略合作协议
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Promoting Green Buildings & Cities towards Quality Times



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——国务院参事、住房和城乡建设部原副部长、
中国城市科学研究会理事长仇保兴

The Analysis of the Advantages and Disadvantages of the ABC Model of Eco-city
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038 全球人居环境论坛秘书长、深圳美好城市研究院院长吕海峰
Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements, President of Shenzhen Better City Institute



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Xu Lifeng, Chief of Information Branch of the Center for Science & Technology and Industrialization Development of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC

050 联合国环境署可持续生活方式、城市和产业处前负责人、
高级可持续发展专家阿拉布·霍巴拉

Arab Hoballah, Former Chief, Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry Branch, UNEP, Senior Sustainability Expert

联合国之声 VOICE OF THE UN

054 第九届世界城市论坛 (WUF9) 在马来西亚吉隆坡圆满落幕
The Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) Productively Concluded in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



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From Urbanization to Megalopolitanization

074 建设低碳的城市能源系统

Build Low-carbon Urban Energy Systems



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080 安瓦尔·乔杜里大使荣获“2018 世界妇女和平奖”

Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury Receives 2018 Global Women's Peace Award



- **Zhu Tiezhen** Deputy President of China Research Society Of Urban Development; Researcher of Institute of Economics, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
- **Wang Dehui** Consultant to China Environmental Assessment Center, Ministry of Environmental Protection of the PRC, Former Deputy Director-General of the Nature and Ecology Conservation Department, Concurrently Director of China Implementing CBD Office, SEPA
- **Taj Hamad** Vice Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements, Secretary General of the World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (WANGO)
- **Ralph Wahnschafft** Independent Consultant on Sustainable Development Policies
- **Kirstin Miller** Executive Director of Eco-City Builders
- **Victor Fersht** Executive Secretary of Best Practices Magazine Promotion Centre
- **Zhang Keke** Deputy Director of PKU-HKUST Shenzhen-HongKong Institution, Executive Dean of Shenzhen-HongKong Research Institution, President of the Council for the Shenzhen-HongKong Technology Cooperation
- **Lu Haifeng** Secretary General, Global Forum on Human Settlements and President of Shenzhen Better City Institute
- **Chen Keshi** Professor, Doctorial Tutor of Peking University; Director of Chinese Urban Design Research Centre of Peking University
- **Kuang Jianwei** Secretary General of China Research Society of Urban Development (CRSUD)
- **Zhang Bailin** Chair of Shenzhen Association of Circular Economy
- **Hou Baizhen** Professorial and Senior Urban Planner, Proprietor of Urban Planner Magazine
- **Zhou Guozhong** Director-General of UN HABITAT World Best Practices Magazine Asia-Pacific Office
- **Yang Xiaohong** Assistant Director, Housing Project Working Committee, Urban and Rural Well-off Development Promotion Center, Deputy Secretary General, Global Forum on Human Settlements
- **Lin Yaoyu** Doctor for Urban and Rural Planning, Associate Professor of Urban Planning and Management Department, Shenzhen Graduate School, Harbin Institute of Technology, Vice President of Shenzhen Better City Institute
- **Wang Shaofeng** Consultant, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Committee, Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), Honorary President, The Hong Kong Institute of Confucianism
- **Fan Zhigang** Landscape Planning Expert, Senior Corporate Training Instructor

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中国碳排放 14% 被“吸收”生态工程贡献巨大



耕还草工程、以及长江和珠江防护林工程等，以及秸秆还田农田管理措施的实施，分别贡献了中国陆地生态系统固碳总量的 36.8% 和 9.9%。

最新研究显示，中国陆地生态系统在过去几十年一直扮演着重要的碳汇角色。在 2001-2010 年期间，陆地生态系统年均固碳 2.01 亿吨，相当于抵消了同期中国化石燃料碳排放量的 14.1%。其中，中国森林生态系统是固碳主体，贡献了约 80% 的固碳量，而农田和灌丛生态系统分别贡献了 12% 和 8% 的固碳量，草地生态系统的碳收支基本处于平衡状态。

该研究首次在国家尺度上通过直接证据证明人类有效干预能提高陆地生态系统的固碳能力，说明了我国实施的一系列生态恢复工程对中国碳汇的影响方面做出了重要贡献。比如我国重大生态工程——天然林保护工程、退耕还林工程、退

联合国：2050 年全球城市人口总量将增加 25 亿

联合国 5 月 16 日发布的数据显示，到 2050 年，全球城市人口总量将增加 25 亿，其中中国将新增 2.55 亿。在城市化进展最快的低收入和中低收入国家采取成功的城市增长管理政策，对实现 2030 年可持续发展目标至关重要。

由联合国经济和社会事务部人口司编制的《2018 年版世界城镇化展望》显示，目前世界上有 55% 的人口居住在城市地区，到 2050 年，这一比例预计将增加到 68%。

新增城市人口中，有近九成将居住在亚洲和非洲，并且高度集中在几个国家，其中印度、中国和尼日利亚合计占到增幅的 35%。到 2050 年，预计印度的城市人口将增加 4.16 亿，中国增加 2.55 亿，尼日利亚增加 1.89 亿。

势不可挡的城市化进程以及全球人口增长，使得各国的城市居民数量从 1950 年的 7.51 亿，激增到 2018 年的 42 亿。目前，北美是世界上城市化程度最高的地区，2018 年有 82% 的人口在城市居住。而亚洲尽管城市化比率相对较低，仅为 50% 左右，在绝对人口数量上却更胜一筹，拥有全球 54% 的城市人口。

到 2030 年，全球预计将有 43 座人口超过 1000 万的超大型城市，其中大部分都位于发展中国家。

随着城市化不断加剧，各国在满足不断增长的城市人口需求，提供住房、交通、能源与基础设施，以及就业、教育和医疗卫生等基本服务方面不断面临挑战，了解未来城市化的关键趋势，建立新型城市化发展框架，确保城市化的益处能够人人共享，对于实现 2030 年可持续发展议程至关重要。



联合国人居署图片 /Julius Mwelu

减少海洋垃圾 巴拿马成中美洲首个禁用塑料袋国家



据南美侨报网报道，巴拿马政府近日表示，为减少太平洋以及加勒比海地区海洋垃圾的数量，他们决定禁止商店使用一次性塑料袋。

巴拿马政府表示，他们已经开始尝试禁用塑料袋，他们预计，该举措将减少 20% 的国内塑料袋使用。“自 2018 年 1 月 20 日起，巴拿马总统胡安·卡洛斯·巴雷拉 (Juan Carlos Varela) 就曾经提出禁止巴拿马国内商家使用塑料袋，超市、药房和零售商店有 18 个月的时间可以逐渐取消塑料袋的使用”，专家说。

据报道，联合国环境规划署此前曾指出，每年有数万亿塑料袋流入海洋，对全球 600 多种海洋物种造成威胁。专家预测，到 2050 年，海洋里的塑料袋数量将比鱼类数量更多，对沿海国家的环境、渔业、旅游业和经济都会造成负面影响。拥有 3000 公里海岸线的巴拿马受到的影响是最直接的，因此巴拿马政府必须将保护海洋生态系统加入到环境保护的计划中。

联合国环境规划署也指出，目前全球已经有 30 多个国家开始加入到“海洋清洁”运动当中，他们通过立法以减少过度使用塑料，并采取其他如建立海洋保护区或清理海滩的措施，来保护海洋环境，减少塑料制品对于海洋生物和生态环境的污染。

世卫组织 空气污染导致全球每年 700 万人死亡



世界卫生组织 5 月 2 日表示，尽管有更多的国家采取行动，但世界上每 10 人中就有 9 人仍然呼吸着污染物浓度较高的空气，估计每年因空气污染导致疾病而死亡的人数高达 700 万。

世卫组织的数据表明，与空气污染有关的死亡有 90% 以上发生在低收入和中等收入国家，主要集中在亚洲和非洲，其次是东地中海区域、欧洲和美洲。

但世卫组织同时表示，有越来越多的国家已经或正在采取行动。目前已有 108 个国家的 4300 多个城市被纳入世卫组织环境空气质量数据库，使之成为世界上最全面的环境空气污染数据库。自 2016 年以来，这一数据库增加了 1000 多个城市，这表明越来越多的国家为减少空气污染正在衡量并采取行动。



加州成全美 第 1 个盖新房必须装太阳能板的州

5 月 10 日，美国加州政府的能源委员会通过一条新规定：今后凡是在加州土地上新盖的住宅，必须强制安装太阳能板。新规适用于别墅及低层公寓，如无意外将于 2020 年正式生效。

根据新的要求，建筑商必须二选一：为每栋住宅单独安装太阳能板，或建立一个共用太阳能发电系统为一组住宅提供服务。购房者可以选择把购买和安装太阳能板的费用直接归入房屋价格，也可以按月租用。

加州每年平均新建住房约 80,000 个，目前约有 15,000 个包括太阳能装置。通过分析市面上太阳能板的价格，能源委员会估计，太阳能电池板将使单户住宅的建筑成本增加大约 10,000 美元。

加州法律规定，2030 年前本州至少有 50% 的电力必须来自清洁能源，而太阳能正在成为加州替代能源生产增长的驱动力。

Frontier · Focus

前沿 · 关注

《河北雄安新区规划纲要》发布



2018 年 4 月 20 日，国务院正式批复了《河北雄安新区规划纲要》，这个纲要确定了雄安新区未来的发展之路，也是雄安新区建设几年来的一个里程碑，一个确定了方向的规划纲要。

《河北雄安新区规划纲要》指出，在党中央坚强领导下，河北省、京津冀协同发展领导小组办公室会同中央和国家机关有关部委、专家咨询委员会等方面，深入学习贯彻习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想 and 党的十九大精神，坚持世界眼光、国际标准、中国特色、高点定位，紧紧围绕打造北京非首都功能疏解集中承载地，创造“雄安质量”，成为新时代推动高质量发展的全国样板，培育现代化经济体系新引擎，建设高水平社会主义现代化城市，借鉴国际成功经验，汇聚全球顶尖人才，集思广益、深入论证，编制雄安新区规划。

《河北雄安新区规划纲要》共分为十章：总体要求；构建科学合理空间布局；塑造新时代城市风貌；打造优美自然生态环境；发展高端高新产业；提供优质共享公共服务；构建快捷高效交通网；建设绿色智慧新城；构筑现代化城市安全体系；保障规划有序有效实施。

《河北雄安新区规划纲要》指出，本纲要是指导雄安新区规划建设的基本依据。规划期限至 2035 年，并展望本世纪中叶发展远景。

《智能光伏产业发展行动计划（2018 ~ 2020 年）》发布

近日，工业和信息化部、住房城乡建设部、国家能源局等 6 部门联合发布《智能光伏产业发展行动计划（2018 ~ 2020 年）》。计划分为 5 个方面、17 项工作，其中住房城乡建设部牵头开展智能光伏建筑及城镇应用示范。

按照计划，到 2020 年，智能光伏工厂建设成效显著，行业自动化、信息化、智能化取得明显进展；智能制造技术与装备实现突破，支撑光伏智能制造的软件和装备等竞争力显著提升；智能光伏产品供应能力增强并形成品牌效应，“走出去”步伐加快；智能光伏系统建设与运维水平提升并在多领域大规模应用，形成一批具有竞争力的解决方案供应商；智能光伏产业发展环境不断优化，人才队伍基本建立，标准体系、检测认证平台等不断完善。

计划明确提出，在有条件的城镇建筑屋顶（政府建筑、公共建筑、商业建筑、厂矿建筑、设施建筑等），采取“政府引导、企业自愿、金融支持、社会参与”的方式，或引入社会资本出租屋顶、EMC 节能服务合同管理等多种商业模式，建设独立的“就地消纳”分布式建筑屋顶光伏电站和建筑光伏一体化电站，促进分布式光伏应用发展。



组建自然资源部和生态环境部： 推动美丽中国建设



2018 年 3 月 13 日，国务院机构改革方案（以下简称“改革方案”）公布，根据该改革方案，国务院正部级机构减少 8 个，副部级机构减少 7 个，除国务院办公厅外，国务院设置组成部门 26 个。

根据改革方案，将组建自然资源部、生态环境部、国家林业和草原局。不再保留国土资源部、国家海洋局、国家测绘地理信息局、环境保护部、国家林业局等部门。其中，国家林业和草原局加挂国家公园管理局牌子，由自然资源部管理。

自然资源部和生态环境部的设立是我国政府环保机构的第四次调整。我国首次将“环保”列入政府机构名录是在 1982 年。2008 年国务院在其组成部门中正式增加环境保护部，作为国务院直属的正部级机构。此次组建自然资源部和生态环境部，而不再保留环境保护部是政府机构设置的进一步完善、权责进一步明确的表现。

世界地球日： 2050 年，海洋中的塑料总量将比鱼还多



每年的 4 月 22 日，是一个专为世界环境保护而设立的节日——世界地球日（Earth Day）。2018 年，世界地球日的主题为“终止塑料污染”。

每年，有超过 800 万吨的塑料被倾倒入海洋，50% 的塑料仅仅使用过一次就被丢弃了。据联合国统计，在全世界的海洋中大约有 51 万亿个塑料微粒，是银河系中恒星数量的 500 倍。

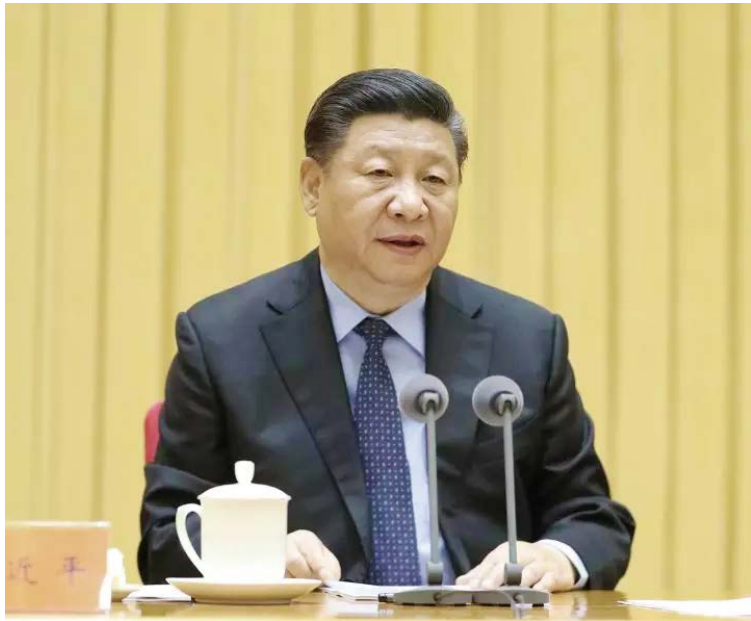
预计到 2050 年，海洋中塑料的总重量将超过鱼类总和，塑料“入侵”了一半的海龟和几乎所有的海洋鸟类的身体。研究显示，塑料微粒的污染已经侵入到我们生活的方方面面，从江河海洋到土壤食物以及我们的饮用水等。Ormedia 的新调查媒体机构对全球各地 14 个国家的自来水进行了抽样检查，结果显示，平均 83% 的自来水样品中都含有塑料微粒。

2018 年度全球幸福报告发布： 芬兰赢得“双金奖”



3 月 20 日，为庆祝国际幸福日，联合国可持续发展解决方案网络（the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network）在联合国纽约总部发布了《2018 年全球幸福度报告》。这份报告显示，芬兰是世界上最幸福的国家。芬兰移民也是世界上最快乐的移民。

《世界幸福感报告》是对全球幸福状况进行的年度调查。《2018 年世界幸福感报告》根据幸福程度对 156 个国家进行了排名，并根据移民的幸福感对 117 个国家进行排名。人民幸福感排前十位的国家依次是芬兰、挪威、丹麦、冰岛、瑞士、荷兰、加拿大、新西兰、瑞典和澳大利亚。排名最靠后的国家依次是叙利亚、卢旺达、也门、坦桑尼亚、南苏丹、中非共和国和布隆迪。美国排名第 18，比去年下降 4 个名次。中国排名第 86。



习近平在全国生态环境保护大会上强调：
坚决打好污染防治攻坚战，推动生态文明建设迈上新台阶

5月18日至19日，全国生态环境保护大会在北京召开。中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席习近平出席会议并发表重要讲话。他强调，要自觉把经济社会发展同生态文明建设统筹起来，充分发挥党的领导和我国社会主义制度能够集中力量办大事的政治优势，充分利用改革开放40年来积累的坚实物质基础，加大力度推进生态文明建设、解决生态环境问题，坚决打好污染防治攻坚战，推动我国生态文明建设迈上新台阶。

一个重大判断：推动生态环境保护发生历史性转折性全局性变化

习近平在讲话中强调，生态文明建设是关系中华民族永续发展的根本大计。党的十八大以来，我们开展一系列根本性、开创性、长远性工作，加快推进生态文明顶层设计和制度体系建设，加强法治建设，建立并实施中央环境保护督察制度，大力推动绿色发展，深入实施大气、水、土壤污染防治三大行动计划，率先发布《中国落实2030年可持续发展议程国别方案》，实施《国家应对气候变化规划（2014-2020年）》，推动生态环境保护发生历史性、转折性、全局性变化。

六大原则：指明新时代推进生态文明建设方向

习近平指出，新时代推进生态文明建设，必须坚持好以下原则。一是坚持人与自然和谐共生；二是绿水青山就是金山银山；三是良好生态环境是最普惠的民生福祉；四是山水林田湖草是生命共同体；五是用最严格制度最严密法治保护生态环境；六是共谋全球生态文明建设。

两个阶段目标：通过加快构建生态文明体系建成美丽中国

习近平强调，要加快构建生态文明体系，加快建立健全以生态价值观念为准则的生态文化体系，以产业生态化和生态产业化为主体的生态经济体系，以改善生态环境质量为核心的目标责任体系，以治理体系和治理能力现代化为保障的生态文明制度体系，以生态系统良性循环和环境风险有效防控为重点的生态安全体系。要通过加快构建生态文明体系，确保到2035年，生态环境质量实现根本好转，美丽中国目标基本实现。到本世纪中叶，物质文明、政治文明、精神文明、社会文明、生态文明全面提升，绿色发展方式和生活方式全面形成，人与自然和谐共生，生态环境领域国家治理体系和治理能力现代化全面实现，建成美丽中国。 

HOT FOCUS

热点聚焦

Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Winner of
"Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award"
Elected as New Executive Director of UN-Habitat
“全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”得主
麦慕娜·谢里夫女士当选联合国人居署执行主任

GFHS and GOBA Signing Strategic Partnership Agreement in Bangkok
GFHS 与 GOBA 在曼谷签署战略合作协议



▲ 2018年1月22日，内罗毕市，联合国人居署新任执行主任麦慕娜·莫哈德·谢里夫女士正式就职，并承诺与同事们通力合作，为实现全球可持续城市化目标而不懈努力

On 22 January, 2018, Nairobi, UN-Habitat's new Executive Director Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif assumed office promising to work closely with the agency's staff in order to achieve its objectives of sustainable urbanisation across the globe

Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Winner of
"Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award"
Elected as New Executive Director of UN-Habitat

“全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”得主 麦慕娜·谢里夫女士当选联合国人居署执行主任

继联合国秘书长提名之后，2017年12月22日，联合国大会选举“全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”得主、马来西亚槟城市市长麦慕娜·莫哈德·谢里夫女士为联合国人类住区规划署（UN-Habitat）执行主任。2018年1月22日，谢里夫女士在位于肯尼亚首都内罗毕的联合国人居署总部正式就职。

此前，谢里夫女士担任马来西亚槟城市市长。2011年，她当选为威省市议会史上第一位女性市长。作为地方政府首脑，她领导的威省市议会成功实现了发展目标，即为全市提供“更清洁、更绿色、更安全、更健康的工作、生活、投资和娱乐环境”。她倡导性别平等的参与式预算，在治理过程中融入性别平等理念，推动预算、发展政策和规

Following nomination by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, on 22 December 2017, elected Maimunah Mohd Sharif, the winner of "Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award" and the Mayor of the City Council of Penang Island, Malaysia as Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

Prior to this appointment, Ms. Sharif was the Mayor of the City Council of Penang Island, Malaysia. In 2011, she was the first woman to be appointed as President of the Municipal Council of Seberang Perai. As the mayor of a local authority, she leads Municipal Council of Seberang Perai to achieve its vision of a "cleaner, greener, safer and healthier place to work, live, invest



▲ 2016年7月，印度尼西亚泗水市，全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰先生（右）与麦慕娜·谢里夫女士（左）在“人居三”大会最后一次筹备会议上亲切交流

In July 2016, Surabaya, Indonesia, Lu Haifeng (right), Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) and Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif (left) cordially communicated at the last preparatory meeting of Habitat III.

划中的性别平等观念主流化。此外，在她任期内，威省市议会还是首个实施ISO质量管理体系并赢得六项认证的地方政府。

身为英国威尔士大学城市规划学荣誉学士、马来西亚科技大学规划学硕士，谢里夫女士于1985年以“城市规划

and play". She is a champion of Gender Responsive Participatory Budgeting to integrate gender perspectives into the governance process as a tool to mainstream gender into budgetary and development policy and planning. During her tenure, the Municipal Council of Seberang Perai was the first Local Authority to



▲ 2016年10月18日，基多市，麦慕娜·谢里夫女士荣膺“全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”

On 18 October, 2016, Quito, Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif was awarded the "Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award"

师”的身份在檳城市政厅开始了自己的职业生涯。2003-2009年，她升任规划发展主任，负责工程筹备和地方规划，亲自参与实施、监管檳城市公共项目及景观建设事宜。此外，她还率领规划和执行团队，在乔治敦推行城市更新项目 (Urban Renewal Projects)。2009年11月，她受命组建乔治敦世界文化遗产公司，并出任首任总经理，负责管理2008年7月被联合国教科文组织 (UNESCO) 列为世界遗产的乔治敦古城。

谢里夫女士是一位有胆识、有思想和有魅力的领导者，也是《2030年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》的坚定支持者和践行者，在国内外为可持续城市发展鼓与呼，并与全球人居环境论坛开展了良好的合作。2016年春，时任威省市市长的谢里夫女士接受全球人居环境论坛的官方杂志——《全球最佳范例》的独家专访，题目为《威省：贯彻可持续发展目标，不让一个人掉队》，与广大读者深入分享了威省市在贯彻可持续发展目标上的成功经验及面向未来的发展战略。谢里夫女士表示：“威省的目标是努力建成一个更干净、更绿色、更安全以及更健康的城市。更干净的发展不仅仅是着眼于废物管理或创建一个更干净的自然环境，我们更强调以竞争力 (Competency)、责任感 (Accountability) 与透明度 (Transparency) 为原则的

implement and achieve six quality-based management ISO certifications.

Ms. Sharif holds a Bachelor of Science with Honors in Town Planning Studies from the University of Wales Institutes of Science and Technology, United Kingdom and a Master of Science in Planning studies from the Malaysia Science University. Ms. Sharif began her career as a Town Planner at the Municipal Council of Penang Island in 1985. In 2003, she was promoted to Director of Planning and Development, a position she held until November 2009. As Director, she was responsible for the preparation of structure and local plans, and was directly involved in development control of Penang City projects and landscape development. She also led a team for the planning and implementation of the Urban Renewal Projects in George Town. In November 2009, she was entrusted as the first General Manager to establish George Town World Heritage Incorporated and manage the George Town World Heritage Site which was inscribed by UNESCO in July 2008.

