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SPECIAL ISSUE

专辑



绿城 扫一扫  
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## GREEN CITIES RESEMBLE TREES — A Special Issue of Works by Lu Haifeng 绿城如树——吕海峰诗文专辑

This work is dedicated to the people who are striving  
for sustainable development.

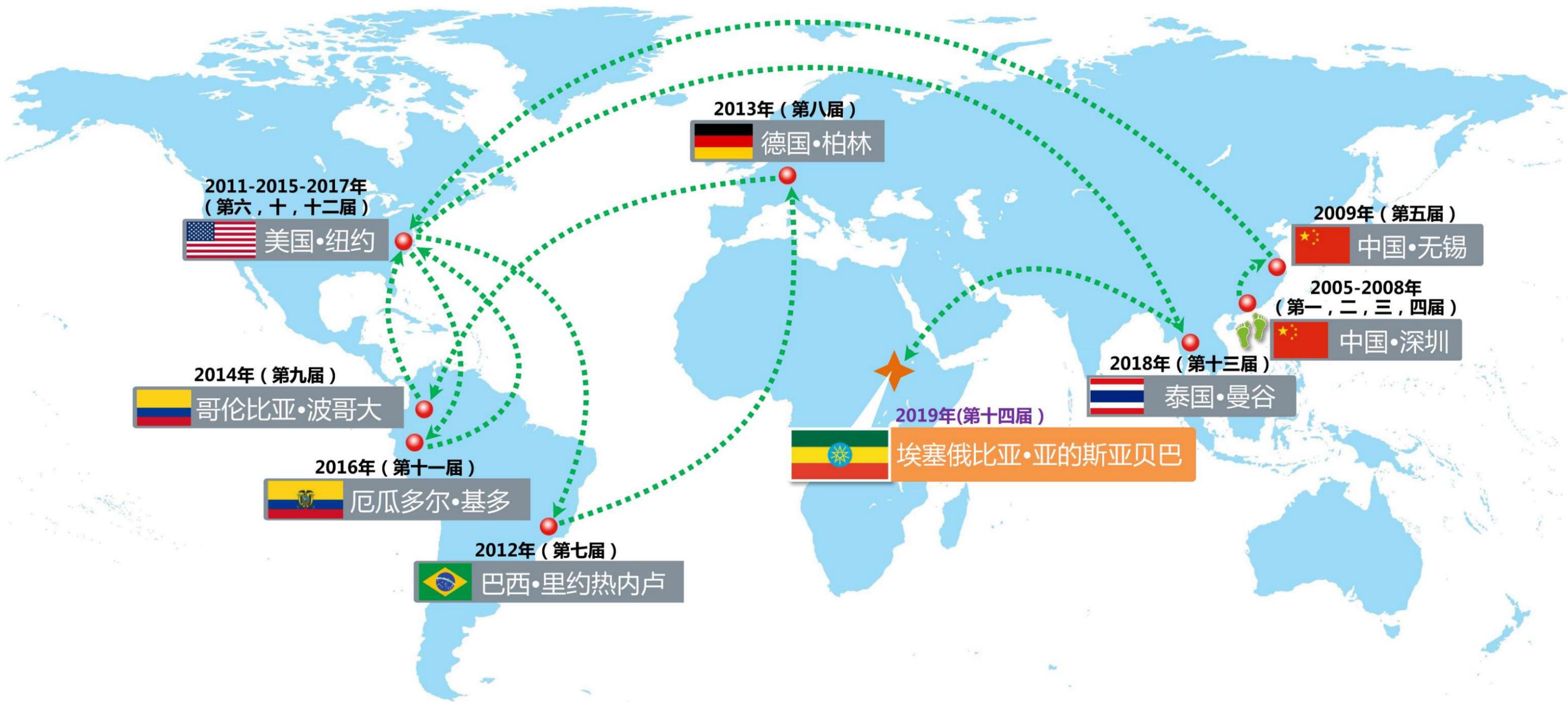
谨以此专辑献给为可持续发展奋斗的人

— Lu Haifeng 吕海峰





# 历届全球人居环境论坛年会时空线路图 (2005-2019)



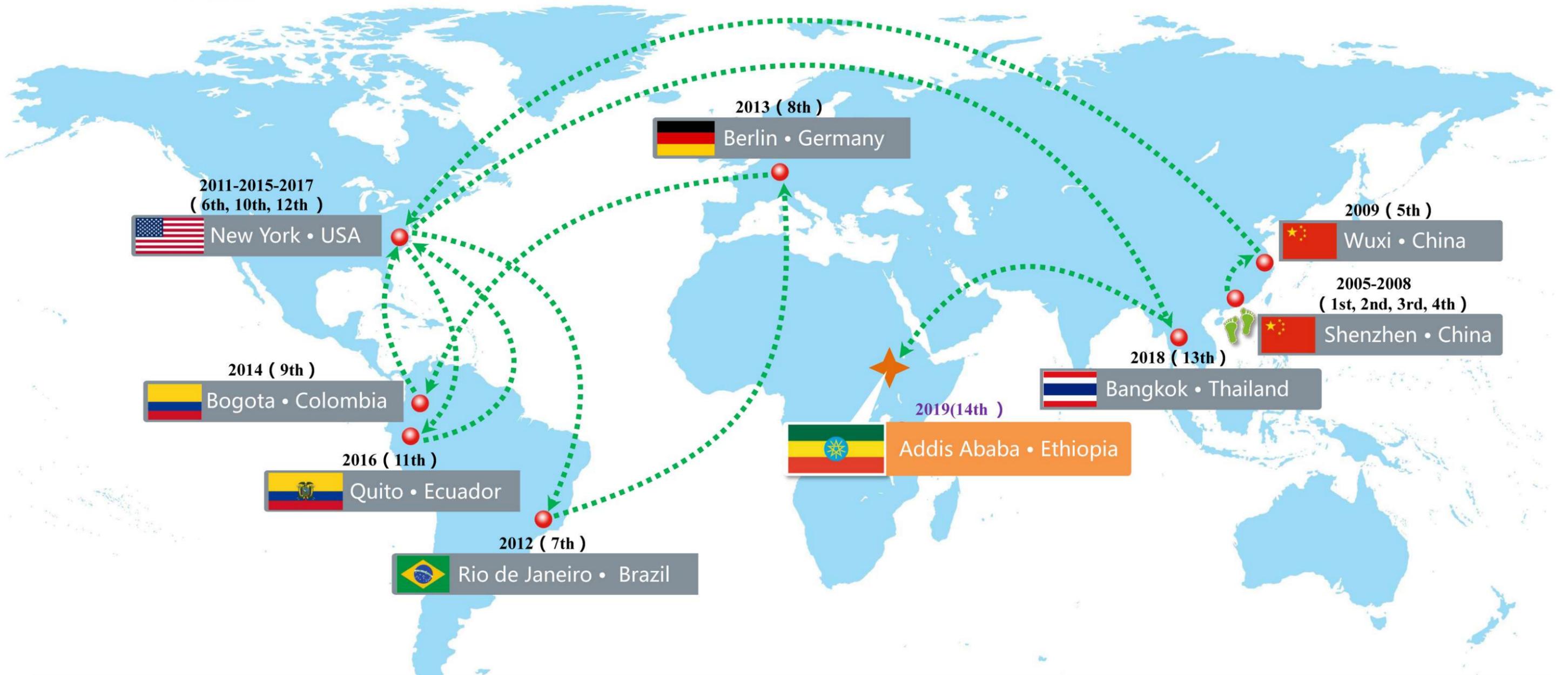
致力于建设可持续的人居环境，推动联合国人居议程(2005-2015)

致力于人人共享的可持续城市与人居环境(2016-2030)





# The Roadmap of Annual Sessions of Global Forum on Human Settlements ( 2005-2019 )



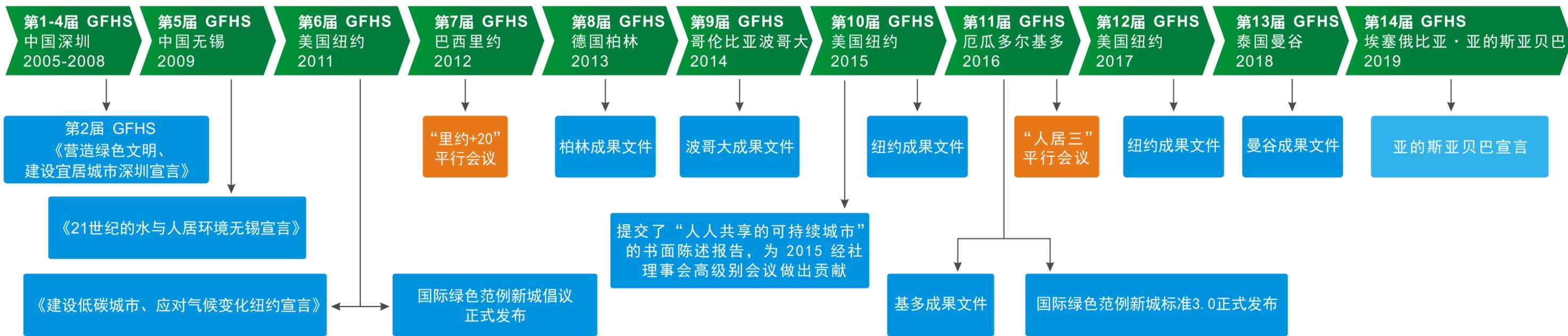
Committed to Build Sustainable Human Settlements and to Promote the United Nations Habitat Agenda (2005-2015)

Committed to Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All (2016-2030)





# 历届全球人居环境论坛成果贡献示意图 (2005-2019)



贡献于“里约+20”成果文件的制定和实施

**RIO+20**  
United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development  
《我们憧憬的未来》  
联合国可持续发展大会

推动“千年发展目标”和“人居议程”的实施

**MDGs**  
千年发展目标  
联合国千年首脑会议

贡献于《2030年可持续发展议程》、《巴黎协定》和《新城市议程》的制定和实施

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**  
《2030年可持续发展议程》/SDGs  
联合国可持续发展峰会