Ms. Sharif, a bold, thoughtful and charismatic leader, is also a strong supporter and practitioner of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda. She has drummed up support for sustainable urban development at home and abroad and conducted good cooperation with the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS). In the spring of 2016, Ms. Sharif, then the Mayor of Seberang Perai, Malaysia, accepted an exclusive interview with World Best Practices Magazine (WBPM), the official magazine of GFHS, entitled Guiding By the Sustainable Development Goals, No One Will Be Left Behind, and shared the successful experience of Seberang Perai in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals and the future-oriented development strategy with readers. Ms. Sharif said, “Seberang Perai is seeking to provide a cleaner, greener, safer and healthier urban environment. The principle of cleaner development emphasizes not only waste management or a cleaner physical environment, but we also emphasize clean and good governance with the principles of competency, accountability and transparency in administration (CAT Principles). For us, greener development not only means planting more trees in the city. It also means achieving progress in term of sustainable urban development in line with the concepts of low-carbon city, eco-city, and by implementing green procurement, green office, and renewable energy promotion. In this way we can reduce our ecological footprint. A safer city means a safer environment for the citizens, safer in terms of economy, political stability,

清廉与良好的管治 (简称“CAT 原则”)。对于我们来说，更绿色的发展不仅仅意味着在市区里种植更多的树，更意味着建设与可持续城市发展相吻合的低碳城市与生态城市，并实现绿色采购、绿色办公与可再生能源的推广，由此减少我们的生态足迹。一个更安全的城市意味着对市民来说更安全的环境，这种安全涵盖经济、政治稳定，远离疾病和灾害等各方面。环境设计预防犯罪 (CPTED, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design)，是威省正在执行的一项措施。更健康的城市的原则不仅旨在保障每个人的身体健康，还包括了更健康与更具竞争力的经济，以及精神健康、财务健康和心理健康等。我们会让民众充分地参与决策过程。”

谢里夫女士是非常有思想的一位市长。在此次采访中她就提到了不少创新的观点。她说，“在2012年，我们把‘3R’ (减量化 Reduce、再利用 Reuse、再循环 Recycle) 策略发展为‘4R’ (反思 Rethink、减量化 Reduce、再利用 Reuse、再循环 Recycle)。在我看来，‘3R’的实

and prevention of diseases and disasters. In Seberang Perai, we are implementing Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). The principle of healthier city aims not only to ensure physical health for everyone, but also a healthier and competitive economy, spiritual health, financial health and psychological health. We engage with our communities in most of our decision making.”

Ms. Sharif is a very thoughtful mayor and mentioned a lot of innovative ideas in this interview. She said, “In the year 2012, we changed ‘3R’ (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) to ‘4R’ (Rethink, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). In my opinion, implementing ‘3R’ may not be sufficient to achieve more sustainable consumption and production patterns. As consumers, we must also be willing to ‘Rethink’. With GRPB, the Municipality of Seberang Perai practices true public-private-people-partnership (4Ps). Normally, people will mention 3Ps (public-private-partnerships). However, MPSP added another ‘P’ to represent ‘People’. We believe that if without public



▲ 左图：《全球最佳范例》总第26期封面 Left: Cover of the Vol.26 of World Best Practices Magazine

右图：麦慕娜·谢里夫女士的专访文章《威省：贯彻可持续发展目标，不让一个人掉队》

Right: An exclusive interview with Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif Seberang Perai: Guiding By the Sustainable Development Goals, No One Will Be Left Behind



▲ 2016年10月“人居三”期间，《国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准3.0》在厄瓜多尔首都基多市发布，主席台右二为麦慕娜·谢里夫女士

During the "Habitat III" in October 2016, the International Green Model City (IGMC) Standard 3.0 was released in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, and the second to the right of the rostrum is Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif

施已经不足以满足可持续消费与生产模式的需要，作为消费者，我们必须也愿意去‘反思’。通过参与式性别预算，威省政府成功地实践了真正的公—私—人合作伙伴关系（4P：public-private-people-partnership），一般人们熟悉的更多是公私合作伙伴关系（3P：public-private-partnership），然而，威省市议会在这里增加了一个P，也就是‘人’（people）。我们相信，如果没有公众的参与和支持，即使是一个好的公私合作伙伴关系项目也很难成功地执行。”这些闪烁着智慧火花的思想给人以有益的启迪。

2016年10月17日-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隆重举行，这是20年一次的全球盛会，3.6万人出席。作为“人居三”重要的平行会议，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也于18日在基多市成功举办。谢里夫女士因其在推动建立一个更绿色、更安全、更健康、更包容和弹性的城市方面的突出成就，荣膺2016“全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”。

participation and support, even a good program of public-private-partnerships (3Ps) can't be implemented successfully.” These thoughts sparking with wisdom spark a useful inspiration.

The Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) was held in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, from October 17 to 20 October 2016. It was a global event held every 20 years and attended by a total of about 36,000 representatives. As an important parallel meeting of Habitat III, the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements & Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Award Ceremony was also successfully held in Quito on the 18th. Ms. Sharif was honored with the 2016 Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award for her outstanding achievements in promoting the building of a greener, safer, healthier, more inclusive and resilient city.

Ms. Sharif is also a supporter and promoter of the International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative. During the 11th Global Forum on Human Settlements in 2016,



作为地方政府首脑，她领导的威省市议会成功实现了发展目标，即为全市提供“更清洁、更绿色、更安全、更健康的工作、生活、投资和娱乐环境”。

As the mayor of a local authority, she leads Municipal Council of Seberang Perai to achieve its vision of a “cleaner, greener, safer and healthier place to work, live, invest and play”.

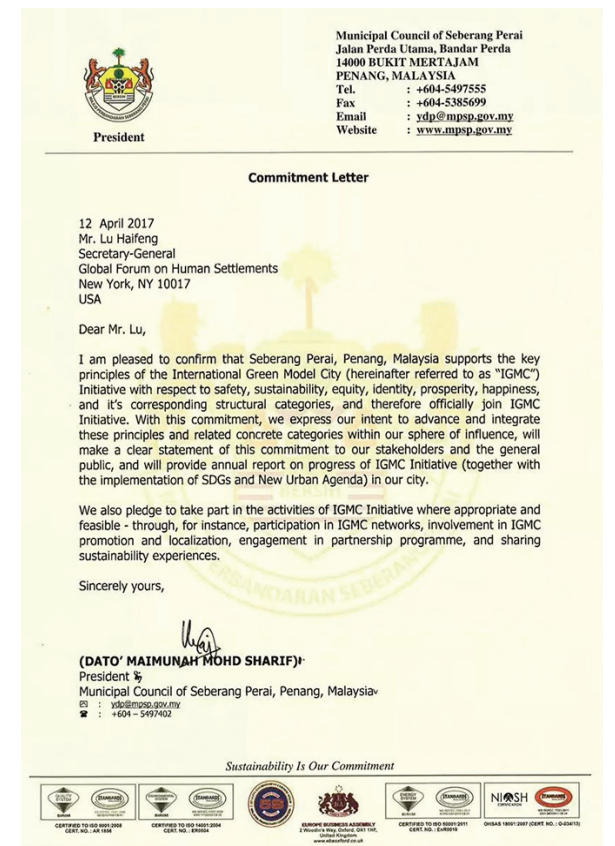


谢里夫女士本人还是国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）倡议的支持者和推动者。2016年第十一届全球人居环境论坛期间，IGMC标准3.0正式发布。谢里夫女士作为地方政府代表出席了发布仪式，2017年4月，她代表威省市正式签署承诺函，加入了IGMC倡议。威省市成为该倡议全球第一个发起伙伴城市。谢里夫女士为推广范例新城倡议、促进贯彻《2030可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》做出了积极的示范和贡献。

再次祝贺谢里夫女士当选新一届联合国人居署执行主任，衷心祝愿她身体健康、事业顺利，带领她的团队为全球可持续城市发展做出更大的贡献！

IGMC Standard 3.0 was officially released. Ms. Sharif attended the launching ceremony as a representative of the local government. In April 2017, she officially signed the Commitment Letter to confirm that Seberang Perai joined the IGMC Initiative. Seberang Perai is the first foundation partner city in the world for this initiative. Ms. Sharif has set a positive example for promoting the IGMC Initiative and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda.

Congratulate again on Ms. Sharif's election as the new Executive Director of UN-Habitat, and sincerely wish her good health and success in her career and lead her team to make greater contributions to the global sustainable urban development. 



▲ 麦慕娜·谢里夫女士签署的、威省市加入范例新城倡议的承诺函

Commitment Letter signed by Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif that Seberang Perai joins IGMC Initiative



▲ 吕海峰秘书长（左）与王鸿宾主席（右）在泰国素叻迪·巴威塔亲王（中）见证下代表双方在协议书上签了字
Secretary General Lu Haifeng (left) and Chairman Wang Hongbin (right) signed the agreement witnessed by M.L.Supridee Pravitra (middle) of Thailand



▲ 宾主双方深入交流会谈 The two sides having in-depth communication

GFHS and GOBA Signing Strategic Partnership Agreement in Bangkok GFHS 与 GOBA 在曼谷签署战略合作协议

2018年4月16日，由吕海峰秘书长带队的全球人居环境论坛（以下简称“GFHS”）代表团一行与世界一带一路组织（以下简称“GOBA”）主席王鸿宾教授一行在泰国曼谷绿宝石酒店进行了亲切会谈。双方就GFHS与GOBA长期战略合作及共同筹办全球人居环境论坛2018年年会进行了深入交流，并签署了战略合作协议。双方表示将发挥各自优势，互动合作，为推动世界和平与可持续发展共同努力，GOBA也将作为GFHS 2018年会重要的协办单位，借助自身在泰国及东盟的优势，积极推动年会相关工作，共襄盛举。

On April 16th, 2018, the delegation of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) led by Secretary General Lu Haifeng held sincere talks with the delegation of Global One Belt One Road Association (GOBA) led by Chairman Wang Hongbin in the Emerald Hotel of Bangkok. The two parties exchanged ideas on the long-term cooperation between GFHS and GOBA and jointly organizing the 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2018). Both sides indicated that they would give full play to its own advantages, and work together to make joint efforts to promote world



▲ 阿隆功·蓬拉坡主席阁下会见GFHS代表团，GOBA王鸿宾主席与高层共同出席
Chairman Alongkom Ponlaboot meeting with GFHS delegation, Chairman Wang Hongbin and high-level officials of GOBA present

GFHS 2018 年会议计划于 10 月 30-31 日在曼谷联合国会议中心举行，会议由全球人居环境论坛和联合国亚太经社理事会联袂主办，联合国多个机构和世界一带一路组织等协办，主题为：加强城市创新，促进实现可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》。

世界一带一路组织荣誉主席、泰国皇室至亲、陆军中将素披迪·巴威塔亲王见证了签约仪式。世界一带一路组织永远创始主席、泰国著名政治家、泰国国家最高决策委员会副主席、泰国国会前第一副主席阿隆功·蓬拉坡阁下在 GOBA 总部会见了 GFHS 代表团一行。阿隆功·蓬拉坡主席阁下和素披迪·巴威塔亲王都高度评价全球人居环境

peace and sustainable development. GOBA will be the important co-organizer of the GFHS 2018 to facilitate related work based on its advantages in Thailand to cooperate with this great event.

The GFHS 2018 is scheduled for 30th -31st, October in the UN Conference Center in Bangkok. The Forum will be co-hosted by GFHS and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and co-organized by other UN agencies and GOBA, themed as "Advance Urban Innovations towards Achieving SDG 11 and New Urban Agenda".



▲ 曼谷联合国会议中心 UN Conference Centre in Bangkok

论坛在推动可持续城市与人居环境领域的贡献和努力，对于 GFHS 和 GOBA 达成战略合作表示诚挚祝贺，向大家致以泰国新年的祝福，并表示将推动泰国政府有关部门大力支持 GFHS 2018 年会的筹办工作。

GFHS 教科文委员会委员、国家一级美术师华鸟女士，GFHS 秘书长助理田野，GFHS 公共事务部主任赫雪与 GOBA 高级官员一起出席了签约仪式与会见活动。

全球人居环境论坛新闻与信息部曼谷报道
2018 年 4 月 17 日

The honorary Chairman of the GOBA, close kin of the Thailand royal family, lieutenant general, Prince Supridee Pravitra witnessed the signing ceremony. His Excellency, the forever founding Chairman of GOBA, politician of Thailand, Vice Chairman of the highest decision making commission of Thailand, former Vice Chairman of the Council of Thailand Alongkom Ponlaboot met with GFHS delegation at GOBA headquarters. His Excellency Mr. Chairman Alongkom Ponlaboot and M.L. Supridee Pravitra spoke highly of GFHS's efforts and contribution in promoting

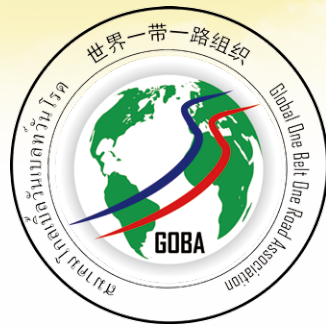


▲ 泰国曼谷大皇宫 Grand Palace, Bangkok, Thailand

sustainable cities and human settlements. They extended sincere congratulations to the strategic cooperation reached between GFHS and GOBA and Thai New Year greetings. They admitted that related departments of Thailand government would be promoted to support the preparatory work of the GFHS 2018.

Ms. Hua Niao, member of the Commission of Education, Science and Culture of GFHS and the Chinese national first-class artist; Tian Ye, assistant of GFHS Secretary General; Sabrina He, director of the Public Affairs Department of GFHS and senior officials of GOBA took part in the signing ceremony and the meeting.

Report by the Public Information Department of the GFHS
April 17th 2018



资料链接 Material Links

世界一带一路组织，是泰国王国中央政府批准的“无关政党政治、不涉及宗教信仰”的“国家一级社团法人组织”；由各国各界专家、学者、教授、政界精英和商界名流共同发起成立，其宗旨为“和平与发展、合作与共赢”，总部设在泰国曼谷市。

世界一带一路组织永远创始主席是泰国著名政治家、泰国国家最高决策委员会副主席、泰国国会前第一副主席阿隆功·蓬拉坡阁下，主席由王鸿宾教授担任。

Global One Belt One Road Association (GOBA) is a “national first-class association organization” approved by the Thailand government authority with “no affiliation to political parties, and religious beliefs”. It was co-founded by experts, scholars, professionals, political elites, business tycoons from different countries, headquartered in Bangkok, Thailand. GOBA aims to achieve “Peace and Development, Win-Win Cooperation”.

His Excellency Mr. Alongkom Ponlaboot, politician of Thailand, Vice Chairman of the highest decision making commission of Thailand, former Vice Chairman of the Council of Thailand is the founding Chairman of GOBA. Professor Wang Hongbin serves as the Chairman of GOBA.



SPECIAL REPORT

专题报道

2018年4月2-3日，以“推动绿色建筑迈向质量时代”为主题的“第十四届国际绿色建筑与建筑节能大会暨新技术与产品博览会”在珠海国际会展中心盛大举行，国内外3000余名代表出席。作为大会的重要组成部分，“国际绿色范例新城论坛”成功举办，主题为“国际绿色范例新城倡议——促进中国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变”，为促进范例新城倡议在中国的推广起到了积极的作用。本刊记录了会议盛况及部分嘉宾的演讲摘要，以飨读者。

With the theme of “Promoting Green Buildings towards Quality Times”, the Fourteenth International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building & New Technologies and Products Expo (IGEBC) was held at Zhuhai International Convention & Exhibition Center from 2nd to 3rd, April, 2018, involving over 3,000 representatives from home and abroad. As an important part of the Conference, the International Green Model City Forum (IGMC Forum) was successfully convened with the theme of “International Green Model City Initiative -- Facilitate the Transformation of Chinese Cities from Quantity-driven Growth to Quality-oriented Sustainable Development”, which played a positive role in facilitating the promotion of IGMC Initiative in China. Here we share with our audience the summary of the Conference and some speech excerpts.



▲ 第十四届国际绿色建筑与建筑节能大会暨新技术与产品博览会开幕式现场
Opening Ceremony of the Fourteenth International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building & New Technologies and Products Expo

Promoting Green Buildings & Cities towards Quality Times 推动绿色建筑和城市迈向质量时代

最美人间四月天。2018年4月2-3日，以“推动绿色建筑迈向质量时代”为主题的“第十四届国际绿色建筑与建筑节能大会暨新技术与产品博览会”（简称“国际绿建大会”）在珠海国际会展中心盛大举行，国内外3000余名代表出席。国务院参事、住房和城乡建设部原副部长、中国城市科学研究会理事长仇保兴，住房和城乡建设部总工程师陈宜明，广东省住房和城乡建设厅党组书记杨细平，珠海市人民政府副市长、党组成员张宜生，中国工程院院士、清华大学建筑节能研究中心教授江亿等领导和嘉宾出席开幕式并讲话。作为大会的重要组成部分，“国际绿色范例新城论坛”于3日上午成功举办，主题为“国际绿色范例新城倡议——促进中国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变”，与大会主题一脉相承。联合国副秘书长、联合国人居署执行主任麦慕娜·谢里夫女士专门发来贺信，住建部、环保部有关专家、全球人居环境论坛高级代表和国际知名专家出席并发表演讲。

In this tender month of April in 2018, with the theme of “Promoting Green Buildings towards Quality Times”, the Fourteenth International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building & New Technologies and Products Expo (IGEBC) was opened at Zhuhai International Convention & Exhibition Center from 2nd to 3rd, involving over 3,000 representatives from home and abroad. Officials and guests addressed the opening ceremony, including Qiu Baoxing, Counselor of the State Council, Former Vice Minister of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and President of Chinese Society for Urban Studies, Chen Yiming, Chief Engineer of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, Yang Xiping, Secretary of Party Leadership Group of Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of Guangdong Province, Zhang Yisheng, Deputy Mayor of Zhuhai Municipal People's Government and Member of Party Leadership Group, Jiang Yi,

“

仇保兴强调：生态城区建设要防止步入某种形式的“低碳陷阱”，要广泛推广以人为本，充分结合传统与现代智慧的模式——这种模式以尊重自然生态，尊重历史文化和尊重居民利益为根本，遵循本地气候，因地制宜地进行合理的区域规划，结合互联网应用技术，可再生能源和材料应用，打造一个符合现今发展趋势的可持续可复制的生态城区建设模式。

Qiu Baoxing stressed that building an ecological city should avoid the “low-carbon trap” of a certain form and popularize a people-oriented model blending traditional and modern wisdom whose fundamental principle is to respect nature, ecology, history, culture, residents' interests and the local climate by reasonably contextualizing regional planning to create a sustainable and duplicable mode of ecological cities with the help of Internet technology and renewable energy and materials.

”



▲ 国务院参事、住房和城乡建设部原副部长、中国城市科学研究会理事长仇保兴作主题报告
Qiu Baoxing, Counselor of the State Council, Former Vice Minister of Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and President of Chinese Society for Urban Studies, delivered a thematic report

仇保兴理事长在绿建大会开幕式上作了《生态城区ABC模式的利弊分析》主题报告。他在报告中就生态城区的三种模式进行了系统的利弊分析。他强调：生态城区建设要防止步入某种形式的“低碳陷阱”，要广泛推广以人为本，充分结合传统与现代智慧的模式——这种模式以尊重自然生态，尊重历史文化和尊重居民利益为根本，遵循本地气候，因地制宜地进行合理的区域规划，结合互联网应用技术，可再生能源和材料应用，打造一个符合现今发展趋势的可持续可复制的生态城区建设模式。绿色建筑、健

Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering and Professor of Building Energy Research Center, Tsinghua University. As an important part of the Conference, the International Green Model City Forum (IGMC Forum) was successfully convened on the morning of 3rd with the theme of “International Green Model City Initiative -- Facilitate the Transformation of Chinese Cities from Quantity-driven Growth to Quality-oriented Sustainable Development”, which was in line with that of the Conference. Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-



▲ 以“可持续城市像一棵树”为理念布置的范例新城展位吸引了不少嘉宾和专业观众

The International Green Model City exhibition booth attracted many guests and professionals, which featured its idea that "a sustainable city is like a tree"

康建筑是生态城市的细胞，也是城市保持弹性的基础，推进绿色建筑的发展即是推动生态城区走向更加绿色，更加和谐的发展道路。

作为国内最具规模和影响力的绿色建筑与建筑节能行业盛会，本届大会重点讨论了绿色建筑迈向质量时代的发展趋势和机遇，大会共设 48 个平行论坛，议题涉及绿色建筑设计、室内环境、既有建筑的绿色改造、绿色生态城区、建筑大数据与智能化等各个领域，会议同期还举办了国际绿色建筑与建筑节能新技术与产品博览会，参展企业 400 余家，展示国内外绿色建筑与建筑节能的最新科技成果、创新材料及成功案例。“国际绿色范例新城”展位因独特的设计创意和前沿理念，获得了广泛关注和好评。

本届国际绿色范例新城论坛由深圳市美好城市研究院承办，《全球最佳范例》杂志协办，并且得到了全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）的大力支持。出席论坛的嘉宾包括中国环境保护部自然生态保护司原副司长兼“中国履行生物多样性公约办公室”主任、中国环境保护部环境工程评估中心专家组长王德辉，国家住建部科技与产业化发展中心许

Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, sent her message to the Forum, where keynote speeches were delivered by experts of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, senior representatives of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) and other world-famous experts.

At the opening ceremony, President Qiu Baoxing gave a thematic report entitled The Analysis of the Advantages and Disadvantages of the ABC Model of Eco-city, which systematically analyzed the three models of ecological cities. He stressed that building an ecological city should avoid the “low-carbon trap” of a certain form and popularize a people-oriented model blending traditional and modern wisdom whose fundamental principle is to respect nature, ecology, history, culture, residents’ interests and the local climate by reasonably contextualizing regional planning to create a sustainable and duplicable mode of ecological cities with the help of Internet technology and renewable energy and materials. Green buildings and healthy buildings are the cells of an ecological city and form the basis of urban resilience. Therefore, the development of green buildings can promote ecological cities to grow in a greener and more harmonious way.

As the largest and most influential conference on green and energy-efficient buildings in China, the IGECB of this year focused on the development trends and opportunities for promoting green buildings towards quality times, with 48 parallel forums discussing such topics as green building design, indoor environment, the green renovation of existing buildings, green ecological urban areas, big data and intelligentization of buildings. Meanwhile, the International Expo of New Technologies and Products for Green and Energy-Efficient Buildings was held, where over 400 enterprises from home and abroad exhibited the latest technologies, innovative materials and successful cases of green and energy-efficient buildings. The exhibition booth of International Green Model City was well received by many visitors thanks to its distinctive design creativity and leading ideas.

This year's IGMC Forum was organized by Shenzhen Better City Institute and co-organized by the World Best Practices Magazine with the great support from the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS). The guests present included Wang Dehui, Former Deputy Director-General of the Nature and Ecology Conservation Department, SEPA & Director of China Office for “Implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity”, Head of Experts Group of



▲ 国际绿色范例新城论坛开幕式现场
Opening Ceremony of the International Green Model City Forum



▲ 中国城市发展研究会副秘书长屈万菊女士主持论坛开幕式
Qu Wanju, Under Secretary General, China Research Society for Urban Development, chaired the IGMC Forum's opening ceremony.

利峰处长，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）秘书长吕海峰，中国城市发展研究会副秘书长屈万菊，联合国环境署可持续生活方式、城市和产业处前负责人、高级可持续发展专家阿拉布·霍巴拉，全球人居环境论坛可持续发展议题与政策高级顾问拉尔夫·万查福特，法国巴黎城市形态与综合系统研究院院长、IGMC 3.0 首席专家薛杰，碧桂园控股有限公司海外事业部副总经理王继赢，中国建筑科学研究院建筑设计院副总建筑师曾宇，深圳蕾奥规划设计咨询股份有限公司副总经理蒋峻涛，四川省大卫建筑设计有限公司董事长刘卫兵等。

Environmental Engineering Assessment Center, Ministry of Environmental Protection of the PRC, Xu Lifeng, Chief of Information Branch of the Center for Science & Technology and Industrialization Development of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC, Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements, Qu Wanju, Under Secretary General, China Research Society for Urban Development, Arab Hoballah, Former Chief, Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry Branch, UNEP and Senior Sustainability Expert, Ralph Wahnschafft, Independent Consultant on Sustainable Development Policies, Serge Salat, President, Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France, Leading Expert of International Green Model City Standards 3.0, Dr. Kelly Wang, Vice General Manager, Overseas Division, Country Garden Holdings Co., Ltd. Zeng Yu, Deputy Chief Architect of the Architectural Design Institute, China Academy of Building Research, Jiang Juntao, Vice General Manager of LAY-OUT Planning Consultants Co., Ltd. and Liu Weibing, President of Sichuan David Architectural Design Co., Ltd.