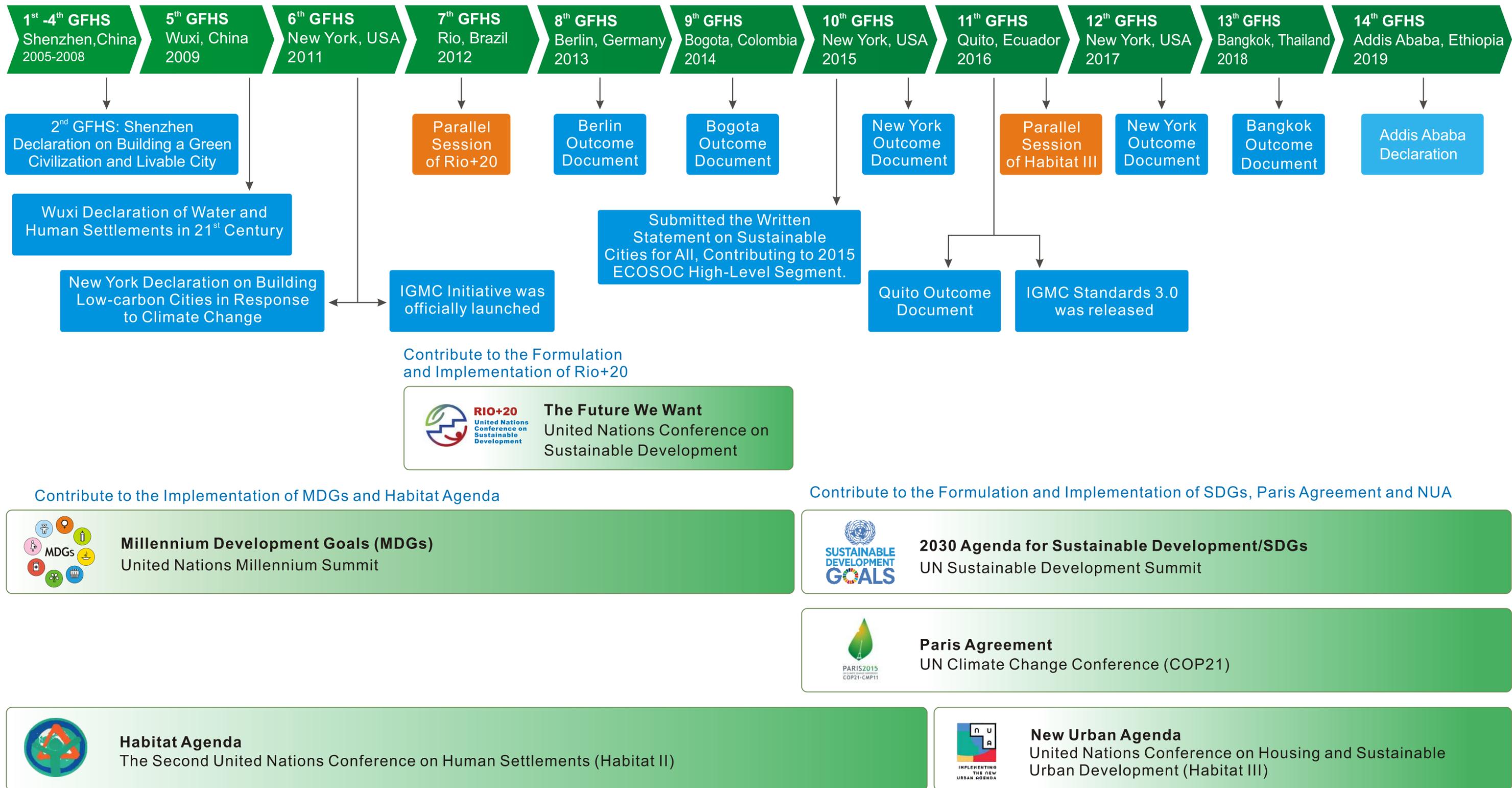
**PARIS2015 COP21-CMP11**  
《巴黎协定》  
第21届联合国气候变化大会

**《人居议程》**  
联合国第二届人居大会 (人居二)

**《新城市议程》**  
第三届联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会 (人居三)



# Diagram of Outcomes & Contributions of the Annual Sessions of Global Forum on Human Settlements (2005-2019)





安瓦尔·乔杜里大使  
AMBASSADOR ANWARUL K. CHOWDHURY

全球人居环境论坛主席 (2008- 至今)  
联合国前副秘书长 (2002-2007)  
Chairman, GFHS (since 2008)  
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations (2002-2007)

## FOREWORD 前言

地球经历了巨大的人口迁移。2008 年全球首次有一半的人口居住在城市。快速的城市化意味着我们将要面临更多的机遇与挑战。在这个历史性时刻的前三年，即 2005 年，我十分欣赏的《绿城如树》的作者吕海峰先生倡议建立了一个论坛交流平台，聚焦人居环境和快速城市化问题，这也就是现在国际知名的“全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS)”。从创建初始，吕海峰先生就担任论坛的秘书长，而我也有幸在 2008 年成为论坛的主席。

目前，世界城市人口已达 35 亿，预计到 2030 年将达到 50 亿。2016 年，在厄瓜多尔基多市举行的第三届联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会（简称“人居三”）上，这一严峻的问题受到了全球的广泛关注。会上世界各国领导人一致通过了《新城市议程》，该议程制定了可持续城市发展的全球标准，也让我们反思建设、管理城市和在其中生活的方式。

作为 GFHS 的主席，我在这次全球会议上的发言中强调了快速城市化带来的挑战，重申了全球可持续发展成败的关键是城市。随着越来越多的人选择在城市安身立命，世

Planet Earth experienced a huge demographic transition when in 2008 for the first time more than half of humanity became urban. Rapid urbanization emerged as a phenomenon to reckon with its potentials and pitfalls. Three years before that, author of the publication “Green Cities Resemble Trees” Haifeng Lu, whom I hold in great affection, took the initiative to set up a forum for exchanges on human settlements issues and implications of rapid urbanization. That platform is today’s internationally known Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) with Mr. Lu as its Secretary-General from the outset. I have the pleasure of serving as its Chairman since 2008.

Today more than 3.5 billion live in urban areas projected to rise to 5 billion by 2030. This stark, daunting reality received global attention in the year 2016, in Quito, Ecuador, at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, popularly referred to as Habitat III, where world leaders adopted the New Urban Agenda which set global standards of achievement in sustainable urban development,

界上面临的一些最大的社会、经济、环境和政治挑战都将在城市上演，因此需要承诺“建设包容、安全、有复原力与可持续的城市和人居环境”，共同应对。

作为 GFHS 的秘书长，吕海峰先生在每届论坛年会上都会关注这些挑战，寻求解决方法。在这本专辑中，他诚挚地介绍了 GFHS 一路走来的成长历程。我很荣幸参与其中，并为 GFHS 的发展提供政治和智力上的指引。吕先生在书中按照时间顺序，以富有创意的形式记录了 GFHS 如何采取适时、恰当的行动，使国际社会以整体的方法对城市化问题保持警惕和主动。

这本出版物是吕先生在各种多边论坛上发表的演讲和集中论述城市和人居环境的文章集锦，也反映了作者对可持续城市和人居环境问题近十五年的专注贡献。这些演讲和文章展现了他的专业见解，强调在实现全球社会最大利益方面城市议程的紧迫性，同时完美地诠释了绿色城市的理念，因为它为所有城市居民带来更美好的生活。

书中作者自著的柔情诗歌巧妙地平衡了其内容的严肃性。吕先生在诗歌里不仅展示了他作为一个世界公民关注人类命运的一面，也展示了他艺术和儒雅的一面。在描绘人生大使命蓝图的同时，他也感性地抒发了对丰饶自然的热爱之情，整部专辑让人爱不释手。

本专辑也是一部虚拟的全球人居环境论坛发展史，如吕先生的文章和演讲所阐述的那样。全球人居环境论坛从一个以中国为基础的小型民间实体成长为一个全球组织，为当代城市议程对话作出了重要贡献，GFHS 获得了联合国经社理事会特别咨商地位，先后与众多联合国机构、国际组织与政府合作，在世界各地连续成功地举办了 13 届论坛年会，非常了不起。

在其充满活力的吕秘书长推动下，通过具体行动，包括组织相关的能力建设活动，颁发“可持续城市和人类环境”奖，制定国际绿色范例新城 (IGMC) 标准及评级系统，出版《全球最佳范例》杂志等，GFHS 一直在不遗余力地推动、践行和促进实现过往的千年发展目标 (MDGs)

rethinking the way we build, manage, and live in cities.

In my statement at that global conference as the GFHS Chairman, I highlighted the challenges of rapid urbanization emphasizing that humanity’s struggle for global sustainability will be won or lost in cities. As more and more people make cities their home, cities will be the arenas in which some of the world’s biggest social, economic, environmental and political challenges will be faced and need to be addressed collectively with a commitment to ‘make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable’.

As the Secretary-General, author Lu has been focusing on these challenges at each of GFHS annual conferences. In this publication he has presented in a sincere way the journey of GFHS from its very beginning. It has been an honor for me to be part of that journey providing political and intellectual leadership to GFHS. Author Lu chronicles in a creative manner how the GFHS has taken timely, relevant and appropriate initiatives to make the international community alert and proactive with regard to the issues of urbanization in a holistic manner.

This publication is a collection of speeches Mr. Lu has made at various multilateral forums and articles which he penned on issues focusing on cities and human settlements. This publication reflects the author’s dedicated commitment to the sustainable cities and human settlements issues for nearly a decade and a half. These speeches and articles affirm his professional understanding while underlining the urgency of the urban agenda in the best interest of global community. These also nicely elaborate the concept of green city as it leads to a better quality of life for all city dwellers.

The seriousness of the contents has been brilliantly balanced by the soft sentiments of the poems written by the author himself. Mr. Lu’s artistic and gentler sides as a human being and as a concerned citizen of the world come out very nicely in his poems. His beautiful imagery of life’s bigger mission embellished by his

和《人居议程》，也不知倦怠地践行着现在的可持续发展目标 (SDGs) 和《新城市议程》。我也为论坛一直关注“快速城市化进程中的妇女和儿童”问题感到自豪。论坛不仅主张所有利益相关者加强持久伙伴关系，而且呼吁打破政治、经济、社会、性别甚至地理等级制度，建立全面、合作、务实和平等的伙伴关系。

城市拥有能够塑造人类未来以及决胜可持续发展的潜力，同时也处于全球应对气候变化的最前沿。在过去的二十年中，城市和城市中心已成为人类的主要栖息地，并成为人类整体发展的重要引擎。

这本专辑计划在 2019 年 9 月在亚的斯亚贝巴举行的第 14 届全球人居环境论坛年会前夕出版，致力于提升“明日之洲”——非洲的活力和弹性。

最后我想引用作者在 2015 年所赋《一路走来——全球人居环境论坛十周年庆典》的诗句，作为序言的结尾：

我们从远方一路走来，  
翻越高山，飘过大海。  
纵使千难万险，  
我们风雨兼程，初衷不改。  
……  
我们只想这颗星球天蓝水清，  
我们祈盼浮云不要遮住快乐的眼睛，  
我们只想人人拥有适足的栖居之所，  
我们祈盼城市能包容其中的每一个人。

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

love of bountiful nature give a wonderful quality to the publication.

This publication is also a virtual history of GFHS as elaborated through the articles and speeches by Mr. Lu. The growth of GFHS from a small China-based civil society entity to a global organization making important contribution to the dialogue on urban agenda of the time is truly remarkable. GFHS has been rightly granted the Special Consultative Status with Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations and has been collaborating with many UN agencies, international organizations and governments. It has successfully held the annual session of GFHS for 13 consecutive times in various parts of the globe.

Driven by its dynamic Secretary-General Lu, GFHS has been working tirelessly to promote, implement and contribute to the realization of the erstwhile Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Habitat Agenda, as well as the implementation of the on-going Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda through concrete actions including organizing relevant capacity-building events, hosting sustainable cities and human settlements awards, developing International Green Model City (IGMC) Standards including a rating system, running World Best Practices Magazine, among others. I am also proud that the agenda of GFHS also has been paying special attention to “Women and Children in the Rapidly Urbanizing World”. We at GFHS not only strongly advocate for enhanced and lasting partnership among all stakeholders, but also call for breaking the political, economic, social, gender and even geographic hierarchy.

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



▲ GFHS 主席乔杜里大使 (右二) 和 GFHS 秘书长吕海峰 (左一)  
贵阳，2012 年 7 月

GFHS Chairman Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury (second from right) and GFHS Secretary General Mr. Lu Haifeng (first from left), Guiyang, July 2012

This publication is planned to be launched on the eve of the 14<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements to be held in Addis Ababa in September 2019. It is dedicated to the energy and resilience of the “Continent of the Future” - Africa.