The IGMC Forum, consisted of opening addresses, keynote speeches, dialogue and the demonstration of the IGMC online assessment and certification system, featured the strategies and methodologies of the IGMC Standards 3.0 and discussed the role of the IGMC Initiative and standards in effective planning and

本届论坛通过开幕致辞、主旨演讲、嘉宾对话、范例新城在线评估认证系统现场演示等形式展开，重点介绍了国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准 3.0 的策略方法，探讨 IGMC 倡议和标准在有效地规划和管理城市空间发展方面的积极作用，促进建设以人为本与人人共享的可持续城市，推动中国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变，推动在地区层面贯彻《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》。大家各抒己见，推动合作创新，为达成主题目标贡献了许多真知灼见。

management of urban spatial development so as to build people-oriented sustainable cities for all, to help Chinese cities to transform from quantity-driven growth to quality-oriented sustainable development and to facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda at local level. Insightful ideas were exchanged to promote collaboration and innovation in achieving the goal indicated by the theme of the Forum.



嘉宾观点 Views of Speakers



吕海峰 Lu Haifeng

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

吕海峰在开幕致辞中说“IGMC 倡议的原则理念和标准体系，同中国生态文明建设、新型城镇化和绿色发展的系列大政方针相一致，为城镇或大型开发项目更好地规划建设提供了技术标准和评估认证工具，为中国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变提供了可资借鉴的综合性策略，有助于创造和提升城市或项目价值，提高绿色低碳城镇包括特色小镇建设水平，让今生后世的市民生活更美好。”

Lu Haifeng said in his speech, “The principles and standards of IGMC Initiative are in line with China’s policies of ecological civilization, new-style urbanization and green development. The Initiative can serve as an integrated strategy to help Chinese cities to transform from quantity-driven growth to quality-oriented sustainable development by providing a technical standard and assessment tool for the better planning and construction of cities and large scale development projects. It can also generate and enhance the value of cities and projects, facilitate the construction of green low-carbon cities and distinctive towns as well as create a better life for citizens and their future generations.”



王德辉 Wang Dehui

中国环境保护部自然生态保护司原副司长兼“中国履行生物多样性公约办公室”主任、中国环境保护部环境工程评估中心专家组组长

Former Deputy Director-General of the Nature and Ecology Conservation Department, SEPA & Director of China Office for “Implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity”, Head of Experts Group of Environmental Engineering Assessment Center, Ministry of Environmental Protection of the PRC

王德辉说：“习近平主席 2013 年曾指出‘良好的生态环境是最公平的公共产品，是最普惠的民生福祉’。改善城市环境质量是建设可持续绿色城市最重要的目标。全球人居环境论坛长期致力于推动绿色城市建设，制定了‘全球绿色城市指标’，十余年来，共有中国、美国、德国、法国等全球 14 个国家的 34 个城市荣获‘全球绿色城市’荣誉。在此基础上，全球人居环境论坛又制定了国际绿色范例新城标准，为可持续绿色城市的发展提升提供了先进的评估和指导工具，这对于推动我国生态文明建设，提高城市环境和生活质量将发挥积极的作用。”

Wang Dehui, said, “President Xi Jinping mentioned in 2013, ‘A good ecological environment is the fairest public product and the most beneficial to people’s well-being.’ To improve urban environment quality is the most important goal in building a sustainable city. GFHS has long been working to promote the construction of green cities and has issued the Global Green City Index. Over the past decade, 34 cities in 14 countries, such as China, the USA, Germany and France, have received the “Global Green City” Award. On the basis of the Index, **GFHS has also made the International Green Model City Standards, which provides advanced assessment and guidance tools for the development of sustainable green cities and plays a positive role in enhancing China’s ecological civilization as well as improving quality for both urban environment and city life.**”



许利峰 Xu Lifeng

国家住建部科技与产业化发展中心处长

Chief of Information Branch of the Center for Science & Technology and Industrialization Development of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC

许利峰首先代表住建部科技与产业化发展中心对论坛的召开表示热烈祝贺。他指出：“推动在地区层面实施《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》，实现人人共享的、安全、包容、繁荣的可持续城市和人居环境是人类共同使命。新时代绿色建筑更注重实际质量性能提升，围绕安全耐久、健康宜居、绿色节能、适用经济等方向打造绿色建筑升级版，提高人民群众的获得感、幸福感、安全感。”

Xu Lifeng congratulated on the opening of the Forum and pointed out, “It is human’s common mission to promote the local implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda and to build safe, inclusive, prosperous and sustainable cities and human settlements. **In the new times, green buildings focus more on higher quality performance, safety, durability, livability, energy efficiency and economy for upgrading to enhance people’s senses of satisfaction, happiness and security.**”



阿拉布·霍巴拉 Arab Hoballah

联合国环境署可持续生活方式、城市和产业处前负责人、高级可持续发展专家
Former Chief, Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry Branch, UNEP Senior Sustainability Expert

阿拉布·霍巴拉指出：“IGMC 的标准体系植根于联合国可持续消费和生产 10 年框架规划 (10YFP)、《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》，和 17 条可持续发展目标密切相关。IGMC 倡议和‘联合国环境署可持续建筑和气候倡议 (UNEP-SBCI)’、‘全球资源效率型城市倡议 (GI-REC)’以及联合国人居署的倡议都建立了伙伴关系，可以弥合知识和行动之间的鸿沟，用因地制宜的方法响应需求，帮助地方政府实现他们对于可持续发展和生态文明的承诺。”

Arab Hoballah said, “The IGMC Standards is rooted in the UN 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda. It is also closely related to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The IGMC Initiative has partnered and teamed up with UNEP-SBCI, GI-REC and UN-Habitat Initiative. It can bridge gaps for knowledge and action, contextualize other tools to respond to needs and enable local authorities in their commitment to sustainability and ecological civilization.”



薛杰 Serge Salat

法国巴黎城市形态与综合系统研究院院长、IGMC 3.0 首席专家
President, Urban Morphology and Complex Systems Institute, Paris, France, Leading Expert of International Green Model City Standards 3.0

薛杰系统地介绍了 IGMC 标准 6 大维度 18 个类别的基本概念和要求，他指出：“城市并不是一堆建筑的简单集合，它是有生命的，就像一棵大树一样，需要有机循环。我们规划城市，一定要考虑到人的因素。城市存在的意义，就是为了实现人类的幸福。IGMC 3.0 标准分门别类的为可持续城市发展提供了切实可行的方法和工具，它不仅能创造环境价值、复原力价值和公平性价值，同样能创造地产价值，并且让生活在其中的城市居民更加幸福。”

Serge Salat introduced the definitions and requirements of the six dimensions and 18 categories of the IGMC Standards. He pointed out, “A city is not a simple cluster of buildings. It has life, just like a tree needs organic cycle. When we are planning our cities, we must take people into consideration. The significance of cities is to bring people happiness. The IGMC Standards 3.0 provides feasible methodologies and tools in different categories for the sustainable urban development. It can create not only environment value, resilience value, equity value but also real estate value and make urban residents happier.”



▲ 嘉宾对话 Dialogue Section

作为推广 IGMC 标准 3.0 的有效工具之一，IGMC 在线评估系统在中国首次亮相，也是本论坛的一大亮点。该系统是基于《国际绿色范例新城 (IGMC) 标准 3.0》深度开发的可持续城市和社区全球在线评估和认证平台，运用互联网和大数据技术，让原本复杂的城市和社区评估认证简便易行，人人可以为自己的城市和社区评分亮分，极大地方便了城市和社区管理者包括利益相关者的参与。

中午 12 时许，论坛在掌声中徐徐落下帷幕，取得了圆满成功。不少与会代表在会后纷纷为论坛点赞，他们表示：“范例新城理念和策略都很先进，对中国城镇化的下半场很有意义，对我们很有启发，希望将来能在自己的城市或项目中借鉴或导入范例新城标准。”

据本届论坛支持单位——全球人居环境论坛通报，2018 届全球人居环境论坛计划于今年 10 月底在泰国曼谷联合国会议中心举行，国际绿色范例新城倡议也将是大会重要议题之一，敬请期待。

As one of the effective tools of the IGMC Standards 3.0, the IGMC Online Assessment System made its debut in China, which was one of the highlights of the Forum. The system was developed on the basis of the IGMC Standards 3.0 to provide more convenient online assessment and certification for global sustainable cities and communities with the help of the Internet and Big Data technology. Everyone can rate their cities and communities on the system, which makes it much easier for city and community managers as well as stakeholders to get involved.

At 12:00 noon, the Forum was rounded off with complete success. Many attendees spoke highly of the Forum, “The IGMC principles and strategies are advanced. They are significant for China’s future urbanization and also thought-provoking for us. Hopefully, we can learn from and apply the IGMC Standards in our city or projects.”

According to GFHS, the supporter of this year’s IGMC Forum, the 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements will be held at the UN Conference Center in Bangkok, Thailand at the end of October this year. The IGMC Initiative will also be one of the major topics at the Forum.

嘉宾演讲精选 Speech Excerpts



The Analysis of the Advantages and Disadvantages of the ABC Model of Eco-city

生态城区 ABC 模式的利弊分析

—The Keynote Report at the Opening Ceremony of the 14th International Conference on Green and Energy-efficient Building by Mr. Qiu Baoxing, Counsellor of the State Council, former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and President of the Chinese Society for Urban Studies

——在第十四届绿建大会开幕式上的主题报告
国务院参事、住房和城乡建设部原副部长、中国城市科学研究会理事长仇保兴

仇保兴在报告中就生态城区的三种模式进行了系统的利弊分析：A 模式是依赖于“高技术、高投资”的建设、追求零排放来实现生态绿色的。这一模式的应用在使位于阿布扎比的马斯达尔生态城充满科技感的同时也使它具有不可复制性，难以广泛普及。

B 模式是外部植入一个低碳系统，跟当地系统没有任何联系。比如由世界知名建筑师保罗·索莱里推动的位于美国亚利桑那州的阿科桑底生态社区以及位于中国辽宁本溪市的黄柏峪村，虽然它们都实现了绿色低碳这一理念，但是在这样一个所谓低碳生态的社区中，没有汽

Qiu Baoxing analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of the three models of ecological urban area: Model A is to achieve greenery through zero emission based on the pursuit of “high technology, high investment”. The application of this model makes the ecological city in Masdar of Abu Dhabi filled with a sense of technology, which cannot be replicated and is hard to be applied widely at the same time.

Model B is to insert a low-carbon system from without, which does not have any connection with the local system. For example, the ecological community

车，没有电视机，没有现代化的通讯，只能保持非常低碳原始的日常生活。对于当前人们的生活方式而言，这是相当不合时宜的，也完全忽略了居民的生活习惯和人类社会的进步。

在这种背景下，C 模式应运而生。它以尊重自然生态，尊重历史文化和尊重居民利益为根本，遵循本地气候，因地制宜地进行合理的区域规划，结合互联网应用技术，可再生能源和材料应用，打造一个符合现今发展趋势的可持续复制的生态城区建设模式。

生态城区建设要防止步入 A、B 模式的“低碳陷阱”，要广泛推广以人文本，充分结合传统与现代智慧的 C 模式。而绿色建筑、健康建筑是生态城市的细胞，也是城市保持弹性的基础，推进绿色建筑的发展即是推进生态城区走向更加绿色、更加和谐的发展道路。

in Arcosanti in the US state of Arizona promoted by the world famous architect Paola Soleri and the Huangbaiyu village in the city of Benxi of Liaoning Province. Although the concept of green and low carbon emission has been realized, no vehicles, TVs, modern telecommunication

exist in such a low-carbon ecological community where people can only live an original low-carbon daily life. It is out-of-date concerning the modern way of life and it totally ignores the habit of residents and the progress of the human society.

Under these circumstances, Model C was born. It respects nature and ecology, history and culture, and the profits of the residents at its core to conduct reasonable planning based on different conditions of different places. It combines the Internet application technology, the renewable energy and material application to create a sustainable, and replicable development model of ecological urban area that is in line with the modern development trend.

The development of ecological urban area has to prevent the “low-carbon trap” of the Model A and B but to promote the human-oriented Model C which fully combines traditional and modern wisdom. The green buildings and healthy buildings are the cells of the ecological city, and they are also the basis for cities to maintain resilience. Promoting the development of green buildings is to promote a greener and more harmonious way for ecological urban area. 



▲ 中铁置业范创新城考察团听取天津生态城总体规划介绍

Delegation of China Railway Real Estate International Green Model City
listened to the introduction of the Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-city's Master Plan



The International Green Model City Initiative: Facilitate the Transformation of Chinese Cities from Quantity-driven Growth to Quality-oriented Sustainable Development

国际绿色范例新城倡议： 促进中国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变

A Speech at the Opening Ceremony of International Green Model City Forum of the 14th International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building by Lu Haifeng, the Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements and the President of Shenzhen Better City Institute

——第十四届绿建大会·国际绿色范例新城论坛开幕式致辞
全球人居环境论坛秘书长、深圳美好城市研究院院长 吕海峰

今天论坛的重点是分享国际绿色范例新城倡议及其标准的策略方法，探讨这一倡议及其标准对于推动中国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变所应发挥的作用，促进交流合作，这和本届绿建大会的主题一脉相承。

城市是人类聚居的家园，是经济社会和文明的载体，包含空间、经济、社会、环境、文化等多个维度。城市质量有综合性、多维度的特点，既要重硬件，又要重软件，既要重效率，又要重公平，既要幸福当代人，也要惠及后代人。城市高质量可持续发展，通俗地讲，就是今生后世，美好生活。

Today's forum focuses on the sharing of strategies of the International Green Model City Initiative and its standards, and discusses the roles of this initiative and its standards should play in facilitating the transformation of Chinese cities from quantity-driven growth to quality-oriented sustainable development in order to enhance exchanges and cooperation. This forum echos the theme of this year's International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building.

The city is a home for human beings as well as a carrier of economy, society and civilization, which



吕海峰 Lu Haifeng

新中国成立特别是改革开放以来，全国城市规划建设管理工作成就显著，举世瞩目。1978-2017年，城市数量从193个增加到661个，城镇常住人口从1.7亿人增加到8.1亿人，城镇化率从17.9%提升到58.5%，年均提高1.02个百分点，户籍人口城镇化率为42.35%。与此同时，中国城市发展也存在着盲目追求规模扩张、粗放、不协调等问题，急需从数量型高速增长模式向质量型可持续发展转变。国际绿色范例新城倡议在中国的推广正当其时，很有意义。

首先我们一起来回顾一下相关的国内国际时代背景和政策趋势。国内有四个重要文件或会议精神值得关注：

《国家新型城镇化规划（2014 - 2020年）》指出：我国城镇化是在人口多、资源相对短缺、生态环境比较脆弱、城乡区域发展不平衡的背景下推进的。过去35年（1978-2013）城镇化粗放不协调，有六大弊端，强调要努力走出一条以人为本、四化同步、优化布局、生态文明、文化传承的中国特色新型城镇化道路。新型城镇化核心是以人为本，关键是提升质量。

2015年12月召开的中央城市工作会议指出，城市规划建设管理中还存在七大突出问题：如城市规划前瞻性、严肃性、强制性和公开性不够；城市建设盲目追求规模扩张，节约集约程度不高，等；会议提出要集约发展，树立“精明增长”、“紧凑城市”的理念，科学划定城市开发边界，推动城市发展由外延扩张式向内涵提升式转变。中国城市发展迎来了由数量型增长向质量型发展的“拐点”。



从国际上看，全球正处在一个空前、快速且不可逆转的城市化时代，城市成为可持续发展决胜的主战场。

Internationally, the world is entering an era of rapid and irreversible urbanization, which is unprecedented in history. Cities have become the main battlefield for a key to sustainable development.



includes many dimensions like space, economy, society, environment and culture. As the quality of cities features integration and multi-dimension, it is necessary to underscore the significance of both hardware and software, efficiency and equity as well as the need to benefit the present and future generations. Simply put, a high-quality sustainable development of cities means a better life for the present and future generations.

Since the founding of People's Republic of China, especially the reform and opening up, the urban planning, construction and management in China has made remarkable achievements, earning worldwide attention. From 1978 to 2017, the number of cities increased from 193 to 661, the permanent resident population in urban areas increased from 170 million to 810 million, while the urbanization rate rose from 17.9% to 58.5% with an average annual growth rate of 1.02 percentage and the urbanization rate of registered population was 42.35%. At the same time, urban development in China also encountered challenges including the blind pursuit of scale expansion, extensive and imbalanced development, which requires a transformation from a high-speed quantity-driven growth model to a quality-oriented sustainable development. It is the right time to implement this significant initiative in China.

First of all, let us recall the domestic and international background as well as relevant policy trends. There are four important domestic documents or guidelines that deserve our attention:



十九大开启了中国可持续发展的新时代。十九大报告指出：建设生态文明是中华民族永续发展的千年大计。必须树立和践行绿水青山就是金山银山的理念，坚持节约资源和保护环境的基本国策……要推进绿色发展。形成节约资源和保护环境的空间格局、产业结构、生产方式、生活方式……

2018 年政府工作报告提出：提高新型城镇化质量。

从国际上看，全球正处在一个空前、快速且不可逆转的城市化时代，城市成为可持续发展决胜的主战场。有两大纲程值得关注：

2015 年 9 月，193 个会员国在联合国总部通过了《变革我们的世界：2030 年可持续发展议程》。该纲领性文件包括 17 项可持续发展目标和 169 项具体目标，将推动世界在今后 15 年内实现 3 个史无前例的非凡创举——消除极端贫穷、战胜不平等和不公正以及遏制气候变化。其中的目标 11 承诺：建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境。下设 10 个具体目标。包括中国在内的绝大多数会员国都在致力于在 2030 年实现这些发展目标。



The National Plan on New Urbanization (2014-2020) pointed out that urbanization in China has been proceeding amid a dense population, relatively scarce resources and fragile ecological environment as well as imbalanced urban-rural development. In the past 35 years (1978-2013), extensive and imbalanced urbanization had six major drawbacks. Now it is necessary to develop a new-type urbanization with Chinese characteristics. Namely, China's new-type urbanization should be people-oriented. The urbanization should develop in step with industrialization, informatization, and agricultural modernization. The layout should be optimized. It should be eco-friendly and carry forward China's cultural traditions. The core of a new-type urbanization lies in its nature of being people-oriented and the key to improve quality of cities.

The Central Work Conference on City Affairs held in December 2015 pointed out that there are still seven prominent problems in urban planning, construction and management: such as a lack of foresight, seriousness, compulsory and transparency in urban planning; a blind pursuit of scale expansion in urban construction without economical intensive land use and resource efficiency and so on. The conference proposed to pursue intensive development and establish the concept of "smart growth" and "compact city" and to demarcate the boundaries of urban development effectively, which boost the transformation of urban development from external expansion to internal development. China's urban development has ushered in a "turning point" from quantity-driven growth to quality-oriented development.

The 19th National Congress of CPC opened a new era of sustainable development in China. The report pointed out that building an ecological civilization is vital to sustain the Chinese nation's development. We must realize that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets and act on this understanding. We must also implement our fundamental national policy of conserving resources and protecting the environment... We should strengthen green development. We should develop spatial layouts, industrial structures and ways of work and life that help conserve resources and protect the environment...

The Report on the Work of the Government in 2018 put forward to pursue better-quality new urbanization.

Internationally, the world is entering an era of rapid and irreversible urbanization, which is unprecedented in history. Cities have become the main battlefield for a key to sustainable development. There are two major agendas that deserve our attention:



2016 年 10 月“人居三”通过的成果文件《新城市议程》，是指导未来 20 年全球城市可持续发展的纲领性文件。它强调要重新审视我们规划、设计、投资、开发、治理和管理城市和人居环境的方法，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。该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，确保所有居民以及他们的后代不会遭受任何形式的歧视，能够栖居和繁衍在公平的、安全的、健康的、便利的、可负担的、有复原力的以及可持续的城市和人居环境中，共享繁荣和优质的生活。该议程提出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，实现这一愿景。

在回顾时代背景和政策趋势的基础上，我想和大家简要分享国际绿色范例新城倡议和标准的基本内容，供参考借鉴，专家们接下来还会分享更多精彩内容。

植根于时代背景和政策趋势，为了应对世界快速城镇化的严峻挑战，在联合国环境规划署等国际组织和有关国家和地方政府的大力支持下，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于 2011 年 4 月在联合国总部发起了“国际绿色范例新城（简称“范例新城”或“IGMC”）倡议”，并坚持推进，与时俱进，不断完善。作为一个联合国支持的、创新的绿色低碳城镇发展行动计划，IGMC 倡议激发前瞻性的政府、企业和社会力量共同努力，建设人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境，促进中国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变，推动在区域和地方层面贯彻《2030 年可持续发展议程》、《巴黎气候协定》和《新城市议程》。

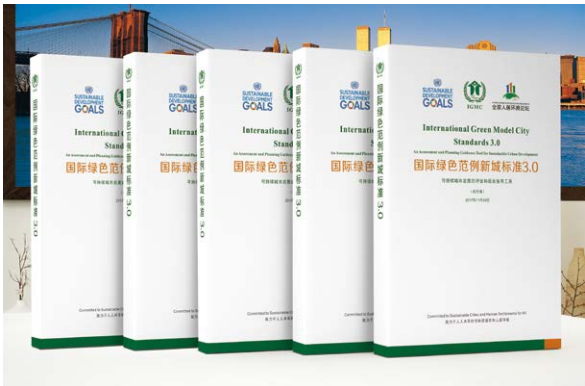
已经有加拿大温哥华市、南非开普敦市、德国曼海姆市、马来西亚威省市、厄瓜多尔昆卡市、国家级浏阳经济技术开发区、浙江武义县、中铁置业、万科、碧桂园、观澜湖等一批知名城市与企业加入了 IGMC 倡议。部分城市或项目已经列入 IGMC 试点。

In September 2015, 193 member states adopted a programmatic document entitled Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 specific targets in the hope to achieve three unprecedented and extraordinary initiatives around the world in the next 15 years: to eradicate extreme poverty, overcome inequality and injustice as well as to curb climate change. The Goal 11 indicates "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" and includes 10 specific targets. The vast majority of members states, including China, are devoting themselves to achieving these development goals by 2030.

In October 2016, the Habitat III Conference adopted the New Urban Agenda, a programmatic document for guiding the sustainable urban development around the world in the next 20 years. It stresses that we need to readdress the way we plan, finance, develop, govern and manage cities and human settlements, highlighting that sustainable cities and human settlements are not only the key to the realization of sustainable development for human beings, but also a historic opportunity. **This Agenda puts forward our shared 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. The Agenda proposes to achieve this vision by establishing an innovative framework for urban governance and effectively planning and managing urban spatial development.**

After looking back at the background of the times and policy trends, I would like to briefly share with you the basic content of the International Green Model City Initiative and its standards for your reference. The experts will share with you more wonderful information afterwards.

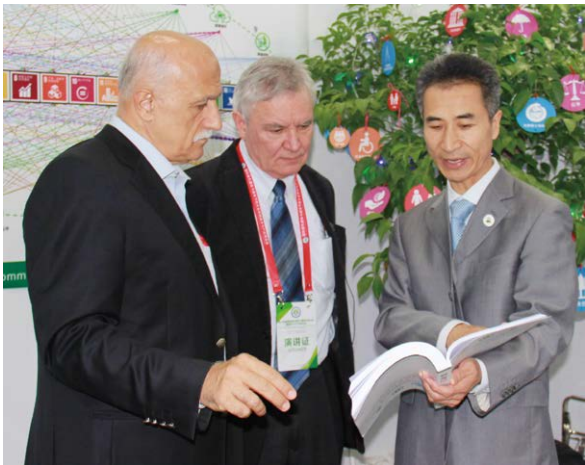
Based on the reflection of the time background and policy trends, the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) launched the International Green Model City (IGMC for short) Initiative in response to the grave challenges of rapid urbanization all over the world, at the UN headquarters in April, 2011, supported by international organizations like UNEP and other national and local governments. The Initiative never stops improving itself to keep up with the times.



《IGMC 标准 3.0》是评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进工具，于 2016 年“人居三”期间在厄瓜多尔首都基多市发布，是由中外知名专家在总结中外城市规划建设发展规律和众多成功经验的基础上编制的一套行之有效的策略文件包括评估认证系统，具有普遍的指导意义和参考价值。已经有一批知名的绿色城市如哥本哈根、斯德哥尔摩、维也纳、曼海姆、弗莱堡、新加坡、纽约、波特兰、温哥华、库里提巴以及中国的香港、深圳、天津生态城、云南丽江、江苏无锡、浙江江山等城市全部或部分应用了范例新城标准的策略方法，实现了较高水平的可持续发展。

《IGMC 标准 3.0》的愿景基于 6 项基本原则：安全、可持续性、公平、个性、繁荣与幸福，植根于《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》，通过贯穿空间规划与开发、基本服务、环境、经济、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。标准有英文和中文两个版本。

IGMC 聚焦于可以提高城市可持续性绩效的策略和行动措施。该标准采用基于环境、低碳和资源倍增效率的综合四重杠杆方法：



As a UN-supported and innovative green low-carbon action plan for urban development, the IGMC initiative motivates forward-looking governments, businesses and the civil society to work together in order to build sustainable cities and human settlements for all, to facilitate transformation of Chinese cities from quantity-driven growth to quality-oriented sustainable development and to promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Climate Agreement and the New Urban Agenda at the regional and local levels.

Currently, some well-known cities and enterprises have joined the IGMC Initiative, such as Vancouver (Canada), Cape Town (South Africa), Mannheim (Germany), Seberang Perai (Malasia), Cuenca (Ecuador), Liuyang National Economic & Technical Development Zone, Wuyi County of Zhejiang Province, China Railway Real Estate Group, Vanke, Country Garden and Mission Hills. Some of them have also been on the list of IGMC pilots.

The IGMC Standards 3.0 is an advanced tool for assessing and guiding sustainable urban development. Released in Quito, the capital of Ecuador during the Habitat III Conference in 2016, it is a set of effective strategy documents including the evaluation and certification system compiled by renowned Chinese and foreign experts on the basis of summarizing the rules and many successful experiences of Chinese and foreign urban planning and construction. It bears universal significance and reference value. There are already a number of well-known green cities such as Copenhagen, Stockholm, Vienna, Mannheim, Freiburg, Singapore, New York, Portland, Vancouver, Curitiba, and Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-city, Lijiang of Yunnan province and Wuxi of Jiangsu province and Jiangshan of Zhejiang province that have fully or partly integrated the strategies of IGMC standards, achieving a higher level of sustainable development.

Rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda, the vision of "IGMC Standards 3.0" is based on six basic principles: Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity and Happiness, and is carried out through the 18 categories of the six dimensions of spatial planning and development, basic services, environment, economy, society and culture. Furthermore, the 18 categories are further elaborated in terms of definitions and aims, key strategies and methodologies, key indicators, scoring systems and best practices. It is written in both English and Chinese.



《IGMC 标准 3.0》的愿景基于 6 项基本原则：安全、可持续性、公平、个性、繁荣与幸福，植根于《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》。

Rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda, the vision of "IGMC Standards 3.0" is based on six basic principles: Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity and Happiness.



杠杆 1、密度更高、连片发展和城市形态空间重组的紧凑型城市增长，从而大规模降低对能源和资源的需求；

杠杆 2、宜居的、功能完善和社会混合的社区继续减少需求；

杠杆 3、智能技术、资源节约型建筑和城市公共服务系统以提高资源效率；

杠杆 4、促进可持续行为和绿色生活方式，进一步提升效率。

这些干预措施对能源和资源效率的实际改善往往会产生“倍增”效应，在减少资源消耗的同时，增加社会繁荣和民众福祉。该标准侧重于规划阶段，这也是蕴藏最多机会的阶段。

IGMC 评估认证系统是根据联合国人居署、环境署的建议，参考中外有关政策法规以及中外最佳范例的基准开发的，总分 320 分，包括有 112 个指标的城市版本和 109 个指标的社区版本。认证的城市或项目根据其总得分将获取如下称号：

≥ 280 分：国际最绿范例城市 / 社区

≥ 245 分：国际更绿范例城市 / 社区

≥ 210 分：国际绿色范例城市 / 社区

基于 IGMC 标准 3.0，我们专门开发了 IGMC 全球在线评估认证系统，www.igmci.org，利用在线方式评估认证，收集和分析数据，服务 IGMC 会员，促进 IGMC 标准推广。该系统让原本复杂的城市和社区评估认证简便易行，人人可以使用。英文版已经上线试运行，中文版预计 7 月上线，欢迎体验。

IGMC initiative focuses on strategies and actions that can improve a city's sustainability performance. IGMC 3.0 builds on a comprehensive Four-Lever approach of environmental, low-carbon, and resources multiplicative efficiency:

First, compact urban growth with higher densities, contiguous development, spatial restructuring of the urban form so as to reduce demands on energy and resources on a large scale;

Second, continuously reducing demands by Liveable, functionally and socially mixed neighbourhoods;

Third, smart technologies, energy-efficient buildings and urban basic services systems to increase resource efficiency;

Fourth, promoting sustainable behaviors and green lifestyles to further increase 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. They decrease resource use while increasing prosperity and wellbeing. They are aimed at the planning stage, where the greatest opportunities lie in.

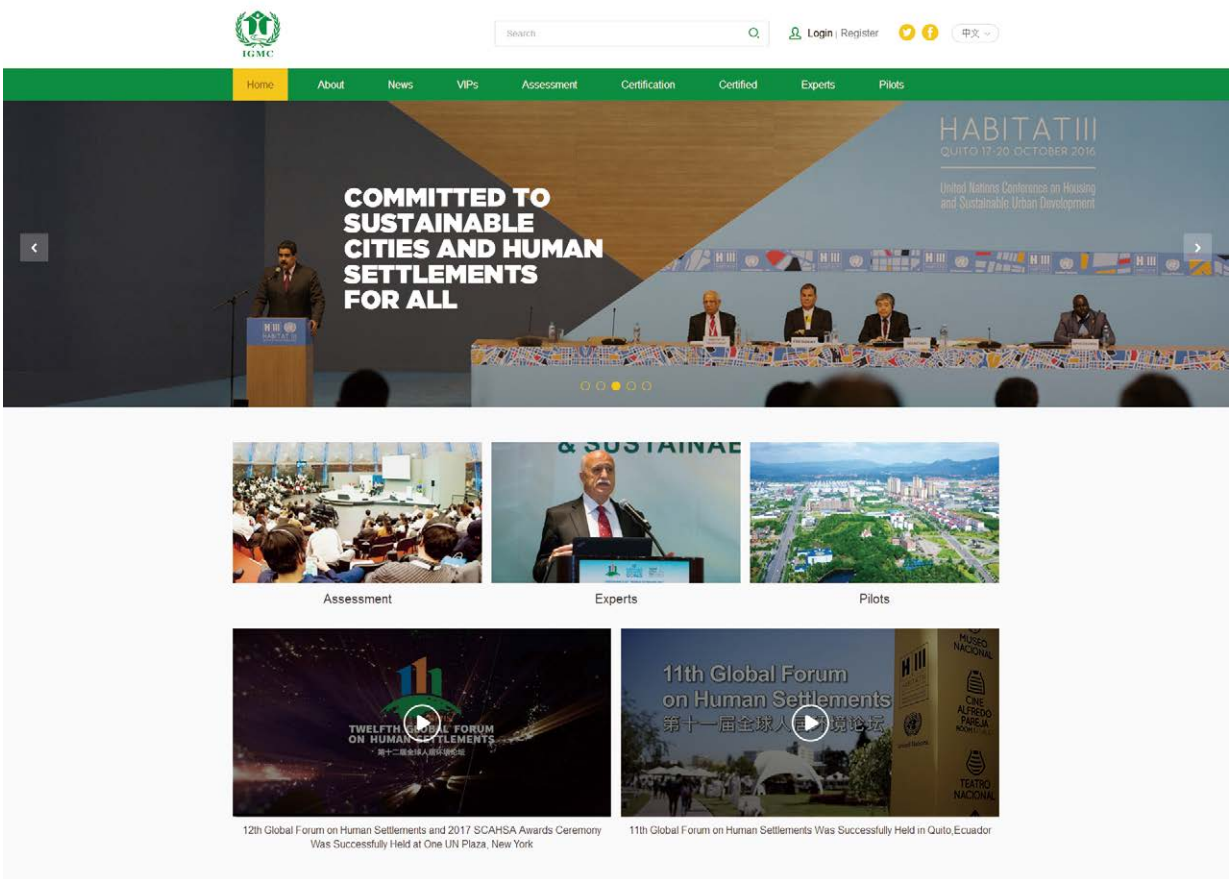
The IGMC assessment and certification system was developed based on the recommendations of United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the UN Environment Program in reference to relevant Chinese and foreign policies, regulations and best practices. There are a total score of 320 points with a city version of 112 indicators and a community version of 109 indicators. A certified city or project will be granted the following titles based on its total score:

≥ 280 points: International the greatest model city/ community

≥ 245 points: International greener model city/ community

≥ 210 points: International green model city/ community

Based on IGMC Standards 3.0, we have developed an IGMC Global Online Assessment and Certification System at www.igmci.org, an online method to make assessment and certification, collect and analyze data as well as serve IGMC members and promote IGMC standards. The system makes the complicated assessment and certification on cities and communities a simple and easy one for all. The English version has been put into trial operation and the Chinese version is



▲ 国际绿色范例新城在线评估认证系统 IGMC Online Assessment and Certification System

综上所述，《IGMC 标准 3.0》主要功能有：

- 1、评估认证建成区的可持续性，引导转型升级；
- 2、协助政府制定政策和行动计划，指导规划和建设，提升竞争力，贯彻 SGD 和《新城市议程》；
- 3、全程指导城市开发项目，提高投资绩效；
- 4、评估规划设计方案，寻求改进，规避风险；
- 5、为城市或社区可持续发展培训提供手册内容。

工欲善其事必先利其器。IGMC 倡议的原则理念和标准体系，同中国生态文明建设、新型城镇化和绿色发展的一系列方针政策相一致，为中国城市转型提质与可持续发展提供了可资借鉴的综合性策略，为城市或大型开发项目更好地规划建设提供了技术支持和评估认证工具。我们联合国内外智库和专业机构，组合了一流的专家团队准备为需求方提供咨询顾问服务。欢迎有兴趣的城市和企业加入 IGMC 倡议，申请列入 IGMC 试点，交流互动，借鉴完善，共建共享 IGMC 新型伙伴关系，创造和提升城市或项目价值，提高绿色低碳城镇包括特色小镇建设水平，实现城市高质量可持续发展，让今生后世生活更美好。

expected to be put online in July. You are welcomed to try it out.

To sum up, the major roles of IGMC Standard 3.0 are the following:

First, assessing sustainability of existing urban areas, identifying opportunities for improvement and transformation;

Second, helping governments formulate policies and action plans as well as guiding them in planning and construction for stronger competitiveness and promoting implementation of SGD and the New Urban Agenda;

Third, guiding the process of urban sustainable development projects for improving overall performance and efficient investment;

Fourth, appraising projects at planning or design phases to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement and avoid various risks;

Fifth, providing a timely urban sustainable development training manual for relevant stakeholders.

As an ancient Chinese saying goes, “A workman

我们也深知，IGMC 标准和倡议的发展是一个不断完善的过程，目前还有不足之处，有待于在实践中不断调整提升，有待于广大业界同仁和利益相关方的参与、支持和贡献。为此，我们设立了 IGMC 专家委员会和 IGMC 顾问委员会，将在这方面发挥积极作用，欢迎各位专家、合作伙伴和朋友们积极参与，交流互动，共同进步。

全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）是一个在纽约州注册成立的非政府、非盈利的国际组织，具有联合国社理事会特别咨商地位，宗旨为“致力于人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境”，建设世界可持续城市对话平台。得益于众多合作伙伴们的鼎力支持，全球人居环境论坛已经在中国、美国、巴西、德国、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔连续成功地举办了十二届年会，为《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》的制定和推广做出了贡献。全球人居环境论坛积极寻求同中国各级地方政府、投资开发企业、绿色经济企业、规划设计智库等开展更广泛深入的合作，交流分享最新的国际政策、技术等前沿信息和最佳范例经验，优势互补，把握机遇，在国家相关部门和宏观政策指导下，为促进中国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变作出贡献，推动 IGMC 倡议发扬光大。

今年的全球人居环境论坛年会计划于 10 月底在位于泰国曼谷的联合国会议中心举办，主题为：加强城市创新，促进实现可持续发展目标 11 和《新城市议程》，同期举办可持续城市与人居环境奖盛典。IGMC 倡议和标准将是大会的重点议题，欢迎各位继续关注参与。

must first sharpen his tools if he is to do his work well”, the principles and standards of the IGMC initiative are consistent with a series of policies and guidelines for the building of ecological civilization, a new-type urbanization and green development in China, providing not only a comprehensive strategy for China’s urban transformation and upgrading and sustainable development, but also a technical support and assessment tools for better planning and construction of cities or large-scale development projects. We join both domestic and international think tanks and professional organizations to set up a team of first-class experts to provide consulting services for those in need. For those cities and companies that are interested, you are welcomed to join the IGMC initiative and apply for the IGMC pilots so that we can interact and learn from each other. Together, we build and share the IGMC new partnership, create and enhance the value of cities or projects in order to improve the green low-carbon towns

including the distinctive towns and achieve a high-quality sustainable development of cities, delivering a better life for the present and future generations.

We are also fully aware that the development of IGMC standards and initiatives is a process of continuous improvement. They are yet to be well-developed, which still need adjustment and improvement in practice and participation, support and contribution by all industry leaders and stakeholders. To this end, we have established the IGMC expert committee and the IGMC advisory committee to play an active role. We welcome all experts, partners and friends to be an active participant and have mutual interaction for common progress.

The Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) is a non-governmental and non-profit international organization registered in the State of New York, and has been granted the Special Consultative Status with UN Economic and Social Council(ECOSOC). GFHS is committed to sustainable cities and human settlements for all and building of a dialogue platform for sustainable cities around the world. Thanks to the strong support of numerous partners, the annual session of Global Forum on Human Settlements has been successfully held in China, the United States, Brazil, Germany, Columbia and Ecuador for consecutive 12 times, contributing to the formulation and promotion of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda. The Forum actively seeks for more extensive and in-depth cooperation with local governments at all levels, investment and development enterprises, green companies, planning and design think tanks to share the cutting-edge information and best practices, such as the latest international policies and technology in the hope of complementing each other and seizing opportunities. Under the guidance of relevant national departments and policies, the Forum contributes to the transformation of Chinese cities from quantity-driven growth to quality-oriented sustainable development and carries forward the IGMC initiative.

This year’s annual session of Global Forum on Human Settlements is scheduled to be held at the end of the October at the UN Conference Center in Bangkok, Thailand. The theme of the conference is: Advancing Urban Innovation and Implementing the Sustainable Development Goal 11 and the New Urban Agenda. Besides, the Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Award Ceremony will be held at the same time. The IGMC initiative and standards will be the key of this event. I welcome all of you to keep following it. 



目前我国正处于工业化和城镇化快速发展阶段，随着我国在气候、环境、资源、能源等方面的形势日益严峻，绿色建筑与可持续发展的理念深入人心。

Currently, China enjoys fast industrialization and urbanization, and faces greater challenges in climate, environment, resources and energy than ever, so the concept of green buildings and sustainability is widely acknowledged.



A Speech at the Opening Ceremony of International Green Model City (IGMC) Forum by

Xu Lifeng, Chief of Information Branch of the Center for Science & Technology and Industrialization Development of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC

国家住建部科技与产业化发展中心信息处处长许利峰 在国际绿色范例新城论坛开幕式上的致辞

非常感谢大会组委会吕海峰秘书长邀请我参加 2018（第十四届）绿建大会国际绿色范例新城分论坛，首先请允许我代表住建部科技与产业化发展中心对论坛的召开表示热烈的祝贺！

目前我国正处于工业化和城镇化快速发展阶段，随着我国在气候、环境、资源、能源等方面的形势日益严峻，绿色建筑与可持续发展的理念深入人心。

在习近平中国特色社会主义新时代，中国把“五位一体”、“四个全面”作为国家发展的总体布局 and 战略布局，把绿色发展、生态文明建设和全面建成小康社会作为新时代的奋斗目标。

I'd like to thank Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary-General of the Forum Organizing Committee for inviting me to the IGMC Forum of the 14th International Conference on Green & Energy-Efficient Building. On behalf of the Center for Science & Technology and Industrialization Development of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, I'd like to congratulate on the opening of the Forum!

Currently, China enjoys fast industrialization and urbanization, and faces greater challenges in climate, environment, resources and energy than ever, so the concept of green buildings and sustainability is widely acknowledged.

上世纪90年代有一句名言：小康不小康关键看住房。人民群众拥有高质量、绿色健康住宅是全面建成小康社会的重要标志。

新时代绿色健康建筑发展趋势

推动在地区层面实施《2030年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》，实现人人共享的、安全、包容、繁荣的可持续城市和人居环境是人类共同使命。本次大会主题“推动绿色建筑迈向质量时代”提的很好，新时代就是要向人民群众提供高质量的绿色健康建筑产品。新时代绿色建筑有下四个方面发展趋势：

1、由注重指标到注重实际质量性能提升

过去绿色建筑主要注重四节一环保技术指标的测算、设计标识的评定，新时代更注重实际质量性能提升，围绕安全耐久、健康宜居、绿色节能、适用经济等方向打造绿色建筑升级版，提高人民群众的获得感、幸福感、安全感。这就要求：

在规划设计上，利用建筑学的基本原理，强调“人文主义”的建筑设计思想，尊重人性，尊重文化，尊重自然，实现人与环境的和谐统一。

在建设使用过程中，运用现代科技的手段，采用节能、节水、节地、节材等技术措施，提高能源利用率与最大限度的保持原有风貌，实现资源的可持续利用。



在习近平中国特色社会主义新时代，中国把“五位一体”、“四个全面”作为国家发展的总体布局 and 战略布局，把绿色发展、生态文明建设和全面建成小康社会作为新时代的奋斗目标。

In the Chinese Socialist New Era under the leadership of President Xi Jinping, China takes the "Five in One" and "Four Comprehensives" as the overall and strategic layout of national development, and regards green development, ecological civilization and an all-round well-off society as the goal in the new era.



In the Chinese Socialist New Era under the leadership of President Xi Jinping, China takes the "Five in One" and "Four Comprehensives" as the overall and strategic layout of national development, and regards green development, ecological civilization and an all-round well-off society as the goal in the new era.

In the 1990s, it was well known that housing was a benchmark for a well-off society. Quality, green and healthy housing owned by the general public is the important symbol of an all-round well-off society.

Trend of Green and Healthy Buildings in the New Era

It is human's common mission to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda, and to build safe, inclusive, prosperous and sustainable cities and human settlements for all. The conference has chosen a very good theme: Promoting Green Buildings towards Quality Times. The new era calls for high quality, green and healthy buildings for the people. Thus green buildings in the new era have the following four trends:

First, transformation from focusing on the index to the actual performance.

Green buildings used to emphasize the measurement of indicators of environmentally-friendly and resource efficient technologies and evaluation of the design marks. In the new era, it focuses more on higher quality performance and upgrades green buildings towards safety, durability, livability, energy efficiency and economy in order to enhance people's senses of satisfaction, happiness and security. Therefore, we have to do the following:

In terms of planning and design, apart from basic architectural principles, humanism should be highlighted to respect humanity, culture and nature for the harmony between men and nature.

In the process of construction and utilization, modern technology should be harnessed to save energy, water, land and materials, and to improve energy efficiency without damaging the original style and to achieve resource sustainability.

For management and maintenance, smart home systems can be applied, and sewage and garbage should be disposed of properly for efficient resource utilization and management, featuring high efficiency, low energy consumption and zero pollution.

在管理维护过程中，采用智能化家居系统、合理处理生活污水和垃圾等，以达到能源利用与管理的高效化，实现高效率、低能耗、无污染。

2、内涵更丰富，外延扩展到绿色城区

近年来我国绿色建筑工作继续向深度和广度推进，绿色建筑突出了对绿色前沿技术应用的引导，注重了建筑全寿命期的绿色要求；绿色建筑由单体建筑向绿色生态城区建设推进，呈现规模化发展趋势。

自2006年颁布实施了第一版国家标准《绿色建筑评价标准》之后，我国相继研究编制了绿色工业、办公、医院、商店、饭店、博览、既有建筑改造等评价标准，以及绿色保障性住房、超高层建筑、数据中心建筑、校园、生态城区、养老住区等一系列评价技术细则。全国大部分省市也出台了地方绿色建筑评价标准。国家有关绿色建筑评价的标准体系正在逐步完善，将会引领我国绿色建筑走向更高的水平。

中央财政支持绿色生态城区建设，鼓励城市新区按照绿色、生态、低碳理念进行规划设计，充分体现资源节约环境保护的要求，集中连片发展绿色建筑。

目前北京通州副中心、雄安新区建设成为中国集中连片发展绿色建筑、推动绿色发展的新样板和示范区，在不断统筹优化生产、生活和生态三生空间的过程中，系统植入绿色基因和绿色元素，从绿壳到绿芯到绿魂，真正实现新区功能好、交通畅、环境优、形象美。



Second, more rich connotation, extension from individual buildings to green urban area.

In recent years, China's efforts on green buildings have been getting deeper and broader, which are in line with advanced green technology, and green requirements in the whole life cycle of buildings. Green individual buildings are giving way to green ecological urban areas which are developing on a large scale.

China issued its first edition of Green Building Evaluation Standard since 2006, followed by other green certification standards for industry, offices, hospitals, shops, restaurants, expos and building reconstruction, etc., as well as a series of technical rules of green assessment of government-subsidized housing, super high-rise buildings, data center buildings, campuses, ecological urban areas and old-age residential areas. Most provinces and cities in China have also published local green building standards. China's green building assessment system is improving, which will lead its green construction to a higher level.

The central government financially supports the construction of green ecological urban areas, encouraging green, ecological and low-carbon planning and design in new urban areas, to save resources and protect the environment by building contiguous green building areas.

Beijing Tongzhou Sub-center and Xiong'an New District have been built as contiguous green building areas and exemplary pilot zones of green development. By integrating and optimizing the spaces of production, living and ecology, with green elements embedded, inside out, both of them truly boast excellent functions, transportation, environment and images.

Third, fabricated building as the new trend.

Fabricated building is a great change to construction methods. Prefabrication-centered modernization is a must for the transformation, upgrading and green development of traditional construction industry. After World War II, developed countries badly needed to build houses speedily on a large scale and to improve housing quality, so prefabricated construction was widely applied.

It has been proved that prefabricated building can effectively save energy, materials and reduce emissions. In terms of energy and resource consumption and pollution, prefabricated structures are better than cast-in-place buildings at consuming much less wooden materials, heat-insulating materials, cement mortar, water and electricity for construction, reducing over 80%



3、装配式建筑成为主流建造方式

装配式建筑是建造方式的重大变革。推进以装配式为核心的建筑产业现代化，是传统建筑业转型升级、实现绿色化的必由之路。二战后，发达国家为适应大规模快速建设住房的需求和全面提高建筑质量的需要，广泛采用装配式建造方式。

发展装配式建筑在节能、节材和减排方面的成效已在实际项目中得到证明。在资源能源消耗和污染排放方面，装配式建筑相比现浇建筑，建造阶段可以大幅减少木材模板、保温材料、抹灰水泥砂浆、施工用水、施工用电的消耗，并减少80%以上的建筑垃圾排放，减少碳排放和对环境带来的扬尘和噪声污染，有利于改善城市环境、提高建筑综合质量和性能、推进生态文明建设。

为此，《国家新型城镇化规划（2014-2020）》明确提出了“强力推进建筑工业化，提高住宅工业化比例”的要求。2016年2月6日颁布的《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》，要求加大政策支持力度，力争用10年左右时间，使装配式建筑占新建建筑的比例达到30%。积极稳妥推广钢结构建筑。在具备条件的地方，倡导发展现代木结构建筑。

4、智慧管理，智能应用

未来要发展互联网+绿色建筑，运用信息化的手段促进建筑产业的升级，强力促进建筑信息化与建筑工业化的深度融合，极大方便建筑设计、施工选型、招标采购与运营维护，加速推进建筑业从传统行业向现代产业转变。

绿色智慧社区、人工智能技术将改变让人们的居住方式和生活方式。日新月异的科技进步将带动相关产业发展，极大地推动绿色建筑及绿色生态城市的发展进程。

住房和城乡建设部科技与产业化发展中心是住房和城乡建设部直属科研事业单位，近年来配合住建部积极推进行业科技成果产业化、建筑节能和绿色建筑工作。我们非常欢迎行业各界与我中心开展多种形式的合作与交流，共同推动绿色建筑及绿色生态城市健康、可持续发展。

of construction wastes, as well as carbon emission, dust and noise pollution, which can improve urban environment, enhance building quality and performance and facilitate ecological civilization.