As I conclude this preface by me, I would like to quote some of the lines from the poem “Coming Along the Way—10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of GFHS” written by the author in 2015:

*“From the far distance, we’ve been coming along the way,*

*With a vision for a cleaner and greener future;*

*Exerting our efforts to advocate the idea as hard as we may,*

*And tenaciously sticking to our goal at home and abroad we bravely venture...*

*We hope each and every one has an adequate housing to dwell in...*

*And we hope that our cities will affectionately embrace every single individual within ...*

*We have been coming along the way,*

*Hand in hand and heart to heart for a whole decade;*

*We will continue to march on and on and say our say,*

*In the name of our Green Dream that the life of our upcoming innocent generations will never degrade.”*



吕海峰 Lu Haifeng

## Biography 个人简介

吕海峰先生现任全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS) 秘书长、中国城市发展研究会可持续城市专业委员会会长、深圳美好城市研究院院长。

在全球快速城镇化背景下，吕先生长期致力于可持续城市与人居环境国际交流合作。在他的努力下，作为一个非营利的国际组织，GFHS 获得了联合国经社理事会特别咨商地位。截至 2018 年，全球人居环境论坛年会已经连续成功地在中国、美国、巴西、德国、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔和泰国举办了十三届，为世界范围内的地方政府、非政府组织、商界、学术界等提供了一个高规格的对话平台，也有效地配合了千年发展目标、《联合国人居议程》、《2030 年可持续发展议程》与《新城市议程》的实施。

吕先生积极从事绿色低碳城市研究和推广。他组织国际专家制定了《国际绿色范例新城 (IGMC) 标准》，为推动可持续城镇发展包括中国新型城镇化进程献智献策。他还先后参与了论坛重要宣言和成果文件的起草，主编了《21 世纪的水与人居环境》(中英文) 等书籍。由吕先生担任总编辑的《全球最佳范例》杂志 (亚太版) 分享可持续城

Mr. Lu Haifeng serves as the Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), President of Sustainable City Committee of China Research Society of Urban Development, and President of Shenzhen Better City Institute.

In the context of rapid urbanization in the world, Mr. Lu has long dedicated himself to enhancing international exchange and cooperation for the purpose of promoting sustainable cities and human settlements. Under his leadership, the Global Forum on Human Settlements, a non-profit international organization, was granted the Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC. As of 2018, the annual session of Global Forum on Human Settlements has been productively held in China, USA, Brazil, Germany, Colombia, Ecuador, and Thailand for 13 consecutive years. It has created a significant platform for high-level dialogue for regional and local governments, NGOs, business sector and academic community from around the world, thus making great contribution to building sustainable cities and human settlements, and promoting the implementation of the

市与人居环境的先进理念、研究成果和最佳范例，促进中外交流合作。

2016 年 10 月，联合国成立 71 周年大庆期间，由于其对促进联合国议程的杰出贡献，吕先生在纽约被授予了“联合国精神奖”。

2018 年 11 月，中国城市发展研究会可持续城市专业委员会在北京成立，吕先生担任创会会长。可持续城市专业委员会旨在促进贯彻国家生态文明和绿色发展的方针政策，为建设安全、包容、繁荣、有复原力和可持续的城市与人居环境提供创新理论与技术支持，促进中国城市从数量型增长向质量型可持续发展转变。

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the United Nations Habitat Agenda, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and New Urban Agenda.

Mr. Lu has been actively engaged in green, low-carbon city research and campaign. He organized global experts in formulating the International Green Model City (IGMC) Standards and has offered instructive advices and insights in advancing sustainable urban development including China's new-type urbanization process. He participated in drafting important

declarations and outcome documents and acted as the chief editor of the bilingual book Water and Human Settlements in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

Mr. Lu also serves as the chief editor of the bilingual publication World Best Practices Magazine (Asia-Pacific Edition) The publication focuses on disseminating forward-looking information, research results and best practices in relation to sustainable cities and human settlements, and strengthening exchange and cooperation in and outside China.

In recognition of his outstanding efforts in promoting the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda, Mr. Lu was honored with the 2016 United Nations Spirit Award in New York City during the 71<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of the United Nations.

In November 2018, the Sustainable City Committee of China Research Society of Urban Development was established in Beijing and Mr. Lu assumes the role of the founding president. The Sustainable City Committee aims to promote the implementation of ecological civilization and green development policies in China, to provide innovative theories and technical support for making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, prosperous, resilient and sustainable, and to accelerate the transformation of Chinese cities from quantity-driven growth to quality-oriented sustainable development.

## 演讲 SPEECHES

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—— 国际人居环境范例新城 (IGMC) 项目倡议简介  
Build Sustainable Cities, Achieve the Future We Want  
— Introduction to the Initiative of International Green Model City (IGMC)
- 022 在 2013 全球人居环境论坛年会开幕式的讲话  
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- 026 国际人居环境范例新城倡议研讨会暨试点项目洽谈会欢迎辞  
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- 030 国际人居环境范例新城倡议实施策略  
—— 国际人居环境范例新城倡议研讨会发言摘要  
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— Speech Summary at the Symposium on International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative
- 032 联合国 71 周年华诞之际  
在 2016 联合国精神奖盛典上的演讲  
Speech at the 2016 Spirit of United Nations Award Ceremony On the Occasion of 71<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of the United Nations
- 035 紧凑型可持续城市，成就慢行健康生活  
Compact Sustainable City Contributes to Eco-mobility and Healthy Life
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—— 来自国际绿色范例新城 (IGMC) 倡议的建议  
New Energy Development in Low-Carbon City  
— Recommendation from International Green Model City Initiative
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实现可持续发展目标 14 国际领导力会议上的主旨演讲  
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- 053 在第十二届全球人居环境论坛年会欢迎晚宴暨 2017 可持续城市与人居环境奖盛典上的演讲  
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- 055 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  
The International Green Model City Initiative:  
Facilitate the Transformation of Chinese Cities from Quantity-Driven Growth to Quality-Oriented Sustainable Development

- 062 建设绿色范例城市，在地方层面贯彻 SDG11 和《新城市议程》  
Building Green Model City for Facilitating the Local Implementation of SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda
- 068 国际绿色范例新城倡议：催生改变，共建绿色幸福城市  
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# SPEECHES 演讲

专辑第一部分按时间顺序共收集了吕海峰先生在国际绿色范例新城研讨会、全球人居环境论坛年会、国际绿建大会、政府间可持续交通会议等重要会议上的演讲 13 篇。时间跨度从 2011 年 -2019 年。形式上有欢迎词、开幕词、主旨演讲、获奖感言等。

The first part of the publication collected 13 speeches that Mr. Lu Haifeng has delivered from 2011 to 2019 at various important conferences, such as the Symposium on International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative, the annual session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building (ICGEB), and the Intergovernmental Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum. This part contains welcome remarks, opening addresses, keynote speeches, award acceptance speech, and others.

## Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the Workshop on International Green Model City Standards

# 国际人居环境范例新城标准研讨会 开幕式致辞

2011年11月14日 中国贵阳 November 14, 2011 Guiyang, China

尊敬的蒙启良副省长、马长青常务副市长、尊敬的阿拉布·霍巴拉先生，各位来宾，女士们，先生们，朋友们：

今天“国际人居环境范例新城标准研讨会”在花溪国宾馆隆重召开，来自世界各地的专家欢聚一堂，探讨交流可持续的低碳城镇建设理念、创新技术和成功经验。在此，我谨代表全球人居环境论坛理事会向各位的光临表示热烈的欢迎！

本次研讨会得到了国家相关部委领导的悉心关怀，得到联合国环境规划署的重要指导，也得到了贵州省政府和贵阳市政府的鼎力支持。在此，请允许我向百忙之中专程前来出席会议的联合国环境署可持续消费和生产部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉先生，向贵州省政府蒙启良副省长、贵阳市政府马长青常务副市长表示衷心的感谢！向长期支持论坛工作的国家相关部委老领导和专家表示谢意！向为本次大会的顺利召开而付出了诸多努力的贵阳市委市政府相关部门和花溪区政府表示谢意！向新闻界和社会各界朋友们表示诚挚的谢意！

各位专家学者都是行业中的佼佼者，能够放下自己的工作，不远千里、万里前来贵阳，为低碳城市研究做出自己的贡献，我们表示衷心的感谢！我要特别感谢海南雅克设计机构和侯百镇董事长，是他们的专家组为我们执笔起草了国际人居环境范例新城标准草案，为研讨会的召开作好了准备。他们的专业水平、敬业和奉献精神令人感动。

同时，我也要特别感谢论坛驻贵州办事处首席代表陈冠廷先生，他为本次会议的如期举办给予了慷慨的资助！他领导的办事处全体员工付出了艰苦的努力。

Dear Mr. Meng Qiliang, the Vice Governor of Guizhou, dear Mr. Ma Changqing, Executive Vice Mayor of Guiyang, dear Mr. Arab Hoballah, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends,

Today witnesses the convening of the Workshop on International Green Model City Standards in Guizhou Huaxi Guest Hotel, where experts from around the world are gathering together for the discussions of sustainable and low-carbon urban development concepts, innovative technologies and successful experience. Hereby, on behalf of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), I'd like to extend my warmest welcome to all of you.

Today's Workshop is impossible without the attention paid by relevant national governmental officials, important guidance from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the great support from Guizhou Provincial People's Government and Guiyang Municipal People's Government. Hereby, please allow me to express my heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in UNEP, who have taken the time off his busy schedule and come all the way here, to Mr. Meng Qiliang, Vice Governor, and Mr. Ma Changqing, Executive Vice Mayor. I also want to deliver my appreciation to the officials and experts from relevant ministries of China for their long-term support to our forum, to relevant departments of Guiyang CPC Municipal Committee and Government, and Huaxi District Government for their diligence that has made this Workshop a great success. My thanks also go to our friends from the media and all walks of life.

Experts and scholars present here today are forerunners of various industries, who also deserve our sincere appreciation for making their contribution to

女士们，先生们！

本次研讨会目的是分享和交流世界各地低碳城市建设发展的成功经验，借鉴联合国环境署“可持续建筑指数”以及国内外杰出的生态城市指数体系，制定有关城市和建筑部分的可持续的最佳范例开发标准指数，通过国际人居环境范例新城的推广，以激励前瞻性的政府、企业和民间社会共同努力，加强创新与合作，推进低碳城镇建设，促进全球应对气候变化，迎接一个可持续发展的新纪元。

人类正面临着气候和环境变化的巨大威胁。联合国秘书长潘基文在今年世界人居日的讲话中指出，目前有6000万人生活在离海平面一米的范围内。到本世纪末，这一数字将暴涨至1.3亿。开罗、纽约、卡拉奇、加尔各答、贝伦、新奥尔良、上海、东京、拉各斯、迈阿密和阿姆斯特丹等沿海大城市可能会面临风暴激增的严重威胁。到2050年，全球人口将比1999年增加50%。到那时，全球温室气体排放量一定要比千年之交时的排放量减少50%。潘基文秘书长称为“50-50-50挑战”。城市是工业化的中心和排放的源头，但也是解决这些问题的根本所在。因此，城市的行动至关重要。

全球人居环境论坛是一个在纽约州注册的非政府、非盈利的国际组织，自2008年成立以来，一直以“建设可持续的人居环境，推动联合国人居议程”为宗旨，致力于把联合国的议程推广到世界范围内的地方政府和企业之中，改

research on low-carbon cities by taking the time off their busy schedules and coming all the way here. My special thanks shall be given to APCE DESIGN, a Hainan-based design company and its Chairman, Mr. Hou Baizhen. It is the expert panel of APCE DESIGN that has drafted the IGMC Standards and prepared us for this conference. Their professionalism, dedication and devotion are very touching.