The National New Urbanization Planning (2014~2020) requires to industrialize construction and to increase the ratio of industrialized houses. On February 6th, 2016, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council published the Guidance on Strengthening Urban Planning, Construction and Management, calling for more policy support, to ensure that in ten years, prefabricated buildings will account for 30% of new buildings. Besides, steel structures should be promoted proactively and properly. Wherever conditions permit, modern wooden constructions should also be advocated.

Fourth, intelligent management and smart application.

In the future, Internet+green buildings and information-based methods will be adopted for the upgrading of the construction industry, and the deep integration of construction informatization and industrialization, which can greatly facilitate construction design, construction selection, open tender, purchasing, operation and maintenance, thus accelerating the traditional construction industry to become a modern one.

Green smart communities and AI technology will change people's way of dwelling and way of living. Thanks to the evolving technology, related industries, green buildings and green eco-cities will advance enormously.

The Science & Technology Center is a scientific research institution directly affiliated to the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development. In recent years, the Center has cooperated with the Ministry to promote the industrialization of technologies, energy efficiency of buildings and green buildings. We welcome various forms of collaboration and exchanges to jointly advance the healthy, sustainable development of green buildings and green ecological cities.

Urban Sustainability and The Need for Assessment Tools, The Case of The IGMC Enabling Tool

国际绿色范例新城工具： 应对城市可持续性和对评估工具的需求

Arab Hoballah, Former Chief, Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry Branch, UNEP
Senior Sustainability Expert

联合国环境署可持续生活方式、城市和产业处前负责人、高级可持续发展专家阿拉布·霍巴拉

尽管技术和创新带来诸多好处，然而发展趋势及其对资源利用、资源枯竭和废物产生的后果仍然给大自然和人类社会带来了越来越大的挑战，甚至对经济、社会和环境造成了破坏。良好做法为数不多，并且这些做法也大都局限本地并且范围有限。此外，我们正在经历一个前所未有的人类世纪时代：世界人口消耗的资源已经让地球不堪重负，在耗尽许多资源的同时也破坏了生态系统。

在过去十年中，人们越来越认识到改变行为的重要性，这对实现政策成果意义重大。尽管在最近几十年可持续发展的概念日益深得人心，然而与此同时，不可持续的消费和生产模式也呈现不断增加的趋势。如何有效地将消费者偏好转向更“绿色”的行为模式并将可持续性指标整合到商业和工业决策过程中，这是一项巨大的挑战性任务，需要进行深层次的结构性转变。

“现在出现的一些令人鼓舞的迹象，其表明：世人开始意识到改变不可持续的消费和生产模式的绝对必要性。现在，世界各国的各种可持续发展政策都采用“效率”，“脱钩”，“脱碳”，“可持续生活方式”的概念进行指导；但相关的行动往往是零碎的，很难整体发力。对于可持续

Despite the benefits of technologies and innovations, the development trends and their consequences on resource use, depletion and waste generation, are creating increasing challenges to nature and society up to posing a risk of rupture, economic, social and environmental. With few exceptions of good practices, very localized and limited in scope, we are going through an unprecedented Anthropocene era where the world population consumes more resources than the planet capacity, depleting many of them and destroying ecosystems.

Over the last decade there has been increasing recognition about the importance of changing behaviour to effectively deliver policy outcomes. As the concept of sustainable development has gained ground in recent decades, this has been paralleled by a menacing trend of rising patterns of unsustainable consumption and production. The challenge of effectively shifting consumer preferences towards more “green” behaviours patterns as well as effectively integrating sustainability parameters in the business and industry decision making process require an in depth structural transformative change.

There are encouraging signs that society is beginning to understand the absolute necessity to change our unsustainable consumption and production patterns. “Efficiency”, “Decoupling”, “Decarbonizing”, “Sustainable Lifestyles” are now increasingly guiding various sustainable development policies in various countries around the world; yet related actions are often piecemeal. They are not yet framed within a holistic vision of what constitutes a sustainable lifestyle, nor



阿拉布·霍巴拉 Arab Hoballah

生活方式的内容，他们还没有一个整体构想框架，也没有获取可靠的信息，来指导消费者如何选择可持续的商品及服务。

现在，举一个建筑物的“简单”例子，这是一种绿色、低碳或被动式建筑。可能，这类建筑物最直接的也是最重要的方面是能够减少能耗和二氧化碳排放量；许多国家都制定了相关标准和标识制度。尽管存在巨大的节约作用，政府间气候变化专门委员会（IPCC）已将这类建筑确定为属于降低温室气体排放量的低悬的果实，可这类绿色建筑的数量依然很少，犹如大海里的一滴水。如果在整个建筑行业能够通过改造旧建筑物和建设新的高质量建筑采用低碳和资源高效政策，而不是主要依赖社会住房项目，那么许多城市和国家可以节省几十亿甚至数万亿美元。

鉴于所需挑战和行动的广泛性，有必要通过公共和私营决策者以及公民社会来提高对资源效率和可持续消费与生产（SCP）的政策和行动的理解和实施。为此，采用生命周期的思维对确定和安排政策及规范至关重要，以便实现资源效率和 SCP，并确定有效的评估系统及工具，以协助国家和地方当局更好地管理生态系统和资源，从而提高民众的福祉和幸福感。

在应用可持续消费和生产过程中，城市能够成为可持续发展的催化剂。通过人居三制定的《新城市议程》提供了一个机会，其侧重于纵向和横向融合以及在城市层面实

are they supported by reliable information to guide consumer choice towards sustainable goods and services.

Take the “simple” example of buildings, green, low-carbon or passive buildings. Probably the single most important sector for reducing energy use and CO2 emissions; criteria and labeling systems have been developed in many countries. But despite the huge opportunity for savings, since it had been identified by the IPCC as the low hanging fruit in terms of reduction of GHGs emissions, the number of such green buildings is just a drop in the ocean of the huge opportunities. Cities and countries can save billions and trillions of dollars if low carbon and resource efficiency policy is applied throughout the construction sector, through retrofitting, new high quality buildings and also, if not mainly social housing programmes.

Given the breadth of the challenges and actions required, it is necessary to achieve increased understanding and implementation of policies and actions for resource efficiency and SCP by public and private decision makers and civil society. To that end, applying life cycle thinking is essential for the identification and prioritization of policies and practices to deliver resource efficiency and SCP, as well as defining adequate and efficient assessment systems and tools to assist national and local authorities better manage their ecosystems and resources for the benefit and happiness of their societies.

In applying Sustainable Consumption and Production, cities can be catalysts of sustainable development. The New Urban Agenda, prepared through the Habitat III process, provides an opportunity to focus on vertical and horizontal integration and the implementation of the SDGs at the city level. Promoting resource efficiency at city level will increase their economic resilience, contribute to climate mitigation, and reduce waste and associated costs, while also improving quality of life.

Moreover, the global community has also defined a comprehensive framework, the set of 17 SDGs, to better understand and further support implementation of sustainable development, globally, nationally and locally. Of particular relevance to cities and communities are SDGs 11 and 12, both very much inter-related. Some of the SDG 11 targets are a direct concretisation of Goal 12 targets, for action at the city-level, and vice-versa. For example, 11.6 which calls for reduction of adverse per capita environmental impacts of cities, including air quality and municipal and other waste management,



施可持续发展目标。在城市层面，提高资源效率将提高城市的经济弹性，有助于减缓气候变化，减少废物及相关成本，同时提高人民的生活质量。

此外，全球社会还制定了一个综合框架，即 17 个可持续发展目标，以更好地理解并进一步促进在全球、国家和地方层面实施可持续发展。与城市和社区特别相关的是可持续发展目标 11 和 12，这两者密切相关。可持续发展目标 11 的一些具体目标（或分目标）是对目标 12 直接的具体化，以便在城市层面采取行动，反之亦然。例如，目标 11 第 6 具体目标要求减少城市人均环境负面影响，包括提高空气质量和市政及其它废物管理，这些方面直接涉及目标 12 的第 4 和第 5 具体目标，其侧重对于化学品和废物健全管理以及降低废物生产量。

以上表明：提出并实施必要的评估及评价框架及工具是重要和关键的（如需要），这些评估框架和工具，例如国际绿色范例新城，能够帮助提高知识水平和弥合知识与行动之间的差距，促使相关当局履行其承诺。围绕 6 个关键原则、6 个维度和 18 个类别，范例新城 (IGMC) 更好地帮助构建需求并确定符合实际的、以行动为导向的解决方案的主要优先事项。

IGMC 为收集适宜的数据及信息提供全面的框架，也为城市管理者提供所需的其它知识，使他们能够更好地确定需求，确定行动优先事项，并通过最强劲的部门来指导实施工作，以实现环境可持续性的目标。除了提供一套结构完善的行动导向的信息作为提高认识和高效交付的手段之外，这一工具将帮助城市管理者更好地管理资源，保护景观和生态系统，并为交互式知识驱动的长期发展奠定良好的基础。

此外，在运用适当的系统思维时，将 IGMC 与可持续发展目标的关联部分进行重合和叠加将变得简单易行，两者都涉及到应对政策层面、行动需求、评估和测量需求，也表明了在大数情况下这些要素之间是如何彼此关联的。

最后，以适当的、符合实际的方式应用 IGMC 框架及其原则、维度和类别，可以帮助有关当局更好地实现将环境受损的生态系统过渡到资源节约、低碳的生态文明。

（本文内容基于 2017 年 9 月发布的演示文稿）

directly relates to Targets 12.4 and 12.5 on the sound management of chemicals and waste and the reduction of generation of waste respectively.

The above demonstrates, if still needed, how important and critical it is to elaborate and dispose at hand necessary assessment and evaluation frameworks and tools such as the International Green Model City for improving knowledge and for bridging the gap between knowledge and action, enabling concerned authorities in their commitments. Structured around 6 key principles, 6 dimensions with 18 categories, the IGMC helps in better framing the needs and defining the main priorities for contextualized action-oriented solutions.

Providing a comprehensive framework for collecting appropriate data and information, the IGMC provides the city managers with the additional needed knowledge that will enable them to better define their needs, prioritize actions and guide their implementation through the most driving sectors towards achieving the goal of environmental sustainability. Providing a well-structured set of action-oriented information as means for improved understanding and efficient delivery, this tool will enable the city managers in better managing the resources, preserving landscapes and ecosystems, and laying the foundations for a long-standing development powered by an interactive knowledge basis.

Moreover, when applying an adequate system thinking, it becomes very convenient to align and superpose the relevance of the IGMC with the SDGs, both addressing policy level, actions needed, assessment and measurement requirements, showing how relevant these could be in the majority of the cases.

Finally, applying the IGMC framework with its principles, dimensions and categories, in an appropriate and contextualized manner, can help concerned authorities in better managing the transition from an environmentally damaged ecosystem to a resource efficient, low carbon and ecological civilization. 

(Article based on a presentation delivered in September 2017)

VOICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

联合国之声

The Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
Productively Concluded in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

第九届世界城市论坛（WUF9）在马来西亚吉隆坡圆满落幕



The Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)
Productively Concluded in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
—GFHS delegation attended the events

▲ 开幕式现场，2018年2月8日 Opening ceremony, February 8, 2018

第九届世界城市论坛（WUF9） 在马来西亚吉隆坡圆满落幕 ——GFHS 代表团出席会议

Photo: UN Photo/WBPM Photo 图片：UN 图片 /WBPM 图片

2018年2月7日至13日，由联合国人居署主办，马来西亚政府承办的第九届世界城市论坛（WUF9）在马来西亚吉隆坡隆重召开。WUF9的主题为“2030年的城市，人人共享的城市：贯彻《新城市议程》”。论坛聚焦《新城市议程》作为推进《2030年可持续发展议程》和可持续发展目标的实施手段，这是自2016年在厄瓜多尔基多市举办的“人居三”上通过的《新城市议程》以来首次举办的国际会议。

2月8日，马来西亚总理纳吉布·拉扎克阁下出席了论坛开幕式，和与会者一起庆祝这一积聚能量、执行《新城市议程》的盛事。本届论坛共有来自165个国家的22,000多名代表参加了超过500场会议活动，其中包括

The Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) which was organized and convened by UN-Habitat, and hosted by the Government of Malaysia, was productively held from 7 to 13 February 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The theme of the WUF9 “Cities 2030, Cities for All: Implementing the New Urban Agenda” – placed the Forum’s focus on the New Urban Agenda as a tool and accelerator for achieving Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. It was the first Forum to convene since the adoption of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) at the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador, in 2016.

On February 8, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, His Excellency Najib Razak, opened the Ninth Session



联合国人居署执行主任麦慕娜·莫哈德·谢里夫在开幕式上致辞，她说：“世界城市论坛独具特色、开放包容，为全球利益相关方提供了一个增进国际对话、关注城市和人居环境问题的平台”。

UN-Habitat Executive Director Maimunah Mohd Sharif delivered a speech at the opening ceremony, she said, “With its open and inclusive nature, the World Urban Forum is an opportunity for partners from all over the world, representing many priorities and points of view, to contribute to the global conversation on our cities and human settlements.”



100多位部长和副部长，涵盖了90%的最不发达国家的代表，被誉为迄今为止最具包容性的会议。中国住房和城乡建设部副部长倪虹率团出席。

联合国人居署执行主任麦慕娜·莫哈德·谢里夫在开幕式上致辞，她说：“世界城市论坛独具特色、开放包容，为全球利益相关方提供了一个增进国际对话、关注城市和人居环境问题的平台”。

威尔士亲王殿下也发来了视频祝贺，他强烈呼吁与会者推行可持续城市发展的价值观，以实现《2030年可持续发展议程》中设定的可持续发展目标。王储说道：我恳请大家抓住机会，在这一独特的论坛上分享经验，研究出切实可行的倡议，将《新城市议程》提出的转型变为现实。

本届论坛着重落实部署和采取行动，许多代表和与会者都强调公共部门、私营部门和公民社会合作的重要性，以完全实现《新城市议程》。许多演讲嘉宾强调《新城市议程》是贯彻《2030年可持续发展议程》的一种途径，并呼吁将《新城市议程》的监测和报告与可持续发展目标、特别是目标11的后续和审查过程结合起来。

of World Urban Forum in an official ceremony with participants celebrating the energy building for implementing the New Urban Agenda. The Forum opened with more than 22,000 participants from 165 countries, among them more than 100 Ministers and



▲ 联合国人居署执行主任麦慕娜·莫哈德·谢里夫致开幕词
Opening Speech by Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, UN-Habitat Executive Director

Deputy Ministers, attending more than 500 events and was celebrated as the most inclusive to date with 90 per cent of least developed countries represented. Mr. Ni Hong, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC, led a delegation to attend the Forum.

UN-Habitat Executive Director Maimunah Mohd Sharif delivered a speech at the opening ceremony, she said, “With its open and inclusive nature, the World Urban Forum is an opportunity for partners from all over the world, representing many priorities and points of view, to contribute to the global conversation on our cities and human settlements.”

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sent a video message with a powerful call to participants about the value of sustainable urban development in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals laid out in Agenda 2030. “I urge you all to seize the opportunity of this unique gathering to share and develop practical initiatives that will make the New Urban Agenda a transformative reality,” said the Crown Prince.

The Forum accordingly focused on arrangements and actions for implementation, with many delegates and participants emphasizing the importance of public, private and civil society cooperation in order to fully achieve the NUA. Many speakers highlighted the NUA as a way of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and called for aligning NUA monitoring and reporting with the follow-up and review process for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 11 on sustainable cities.



▲ 部长圆桌会议 Ministers Roundtable



▲ 全球建筑与建设联盟会议 GABC Networking event



▲ 联合国亚太经社理事会会议 UNESCAP event



▲ 世界城市运动第19届执委会会议 WUC 19th Steering Committee Meeting



▲ 全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰与世界城市运动秘书处负责人安娜·莫雷诺（左）、厄瓜多尔基多市市长毛里西奥·罗达斯（右）会面
Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS met with Ms. Ana Moreno, Head of the World Urban Forum Secretariat (left) and Mr. Mauricio Rodas, Mayor of Quito, Ecuador (right)

由全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）秘书长吕海峰率领的代表团也参加了此次盛会。代表团参与了由联合国亚太经社理事会（UNESCAP）、世界城市运动（WUC）与全球建筑与建设联盟（GABC）组织的一系列会议活动，并与联合国人居署（UN-Habitat）、联合国亚太经社理事会（UNESCAP）等高级官员和相关合作伙伴进行了会谈交流，此外，还与国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）会员伙伴南非开普敦市代表、厄瓜多尔昆卡市代表团会谈互动，探讨了2018全球人居环境论坛年会、可持续城市与人居环境奖（简称“飒飒奖”）与IGMC倡议合作事宜等。

WUF9有多种会议活动，包括高级别圆桌会议、大会、边会和培训活动等，吸引了各利益相关方为实现多方对话而共同努力。位于吉隆坡会议展览中心的展示馆呈现了现实世界中的项目、想法和倡议的案例，以寻求全方位的改变。

WUF9闭幕会上通过了《吉隆坡宣言（Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030）》，呼吁大家竭尽全力，想方设法，调动一切资源，将人人共享的城市理念落到实处，确保今世后代的所有居民，不受任何歧视，都能居住和建设公正、安全、健康、便利、可负担、有弹性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。（宣言全文附后）

WUF10将于2020年在阿拉伯联合酋长国的阿布扎比举行。

GFHS delegation, led by Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS also joined in the big event. The delegation attended a series of sessions organized by UNESCAP, WUC, GABC and others, and exchanged ideas with high-level officials from UN-Habitat, UNESCAP and other partners. GFHS delegation also met with representatives of IGMC partners, such as the City of Cape Town, South Africa, and the City of Cuenca, Ecuador. They have discussed the ideas and plans about the upcoming 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2108), "Sustainable Cities And Human Settlements Awards" (SCAHSAs) and International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiatives as well as other issues to further strengthen the cooperation between them.

WUF9 had a variety of sessions, which included high-level roundtables, assemblies, side events and training events that pull in a wide range of stakeholders in an effort to create a multifaceted dialogue. An exhibition and "urban village," located in Kuala Lumpur Convention Center present real-world examples of projects, ideas and initiatives to create change at all scales.

At the close, the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030 was released, which called for the deployment of all efforts, means and resources available towards the operationalization of the concept of cities for all,



▲ 全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰与厄瓜多尔昆卡市市长马塞洛·卡夫雷拉就IGMC标准3.0进行了深入探讨
Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS and Mr. Marcelo Cabrera, Mayor of Cuenca, Ecuador, two sides conducted in-depth discussion on IGMC Standards 3.0.

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. (The full text of declaration is attached as below)

The WUF10 will occur in 2020 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE).



《吉隆坡宣言》，呼吁大家竭尽全力，将人人共享的城市理念落到实处，确保今世后代的所有居民，不受任何歧视，都能居住和建设公正、安全、健康、便利、可负担、有弹性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。

The Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Cities 2030, which called for the deployment of all efforts, means and resources available towards the operationalization of the concept of cities for all, 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.

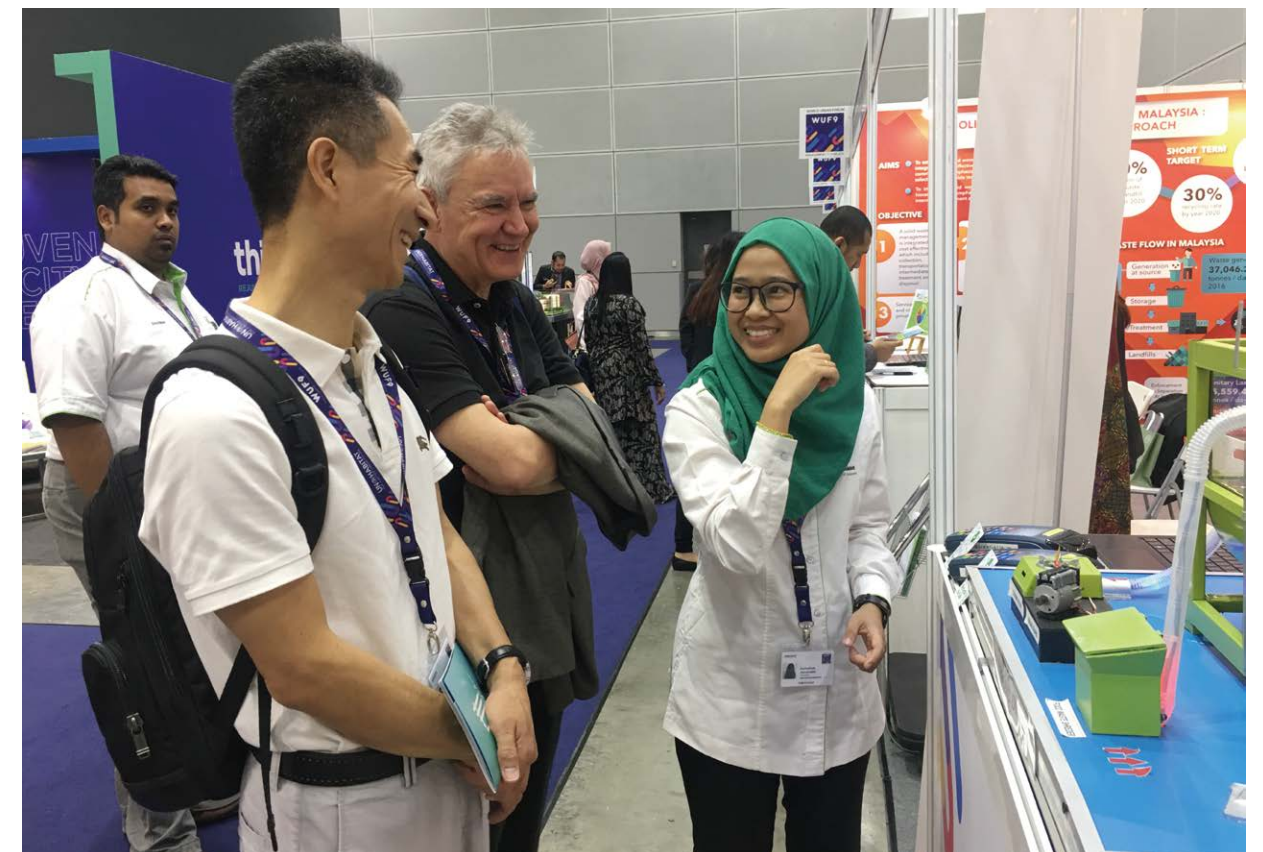


展览展示 Exhibition



▲ 由环保材料和废弃物制作的手工艺品 Handcraft made of environmental materials and waste

GFHS 代表团出席第九届世界城市论坛 GFHS delegation at WUF9





▲ 伦戴夫沃·瓦·哈·马巴亚，南非住房部交流部负责人（兼发言人）代表开普敦市市长接受范例新城伙伴城市牌匾，授牌者为全球人居环境论坛秘书长助理、公共事务部主任赫雪女士
Mr. Ndivhuwo Wa Ha Mabaya, Head of Communications (Spokesperson) of Department of Human Settlements, Republic of South Africa, representing the Mayor of Cape Town in accepting the "IGMC Partner" plaque, presented by Ms. He Xue, assistant to Secretary General & Director of Public Affairs Department of GFHS

关于世界城市论坛

世界城市论坛是世界城市问题最高级别会议，每两年举办一次。2001年由联合国创立，以审视当今世界面临的最紧迫问题：快速城镇化及其对社区、城市、经济、气候变化和政策等的影响。

世界城市论坛是由联合国人居署召集组织，并逐渐成为国际最具影响力的盛会之一，主要探讨城市所面临的挑战方面的议题。论坛的包容性和高层次的参与度，使其成为联合国和国际社会就城市议题的第一大会。

About World Urban Forum

The World Urban Forum (WUF) is the world's premier conference on urban issues and takes place every two years. It was established in 2001 by the United Nations to examine one of the most pressing issues facing the world today: rapid urbanization and its impact on communities, cities, economies, climate change and policies.