Meanwhile, I'd like to thank, in particular, Mr. Chen Guanting, Chief Representative of GFHS in Guizhou, for his gracious support to ensure the convening of this Workshop on time, and for the great efforts made by his team.

Ladies and gentlemen!

The purpose of this Workshop is to share the successful experience of low-carbon urban development around the world, build on the “Sustainable Architecture Index” of UNEP and excellent eco-city indexes at home and abroad, and formulate sustainable best practices development indexes. It is our hope that the promotion of IGMC will encourage visionary governments, enterprises and civil society to make concerted efforts for innovation and cooperation enhancement, low-carbon urban development, thus tackling global climate change and embracing a new era of sustainable development.



出席国际人居环境范例新城标准研讨会的部分专家合影  
Group photo of some experts represented at the Workshop on International Green Model City Standards



▲ 中国书法作品“建设低碳城市，应对气候变化”  
Chinese Calligraphy "Building Low-carbon Cities to Tackle Climate Change"

善人类的生活质量。论坛年会迄今已经在中国和美国连续成功的举办了六届，为世界范围内的政府、非政府组织、商界、学术界等提供了一个高规格的对话平台。

“国际人居环境范例新城倡议”由全球人居环境论坛理事会于今年4月在纽约联合国总部举办的第六届论坛年会上正式发布。该项目将遵循“零碳、零废弃物、绿色生态、绿色建筑、绿色交通、绿色经济、绿色生活、城乡和谐、文化创新、民主包容、智慧社区”十一项原则，内容包括国际会展培训、文化产业、绿色经济总部基地、绿色建筑等，目标是建设低碳城、休闲城、产业城、宜居城和幸福城，探索和产业结合、和文化结合的新的可持续城镇化发展模式，为全球应对气候变化作出新的贡献。

女士们，先生们，

中国政府已经向国际社会做出了负责任的承诺，到2020年中国单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放比2005年下降40%-45%。因此，中国迫切需要建设低碳城镇。作为中国生态文明试点城市、低碳试点城市，贵阳市具有良好的绿色生态优势，享有“森林之城，避暑之都”的美誉，在建设低碳城市方面取得了显著成效。为此，在贵阳市政府的支持下，全球人居环境论坛理事会计划在贵阳市花溪区落户全球人居环境论坛会址暨国际人居环境范例新城试点项目，率先导入范例新城标准指数，指导低碳城镇建设。这不仅有利于促进贵州文化产业大发展，促进产业转型和经济结构调整，进一步提升贵阳的国际影响力，而且对于中国乃至国外低碳城市建设和可持续的城镇化进程都将具有重要的示范意义。

Human beings are facing a grave threat from the climatic and environmental changes. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General, pointed out in his speech on this year's World Habitat Day that there are 60 million people living within one meter from the sea level. By the end of this century, this number will jump to 130 million. Such coastal cities as Cairo, New York, Karachi, Calcutta, Belem, New Orleans, Shanghai, Tokyo, Lagos, Miami and Amsterdam might face the severe threat of surging storms. By 2050, the global population will increase by 50% compared with that in 1999, while greenhouse gases emissions shall decrease by 50% compared with that at the turn of the century. It has been referred to as "50-50-50 Challenge" by Mr. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General. Cities are the centers of industrialization and sources of emissions. They shall also be the providers of solutions. Therefore, their actions are critical.

GFHS is a non-governmental, non-profit international organization registered in New York. Since its establishment in 2008, it has been committed to building sustainable human settlements and promoting the UN Habitat Agenda to the local governments and enterprises world-wide for better living standard. So far, the annual session of GFHS has been held successfully in China and the United States for consecutive 6 times, offering a high-level dialogue platform for governments, non-governmental organizations, business community and academia all over the world.

In April this year, the "International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative" was officially launched by GFHS in the Sixth Global Forum on Human Settlements

千里有缘来相会。我们相信，在各级政府的大力支持指导下，在国内外社会各界的大力支持下，经过在座专家学者的共同努力，本次研讨会一定会取得令人满意的成果，全球人居环境论坛会址暨国际人居环境范例新城试点项目的建设也一定会实现预期的目标。

最后预祝研讨会圆满成功！祝各位身体健康！

谢谢大家。

convened in the UN Headquarters in New York. It will follow the eleven principles of "zero carbon, zero waste, green ecology, green building, green transportation, green economy, green life, urban and rural harmony, cultural innovation, democracy and inclusivity, and smart community. The IGMC Initiative aims to make new contribution to tackle global climate change by building low-carbon cities, relaxing cities, industrial cities, livable cities and happy cities, and exploring the new and sustainable urbanization development model based on industries and culture with the focus on such contents as international conferences, exhibitions and training, cultural industry, headquarters of green economy and green building.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The Chinese Government has made responsible commitments to the international community that by 2020, China's carbon dioxide emissions per unit of

GDP will reduce by 40-50% compared with 2005. To achieve that end, it is imperative for China to build low-carbon cities. As the pilot of eco-civilization and low-carbon cities, Guiyang, known as the City of Forest and Summer Resort with green ecological advantages, has made remarkable achievements in low-carbon urban development. As a result, thanks to the support of Guiyang Municipal People's Government, the GFHS plans to settle the GFHS conference venue and IGMC pilot project here in Huaxi District, Guiyang, where IGMC Standards will be used to guide the low-carbon urban development. It is conducive to the better development of cultural industry in Guizhou, industrial transformation and economic restructuring, international influence enhancement of Guiyang, thus exemplifying the low-carbon urban development and sustainable urbanization at home and abroad.

It is karma that will bring people together from afar. We believe that, with the support and guidance from governments at various levels, staunch support from people from all walks of life at home and broad, and with the joint efforts of experts and scholars, this Workshop will achieve fruitful results, and the construction of GFHS conference venue and IGMC pilot project will also realize expected goals.

Finally, I wish the Workshop a complete success and wish you all good health!

Thank you all. 



贵阳山水人家 folk house and landscape in Guiyang  
摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

## Build Sustainable Cities, Achieve the Future We Want

— Introduction to the Initiative of International Green Model City (IGMC)

# 建设可持续城市 实现我们憧憬的未来

—— 国际人居环境范例新城 (IGMC) 项目倡议简介

(Speech at the 2012 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements )

(在 2012 全球人居环境论坛年会上的演讲)

2012 年 6 月 18 日 巴西里约热内卢 18 June 2012 Rio de Janeiro

为了更好地应对气候变化，推动低碳城市建设，探索可持续新型城镇化模式，实现我们所期待的未来，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人居环境范例新城 (IGMC) 项目倡议，这是一个集产业、商务、休闲和居住为一体的低碳城镇项目。

IGMC 项目倡议得到了联合国环境规划署 (UNEP) 等许多国际组织、政府机构、科研机构及专家学者的大力支持，并被确定为高起点的低碳城镇建设试点项目，其主要特点是低碳城镇建设与绿色经济相结合、与民族文化和地区文化结合。同时，IGMC 也是积极贯彻联合国可持续发展大会 (Rio+20) 宗旨和目标的实际行动，以区域性的开拓创新迎接全球可持续发展的新纪元。



▲ 全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰先生向巴西雷诺日产联盟市场总监 Murilo Moreno 先生颁发里约 +20 峰会联合国代表指定用车证书  
Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS presented the UN Electric Service Car Certificate to Mr. Murilo Moreno, Marketing Director, Renault-Nissan Alliance (Brazil)

GFHS 和 UNEP 合作，邀请世界上 50 多位知名专家参与，制定了一整套的 IGMC 标准指数。IGMC 标准核心是十二项基本原则，包括净零碳、零废弃物、可持续的环境、绿

The IGMC Project comes into being with the purpose of better responding to climate change, promoting low-carbon city building, and exploring new models for sustainable urbanization. IGMC was launched by GFHS at the headquarters of the United Nations in April 2011. It has become a low carbon city project combining with industry, business, leisure and settlements.

With the support of UNEP and many other international organizations, governments, research institutions as well as experts and academics, IGMC has become a pilot project of low-carbon city building with high starting point. It mainly features in combining low-carbon city building with green economy, with national culture and local culture. IGMC is also an implementation of the goals and objectives of United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), a regional innovation to usher in a new era of global sustainable development.

GFHS and UNEP have jointly invited more than 50 well-known experts all around the world to participate in formulating a whole set of IGMC standards index. The IGMC Standards at the core consist of twelve principles, namely, Net Zero Carbon, Zero Waste, Sustainable Environment, Green Planning and Design, Green Transportation & Linkage, Green Infrastructure, Green Building, Green Economy, Green Living, Harmonious Society, Sustainable Culture and Heritage, Smart Community, which include all elements necessary for building a green city. Not only do they regulate the hardware of the future sustainable human settlements but also they can direct the residents and commercial institutions to automatically form green low carbon lifestyle and mode of production through the construction of ecological civilization and community culture.



▲ 从左到右 From left to right:

全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰先生，联合国经济与社会事务部可持续发展司拉尔夫·万查福特先生，联合国区域发展中心环境部门协调员乔杜里·鲁德拉·查兰·莫汉迪先生，里约，2012 年 6 月

Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), Mr. Ralph Wahnschafft, Division for Sustainable Development, UN DESA, Mr. Choudhury Rudra Charan Mohanty, Environment Programme Coordinator, UNCRD DESA, Rio, June, 2012

色规划与设计、绿色交通和联系、绿色基础设施、绿色建筑、绿色经济、绿色生活、和谐社会、可持续的文化与遗产、智慧社区等构筑绿色城市全方位的要素，它们不仅规范了未来可持续人居环境的硬件设施，而且还通过构建生态文明和社区文化，引导居民和商业机构自觉形成绿色低碳的生活方式和生产方式。

IGMC 重视绿色出行，采用 TOD 开发模式和社区混合用途规划设计模式，倡导公交优先，积极推广新能源汽车，鼓励步行和骑自行车出行，减少对私人轿车的依赖，减少碳排放，改善居民健康状况。

全球首个 IGMC 试点项目目前已落户中国贵阳市，年内将正式启动。

—— (原载于《全球最佳范例》杂志 13/14 期)

In IGMC much importance is attached to green mobility. The TOD development mode and the mixed-use community planning and design pattern are advocated. Public transportation priority is sustained. New energy vehicles are promoted. Walking and bicycling are encouraged and citizens' reliance on private cars will be cut down. Carbon emissions will be reduced, and residents' health will be improved.

The world's first IGMC Pilot Project has been settled in Guiyang city, Guizhou Province, China, which is anticipated to be launched within this year. 

— Published in World Best Practices Magazine (WBPM) Vol. 13/14

Address at the Opening Ceremony of  
2013 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements

## 在 2013 全球人居环境论坛年会 开幕式的讲话

2013年6月19日 德国柏林 June 19, 2013 - Berlin, Germany



Source: InnoZ 2013, foto by Andreas Schwarz

▲ 会议现场 Conference Venue

女士们，先生们，大家下午好！

很高兴和大家一起出席柏林高层对话暨 2013 全球人居环境论坛。感谢各位代表的参与和支持。感谢 UNEP、UNDESA、ICLEI、INNOZ 的指导和协助。同时，我也要特别感谢合作伙伴们对于本次会议的支持和贡献。

2013 全球人居环境论坛已经是第八届了。按中国人的风俗，八是个吉祥的数字，八和发同音，可以给人带来财运。去年六月，第七届全球人居环境论坛年会作为里约 +20 重要的关联活动成功举办，我们的年度论坛从此开始和联合国的会议活动紧密联合，在支持联合国工作的同时，为与会者提供了更多的体验和更为宽广的视野。今年的论坛我们继续采取了这一模式。这也是论坛发展的一种新探索，符合论坛的宗旨。

Distinguished guests, dear friends, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon.