Organized and convened by UN-Habitat, the Forum has become one of the most open gatherings on the international arena, for exchanging views and experiences on urban challenges. The inclusive nature of the Forum, combined with high-level participation, makes it a unique United Nations conference and the premier international gathering on urban issues.

《吉隆坡 2030 城市宣言》

我们参加第九届世界城市论坛的代表，代表了国家和地方政府、议会、社会组织、长者、妇女、青年、儿童、残疾人、基层组织、土著居民和地方社区、私营部门、基金会和慈善组织、国际和区域组织、学术界、专家和其他利益相关方，共同相聚在马来西亚吉隆坡，探讨《新城市议程》实施的本土化和规模化的问题，推动实现“联合国可持续发展目标”。

我们秉持着强烈的合作、创造与创新精神，分享对于城市 2030 的美好愿景：不让一个人掉队，不让一个地方落后的人人共享的城市。

我们会竭尽全力，想方设法，调动一切资源，使人人平等地享有城市和人居环境，确保今世后代的所有居民不会遭受任何歧视，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。

自《新城市议程》通过以来，我们认为全球、区域、国家和地方的实施框架应该具备如下关键的转型支持条件，例如：

- 加强区域和地方政府作用以及推行城市治理体系，确保不同层级政府和所有参与者之间的持续对话，并提高多层次和跨部门的协作性、透明度和强化问责制；
- 鼓励分享创造性的解决方案和创新实践项目，从而推动转型所需的思维转变；
- 建立包容性合作伙伴关系并加强对年龄和性别的敏感度，确保人人参与，人人担责；
- 通过实施包括适当的城市规划和设计方案，推行区域综合发展，确保可持续管理和合理利用自然资源和土地、合理的紧凑度和密度、多功能用途以及文化遗产振兴；
- 部署包括影响评估的监测和报告机制，鼓励有效制定政策的最佳范例。

我们关注城市和人居环境所面临的诸多持续的挑战，例如：

- 青年、妇女和基层组织以及其他民间社会组织，地方、区域和国家政府、国际和区域机构共同参与规划、实施和监测的机会与机制受限；
- 融入城市方面存在不公平，包括体面的工作、公共空间、可负担和适足的住房、土地所有权的保障、安全、高效和便捷的公共交通和出行系统、基础设施和其他城市配套的基本服务和产品；

● 基本人权受侵犯时保护不足，包括强制拆迁和贫困人口、残疾人和其他弱势群体未能充分参与城市规划与设计 and 立法进程；

● 城市经济和领导层面的性别不平等。

今天，我们面临着一系列的新挑战，包括：

- 城市化危机日益凸显，要求根据本地实际，采用包容性的城市化手段，适应自然灾害以及人为灾害和冲突，指导人道主义援助、快速恢复重建，以实现和维护和平；
- 在所有层级有效管理不断增加的移居到城市的人口，充分利用所有的有利条件，采用更具包容性的规划方法，促进社会融合和创造经济机会；
- 了解新技术的影响和开放数据的可能性，创新治理模式，以保障一个人不掉队；
- 应对城市中日益显现的社会、文化和经济领域的的不平等；
- 应对环境恶化和气候变化问题。

行动建议

- 我们参加第九届世界城市论坛的代表，通过本次论坛，集聚了数千名决策者、重要参与者、利益相关方和社区，征集了广泛建议；
- 我们鼓励通过以下方式加速实施《新城市议程》：

框架

1. 鼓励在所有层级制定《新城市议程》的实施框架，包括监测机制，为所有利益相关方提供协商空间，支持《2030 年可持续发展议程》和其他国际、区域、国家和地方发展框架的努力和行动；
2. 支持创建和巩固包容性的对话平台和机制，实现所有层级政府、决策者和利益相关方，例如区域、国家和地方城市论坛和委员会之间的沟通对话，以加强政策审查和影响评估。此外，还可以促进交流合作以及所有合作伙伴的自愿承诺和行动；
3. 进一步推动区域综合发展，包括对部门政策、机构和投资的整合；政府不同领域之间的整合；贯穿城乡一体



我们秉持着强烈的合作、创造与创新精神，分享了对于城市 2030 的美好愿景：不让一个人掉队，不让一个地方落后的人人共享的城市。

Led by a strong spirit of collaboration, creativity and innovation, we share our aspirations for the future of Cities 2030 as the Cities for all where no-one and no place is left behind.



的空间整合；改善参与者之间的沟通协调；加强国家和地方政府与国际议程的一致性；

4. 采用创新和有效的机制来达成实施手段的多样化，以契合《新城市议程》提议的综合方法。技术创新和改进、研究、能力建设、技术援助和伙伴关系发展等可能需要加强资源配置。

治理和伙伴关系

5. 采取多元合作治理机制，充分调动国家和地方政府、社会所有团体，包括青年、妇女和基层组织，特别是弱势群体。这项工作对于提高可持续城市发展活动中的参与度和共同担责，确保结果的可持续性至关重要。

6. 提倡多方参与，通过《新城市议程》的实施来更好地避免和应对城市危机。

创新的解决方案

7. 培养文化的创造性转化和创新性发展，并将其融入城市和人居环境运行方式中。

8. 开发监测和数据搜集机制，包括社区生成的数据，以加强信息的可取性以及城市、城市功能区和社区层面获得的数据进行分类和对比。这将有利于做出英明的决策和评估各层面的进展情况和影响范围。

9. 营造有利的环境和发展能力建设，以获得更多好的范例，包括为城市发展和创造就业方面的市政融资、可持续的私营和公共投资，并力求在推动公共利益的同时创造更多价值。

10. 将可达性和通用设计作为国家和地方行动规划的核心原则，通过包容的、可达的和参与式的进程和磋商来实施《新城市议程》。

我们参加第九届世界城市论坛的代表，认为此次由联合国人居署主办的论坛是一个包容性的平台，征集了广泛利益相关方的建议和意见，并将其纳入实施《新城市议程》的年度和四年期报告中。

我们号召进一步发挥联合国人居署作为联合国系统内协调中心的作用，支持所有国家和动员利益相关方共同实施、跟进和审视《新城市议程》，包括提供更多规范性支持。

我们感谢马来西亚政府，吉隆坡市和联合国人居署组织此次论坛，并承诺继续与下一届论坛主办方，阿拉伯联合酋长国和阿布扎比市政府紧密合作。

—— 2018 年 2 月 13 日，吉隆坡市

KUALA LUMPUR DECLARATION ON CITIES 2030

We, the participants of the Ninth session of the World Urban Forum — representing national, subnational and local governments, parliamentarians, civil society, older persons, women, youth, children, persons with disabilities, grassroots groups, indigenous peoples and local communities, private sector, foundations and philanthropies, international and regional organizations, academia, professionals and other relevant stakeholders — gathered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, to localize and scale up the implementation of the New Urban Agenda as an accelerator to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Led by a strong spirit of collaboration, creativity and innovation, we share our aspirations for the future of Cities 2030 as the Cities for all where no-one and no place is left behind.

To this end, we call for the deployment of all efforts, means and resources available towards the operationalization of the concept of cities for all, 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.

We believe that global, regional, national and local implementation frameworks of the New Urban Agenda being formulated since its adoption should be supported by key enablers capable of unlocking positive transformation, such as:

- Strengthening the role of subnational and local governments, urban governance systems that ensure continuous dialogue among different levels of government and participation of all actors, and increasing multilevel and cross-sectoral coordination, transparency and accountability.
- Encouraging sharing of creative solutions and innovative practices which enable a shift in mindset necessary to drive change.
- Building inclusive partnerships and strengthening age and gender responsive environments to ensure meaningful participation and engagement at all levels.
- Adopting integrated territorial development, including through appropriate urban planning and design instruments, to ensure sustainable management and use of natural resources and land, appropriate compactness and density, diversity of uses, and revitalization of cultural heritage.



▲ 与会嘉宾骑行，体验可持续交通的别样魅力

Guests ride the bike to experience the charm of sustainable transport

• Deploying monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including assessment of impacts, that encourage best practices for effective policy making.

We draw attention to the persistent challenges faced by our cities and human settlements, such as:

- Limited opportunities and mechanisms for youth, women and grassroots organizations, as well as other civil society organizations, local, subnational and national governments, international and regional bodies to work together in planning, implementation and monitoring;
- Inequitable access to the city, including to decent jobs, public space, affordable and adequate housing and security of land tenure, safe, efficient and accessible public transport and mobility systems, infrastructure and other basic services and goods that cities offer;
- Insufficient protection from human rights violations, including forced evictions, and inadequate inclusion of people living in poverty, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups in urban planning, design, and legislation processes;
- Gender inequalities in urban economic and leaderships spheres.

We recognize that today we face emerging challenges that require urgent actions, including:

- Recognizing that crises are increasingly urban,

which calls for inclusive urbanization tools adapted to local contexts and to the nature of natural and human made disasters and conflicts, as well as to guide humanitarian assistance, fast track recovery, and contribute to building and sustaining peace.

- Managing the complexities of increased migration into cities, at all levels, leveraging positive contributions of all and using more inclusive planning approaches that facilitate social cohesion and create economic opportunities.
- Understanding the impact of new technologies and potential of open and accessible data, which require governance and design models that help to ensure no one is left behind.
- Addressing growing social and cultural inequalities, lack of access to economic opportunities, that are increasingly manifested in cities.
- Responding to environmental degradation and climate change concerns.

Actionable recommendations

We, the participants of the WUF9, leveraging the advantage of the Forum, which convenes thousands of decision makers, key actors, stakeholders and communities, generated a wealth of ideas.

We encourage the acceleration of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda through:



Frameworks

1. Encourage the formulation of implementation frameworks for the New Urban Agenda at all levels, including monitoring mechanisms, providing a coordinated space for an effective contribution from all stakeholders, aligning to the efforts and actions of the 2030 Agenda and other international, regional, national, subnational and local development frameworks.

2. Support the creation and consolidation of inclusive platforms and agendas for dialogue among all levels of government, decision makers and stakeholders such as regional, national and local Urban Forums and committees that can strengthen policy review and assessment of impacts. These can also foster exchange of experiences and cooperation, as well as scaling up voluntary commitments and actions from all partners.

3. Further develop and advocate for integrated territorial development, which includes integration of sectoral policies, institutions and investment; integration among the different spheres of government; spatial integration across the urban-rural continuum; improved coordination across actors; and enhanced alignment of national, subnational and local policies with international agendas.

4. Adapt innovative and robust mechanisms for the diversification and expansion of the means of implementation, to cater for complex and integrated approaches promoted by the New Urban Agenda. Technological innovations and improvements, research, capacity building, technical assistance and partnership development, among others, may require enhanced resourcing.

Governance and partnerships

5. Adopt multiple collaborative governance mechanisms that actively engage national, subnational and local governments, all groups of society, including youth, women and grassroots organizations and particularly the excluded, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. This work in solidarity is critical to promote more buy-in and co-responsibility in the activities towards sustainable urban development, and to ensure the sustainability of the results.

6. Promote multi-stakeholder constituency-based coalitions to use the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to better prevent, prepare, and respond to urban crises.

Innovative solutions

7. Foster a culture of creativity and innovation to be embedded in the way cities and human settlements operate.

8. Develop monitoring and data collection mechanisms, including community generated data, to enhance availability of information and disaggregated and comparable data at city, functional urban areas and community levels. This would promote informed and evidence-based decision making and policy formulation, assessing progress and impact at all levels.

9. Create an enabling environment and develop capacities for scaling up of good practices including municipal finance, sustainable private and public investments in urban development and job creation, and generating value while advancing the public good.

10. Adopt accessibility and universal design as core principles into national, subnational and local action plans for implementing the New Urban Agenda through inclusive, accessible and participatory processes and consultations.

We, the participants of the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum, recognize the value of the Forum convened by UN-Habitat as an inclusive platform to collect inputs from a broad range of stakeholders and to feed these into annual and quadrennial reporting on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

We call to further develop the role of UN-Habitat as a focal point in the United Nations system to support all countries and mobilization of stakeholders in the implementation, follow up and review of the New Urban Agenda, including through scaled up normative support.

We thank the Government of Malaysia, the City of Kuala Lumpur, and UN-Habitat for organizing the Forum, and commit to provide continuous cooperation to the next hosts, the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the city of Abu Dhabi. 

--Kuala Lumpur, 13 February 2018



▲ 马来西亚吉隆坡市 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

TECHNOLOGY & VIEWPOINT

技术与观点

From Urbanization to Megalopolitanization
从城镇化到都市圈化

Build Low-carbon Urban Energy Systems
建设低碳的城市能源系统

● 编者按 Editor's notes

本文原载《比较》94辑。国务院发展研究中心卓贤等人的文章《从城镇化到都市圈化》，利用街道人口和地理信息数据，比较了北京、上海、东京和纽约内部的人口空间结构。他们的研究发现，北京和上海人口分布呈现“内极密外极疏”的时空失衡特征，即中心城区拥挤效应较高，居间和外围区域集聚效应不足，昼夜人口差异大，在整体人口密度不太高的情况下，产生较为严重的城市病。基于一个“公共资源隐性补贴”的土地竞租框架，他们认为土地、教育、医疗等公共资源的空间错配是超大城市功能失衡的重要原因。因此，我国新型城镇化应从单中心城市化转向多中心都市圈化，关键要以公共资源的空间再配置来引导产业和人口疏解，通过公共服务网、轨道交通网和信息通信网将地理邻近的大中小城市（镇）整合为高效的城市网络，以“大城”辐射“小市”，以“小市”疏解“大城”。



From Urbanization to Megalopolitanization

从城镇化到都市圈化

全球人口向超大城市集聚的趋势颇为引人注目：1950 年全球 20 个最大城市的人口规模均值为 500 万，2015 年前 20 大城市人口平均规模已上升到 1859 万。但人口集聚并不一定孕育繁荣，在全球人口超过 1000 万的前 29 个超大城市中，来自非洲、亚洲、拉美的发展中国家就占据 22 席。中国大陆有 32 座特大城市和超大城市，承载了总人口的 18.6%，产生 41.7% 的经济总量。对这些特大和超大城市规模的讨论，一直是新型城镇化的焦点问题。

本文利用街道人口和地理信息数据，比较了北京、上海、东京和纽约内部的人口空间结构。研究发现北京和上海人口分布呈现“内极密外极疏”的时空失衡特征，即中心城区拥挤效应高于东京和纽约，居间和外围区域集聚效应不足，昼夜人口差异大，在整体人口密度不太高的情况下，产生较为严重的城市病。基于一个“公共资源隐性补贴”的土地竞租框架，我们认为土地、教育、医疗等公共资源的空间错配是超大城市功能失衡的重要原因，应以公共资源的空间再配置来引导产业和人口疏解。

1、都市圈的密与疏

本文设计了“中心 - 半径”的标准化统计方法，运用地理信息软件 ArcGIS 分别确定天安门广场、上海市政府、银座、帝国大厦为四个都市圈的中心，测算半径 0 至 50 公里范围内各圈层的人口规模和密度。本文将半径 0-10km 的区域定义为中心城区，半径 10-30km 范围为居间区域，半径 30-50km 范围为外围区域。此空间统计框架克服了不规则行政区的不可比性，可按相同口径比较各城市人口分布。

在中心城区，北京和上海常住人口密度远高于东京和纽约。在 0-10km 的半径范围，北京和上海人口密度为 2.07 万人 /km² 和 2.56 万人 /km²，每平方公里分别高出东京 7421 和 1.24 万人、高出纽约 7539 和 1.25 万人。其中，在 0-5km 最核心区域内，上海常住人口密度高达 3.67 万人 /km²，比纽约（2.66 万人 /km²）高出 10041 人 /km²；北京（2.02 万人 /km²）虽低于纽约，但仍接近东京（1.08 万人 /km²）的两倍。在总人口增长较快的背景下，2000-2015 年北京和上海 0-5km 半径范围的常住人口略有下



全球人口向超大城市集聚的趋势颇为引人注目：1950 年全球 20 个最大城市的人口规模均值为 500 万，2015 年前 20 大城市人口平均规模已上升到 1859 万。但人口集聚并不一定孕育繁荣，在全球人口超过 1000 万的前 29 个超大城市中，来自非洲、亚洲、拉美的发展中国家就占据 22 席。



降，显示出中心城区密度已达峰值，基础设施和公共服务的承载力出现饱和。

在居间区域，北京和上海常住人口密度出现剧降。在半径 10-30km 的居间区域，四大都市圈的常住人口密度都出现一定幅度下降，但北京和上海的下降幅度远甚于东京和纽约。与半径 5-10km 相比，北京和上海在半径 10-20km 圈层的常住人口密度均下降 1 万人 /km² 以上，东京和纽约只分别下降 1734 人 /km² 和 3272 人 /km²，东京人口密度从中心城区的末位跃居此圈层第一，反超北京和上海 56% 和 63%。到半径 20-30km 圈层，北京和上海人口密度已下降为东京的 30% 和 42%，尤其是北京，比郊区化蔓延的纽约还要低 432 人 /km²。四大都市圈中，东京居间区域人口密度的下降最为平缓。从动态来看，2000-2015 年，北京和上海的居间区域常住人口分别增长 458 万人和 491 万人，是人口增长主要来源（分别占总新增人口 60% 和 64%），但目前其集聚程度仍明显偏低。

在外围区域，北京和上海都市圈常住人口密度继续明显下降。在半径 30-50km 外围区域，除东京外，其他三大都市圈人口密度均低于 2000 人 /km²，东京（2781 人 /km²）分别是上海（1516 人 /km²）、北京（840 人 /km²）



和纽约（867 人 /km²）的 1.8 倍、3.3 倍和 3.2 倍。相比中心城区和居间区域，东京 30-50 公里的外围区域人口增长速度更快。在东京大都市圈 1200 万就业人口中，有 900 万工作岗位在东京都 23 区之外的郊区。相比之下，2000-2015 年，北京和上海外围区域人口分别增长了 134 万人和 43 万人，仅占总新增人口的 18% 和 6%，对疏解中心城区人口的贡献不大。

2、都市圈の日与夜

对四大都市圈常住人口的分析，实际上考察的是“夜间人口”。我们根据以下三部分估算一个地区的白天人口：（1）就业人口，包括本地就业人口和跨区就业人口；（2）就学人口，包括就近入学人口和跨区入学人口；（3）居家人口，包括学龄前儿童、退休老人和失业人口。相比夜间人口，北京和上海白天人口的空间分布更加失衡，“内极密外极疏”的特征更为明显，职住分离问题较为突出。

在中心城区，北京和上海的白天人口密度远高于其常住人口密度，与东京和纽约中心城区相当。在 0-10km 的半径范围，北京和上海的白天人口分别为 538 万人和 765 万人，比各自夜间常住人口高出 136 万人和 197 万人。在 0-5km 的最核心区域内，上海白天人口密度达到 3.91 万人 /km²，不但比其夜间常住人口密度高出 1.66 万人 /km²，也比东京（3.65 万人 /km²）和纽约（3.65 万人 /km²）都高出约 2500 人 /km²；北京（3.22 万人 /km²）虽低于东京和纽约，但比自身夜间人口密度仍高出约 1 万人 /km²。在 5-10km 的半径范围，上海和北京的白天人口密度降为 1.94 万人 /km² 和 1.21 万人 /km²，虽低于东京（2.12 万人 /km²），但都明显高于纽约（0.94 万人 /km²）。

在居间区域，北京和上海白天人口密度剧烈下降。四大都市圈居间区域的白天人口密度都出现明显下降，但北



四大都市圈人口分布的最大差异出现在居间区域（10-30km 半径），这与我国大城市工业用地比重过高有很大的关系。纽约和东京工业用地比重都在 5%-6% 之间，而北京和上海则分别高达 18% 和 25%；而纽约和东京住宅用地比重分别高达 42% 和 87%，北京和上海只有 29% 和 36%。



京和上海下降得更为剧烈。在 10-20km 半径范围，东京和纽约白天人口密度分别下降到 1.0 万人 /km² 和 0.70 万人 /km²，北京下降到 0.64 万人 /km²，而上海（0.52 万人 /km²）从中心城区密度最高下降到此圈层末尾。到了 20-30km 半径范围，北京和上海白天人口密度进一步下降到 0.22 万人 /km² 和 0.27 万人 /km²，虽比纽约（0.15 万人 /km²）高一些，但只是东京（0.52 万人 /km²）一半左右的水平。从 20 世纪 70 年代开始，依托东京中心城区的企业总部职能，东京企业的日常事务管理职能部门逐渐向新城市开发区集聚。但北京和上海在居间区域的生产性服务业集聚度明显不足，吸纳较多人就业的“服务业次中心”尚未形成。

在外围区域，北京和上海白天人口密度进一步下降，且明显低于夜间常住人口。在 30-50km 半径范围，北京和上海白天人口密度分别下降到 874 人 /km² 和 1278 人 /km²，比其夜间人口少了 60 万人和 55 万人，形成了较为明显的“睡城区”。东京外围区域的白天人口密度（2419 人 /km²）远高于北京和上海，这归因于过去几十年日本电子企业成品的大规模生产转向都市圈外围区域。而在美国，便捷的物流网络使得工业去中心化成为可能，最为工业化的地区是乡村和小城市。因此纽约都市圈外围区域的人口密度（739 人 /km²）虽不及北京和上海，但其白天人口反而高于夜间人口，就业和居住实现相对平衡。

上海和北京都表现出较高的昼夜人口比，上海职住分离情况超过纽约。在中心城区（半径 0-10km），各都市圈昼夜人口比都较高，北京（1.34）和上海（1.35）接近于纽约（1.44）的水平，而东京的昼夜人口比（1.87）高得惊人。在居间区域（半径 10-30km），北京昼夜人口比（1.01）接近于 1，与纽约（1.04）类似；上海昼夜人口比迅速下降为 0.87，大量人口不在本圈层就业，其人口时空分布比以“通勤”著称的东京（0.90）更不平衡。在外围区域（半径 30-50km），纽约的昼夜人口比（1.02）仍略高于 1，显示出职住平衡的特点。北京（0.88）、上海（0.9）和东京（0.91）则明显小于 1，每天有大量通勤人口从外围区域跨区域就业或就学。

为综合评判四大都市圈的职住分离程度，我们设计了“加权的昼夜人口偏离度”。根据该指标，东京都市圈职住分离程度（0.27）最严重，上海（0.20）超过纽约（0.19），北京由于居间区域昼夜人口较为平衡，其职住分离程度（0.14）在四大都市圈中相对较低。根据测算，在 50km 半径范围内，即便是职住分离程度相对较轻的北京，每天也有约 300 万人为了就业和就学需要跨圈层奔波，而上海每日跨圈层移动的人口更是达到了 485 万。

昼夜人口差异和职住分离程度的提高，不仅加剧交通拥堵和汽车尾气排放，在某种意义上也不利于城市创新功能的发挥。如果职住一体化程度较高，本地通勤者下班后有更多时间从事社交活动，有利于激发信息分享和交流互动；与此相反，远距离跨圈层通勤者下班后参加社交活动的概率下降，其社会网络的潜在信息节点活跃度不高，不利于知识的溢出。