It's such a pleasure to join you today in the Berlin High-level Dialogue and the 2013 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements. Thanks for your support and participation. Thanks for the guidance and assistance of UNEP, UNDESA, ICLEI, INNOZ. It is your consistent support and guidance that have enabled us gather here. Moreover, I am grateful to partners for their support and contribution to the success of this event in Berlin.

The 2013 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements is the 8th forum to date. In the Chinese culture, eight is a lucky number, it shared the same pronunciation with the Chinese character "fa", which means prosperity and development in Chinese

这次会议也是论坛年会首次在欧洲举办。德国乃至欧洲在可持续城市方面的努力值得我们学习推广。昨天我们听柏林市官员介绍了柏林城市交通和电动出行范例，参观了 EUREF 园区的电动出行平台和城市更新项目，这都是非常鼓舞人心的最佳范例，我想大家都会从中受益。这也是我们选择在柏林举办论坛的重要原因。

今天的论坛在开幕式之后有四个精彩部分：分别是可持续城市倡议，可持续城市和城市开发最佳范例，低碳城市对话，全球人居环境奖颁奖典礼。这些倡议、范例都是主办方精心推选的，都是各自领域的佼佼者和创新集合，是践行里约 +20 决议的实际行动，相信会对大家有所启发。

女士们，先生们，众所周知，近年来，尽管国际社会不断努力，但从不少渠道反馈的研究数据看，我们在可持续发展方面面临的挑战依然十分严峻。

interpretation, and is believed to bring people big fortune. Since June, 2012, when the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Forum was held as an important associated events of Rio+20, our Annual Forum has been closely linked with the UN conferences and events, which not only provides support to UN effort, but brings the participants with forwarding-looking ideas, broader views and good experiences. We continued to take this pattern in this year's forum. It's a new exploration in the development of the forum and conforms to the mission of GFHS.

This is the first time that our Annual Forum is held in Europe. In Germany, and also in the entire European regions, the efforts on sustainable city is worth of learning and promotion. Yesterday, the officials from City of Berlin introduced to us the urban transport and e-mobility projects in Berlin. After that, we visited the platform of electric mobility and the urban renewal projects in the EUREF campus. These best practices are truly inspirational and I think we all benefit from it. It's one of the most important reasons why we choose to hold the forum here in Berlin.

Ladies and gentlemen, following the opening, you are gonna see four highlights: Sustainable City Initiatives, Best Practices in Sustainable Urban Development and Eco-cities, Dialogue among Low Carbon Cities and the Global Human Settlements Award Ceremony. These initiatives, practices are strictly selected by the organizers. They're outstanding models in respective fields and a collection of innovations as well. They're practical actions to the Rio+ 20 Decisions. I believe it will give you some inspirations.



▲ 参展的博世电动自行车 Exhibited Bosch E-bike

贪婪是古罗马帝国灭亡的根源，是当代金融危机的根源，也是当今环境和气候变化的根源。商业上的急功近利和消费中的相互攀比无疑加剧了资源和环境的危机。基督教教人“爱人如己”，佛教主张以“戒定慧”去除“贪嗔痴”，中国的哲学家老子主张“道法自然”，孔子呼吁“己所不欲，勿施于人”。也许宗教和先贤能够给予我们一定的启示，也许自然界就是最好的老师，也许简单、健康而有节制的生活就是最好的选择。每个人都可以做到，只要你愿意。

Gunter Pauli 在他的《蓝色经济》一书中说，人们往往费尽心力追求到的是一大堆根本上并不需要的物质和成堆的废弃物。仿效大自然，应用物理法则，串联利用养分和能源，能够开发出可持续的蓝色经济的蓝海，他还列举了100项创新项目。其中一项就是我们如何控制建筑的七股重要的场流：空气、光、水、能量、声音、人和物质，最终设计出全新节能健康的生态建筑。比如向白蚁学习如何控制建筑内部的场流，不要冷暖气就可以保持室内温度舒适和空气清新。借鉴斑马的色彩条纹可以降低建筑表面的温度等，这样的建筑已经诞生，但有待推广。

波兰作家亨利克·显克维奇在《你往何处去》一书的结尾描写道，“尼禄就像狂风、暴雨、火灾、战争或者瘟疫一样的消失了……”主啊，你往何处去？”。里约+20已经为人类指明了“往何处去”的方向和行动路线，现在的关键是行动。

可持续人居环境是实现我们所憧憬的未来的关键和基础，需要政治家的远见，工商业者的社会责任，需要公众参与，是一项伟大而又充满挑战的事业，任重而道远。我相信本届会议将会发挥积极的引导和促进作用，为我们提供更好的借鉴、案例和伙伴关系，激发行动的勇气和毅力，推动利益相关方协同行动，带来多赢结果。

GFHS 将以此次会议为新的起点，继续配合和支持联合国在可持续城市领域的政策与行动，避免国家间无休止的、狭隘的讨价还价和言多行少；我们将继续努力普及推广里约+20决议，激励地方政府、企业、专业机构和公众率先行动，让全球政策在地方层面率先开花结果。

女士们，先生们，你们已经率先为可持续发展做出了巨大的贡献，我们期待各位能进一步发挥你们作为全球公民的创造性和领导力，为所应为，为践行里约+20决议做出示范，实现我们憧憬的未来。由此，巨大的机遇和希望正在到来。

谢谢大家！

Ladies and Gentlemen, as everybody knows, in recent years, the international community has been continuously making efforts towards sustainable development. However, the research data from various sources indicated that we're still facing severe challenges.

Greed is the root cause of the fall of the ancient Roman Empire. Greed is the root cause of modern financial crises. Greed is also the root cause of today's environmental pollution and climate change. The eager for quick success and greater profits in business, and the behaviours of boasting and comparing with each other in consumptions, have undoubtedly aggravated the resources and environmental crises. Christianity teaches people to "love your neighbor as yourself", Buddhism advocates people to have Sila, Samadhi and Panna so as to drop greed, anger, and delusion, emphasizing retribution for sin. The Chinese philosopher Lao Tse advocated to "follow after nature", while Confucius called on people to "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you". Perhaps, we can learn something from the religions and ancient sages. Perhaps, the Nature is the best teacher. And perhaps simple, healthy and moderate lifestyle is the best choice. Everybody can do it, as long as you will.

As Gunter Pauli wrote in the book of Blue Economy, people make much ado about nothing, and they produced a large amount of materials they don't need and piles of waste. If we can follow the nature and apply the physical law to make use of nutrients and energies, we can create the blue ocean of sustainable blue economy. In the book, Gunter Pauli listed 100 innovations, among which one innovation is how do we manage the seven important flows of buildings, including air, light, water, energy, sound, people and material, and finally work out the brand-new ecological green buildings. For example, we can learn from the termite how to control the air flow inside the building to obtain a comfortable temperature and fresh air, and the simulation of zebra stripes can lower the temperature on the surface of buildings, and so on. Such buildings have already been constructed, but they need to be further promoted.

The Polish writer Henryk Sienkiewicz wrote at the end of his book Quo Vadis, "And so Nero passed, as a whirlwind, as a storm, as a fire, as war or death passes...Quo Vadis, Domine?" Rio+20 has already pointed out the direction and the course of action regarding "where to go" for human beings. Now the key is the implementation.



▲ GFHS 欧洲绿色城市考察团在柏林能源效率典范之家项目前合影  
Group Photo of GFHS European Green City Delegation in front of Berlin Model Homes of Energy Efficiency

Sustainable human settlements is the key and foundation of the future we want. The implementations require foresights of politicians, social responsibilities carried out by business sectors, participations of the public. This cause is both great and full of challenges. We still have a long way to go. I believe the Annual Forum will play a positive role in guiding and promoting better lessons, cases and partnerships. They will inspire the courage and determination of implementations, and will bring interested parties together for concerted actions and win-win result.

This forum will be a new starting point. GFHS will continue to coordinate with and support the United Nations in respect of its policies and actions on sustainable cities and will avoid the endless, narrow-

minded bargaining and empty talk. We will continue to popularize and promote the Rio +20 decisions, and mobilize the local governments, enterprises, professional institutions and the public to make their first move, and will have the global policies to come to fruition in the local level first.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are already taking the lead and contributing significantly to the sustainable development. We call for your further active participation to unleash your creativity and leadership, and do what you should do as a global citizen, providing models to implement Rio + 20 decisions, and finally realize the future we want. Here, tremendous opportunities and hope are coming!

Thank you! 

## Welcoming Remarks at the Symposium on International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative

# 国际人居环境范例新城倡议研讨会暨 试点项目洽谈会欢迎辞

2014年3月1日 深圳观澜湖度假区 March 1, 2014 Mission Hills Resort, Shenzhen

尊敬的阿拉布·霍巴拉部长，尊敬的住房与城乡建设部徐宗威司长、郝圣锺主任、马庆林处长，尊敬的朱绿珍女士，女士们，先生们，朋友们，下午好！

开春三月第一天，我们相聚在美丽的观澜湖度假区，出席“国际人居环境范例新城倡议研讨会”。在此，我谨代表全球人居环境论坛理事会和全球最佳范例杂志全体同仁向各位的光临表示热烈的欢迎！

国际人居环境范例新城倡议和本次研讨会得到了联合国环境规划署长期的重要指导和支持，也得到国家相关部委领导的悉心关怀。请允许我向百忙之中专程前来出席会议的联合国环境署阿拉布·霍巴拉先生，向亚洲建筑学会副主席、中国建筑学会副理事长、国家住房与城乡建设部法规司原司长徐宗威先生、中国社会工作协会副主任、原建设部办公厅郝圣锺主任、国家住房与城乡建设部研究室马庆林处长表示衷心的感谢！向长期支持论坛和杂志工作的各级领导、各位专家顾问、合作伙伴和各位理事表示衷心的感谢！向为会议顺利召开提供慷慨支持的观澜湖集团领导和所有参与会务组织的同事们表示衷心的感谢！

女士们，先生们！

我们正处在一个空前、快速且不可逆转的城市化时代。当前，世界上超过半数的人口聚居于建成面积只占陆地总面积2%的城市之中。联合国报告指出，到2050年，全球人口预计将达到九十亿，全球城镇化水平将提升到70%。世界面临着城市化的严峻挑战，如环境（特别是空气和水）污染、交通问题、能源资源问题、住房短缺、房地产泡沫、气候变化等。可持续城市与可持续城市化对消除贫困、改善人居环境和实现世界可持续发展目标发挥着至关重要的作用。

《2013 中国人类发展报告》指出，应对气候变化、消除不平等以及应对人口快速老龄化等问题，都将和中国新兴城

Respected Mr. Arab Hoballah, respected Director Xu Zongwei, Director Hao Shengkun, Section Chief Ma Qinglin from the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the PRC(MOHURD), respected Madam Cecilia Chu, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends, good afternoon.

On March 1<sup>st</sup>, we are gathering together in the beautiful Mission Hills Resort for the Symposium on IGMC Initiative. Hereby, on behalf of GFHS and the staff of World Best Practices Magazine, I'd like to extend my warmest welcome to all of you.

IGMC Initiative and this Symposium have won the long-term important guidance and support from UNEP and relevant national governmental officials. Therefore, please allow me to deliver my heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Arab Hoballah from the UNEP for taking the time off his busy schedule, to Mr. Xu Zongwei, Vice Chairman of Architects Regional Council Asia, Deputy Director-General of Architectural Society of China and Former Director of Laws and Regulations, MOHURD, to Mr. Hao Shengkun, Deputy Director of Social Work China and Former Director of General Office, MOHURD, and to Mr. Ma Qinglin, Section Chief of Research Office, MOHURD. My appreciation will also be expressed to officials, experts, partners and directors for their long-term support to our Forum and magazine, to the leaders of Mission Hills Group and our staff for their gracious support and meticulous arrangement of this Symposium.

Ladies and gentlemen!

We are in an era of unprecedented, rapid and irreversible urbanization. At present, over half of the world's population are living in cities, whose built area



▲ 国际人居环境范例新城倡议研讨会暨试点项目落户洽谈会在深圳观澜湖成功举办  
Symposium on International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative Successfully Held in Mission Hills Resort, Shenzhen

市的发展息息相关。报告预测，从2010年到2030年，中国将新增3.1亿城市居民，超过美国全国的人口数量。届时中国城镇化水平将达到70%，中国城市人口总数将超过10亿。

中央城镇化工作会议指出，走中国特色、科学发展的新型城镇化道路，核心是以人为本，关键是提升质量。要把“推进农业转移人口市民化”作为新型城镇化的首要任务。

全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）是在美国纽约州注册成立的非政府、非盈利的国际组织，自2005年以来分别在中国、美国、巴西、德国等国家成功地举办了8届论坛大会，今年第九届论坛年会在哥伦比亚首都波哥大市举办。论坛致力于建立一个世界可持续城市化对话平台。论坛会同联合国机构和国内外合作伙伴，积极探索可持续城镇化的策略和方法。

2011年4月，GFHS会同联合国环境署等在联合国总部发起了“国际人居环境范例新城（IGMC）倡议”（以下简称范例新城）。这是一个联合国认同的、高起点的国际性绿色生态和低碳城镇建设发展计划，是实施联合国可持续发展大会决议、探索新型城镇化的国际倡议，旨在建设一个生态优良、生活健康、产业稳健、精神富足的幸福家园，实现我们憧憬的未来。其核心是十二项基本原则，特点是低碳城镇建设和绿色经济相结合、和历史文化相结合，曾于2012年在联合国可持续发展大会上交流研讨，成为在联合国注册备案的、联合国可持续发展大会的重要成果。

“范例新城”的指导思想、基本原则和建设构想，同中国大力加强生态文明建设和新型城镇化的方针政策相一致。合作建设“国际人居环境范例新城试点项目”，促进绿

takes up only 2% of the land area. According to the UN reports, by 2050, the global population will reach nine billion, and urbanization rate will increase to 70%. The world is facing severe challenges posed by urbanization, such as environmental pollution, air and water pollution in particular, problems of transportation and energy resources, housing shortage, real estate bubble and climate change. Sustainable cities and sustainable urbanization are critical for poverty eradication, human settlements improvement and the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Chinese Human Development Report 2013 pointed out that the development of boomtowns in China has an important bearing on dealing with climate change, inequality, and the rapidly aging population. The Report predicts that the time span from 2010 to 2030 will witness the addition of 310 million urban residents in China, a number larger than the total US population. By 2030, the urbanization rate in China will stand at 70%, and the total urban population will be more than 1 billion.

The Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization pointed out that new-type urbanization featuring Chinese characteristics and scientific development has its core in human-centeredness, and its key in quality improvement. The citizenization of migrant workers shall be prioritized in the realization of new-type urbanization.

GFHS is a non-governmental and non-profit international organization registered in the State of

色低碳宜居城市发展，将成为落实十八大精神和建设美丽中国的重要内容，成为实现产业结构调整、探索新型城镇化的创新举措。近三年来，我们取得了五方面的进展：一是编撰了一套高起点的范例新城标准。二是组建了高水平的专家顾问队伍和工作团队。三是探索出一套试点项目发展模式。四是确立了两个试点项目。五是联合了一批有实力、有远见的企业家、投资机构和绿色供应链商家共同发展。接下来主题研讨时我会向大家详细报告。

女士们，先生们！

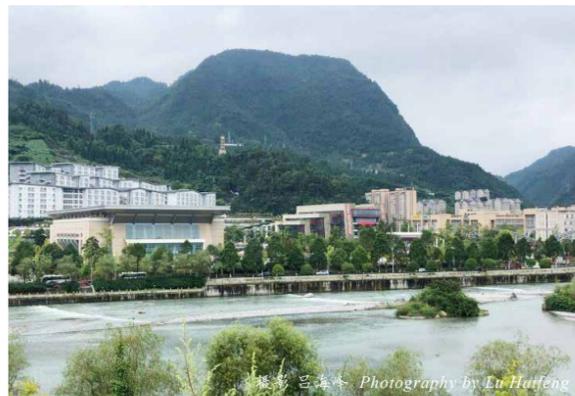
2011年12月，我们曾会同联合国环境署及贵阳市政府在贵阳市举办了首届国际人居环境范例新城标准研讨会，取得了圆满成功。

本次研讨会目的是贯彻落实中央城镇化工作会议精神，深化和完善范例新城倡议的内涵和标准，让更多的政府领导和业内人士系统了解包括范例新城在内的可持续城市发展模式，推动范例新城试点项目的推广实施。

全球人居环境论坛积极寻求同中国地方政府、开发企业、投融资机构和绿色经济企业的广泛合作，充分发挥自身优势和技术专长，在国家相关部门和宏观政策指导下，为加快中国新型城镇化进程和建设生态文明作出贡献，藉以推进“国际人居环境范例新城（IGMC）倡议”发扬光大。范例新城试点项目将把有关各方的关切和利益集合起来，实现经济效益、社会效益和环境效益三方面的平衡。今天的会议也为大家提供一个交流洽谈和深化合作的契机。

2014是中国启动新型城镇化战略的元年，我们将整装再度出发，在各级政府的大力指导下，在与会各位和国内外社会各界的大力支持下，把范例新城既有试点项目的深化和新的试点项目的选址落户工作推向一个新的高度，让范例新城倡议由理念变为现实。

最后预祝会议圆满成功！祝各位身体健康！心想事成。



▲ 灾后重生的汶川县水磨镇

Post-disaster reconstructed Shuimo Town, Wenchuan County

New York, the US. The annual session of Global Forum on Human Settlements has been successfully held in China, the United States, Brazil and Germany for consecutive 8 times since 2005. The ninth Global Forum on Human Settlements is planned to be convened in Bogota, capital of Colombia this year. GFHS is committed to building a dialogue platform for global sustainable urbanization, and actively exploring strategies and approaches for sustainable urbanization together with UN agencies and partners from home and abroad.

Ladies and gentlemen!

In April, 2011, GFHS, together with UNEP, launched the International Green Model City Initiative, IGMC Initiative for short, in the UN Headquarters. It is a UN-recognized and high-profile initiative for the development of international green, ecological and low-carbon cities. To implement the resolutions of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development and explore new-type urbanization, such an international initiative strives to build happy settlements featuring sound ecology, healthy life, stable industries and spiritual abundance and realize the future we all dream of. It boasts 12 fundamental principles as its core, featuring the integration of low-carbon cities development, green economy, history and culture. Being discussed at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, it has become a significant outcome of the Conference registered and documented in the UN.

The guiding thoughts, fundamental principles and development concepts of IGMC are in line with the Chinese principles and policies for the enhancement of eco-civilization development and new-type urbanization. The co-development of IGMC pilot projects and promotion of green, low-carbon and livable cities are indispensable to the implementation of the spirit of the 18th CPC National People's Congress and the construction of a Beautiful China, thus turning themselves into innovative measures for industrial restructuring and new-type urbanization exploration. Over the past three years, we've made progress in the following five aspects. Firstly, we have formulated stringent IGMC Standards; secondly, we have built a high-caliber team of experts, consultants and staff; thirdly, we have explored and built a pilot project development model; fourthly, we have established two pilot projects; fifthly, we have partnered with capable and visionary entrepreneurs, investment agencies and merchants of green supply chain for common development. I will elaborate on them one by one during the thematic session.



▲ 国际人居环境范例新城倡议研讨会暨试点项目落户洽谈会嘉宾合影  
Group photo of Symposium on International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative

Ladies and gentlemen!

In December, 2011, we joined hands with UNEP and Guiyang Municipal People's Government in organizing the First Symposium on IGMC Standards in Guiyang, which was a great success.

This Symposium aims to implement the spirit of the Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization, deepen and improve the connotations and standards of IGMC Initiative, so that an increasing number of governmental officials and industrial practitioners will gain more insights into sustainable cities development models, including IGMC, and promote the dissemination and implementation of IGMC pilot projects.

GFHS has been actively seeking extensive cooperation with local governments, developers, investment and financial institutions, enterprises engaging in green economy, and bringing into full play our own advantages and specialties in order to accelerate new-type urbanization process in China,

make contribution to eco-civilization development under the guidance of relevant national governmental agencies and macro policies and enhance the influence of IGMC Initiative. IGMC pilot projects will cater to the interests of various stakeholders and strike a balance among economic performance, social performance and environmental performance. Today's Symposium offers you an opportunity for exchanges and further cooperation.

2014 is the first year for China to implement its new-type urbanization strategy. We will prepare ourselves for the further progress of the existing IGMC projects and site selection of new pilot projects with the important guidance of governments at various levels and staunch support from you and people from all walks of life so that the IGMC Initiative will turn from concepts into reality.

Finally, I wish this Symposium a complete success. Wish you good health and may all your wishes come true!

## Implementation Strategy of International Green Model City Initiative

### — Speech Summary at the Symposium on International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative

# 国际人居环境范例新城倡议实施策略

## —— 国际人居环境范例新城倡议研讨会发言摘要

2014年3月1日 深圳观澜湖度假区 March 1, 2014 Mission Hills Resort, Shenzhen

1、致力于环境友好，集绿色低碳规划与技术之大成，努力做到零碳、零废弃物，实现可持续性，让环保低碳和舒适便利协调起来。

2、将可持续性、设计创新与文化特色、投资成本的合理性三者结合起来，使项目实现良好的社会效益、环境效益和经济效益。

3、统筹规划人与人、人与自然、产业与生活、物质与精神、城市与乡村等的关系，使本项目成为生态优良、天人合一、生活健康、产业稳健、精神富足的和谐家园。

4、在可持续的城市设计中能体现其居民的素质和个性特征，而不只是用物质条件来衡量。

5、以人为本，实施民主管理，体现公平包容，不断提高人们的生活质量，不断提升居民幸福感和成就感。

6、倡导人们认同和践行低碳生活方式，共创环境友好型社区。

7、IGMC是文化遗产的传承者和保护者，它不会将自己与传统的过去分离，它会通过文化多样性和创造性来充实其现代性。

8、IGMC倡导一个永不远离其农村根基而始终在都市快速发展的进程中与田园生活价值观紧密相连的城市。

9、主动引入联合国全球契约在人权、环境、反腐败方面的十项原则，指导开发过程，践行社会责任。

10、自主投资开发运营和标准品牌输出并重。一方面选择合适的地区，由合适的企业主导投资开发运营，另一方面接受申请，输出范例新城品牌和标准，发动更广泛的力量，共建可持续城镇。

1. IGMC Initiative is committed to promoting better environment, integration of green, low-carbon planning and technologies, realization of zero carbon, zero waste and sustainability, and balance among environmental protection, low carbon, comfort and convenience.