3、公共资源空间错配与都市圈功能失衡

在现有城市管理体制下，行政资源和优质公共服务资源过度集中在传统主城区，以“隐性补贴”的方式扭曲了市场要素的配置机制，引导各类市场资源向中心城区不断集聚，两者相互强化、彼此促进，最终导致了中心城区人口过度密集与居间及外围区域聚集程度不足并存。

四大都市圈人口分布的最大差异出现在居间区域（10-30km 半径），这与我国大城市工业用地比重过高有很大的关系。纽约和东京工业用地比重都在 5%-6% 之间，而北京和上海则分别高达 18% 和 25%；而纽约和东京住宅用地比重分别高达 42% 和 87%，北京和上海只有 29% 和 36%。尤其在居间区域，从 2008 年到 2016 年，北京居间六区（朝阳、丰台、石景山、海淀、通州、大兴）新增工业用地占有新增用地比重为 36%，上海居间四区（浦东、闵行、宝山、嘉定）该比重更是达到 49%。

之所以出现工业用地比重过高，与城市政府压低工业用地价格所形成的“隐性补贴”有关。以 2016 年为例，北京居间六区和上海居间四区工业地价分别是住宅

地价的 1/24 和 1/13。一方面，工业用地挤占住宅用地，导致北京和上海居间区域常住人口密度偏低。另一方面，工业用地挤占就业弹性更高的服务业的发展空间，将本可集聚在居间区域的一般服务业企业推向中心城区，进一步导致北京和上海居间区域的白天人口密度下降。

我们还用“公共资源比重 / 地区人口比重”衡量公共资源配置的平衡度。该指标大于 1 说明公共资源配置向该地区倾斜，小于 1 则说明公共资源在该地区配置不足。

在教育资源方面，北京和上海最核心区域（0-5km 半径范围）“中小学教职工数比重 / 常住人口比重”分别高达 1.78 和 1.5，教育资源过度向传统老城区集中。同时，北京和上海的居间和外围区域的教育资源与常住人口不匹配，居间区域尤为严重——每万人拥有教师数量分别为 54 人和 39 人，比各自最核心区域都少了 51%。以上还只是量上的差别，优质教育资源向中心城区倾斜的特征更加明显。例如，北京三环以内的重点小学占到所有重点小学的 70% 左右，但 2010 年三环内常住人口占比只有约 30%（郑思齐等，2016）。

医疗资源的不平衡程度更甚于教育资源。北京最核心区域（半径 0-5km）每万人医疗床位数 121 张，是外围区域的 3 倍；上海最核心区域更是外围区域的 4 倍。从平衡度来看，北京和上海最核心区域“床位比重 / 常住人口比重”分别达到 2.33 和 2.83，而在居间区域和外围区域，北京分别骤降到 0.83 和 0.82，上海则为 0.76 和 0.62。类似于教育资源，优质医疗资源的配置在空间上也非常集中。仍以北京为例，在全市 51 所三甲医院中，位于三环以内的三甲医院就占了 65%。

4、从城镇化到都市圈化

优化我国超大城市空间结构，关键在于重新配置政府公共资源的空间分布。必须首先用行政力量这只“看得见的手”消除中心城区“隐性补贴”，再由市场这只“看不见的手”驱动各主体在城市空间合理配置资源。

首先，平衡公共服务资源在城市空间中的布局。要注重以公共服务资源的疏解和分散为先导，吸引人口、产业、商业等资源在多中心实现平衡配置。改革公共资源根据各行政区财力大小配置的方式，控制中心城区内的教育、医疗等公共服务业发展规模，加强优质公共服务资源向大都市圈居间和外围区域转移的力度，缩小中心城区与周边区域在医疗、教育等服务的规模和质量差距，在都市圈内形成多个公共服务功能完整且相对独立的区域。

第二，调整跨行政区的城市管理体制以高效共享公



共资源。在京津冀、长三角和珠三角等地区试点成立大都市圈规划办公室，制订大都市圈经济发展规划，解决都市圈内部政府治理碎片化问题。在都市圈内部要打破等级化的城市管理体系，改变土地、医疗、教育等公共资源按行政级别层层分配的方式，由大都市圈规划办公室统筹公共服务资源，建立“公共服务资源和街道（镇区）新增人口挂钩”的机制，引导人口由极高密度的中心城区向居间和外围区域流动。

第三，平衡土地用途结构以提高都市圈空间效率。一是增加都市圈居间区域住宅用地规模，控制新增工业用地规模，通过工业用地更新计划来提高存量工业用地的使用效率。二是完善工业用地的招投标制度，取消对工业用地的价格优惠，通过合理的价格信号最大化土地利用效率。三是土地利用规划应鼓励沿交通走廊和关键节点的密集开发，提高大容量公共交通线路周边的住宅和产业用地利用强度，在轨道交通枢纽站点建立集各种城市功能为一体的“车站城市”，并以此综合开发模式吸引社会资本参与。

第四，实施公共交通导向的都市圈开发模式以提高公共资源的可得性。在大都市圈范围内，时间距离的意义远大于空间距离。应建立高密度的公共交通体系特别是轨道交通体系，通过缩短时间距离来降低思想交流成本。打破城市交通分区管理的藩篱，实施以公共交通为导向（TOD）的开发模式，以提高居间和外围地区对中心城区公共服务的可得性，增加前者对人口和产业的吸引力，并通过提高外围区域人口密度来支撑轨道交通的融资。

● 编者按 Editor's notes

第十四届国际绿色建筑与建筑节能大会暨新技术与产品博览会于4月2日至3日在珠海成功召开。在大会开幕式上，中国工程院院士、清华大学建筑节能研究中心江亿教授应邀作了题为《建设低碳的城市能源系统》的精彩报告。在报告中，他深入介绍了中国应对气候变化、实行能源革命的紧迫性；天然气在我国能源系统中的作用；目前城市能源系统发展的一些倾向，并着重探讨了区域供冷系统的弊端。江教授明确指出“区域供冷不是低碳能源系统”，发展低碳城市能源系统的核心是可再生能源与电力调峰。本文整理其报告的部分精彩观点，以飨读者！

Build Low-carbon Urban Energy Systems

建设低碳的城市能源系统

江亿 中国工程院院士、清华大学建筑节能研究中心教授

能源革命势在必行

2016年9月，中国正式签署巴黎协定，与全球一百多个国家共同应对气候危机，为共建人类命运共同体一起努力！

巴黎协定书的目标是实现地球温度升高不超过2摄氏度，这就要求在2050年以前实现全人类排放二氧化碳的总量不超过150亿吨。我国从2015年以来，每年的碳排放总量已经超过100亿吨，要使全世界总排放量不超过150亿吨，这就意味着我们中国最多只能排放35亿吨。从100亿吨降到35亿吨，这是一个很艰巨的任务。

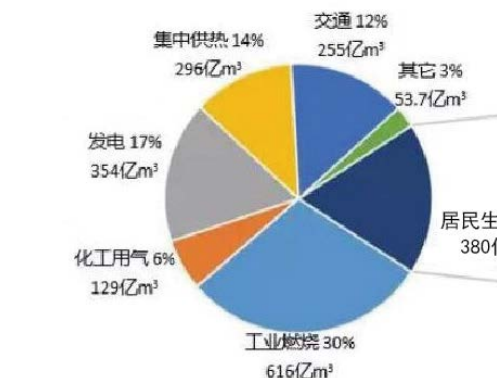
就当前形势来看，即使把所有的能源都改成天然气，我国碳排放总量依然是70亿吨。如此看来，实施一场以改变能源供给侧结构为目的的能源革命势在必行。除了改变供给侧结构，还需要改变消费侧的形式，由现在以化石能源为主的能源消费形式真正变成以可再生能源和核能为主，只有满足这些先决条件，我们的碳排放量才能降低到35亿吨以下。而可再生能源，比如水电、光电、核电，基本都是以电力形式实现的，所以以后大力发展可再生电力，增加电力的比例是亟需去落实的一件事。

1. 天然气——好“钢”要用在刀刃上

从近五年的统计数据来看（2013-2017），国际天然气的年均贸易总量约为1万亿立方米，尽管价格波动大，但消费总量波动很小。这其中，欧洲市场占贸易总量的50%。亚洲最大的天然气进口国是日本，其年均进口天然气1000亿立方米。德国、美国对天然气的进口需求也非常大，其年均进口量分别为940亿、830亿立方米。

中国既是天然气的消费大国，亦是进口大国。目前我国每年自产天然气约1400亿立方米，进口约730亿立方米（约50%通过海上进口，50%从陆地管道进口），年消费量高达2130亿立方米。其中，进口量约占国际贸易总量7%。如果要求我国2025年天然气应用在总能源中的占比为15%，则需要年消费6000亿立方米，每年至少进口4000亿立方米，占国际天然气贸易总量的40%。按照目前的国际环境，几乎不可能！

据分析我国年应用天然气量很难超过3000亿立方米，不超过总能源7.5%。因此，天然气对中国来说是宝贵资源。我们应当好好珍惜这宝贵资源，让好“钢”用在刀刃上。



▲ 这张图显示的是目前我国天然气的重要应用领域：化工、工业窑炉、居民炊事、为电力调峰的天然气电厂，可以大幅度降低污染物排放的其他场合等。

中国若要建设低碳的城市能源系统，能源的供给结构调整不可避免。在我看来，发展低碳能源的关键主要在两个方面：

第一，大力增加电力在终端用能中的比例。当前，大多数零碳能源的输出形式是电力，诸如水电、风电、光电、核电等。而根据2016年数据显示：中国实际终端用能中电力占比40%（按照发电煤耗折算电力）。继续加大终端用电的比例有利于直接减少燃料型能源的消费，有利于发展低碳能源。



就当前形势来看，即使把所有的能源都改成天然气，我国碳排放总量依然是70亿吨。如此看来，实施一场以改变能源供给侧结构为目的的能源革命势在必行。除了改变供给侧结构，还需要改变消费侧的形式，由现在以化石能源为主的能源消费形式真正变成以可再生能源和核能为主，只有满足这些先决条件，我们的碳排放量才能降低到35亿吨以下。而可再生能源，比如水电、光电、核电，基本都是以电力形式实现的，所以以后大力发展可再生电力，增加电力的比例是亟需去落实的一件事。

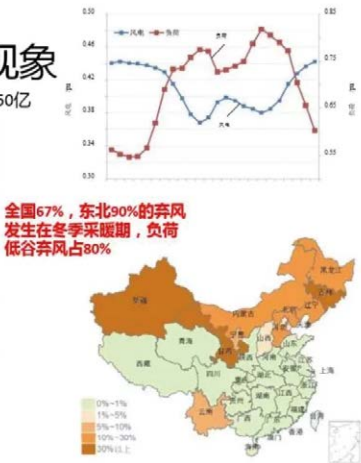


第二，大力解决电网调峰问题。在电源侧：风电、光电的不确定性和水电的丰水枯水期，需要由灵活电源与风电、光电配合，变垃圾电为优质电。在负荷侧：由于我国城市化建设，经济结构的调整，工业用电减少，民用电上升，导致电力负荷日波动增大，需要负荷侧调节，减少峰谷变化。

我国目前的弃风弃光现象

• 2015年我国弃风弃光状况：发电2000亿，弃风350亿

省份	弃风电量/ 弃光电量/ [TWh] [TWh]	弃风、弃光率 %	弃风、弃光占全 国比例/%
甘肃	8.19 2.62	36.8	27.5
吉林	2.72 0	30.8	6.9
新疆	7.11 1.51	30.7	21.9
陕西	7.25 —	21.6	18.4
黑龙江	1.86 0	20.5	4.7
辽宁	1.91 0	14.5	4.9
宁夏	1.25 0.28	11.0	3.9
蒙东	1.85 0	10.9	4.7
湖北	1.89 0	9.9	4.8
海南	0 0.25	2.9	0.6
山西	0.26 0	2.4	0.7
山东	0.08 0	0.6	0.2



▲ 中国“弃风弃光”现象区域分布图

2. “弃风弃光”现象需警惕

中国近些年在能源领域存在一些不好的现象，那就是大面积的“弃风”和“弃光”。像甘肃、吉林、新疆等几个省份，弃风弃光的比例甚至都达到了30%以上，造成了很大的资源浪费。之所以弃风和弃光，并非我们对风能和光能的开发和应用能力不够，而是因为中国特殊的“天时”原因，风电和光电对电力需求是反调峰的。换句话说，风电、光电能源丰富的时候，正是我们传统电力最充沛的时候。我们不要电时，它来了；我们真需要电时，它又没有。结果，我们依然只能靠增加传统电厂来满足需求，而传统电厂一多，反过来会加剧“弃风弃光”现象的出现。另外，由于风电、光电具有不稳定性，若是将它的用电比例增加，电源侧不可控的因素也大大增加。而眼下又缺少灵活的电源补充，这会对工业和居民生活造成不便，这也是造成目前严重的弃风弃光现象的原因。

如何发展灵活电源？怎样解决弃风弃光现象？这是中国低碳能源发展的关键课题。要解决这个问题，得从两个方面下功夫。第一：提倡终端需求侧响应的用电模式，以适应电源侧可再生能源电力的变化。比如提倡电动汽车和智能充电桩技术，在建筑中采用分布式蓄电，以及应用一些可调节的终端用电设备的需求侧响应模式。利用高科技储能设备来调节用电需求波峰和波谷的差异。第二：发展可为电网进行电力调峰的灵活电源，比如燃气蒸汽联合循环电厂。

3. 区域供冷不是低碳能源系统

目前城市能源系统发展还有一些倾向，比如（1）大规模区域供冷，如深圳前海开发区、广州大学城、珠江新城等；（2）热电冷三联供，如珠海横琴岛、桂林、厦门、武

汉等；（3）大规模地源热泵的区域供冷供热，如通州副中心、北京丽泽商业区等；（4）多能互补的能源站，如热电冷三联供、地源水源热泵、太阳能、冰蓄冷、水蓄冷等。以上措施均属于分布式能源体系。然而，它们是未来实现低碳的发展方向吗？我国宝贵的天然气应该用于分布式能源，还是用于为电网调峰？

关于区域供冷（半径大于1公里），支持者们普遍认为它具有如下所谓的“优势”：（1）冷源规模大，可以做到高效率，能耗低；（2）由于末端高负荷不同时出现，可考虑同时使用系数，减少总装机容量，节省投资；（3）避免到处安装冷却塔，可改善市容景观；（4）省地；（5）采用冰蓄冷、水蓄冷等方式，为电网调峰；（6）可采用分布式发电，回收低品位热量，提高能源利用率；（7）便于管理，节省人力等。

且不论以上“优势”是否真的存在，这些人显然没有看到或者刻意回避了以下事实，那就是区域供冷存在三大明显的问题：第一，集中供冷，增加了末端消耗量；第二，长途输送，增加了输配损失与能耗，增大了调节困难；第三，大容量冷源，并不能提高能效。

首先，集中供应，增加了末端消耗量。建筑末端用冷量与供冷方式是直接相关的。我们统计了北京市住宅和办公楼的用冷及能耗情况。住宅末端分体机耗电2-3kWh/m²，多联机5-6 kWh/m²，中央空调20-25 kWh/m²。北京办公楼末端分体机耗电5-10 kWh/m²，多联机15-20 kWh/m²，风机盘管冷源15-25 kWh/m²，变风量方式冷源20-30 kWh/m²。另外有一个情况，国内多数中央空调建筑的冷源并非24小时运行，大多数都是工作时间段供冷。改为区域供冷后，不仅单位面积能耗大大增加——以日本东京办公楼区域供冷项目为例，它的能耗平均高达120 kWh/

晴海：Triton广场区域供冷供热系统



- 区域供冷部分容积率为7.1

▲ 案例分析：晴海 Triton 广场区域供冷供热系统，区域供冷部分容积率为7.1

m²。此外，区域供冷或24小时供冷，或很难在夜间完全关闭。这实际上是增加了末端消耗。另外，从能源公司角度而言，它只有加大能源供应才能增加效益。出于这方面考虑，处于强势地位的能源公司会想方设法促使末端物业提高白天和夜间的供冷时长，这也加剧了末端能源消耗。

其次，长途输送，增加了输配损失与能耗，增大了调节困难

从区域供冷的输配系统上看。区域供冷的冷量只能通过冷冻水循环向建筑输送。其输送冷量/热量的计算公式为：冷量（或热量）Q=流量×供回水温差×cp。很多人将集中供热和集中供冷的概念混为一谈，其实两者有巨大的差别。集中供热系统一次网供回水温差约50℃（最高130℃/最低60℃），它传输距离长、管径大、温差大，泵耗<1%；二次网供回水温差约15℃（最高55℃/最低40℃），它传输距离短，管径小，温差小，泵耗在1%-3%之间。另外，供热系统的泵耗最终都能转化为热量，大部分进入到循环热水中。相反，集中供冷系统的供回水温差只有大约10℃（最高15℃/最低5℃），它传输距离短，温差

世界最大的DHC系统——新宿新都心区域供冷供热系统



- 占地面积：24.3公顷
- 供冷供热：220万m²
- 容积率：达到9.1
- 冷冻水管：总长4 km

▲ 案例分析：世界最大的DHC系统——新宿新都心区域供冷供热系统

案例分析：日本两个成功的区域供冷供热项目

- 晴海：采用了大量的先进节能技术，COP为全日本第二高
- 新宿：亚洲最大的DHC项目，采用燃气三联供系统，为日本燃气DHC系统COP最高的项目

项目	占地面积 (公顷)	区域供冷面积 (万m ²)	区域供冷面积的容积率	冷冻水管长 (km)	输入能源类型	一次能源COP	当量电力COP
晴海	6.13	43.5	7.1		电力	1.19	3.13
新宿	24.3	222.3	9.1	4	燃气	0.81	2.13

一次能源与电力转换系数为38%

▲ 案例分析：日本两个成功的区域供冷供热项目

小，要求的流量大，泵耗达2%-5%。供冷系统的泵耗都转化为热量，而大部分热量进入到循环冷冻水中，抵消冷量。如果冷站的能效COP=5，那么加上冷冻水循环后，综合能效COP=1/(0.2+0.05)=4，比最初能效足足降低了20%。

另外，当区域供冷部分负荷时，很难等地降低流量，导致温差小、流量大，输配系统对应的泵耗和冷损失比例更大。一批案例的分析结果表明：输配系统最初的COP在10-15之间，而采用区域供冷模式，从冷站到建筑入口之间等效的COP一般在3.3-4之间，很少能超过4。以长江流域一些典型冷热联工程为例，其供冷供热回水的温差都在6-8℃，冷热量输送的等效COP在10-20之间。但因输配能耗高，抵消了冷量，最终其综合COP仅仅在2.7-3.2之间浮动。这说明，区域集中供冷会带来能效的极大损失，它并非节能的能源系统。

第三，大型集中冷源并不高效

大型集中冷源能高效吗？并不能。大型离心机和冷却塔，其产生的综合效率并非是其数量和装机容量的简单累

与国内区域供冷系统的数据比较

项目	占地面积 (公顷)	区域供冷面积 (万m ²)	区域供冷部分容积率	冷冻水总 管长 (km)	电价 (元/kWh)	冷价 (元/kWh)
C-1 (校园)	1800	500	0.28	120	0.61	0.97
					0.61	0.78
					1.02	1.09
C-2 (商建)	140	124.4	0.89	10	0.847	1.32
C-3 (商建)	514	40.45	0.79	5	0.623	0.88
晴海Triton广场	61	43.5	7.1		COP= -- / 3.13	
新宿副都心	243	222.3	9.1	4	COP = 2.13 / 2.21	

国外的例子具有什么条件？

- 负荷密度非常高，管线距离短
- 采用严格的流量控制措施：大温差小流量，温差一般8—10K
- 采用了很多热回收手段来提高冷热源COP

▲ 案例分析：晴海 Triton 广场、新宿副中心与国内区域供冷系统的数据比较



▲ WBPM 总第二十期专访中国工程院院士、清华大学建筑节能研究中心主任江亿，2013 年 12 月 7 日，深圳

加。超过一定的能效阈值，离心制冷机数量再增加，能效递增极为缓慢，甚至停滞。由此可见，离心制冷机数量并非越多越好，多了反而是一种浪费。此外，大型集中的冰蓄冷、水蓄冷，并不如单体建筑的冰蓄冷、水蓄冷效果好，后者还没有小负荷输配系统调节问题。按原理来说，蓄能装置越接近末端，可产生的综合效果越好。若是单体建筑的水蓄冷与建筑消防水池合用，其效果远超大型集中式的水蓄冷。此外，有充分数据表明，无论何种形式的冷电联产，它与发电后机械制冷相比都不节能。

关于区域供冷所谓的“优势”的回应		
	“优势”	事实上（回应）
1	冷源规模大，可以做到高效率，能耗低	多台制冷机放在一起，并不能提高能效
2	由于末端高负荷不同时出现，可考虑同时使用系数，减少总装机容量，节省投资	目前分散冷源装机容量过大，应当减少。但区域供冷并不能降低投资
3	避免到处安装冷却塔，可改善市容景观	仅这一个原因，就需要用户为过高的能源消耗买单吗？
4	省地	大量管道埋在地下，其实是占用了宝贵的地下空间资源
5	采用冰蓄冷、水蓄冷等方式，为电网调峰	分栋独立冷源可以做更好的蓄冰蓄水系统
6	可采用分布式发电，回收低品位热量，提高能源利用率	燃气分布式冷电联供，整体用能效率低于集中发电，然后再电制冷
7	便于管理，节省人力	随着互联网、物联网技术的提高和普及，无人值守冷站已成为现实。未来应该是工艺设备更加分散，依靠信息网实现联合管理、调控。区域供冷“便于管理，节省人力”的观点，并不符合现实

总结

回过头来，我们再来看看“区域供冷”所谓的“优势”是否真的存在，答案很显然是否定的：

总而言之，区域供冷不适合中国节能减排低碳的生态发展要求。它增加了末端需求，加大输送能耗与损失。此外，大型集中冷源能效并不高。发展以天然气为动力的热电冷三联供和区域能源系统既不节能，也不利于优化能源结构。

从当今的国内情况来看，如果一些区域供冷项目获利，则完全是建立在增大终端用户付出的基础上实现的。有关部门不应该支持区域供冷项目，更不应该提供各种优惠政策。发展低碳城市能源系统的核心是可再生能源与电力调峰，区域供冷不是低碳能源。

（本文根据现场录音和 PPT 整理，未经专家本人审阅，如有疑问还请联系指正）

文章素材：

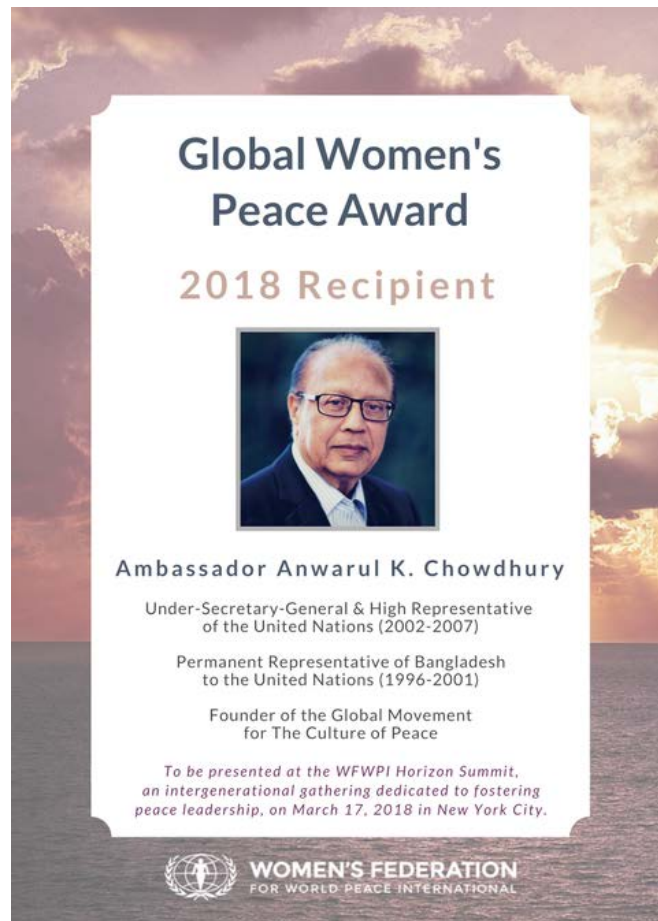
- 《绿建大会报告 | 江亿：建设低碳的城市能源系统》网址链接：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/pyMYzxtFv0iD30W3REecQ>
- 江亿在绿建大会上的录音

FIGURE

人物视界

Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury Receives
2018 Global Women's Peace Award

安瓦尔·乔杜里大使荣获“2018 世界妇女和平奖”



Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury Receives 2018 Global Women's Peace Award

安瓦尔·乔杜里大使 荣获“2018 世界妇女和平奖”

编者按：2018年3月17日，在美国纽约举办的联合国妇女地位委员会第62届会议第三次全球峰会上，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·乔杜里大使荣获世界和平国际妇女联盟(WFWPI)授予的“2018世界妇女和平奖”，以下为获奖感言全文。每次阅读，都激动人心。

Editor's notes: March 17, 2018, Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Former Under-Secretary-General and High Representative of the United Nations, Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) received the 2018 Global Women's Peace Award, presented by the Women's Federation for World Peace International (WFWPI) at its Third Horizon Summit held on the margins of the 62nd session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, New York, USA. The following is the full transcript of his acceptance speech. We are deeply moved when reading every time.