2. IGMC Initiative is integrating sustainability, innovative design, cultural features and rational investment cost to achieve good social, environmental and economic benefits.

3. IGMC Initiative calls for a balance between humans, man and nature, industry and life, material and spirit, urban and rural areas in planning for harmonious settlements featuring sound ecology, harmony between men and nature, healthy life, stable industries and spiritual abundance.

4. Sustainable city design shall feature the qualities and characters of its residents, rather than materials only.

5. IGMC Initiative focuses on human-centeredness, democratic management, equality, inclusiveness, improved living standard and long-lasting happiness and sense of achievement.

6. IGMC Initiative advocates people to identify with and adopt a low-carbon lifestyle for the creation of environmentally-friendly communities.

7. IGMC, as the inheritor and protector of cultural heritage, will not separate itself from traditions, but enrich its modernity with cultural diversity and creativity.

8. IGMC refers to countryside-based cities with integral values of idyllic life during the process of rapid urbanization.

11、实施三总师制度，聘请国内外知名专家担任本项目总规划师、总工程师、总文化师，确保项目整体设计水平、工程质量和文化品位。

12、IGMC建立和采用绿色采购目录制度，绿色供应链，所有供货商和服务商必须达到本项目要求的低碳环保最低标准，并承诺履行提升计划。

13、坚持因地制宜，实事求是，具体问题具体分析，范例新城总的原则、思想和标准要和本地的经济社会情况、环境和市场结合起来，避免生搬硬套，水土不服。

14、继承国内外先进的经验、理念、文化和技术，同时勇于创新，突出理念创新、技术创新和管理创新。

15、稳中求进，循序渐进，严格认证，不求数量，严把项目初级授权关、过程监测关和建成认证考核关，严格实施标准规范。

9. IGMC Initiative embraces the ten principles of UN Global Compact in such aspects as human rights, environment and anti-corruption as the guidance for development process and social responsibility.

10. IGMC Initiative advocates the focus on both self-reliant investment, development, operation and standard brand dissemination. On the one hand, suitable areas will be selected, where competent enterprises are responsible for investment, development and operation. On the other hand, applications are allowed to

promote the IGMC brands and standards so that more stakeholders are engaged to build sustainable cities and towns.

11. World-famous experts are recruited to be the Chief Planners, Chief Engineers and Chief Cultural Advisors for better design, engineering quality and cultural taste of the projects.

12. IGMC establishes and adopts the green procurement catalog system and green supply chain. All suppliers and service providers must meet the minimum standards of low carbon and environmental protection, and are committed to an improvement plan.

13. IGMC Initiative calls for the adaptation to the local conditions, realistic mindset and case-by-case analysis. The overall principles, thoughts and standards of IGMC shall be implemented on the basis of the local economic and social situations, environment and markets so as to avoid blind imitation and mismatches.

14. IGMC Initiative encourages the application of advanced experience, concepts, culture and technologies from home and abroad while advocating innovation, innovation of concepts, technologies and management in particular.

15. IGMC Initiative proposes steady and orderly progress, stringent certification and priority to quality rather than quantity. Great importance shall be attached to primary authorization, process monitoring, completion certification and assessment for earnest implementation of the standards. 



▲ 东莞观澜湖 Mission Hills Resort, Dongguan



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

## Speech at the 2016 Spirit of United Nations Award Ceremony On the Occasion of 71<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of the United Nations

# 联合国 71 周年华诞之际 在 2016 联合国精神奖盛典上的演讲

2016 年 10 月 25 日 纽约联合国教堂中心 October 25, 2016 UN Church Center, New York

尊敬的各位阁下，女士们先生们，下午好！

我的名字叫吕海峰，来自中国。我是全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）的共同创始人和秘书长。我非常荣幸在联合国 71 周年华诞之际接受联合国精神奖。我衷心感谢纽约灵性、价值与全球关切 NGO 委员会的厚爱。

我们的世界正在经历一个史无前例、快速且不可逆转的城镇化进程。在安瓦尔·乔杜里大使、泰吉·哈马德博士等有远见人士的倡议下，当然也包括了参与，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于 2008 年 3 月在纽约州设立并正式注册，宗旨为“建设可持续人居环境，促进联合国人居议程”。

Your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon!

My name is Lu Haifeng. I come from China. I am the co-founder and Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements. It is my great honor to receive the Spirit of UN award at the occasion of 71<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of the United Nations. I would extend my grateful thanks to the NGO Committee on Spirituality, Values and Global Concerns-NY.

Our world is experiencing an era of unprecedented, rapid and irreversible urbanization. Upon the initiative of visionary people including Ambassador Anwarul

Chowdhury, Dr. Taj Hamad and others, of course including the involvement of myself, the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) was set up and formally registered in New York State, USA, in March 2008, with the objective of “Building Sustainable Human Settlements and Promoting the United Nations Habitat Agenda”. As a non-profit organization, GFHS has been granted the Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC, and is an Associate Partner of World Urban Campaign by UN-Habitat. Also, GFHS is a member of the United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI) and the United Nations Global Compact.

GFHS 致力于支持联合国的工作，并促进联合国人居议程和可持续发展议程在地区层面的贯彻。GFHS 激励其会员为 2010 年海地地震灾后重建做出贡献，激励其会员伙伴为 2012 年里约 +20 峰会捐赠 5 万美元。到 2016 年为止，一年一度的全球人居环境论坛已经连续成功地举办了 11 年，为世界各地的政府、非政府机构、商界和学术界提供了一个高规格的对话平台。

上一周，第 11 届全球人居环境论坛作为“人居三”的平行会议在基多市成功举办。我们发布了“国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0 版”，这是一个指导和评估可持续城市发展的先进工具，促进可持续发展目标和《新城市议程》的贯彻。GFHS 的宗旨也调整为“致力于人人共享的可持续城市与人居环境”。

在这届年会上，我们公布和颁发了“可持续城市与人居环境奖”，缩写为“SCAHS”，读音为“SASA”，对应“飒飒”为其中文名称。我们分享了促进可持续发展目标，特

GFHS is committed to supporting the work of the United Nations and promoting the implementation of the UN Habitat Agenda and the Sustainable Development Agenda at the local level. GFHS mobilized its members to contribute to the reconstruction of the 2010 Haiti earthquake and encouraged its member partners to donate \$50,000 to the Rio+20 Summit in 2012. As of 2016, the annual session of Global Forum on Human Settlements has been successfully held for 11 consecutive years. It has provided a platform for high-level dialogues among local governments, NGOs, business sector and academic communities in various parts of the world.

Last week, the 11<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements was successfully held in Quito as



▲ 曼谷联合国会议中心 UNCC Bangkok



▲ 吕海峰参加 2016 联合国日音乐会，纽约联合国总部  
Lu Haifeng at 2016 United Nations Day Concert in UN  
headquarters in NYC

别是“目标 11——建设包容、安全、有复原力与可持续的城市与人居环境”的成功经验。“飒飒”中文意为“飞翔的风”，喻义为“绿色之风，飞越全球”。“飒飒”理念与价值已经被与会人士高度认同。颁奖典礼上，演讲者与观众多次激情同声高呼“飒飒”。

今天，我们相聚在纽约庆祝联合国 71 周年华诞。联合国是人类实现天下大同理想的伟大事业。71 年间，联合国取得了伟大的成就，也包括通过了可持续发展目标。然而，很多问题在世界范围内仍然普遍存在。世界需要一个更有力的联合国来号召和团结其会员国和人民。正如潘基文秘书长昨天提到的，我们都要全力支持候任秘书长安东尼奥·古特雷斯，以继续我们关于和平、可持续发展与人权的全部使命。

在我看来，联合国精神包含了和平、自由、公平、爱和奉献等要素，这和“悲、智、愿、行”的菩萨精神异曲同工。在实现 17 条可持续发展目标 (SDGs) 的道路上，需要我们走出小我，关爱他人，鼓足勇气，用好智慧，克服困难，持续行动，方能让这个世界更加美好。

获得“联合国精神奖”对于 GFHS 和我说是一个崭新的开始。我们将继续大力弘扬联合国精神和菩萨精神，与社会各界建立新型伙伴关系，为实现 17 条可持续发展目标 (SDGs) 和《新城市议程》贡献力量。愿“飒飒”的绿色之风飞越全球！让我们一起说“飒飒”！

最后，我祝愿本届盛典圆满成功，祝各位健康快乐。谢谢大家！

——（原载于《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 27 期，2016 年 12 月）

the parallel event of Habitat III. We launched the International Green Model City Standards 3.0, which is an advanced tool to guide and assess sustainable urban development, and to facilitate the implementation of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. In line with the New Urban Agenda, the mission of GFHS has now been adjusted to “Committed to Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All”.

During the period of this annual conference, we announced and issued the Sustainable Cities and Human Settlement Awards, abbreviated as SCAHSA and pronounced SASA, corresponding to “飒飒” as its Chinese name. We shared successful experiences in promoting SDGs, especially Goal 11-- make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. SASA means the flying wind in Chinese language, which implies that the wind of green flies all around the world. The concept and value of SASA has been high recognized by our participants. At the Awards Ceremony, the speakers and audiences shouted “SASA” out loudly and passionately together for many times.

Today, we are gathering in New York City to celebrate the 71<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of the UN. The United Nations is a great cause to pursue and fulfill the common welfare, rights, prosperity and dreams of all human beings. In the 71 years, UN has accomplished and achieved a lot, including the adoption of SDGs. However, many problems are still unsolved throughout the world. The world needs a more powerful United Nations to call upon and gather its member and people. As Secretary General Ban Ki-moon mentioned yesterday, we should fully support the Secretary-General-designate Antonio Guterres in continuing our global mission of peace, sustainable development and human rights.

In my opinion, the spirit of UN includes elements of peace, freedom, equality, love, dedication and others, which is similar with the spirit of Bodhisattva: charity and mercy, intelligence, willingness and action. In order to realize the SDGs, we can't just benefit and pay attention to ourselves without considering others. we also need actual and persistent actions to keep moving forward.

This award is a new start for both GFHS and myself. We will continue to vigorously promote the spirit of UN and the spirit of Bodhisattva, build new partnerships with all sectors of society and devote to the realization of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. Let the green wind flies around the world! Let's say SASA together!

Finally, I wish the ceremony a complete success and I wish everyone good health and happiness. 

— Published in World Best Practices Magazine (WBPM) Vol. 27, December, 2016



▲ 第十一届全球人居环境论坛开幕式 The opening session of the 11<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements

## Compact Sustainable City Contributes to Eco-mobility and Healthy Life

— Speech at 2016 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements

# 紧凑型可持续城市，成就慢行健康生活

—— 在 2016 全球人居环境论坛年会上的演讲

2016 年 10 月 18 日 厄瓜多尔基多市 October 18, 2016 Quito, Ecuador

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

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

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

According to a statistics released by BAIDU, the city of Beijing is featured with the farthest commuting distance and the longest travel time in Chinese cities, which has an average commuting distance of 19.2 km and an average commuting time of 52 minutes, topping the list of Chinese cities. The office workers driving to



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

### 慢行为什么?

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

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

用“以人为本”的城市发展理念取代“以车为本”的理念，有助于减少不必要的交通堵塞，方便居民以步行、自行车或别的个人交通方式出行。以慢行 + 公交的综合模式提升城市可达性和宜居性的慢行城市就是“以人为本”理念的体现，也是促进城市回归人性、成功实现可持续发展的重要策略。

### 慢行优势

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

their workplaces in Beijing spend twice the commuting time, compared to that in smooth traffic, and pay the additional traffic congestion cost of nearly 1 thousand yuan per person on a monthly basis. The one-third cause of the haze in Beijing is attributable to its motor vehicles.