世界和平国际妇女联盟总裁穆恩教授，国际副总裁汉德森女士，国际副总裁沃德女士，大家好！

在我正式发言之前，首先让我荣幸地欢迎我的朋友们到来，世界和平联盟（UPF）秘书长泰吉·哈马德先生和精神、价值和全球关注非政府组织委员会 - 纽约（CSVGC-NY）主席香川珍妮女士。

我非常荣幸地获得世界和平国际妇女联盟（WFWPI）颁发的“2018世界妇女和平奖”。对于WFWPI理事会授予我这个奖项，我深受感动。该奖项肯定了我“终生致力于赋予妇女权利以及在2000年联合国安理会通过的关于妇女、和平与安全的第1325号决议中所发挥的领导能力”。我向大家表示诚挚的感谢！

WFWPI自25年前成立以来，一直以“赋权女性来维护和平，领导家庭来改变社会、国家和世界”为使命，同时也旨在“为所有种族、文化和宗教信仰的人的后代创造和平与幸福的环境”，这一点十分鼓舞人心。作为一个活

Professor Moon, President of WFWPI, International Vice President Mrs. Handschin, International Vice President Mrs. Ward:

Greetings to you all!

Before my formal words, let me have the pleasure of recognizing the presence of my friends and collaborators, Mr Taj Hamad, Secretary-General of the Universal Peace Federation (UPF) and Ms Genie Kagawa, President of the NGO Committee on Spirituality, Values and Global Concerns, New York (CSVGC-NY).

I am deeply moved by the honor bestowed on me as the recipient of the 2018 Global Women's Peace Award presented by the Women's Federation for World Peace International (WFWPI). I am touched by what the Board of Directors of WFWPI conveying the decision mentioned that the Award is being presented "in recognition of your lifelong commitment to the



我的人生阅历告诉我要珍视和平与平等，并将其视为我们生存的要害。他们是人类进步的积极推动力量。1999 年我在联合国安理会上提出了和平文化倡议，2000 年的安理会上，我提议妇女的平等参与，并连续六年引领着联合国系统优先关注全球最弱势国家的需求，所有这些都证明了，当全身心地为人类做有价值的事情，任何困难都可以克服。

My life's experience has taught me to value peace and equality as the essential components of our existence. They unleash the positive forces of good that are so needed for human progress. My initiatives at the United Nations General Assembly in 1999 on the Culture of Peace, in the Security Council in 2000 on equality of women's participation and in leading the UN system's prioritization of the needs of the world's most vulnerable countries as their champion for six years- all show that when head and heart join together to do something big and worthwhile for humanity, no obstacle is insurmountable.



跃的妇女权益组织，它为“推动妇女成为创造全球和平社会的重要角色”的努力让我深受触动。这些年，WFWPI 努力将妇女平等、赋权与世界和平紧密联系非常值得称赞。

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我的工作让我有机会去到世界上最偏远的一些角落。从塞拉利昂到斯里兰卡，从蒙古到毛里求斯，从巴拉圭到菲律宾，从科索沃到哈萨克斯坦，从不丹到巴哈马到布基纳法索，我始终看到和平文化与女性平等是我们生活的焦点。在日益增长的军国主义和军事化不断破坏我们的地球及人类的形势下，实现和平及妇女平等更加迫在眉睫。

empowerment of women and for your leadership in the UN that resulted in the adoption of the groundbreaking UN Security Council Resolution 1325, on Women and Peace and Security, in 2000." My sincere thanks go to all of you for that.

WFWPI's mission since its establishment 25 years ago has been "Empowering women as peacebuilders and leaders in the family to transform the community, nation and world." It is also encouraging to note that it "aims to create an environment of peace and well-being for future generations and people of all races, cultures and religious creeds." I am encouraged that as an activist women's organization, it "promotes women as an essential ingredient in creating a peaceful global society". WFWPI's endeavors all these years to connect women's equality and empowerment and global peace are truly commendable.

My life's experience has taught me to value peace and equality as the essential components of our existence. They unleash the positive forces of good that are so needed for human progress. My initiatives at the United Nations General Assembly in 1999 on the Culture of Peace, in the Security Council in 2000 on equality of women's participation and in leading the UN system's prioritization of the needs of the world's most vulnerable countries as their champion for six years- all show that when head and heart join together to do something big and worthwhile for humanity, no obstacle is insurmountable.

My work has taken me to the farthest corners of the world. From Sierra Leone to Sri Lanka, from Mongolia to Mauritius, from Paraguay to the Philippines, from Kosovo to Kazakhstan, from Bhutan to the Bahamas to Burkina Faso, I have seen time and again the centrality of the culture of peace and women's equality in our lives. This realization has now become more pertinent in the midst of the ever-increasing militarism and militarization that is destroying both our planet and our people.

Peace is integral to human existence — in everything we do, in everything we say and in every thought we have, there is a place for peace. **We should not isolate peace as something separate. We should know how to relate to one another without being unpleasant, without being violent, without being disrespectful, without neglect, without prejudice. Once we are able to do that, we are able to take the next step forward in building the culture of peace. We need to focus on empowering the individual so that each one of us becomes – individually - an agent of peace and nonviolence.**



和平是人类生存所必须的要害——我们所做、所说、所想都需要和平。不应该把和平视作单独个体。我们应该知道如何在不惹恼他人，不使用暴力，避免不尊重他人，避免忽视和偏见之下与他人建立联系。一旦实现这些，下一步就能达到和平文化。我们需要关注为个体赋权，让每一个人成为和平与非暴力的代言人。

和平文化的精髓在于自我改变以及包容、世界团结和人类一体性。让我们记住，推动和平是一个持续的过程。每一个人都应该在其中发挥作用。和平不能由外界施加，而应从内部实现。

联合国是 1945 年二战后成立的。《联合国和平文化宣言和行动纲领》是 1999 年冷战后通过的。我非常荣幸能够担任 9 个月谈判会的主席，促使联合国安理会通过《联合国和平文化宣言和行动纲领》。过去的 20 年，我一直关注与推动和平文化，并不断投入时间和精力，努力来做这些事情。《联合国和平文化宣言和行动纲领》是解释、概述和界定国际社会普遍认可的和平文化核心内容的一份重要文件。

众所周知，2015 年 9 月，联合国通过了《2030 年可持续发展议程》，其中包含 17 个全球目标。目标 4 优质

The essence of the culture of peace is its message of self-transformation and its message of inclusiveness, of global solidarity, of the oneness of humanity. Let us remember that the work for peace is a continuous process. Each one of us can make a difference in that process. Peace cannot be imposed from outside; it must be realized from within.

The United Nations was born in 1945 out of World War II. The UN Declaration and Programme of Action on Culture of Peace was born in 1999 in the aftermath of the Cold War. I was distinctly honored to chair the nine-month-long negotiations that resulted in the consensus adoption by the UN General Assembly of the United Nations Declaration and Programme of Action on Culture of Peace. For last two decades, my focus has been on advancing the culture of peace and I have continued to devote considerable time, energy and effort to do that. The Declaration and Programme of Action is a unanimously adopted document explaining, outlining, and defining everything that the international community has agreed upon as the core focus of the culture of peace.

As you know, in September 2015, the United



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教育：“确保包容、公平的优质教育，促进全民享有终身学习机会”。特别要提到的是本目标的第七项具体目标是确保所有学习者都掌握知识和技能，弘扬和平和非暴力文化、性别平等以及提升全球公民意识。

为和平文化的工作中我深刻体会到我们必须永远牢记，当占据世界 70 多亿人口一半的女性被边缘化之后，世界将无法真正地实现可持续和平。我坚信，除非女性在任何时候都与男性一样平等地参与推动和平文化，否则可持续和平会离我们远去。

妇女为共同努力摆脱战争崇拜走向和平文化带来了新的广度、质量和平衡的愿景。我完全相信妇女平等能让我们的地球和平安全。

自从 1995 年在北京召开联合国第四次妇女大会后，最重要的两个成就是安理会通过了具有里程碑意义的关于“妇女、和平与安全”的 1325 号决议和将妇女平等和赋权这一独立自主的目标纳入可持续发展目标 (SDGs) -- 即关于妇女的目标 5。

联合国安理会第 1325 号决议与我的理念非常契合，让每一个人都为拥有一个更好的世界做出一点贡献。追溯到 17 年前，在 2000 年的国际妇女节，作为安理会的主席，虽然面对一些国家的反对声，我仍然坚持发表了一项声明，让世界正式地关注到妇女为防止冲突和构建和平方面所做出的重要贡献，而在此前的安理会大会从未认可、任用妇女和体现妇女价值。

Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with 17 global goals. The objective of Goal 4 focusing on education is to "Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning." More encouraging is the fact that target 7 of this particular Goal on education mentions that all learners should acquire knowledge to promote, among others, the "culture of peace and non-violence", "gender equality" and "global citizenship".

One soul-stirring inspiration that I have experienced from my work for the culture of peace is that we should never forget that when women – half of world's seven plus billion people - are marginalized, there is no chance for our world to get sustainable peace in the real sense. It is my strong belief that unless women are engaged in advancing the culture of peace at equal levels at all times with men, sustainable peace would continue to elude us.

Women bring a new breadth, quality and balance of vision to a common effort of moving away from the cult of war towards the culture of peace. I believe wholeheartedly that women's equality makes our planet safe and secure.

Two most significant developments since the 1995 fourth world conferences on women under the United Nations umbrella in Beijing have been the adoption of the UN Security Council's history-making resolution 1325 on "Women and Peace and Security" and agreement on the inclusion of an autonomous, self-standing goal for women's equality and empowerment in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – that is in Goal 5 on women.

UNSCR 1325 is very close to my intellectual existence and my very small contribution to a better world for each one of us. To trace back, more than 17 years ago, on the International Women's Day in 2000, as the President of the Security Council, following extensive opposition by some countries, I was able to issue an agreed statement that formally brought to global attention the role and contribution women have been making towards the prevention of conflict and building of peace which had remained unrecognized, underutilized and undervalued by the Security Council since its first meeting.

The Council recognized in that statement that peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men, and affirmed the value of full and equal participation of women at all decision-making levels. That is when the seed for Resolution 1325 was sown.



安理会在声明中承认和平与男女平等密不可分，并肯定了妇女充分与平等地参与所有决策层面的价值。这也为后来的 1325 号决议做好铺垫。

在 2000 年 3 月的会议上取得理念和政治上的重大突破之后，同年 10 月 31 日，1325 号决议获得正式通过。

1325 号决议的通过为妇女打开了一扇期待已久的大门，妇女不断地展现着她们在构建和平和解决冲突方面的卓越能力。当妇女参与和平谈判和草拟和平协议时，她们会考虑到更广泛、更长远社会利益。

我们回想起在 2011 年选择诺贝尔和平奖的三位女性获奖者时，引用了 1325 号决议中的一句“强调妇女平等地参加和充分参与维持和促进和平与安全”。

诺贝尔委员会进一步阐明“除非女性与男性享有同等机会影响社会各层级的发展，世界才能实现民主和持久和平”。安理会 1325 号决议是唯一的一份被诺贝尔奖特别提及的联合国决议。

尽管如此，还有很多工作需要去做。

1325 号决议的核心是“参与”。主要问题不是为了保障妇女在战争中的安全，而是构建一种没有战争和冲突的和平。这就是为什么需要妇女坐到和平谈判桌上，参与决策制定来保证 1325 号决议真正得以实施。

我坚信，如果妇女在决策过程中享有平等权利，她们就能够采取措施防止极端主义，那么也就不会有打击极端主义的困扰。

The formal resolution followed on 31 October of the same year following this conceptual and political breakthrough in March 2000.

Adoption of 1325 opened a much-awaited door of opportunity for women who have shown time and again that they bring a qualitative improvement in structuring peace and in post-conflict architecture. When women participate in peace negotiations and in the crafting of a peace agreement, they have the broader and long-term interest of society in mind.

We recall that in choosing the three women laureates for the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize, the citation referred to 1325 saying that "It underlined the need for women to become participants on an equal footing with men in peace processes and in peace work in general."

The Nobel Committee further asserted that "We cannot achieve democracy and lasting peace in the world unless women obtain the same opportunities as men to influence developments at all levels of society." UNSCR 1325 is the only UN resolution so specifically noted in any citation of the Nobel Prize.

Much, nevertheless, remains to be done.

The core focus of 1325 is "participation". The main question is not to make war safe for women but to structure the peace in a way that there is no recurrence of war and conflict. That is why women need to be at the peace tables, women need to be involved in the decision-making to ensure real and faithful implementation of 1325.

I believe strongly that we would not have to be worrying about countering extremism if women have equality in decision-making enabling them to take measures which would prevent such extremism.

I recall Eleanor Roosevelt's words saying "Too often the great decisions are originated and given shape in bodies made up wholly of men, or so completely dominated by them that whatever of special value women have to offer is shunted aside without expression."

Empowering women's political leadership will have ripple effects on every level of society. When politically empowered, women bring important and different skills and perspectives to the policy making table in comparison to their male counterparts. Here I would take advantage of the presence here of the Secretary-General of Universal Peace Federation, an organization with many parliamentarians' institutions for peace, to challenge him to make the composition of all these bodies totally gender balanced. I underscore often that



我要在这里强调，除非我们在实现妇女平等和赋权目标方面取得进展，否则这 17 个可持续发展目标中没有任何一个会取得真正进展。性别平等是关乎人权、民主和社会公正的基本问题，也是可持续增长和可持续和平的先决条件。

I will emphasize here that none of the 17 SDGs will make headway in any real sense, until we make progress in realizing the objective of women's equality and empowerment. Gender equality is a fundamental matter of human rights, democracy and social justice and is also a precondition for sustainable growth and sustainable peace.



我记得埃莉诺·罗斯福说过：“很多时候，重大的决定都完全是由男人提议或主宰的，以致于无论妇女具备何种特殊价值都会被置之不理。”

赋予妇女政治领导权利会对社会的各个层级产生连锁反应。当被授予政治权利，与男性相比，女性会给决策带来重要的、不同的技能和观点。这次，世界和平联盟秘书长也出席本次会议，这是一个由很多为和平的议会机构组成的组织，我借此机会，向他提出要求，保证其所有机构的组成实现性别平衡。我经常强调，当女性参与政治时，她们想要做些实事，而当男性参与政治时，他们想要功成名就。

父权制和厌女症是人类的双重祸害，阻碍人类希望建立一个自由、平等和公正的更美好世界的愿景。性别不平等是一个既有的、被证实的和无可争议的事实 - 它无处不在。它是对人类进步的真正威胁！

我要在这里强调，除非我们在实现妇女平等和赋权目标方面取得进展，否则这 17 个可持续发展目标中没有任何一个会取得真正进展。性别平等是关乎人权、民主和社会公正的基本问题，也是可持续增长和可持续和平的先决条件。

令人沮丧的是，让我提醒大家，我们因努力付出而获得稳定回报的同时，也遭受对妇女平等和赋权的新挑战——世界各地的所有国家都毫无例外。这一事实最大的证明就是，尽管联合国本身是妇女平等的最大拥护者，但至今未能选出一名女秘书长，未能扭转男性担任该岗位整整七十年的历史不公正局面。

我对瑞典女权主义的外交政策表示由衷敬意，瑞典外交部长玛戈·沃尔斯特罗姆在去年的国际妇女节前夕声称：“女权主义是全球政治现代观点的一个要素，而不是对理想主义的背离。这是关乎全部人口，要发挥所有潜能来确保不让一个人掉队的智慧政策。改变是可能的、必要的和长远的期待。”

when women join politics, they want to DO something, when men join politics, they want to BE something.

Patriarchy and misogyny are humanity's dual scourges pulling back the humanity away from our aspiration for a better world to live in freedom, equality and justice. Gender inequality is an established, proven and undisputed reality – it is all pervasive. It is a real threat to human progress!

I will emphasize here that none of the 17 SDGs will make headway in any real sense, until we make progress in realizing the objective of women's equality and empowerment. Gender equality is a fundamental matter of human rights, democracy and social justice and is also a precondition for sustainable growth and sustainable peace.

On a somber note, let me alert that we are experiencing around the globe an organized, determined rollback of the gains made as well as new attacks on women equality and empowerment – yes, in all parts of the world and in all countries without exception. That global reality is dramatically evidenced in the fact that the UN itself despite being the biggest champion of women's equality has failed to elect a woman secretary-general yet to reverse the historical injustice of having the post occupied by men for its entire seven-decades of its existence.

I join humbly my voice to the architect of feminist foreign policy in Sweden, Foreign Minister Margot Wallstrom's assertion on the eve of last year's International Women's Day that "Feminism is a component of a modern view on global politics, not an idealistic departure from it. It is about smart policy which includes whole populations, uses all potential and leaves no one behind. Change is possible, necessary and long overdue."



▲ 安瓦尔·乔杜里主席主持 2015 全球人居环境论坛 — “快速城镇化进程中的妇女与儿童”专题会议
Chairman Anwarul K. Chowdhury moderated the "Women and Children in the Rapidly Urbanizing World" Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements 2015

让我重申，我很自豪能成为一名女权主义者。我们都需要成为女权主义者。那样才能让我们的地球变为人人共享的更美好的地方。我们应该永远牢记，没有和平，就不可能有发展，没有发展，和平也就不可能实现，但没有妇女，和平和发展都是不可能的。

在结束之前，我想对那些参加今年全球峰会的年轻人说几句话。这次的主题是“并肩成长”，这与我现在分享的关于妇女平等的想法非常吻合。我想请你们，当代的年轻人能够审视自己。在物质追求是人类的全部和终极目标的世界中，在自己的生活中找到真正的灵魂归属。当你渴望快速获得某些东西时，永远不要出卖你的灵魂。我相信，你们将尽一切努力让自己和同伴们摒弃那些一直困扰的使我们产生歧视、偏见和暴力想法的无知和自私的恶习。

我经常喜欢引用阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦的话来提醒人类——这适用于我们所有人：“世界是一个危险的生活之地，不是因为那些邪恶的人，而是因为那些对此无动于衷的人。”

Let me reiterate that I am proud to be a feminist. All of us need to be. That is how we make our planet a better place to live for all. We should always remember that without peace, development is impossible, and without development, peace is not achievable, but without women, neither peace nor development is conceivable.

Before I conclude, I would like to address the young people who have joined this year's intergenerational gathering of the Horizon Summit. Its theme is "Rising Side by Side" which is very pertinent in the context of the message of women's equality which I shared now. I would ask you - the young of today - to look into yourselves. In a world where material pursuits are the be-all and end-all of human endeavor, find a real space for spirituality in your life. In your eagerness to get something quickly, never ever sell your soul. I am confident that you will make every effort to rid yourselves and your fellow men and women of the evils of intolerance and prejudice, ignorance and selfishness that compel us to repeat the cycle of discrimination, prejudice and violence.

I love to quote Albert Einstein's words very often in which he alerts the humanity – and this applies to all of us: "The world is a dangerous place to live, not because of the people who are evil, but because of the people who don't do anything about it."



Join in International Green Model City Initiative Implement 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and New Urban Agenda

加入国际绿色范例新城倡议 贯彻《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》

Safety • Sustainability • Equity • Identity • Prosperity • Happiness
安全 · 可持续性 · 公平 · 个性 · 繁荣 · 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, New York



▲ 2016 年 10 月“人居三”期间，《国际绿色范例新城(IGMC)标准 3.0》在厄瓜多尔首都基多市发布
During the "Habitat III" in October 2016, IGMC 3.0 was released in Quito, the Capital of Ecuador

为应对 21 世纪城市化的巨大挑战，在联合国环境规划署和有关国家与地方政府的支持下，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于 2011 年在联合国总部发起了 IGMC 倡议。作为一种创新的绿色低碳城镇发展行动计划，IGMC 倡议激发前瞻性的政府、企业和社会力量共同努力，探索可持续的城市发展和城镇化模式。作为里约+20 和《2030 年可持续发展议程》的自愿承诺成果之一，IGMC 倡议已经在联合国注册，成为在区域和地方层面贯彻可持续发展目标（SDGs）、《巴黎气候协定》和《新城市议程》的自觉行动。

In response to the enormous challenges of urbanization in the 21st century, Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) launched the International Green Model City ("IGMC") Initiative at the United Nations Headquarters in April 2011, in close collaboration with various international organizations including UNEP and national as well as local governments concerned. As an innovative green low-carbon urban development action plan, the IGMC stimulates forward-looking and responsible governments, businesses and social forces to work together on exploring sustainable urban development alternatives and urbanization models. The IGMC Initiative has been registered with the United Nations as a voluntary commitment of Rio+20 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as a conscious action to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Climate Agreement and New Urban Agenda at the regional and local levels.



▲ 2017 年 8 月 16 日，浏阳经开区加入“IGMC 倡议试点”签约仪式
On 16th August 2017, The Signing Ceremony of Liuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone joining the "IGMC Initiative pilots"



▲ 2017 年 10 月 31 日，国际绿色范例新城倡议发起伙伴授牌仪式
On 31th October 2017, International Green Model City Initiative Partner Award Ceremony

加入 IGMC 倡议的益处：

- ◆ 通过 IGMC 标准制定带有测量目标的行动计划和政策选项；
- ◆ 评估诊断建成的城市，帮助城市管理者更有效地管理其城市、人口和资源；
- ◆ 评估诊断处于规划设计阶段的项目，识别不足之处和改进机会，规避风险，提高投资效益；
- ◆ 进入 IGMC 数据系统，和同类比较学习；
- ◆ 通过培训、研讨会和活动加强能力建设，获得专业资讯；
- ◆ 获得以需求为导向的解决方案和互动性的咨询服务，应对挑战和差距；
- ◆ 根据情况实施 IGMC 试点项目，示范绿色转型；
- ◆ 建设新型伙伴关系；
- ◆ 提升品牌价值和使商业机会最大化。

The Benefits of Joining the IGMC include:

- ◆ Through the IGMC Standard, to develop action plans and policy options with measurable goals;
- ◆ To use the IGMC Standard for assessment and diagnosis of existing urban areas, enabling city administrators to manage their cities, people and resources more efficiently;
- ◆ To use the IGMC Standard for assessment and diagnosis of projects at the planning or designing stage, and identify challenges, gaps and opportunities so as to reduce risks and to facilitate the effective investment;
- ◆ To access IGMC data system, learning from each other and comparing with counterpart;
- ◆ To strengthen capacity building through various trainings, workshops and activities, obtaining professional technical information and knowledge;
- ◆ To obtain demand-oriented solutions and inter-active consultation services to address existing challenges and gaps in certain cities and projects;
- ◆ To conduct IGMC pilots as appropriate to demonstrate the green transformation;
- ◆ To build up new type partnerships;
- ◆ To enhance the brand value and maximize business opportunities.



▲ 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

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