### Why Advocate Slow Trips?

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

According to a research by World Bank, accessibility is a key indicator to measure the traffic level of a city: 1. Accessibility of motor vehicle road (such as good road network); 2. Accessibility of public transport (such as high coverage traffic system); 3. Accessibility of non-motorized traffic (such as safe and convenient walking and bicycling facilities). Cities tend to focus only on roads and public transport infrastructure, while neglecting non-motorized traffic, especially pedestrian accessibility. Pedestrian accessibility is the key to the success of the public transit system. When a city achieves safe, reliable and convenient pedestrian accessibility, the urban residents in the downtowns will prefer public transport means to private cars.

**政府：**减少基础设施投资，降低政府债务危机，提高城市宜居性和吸引力；

**社会：**和谐邻里，促进社会交往，减少社会隔离，增强包容性；

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

**经济：**繁荣街道，集聚人气，提高单位土地的密度和生产率；

**交通：**更多人乘坐公交，减少交通拥堵、停车难、交通事故激增等问题；等

### 慢行范例

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

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

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

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

### 提升慢行可达性的策略和方法

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

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

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

### Slow Trip Advantages

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

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

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

**Environment:** reduce exhaust emissions, lower haze, cut energy consumption and environmental damage, reduce land use, and protect arable land and more natural assets to make the urban environment more pleasant;

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

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

### Slow Model City

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

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



▲ 纽约曼哈顿 Manhattan New York

提升慢行可达性的方法包括以下 5 个方面：

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

——（原载于《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 27 期，2016 年 12 月）

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

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

### Strategies and Methods to Improve Slow Accessibility

Opinions by the CPC Central Committee and State Council on Further Strengthening the Urban Planning and Construction Management was issued February 21 of this year, of which the overall goal is: to achieve the orderly construction, moderate development and efficient operation of the city, and strive to build harmonious, livable, dynamic and modern cities with their own characteristics, thus creating a better life for all. Opinions also proposed to promote the neighborhood system for new residential areas, and in principle there will be no closed residential areas; the completed residential areas and the unit compounds will be gradually opened to make their internal roads public. This means that China's urban development will shift the focus from quantitative-based to quality-oriented sustainable cities, and the accessibility of slow trips will be gradually increased.

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

### Strategies and Methods to Improve Slow Accessibility:

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

— Published in World Best Practices Magazine (WBPM) Vol. 27, December, 2016



## New Energy Development in Low-Carbon City — Recommendation from International Green Model City Initiative

# 发展新能源，建设低碳城市

## —— 来自国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）倡议的建议

（在第十届政府间可持续交通论坛上的演讲）

(Speech at the 10<sup>th</sup> Intergovernmental Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum)

2017 年 3 月 16 日，老挝万象市 March 16, 2017 Vientiane, Lao PDR

### 一、政策约束

巴黎气候协定目标：在本世纪末把全球平均气温较工业化前水平（1880-1900，平均气温约 14 摄氏度）升高控制在 2 摄氏度之内。全球将尽快实现温室气体排放达峰，本世纪下半叶实现温室气体净零排放。

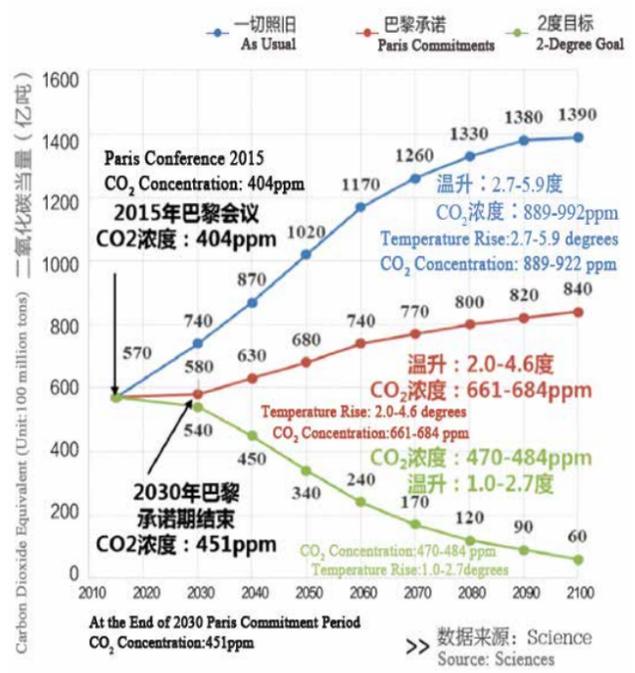
如果一切按照原来的能源消费模式，全球将在 2015 年 570 亿吨温室气体排放量基础上，增至 2030 年的 740 亿吨，2100 年的 1390 亿吨；要实现巴黎气候协定的 2 度目标，全球温室气体排放量至 2030 年必须减排约 150 亿吨，在 2100 年控制在 420 亿吨的水平（最后一个数据来自联合国环境署的报告）。

城市消耗全球约 70% 的能源，碳排放约占全球的 70%。提高能源利用效率，发展新能源，建设低碳城市对于实现巴黎气候协定和 2030 可持续发展目标 (SDGs) 有决定性的意义。

### I. Policy Restriction

The goal of Paris Agreement on Climate Change: At the end of the century, the global average temperature will be controlled to rise by not more than 2C, compared with the pre-industrial level (the average temperature of about 14 degrees Celsius in 1880-1900). The world will reach the peak of the greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible and will achieve the zero greenhouse gas emissions in the second half of this century.

If all should remain unchanged with the original energy consumption model, the world would grow from 57 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions in 2015 to 74 billion tons in 2030, and 139 billion tons in 2100. In order to achieve the 2 degree target of Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the global greenhouse gas emissions must be cut by about 15 billion tons by 2030, and controlled at 42 billion tons by 2100 (the last data come from the report by United Nations Environment Programme).



▲ 2100 年全球碳排放预测  
Prediction of Global Carbon Emissions in 2100

The cities consume about 70% of the world's energy, of which the carbon emissions account for about 70% of the total emissions in the world. In view of this, increasing the energy efficiency, developing new energy sources and building low-carbon cities are the decisive way to achieve the goal of Paris Climate Agreement and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## II. Comparison of Advantages and Disadvantages of New Energy Sources

New energy sources of all kinds have their own characteristics, and are suitable for different climates and regions, which can be used according to local conditions. In addition, they may also complement each other. In the Group of Twenty (hereinafter referred to as G20), the power generation capacity of other renewable energy sources than hydropower stations represented 8% of the total power generation in 2015. The ratio in Germany reached as high as 36%. The renewable energy power generation mainly includes wind power generation and photovoltaic power generation. Globally, renewable energy power generation excluding large hydropower stations accounted for 11.3 percent of the total generating capacity in 2016. (United Nations Environment Programme)

China has ranked first in the world in terms of the newly-added PV power generation and cumulative installed capacity. As of the end of 2016, there is the new installed capacity of 34.54 million kilowatts and the cumulative installed capacity of 77.42 million kilowatts in respect of the photovoltaic power generation in China. Its annual power generation capacity reached 66.2 billion kwh, accounting for 1% of the total annual generating capacity in China. The solar power installed capacity across the country will reach 110 million kilowatts or more by 2020. In 2016, the wind power installed capacity was 23.37 million kilowatts in China (except Taiwan), with the cumulative installed capacity of 169 million kilowatts. As of the end of 2016, the annual power generation capacity of both is accounting for approximately 4 % of the gross generation in China. China plans to make the non-fossil energy account for 20% of the total energy consumption by 2030, when the carbon dioxide emissions will also reach the peak.

The report of IRENA shows that the wind power generation and the photovoltaic power generation will be the cheapest ways to generate electricity in most countries by 2030.

## 二、主要新能源类型的优缺点比较

各种新能源都有其特点，适合不同的气候和地区，可以因地制宜，相互补充，组合开发。2015年二十国集团（下称G20）国家除水电站外的其他可再生能源电量占总发电量的8%，德国更是达到36%，基本以风电发电和光伏发电为主。2016年全球不包括大型水电站在内的可再生能源电力总占比上升到11.3%（联合国环境规划署）。

中国光伏发电新增和累计装机容量已位列全球第一。截至2016年底，中国光伏发电新增装机容量3454万千瓦，累计装机容量7742万千瓦。其全年发电量662亿千瓦时，占中国全年总发电量的1%。到2020年，太阳能发电装机达到1.1亿千瓦以上。2016年中国（除台湾地区外）风电新增装机容量为2337万千瓦，累计装机容量达1.69亿千瓦。中国计划到2030年非化石能源要占到能源消费总量的20%，二氧化碳排放也要达到峰值。

可再生能源机构（IRENA）报告显示，预计到2030年风力发电、光伏发电将成为世界大多数国家最便宜的发电方式。

新能源类型	优点	缺点	备注
太阳能	到处都有，可直接开发；清洁；可再生，取之不尽，用之不竭；安装灵活，可与建筑一体化；成本逐年下降，2025年发电成本有望与火电持平。	受地理及气候影响大，不稳定；需要很大的采光积热面积；目前效率低、成本较高；太阳能电池生产过程有污染、能耗高。	值得大力推广，特别是太阳能热水器造价低、技术成熟、效果更好
生物质能	产品多样性：有液态的乙醇和柴油，固态的原型，气态的沼气，唯一可大规模替代石油、煤炭、天然气，提供低硫燃料，也可以发电和供热；原料多样性：包括特定植物、农作物秸秆、树木、动物及其排泄物、生活垃圾及有机废水；循环性：其全部物质均能进入地球的生物学循环，减少环境公害；技术较为成熟。	植物能量转化效率低；需要大量的土地；小规模利用；原料供应不稳定；有机物的水分偏多；	值得大力推广
风能	清洁，环境效益好；可再生，永不枯竭；基建周期短，装机规模灵活，占地少；成本最接近火电，2025年发电成本将与火电持平或更低。	受地理及气候影响大，不稳定，不可控；噪声污染；影响鸟类。	值得大力推广，特别是微风发电（建造成本和传统风力机组相近，安装维护成本低、寿命长、对风速要求低、每年运作时间更长）
地热能	环保且可再生；热效率高，整个输送过程热损失小；稳定性好，地热资源的温度一年四季相对稳定；地源热泵系统可供暖、制冷，提供生活热水，一机多用；换热系统使用寿命长；室温调节方便，用户舒适。	使用受场地限制，必须在地下打井；一次性投资价格高；系统复杂、安装难度较大；过度使用可导致土壤温度失衡，影响周围生态。	因地制宜，大力推广
核能	能量密集，功率高，运输与储存都很方便；发电成本较为稳定；发电过程比较清洁，无空气污染和二氧化碳排放。	有发生核泄漏的风险；发电产生的放射性核废料目前还没有长治久安的处制措施，一旦泄漏，危害极大；热污染较严重，投资成本太大，兴建核电厂易引发政治纷争。	谨慎发展
水汽能	储量大，取之不尽，用之不竭；清洁环保，可再生；水汽能热泵比空气源热泵更节能；制冷、供暖、热水三合一；初始投资和运行费用比常规中央空调系统更低；系统可过滤雾霾颗粒，净化室内空气。	社会认知不够；技术上需要完善	因地制宜，大力推广

▲ 主要新能源类型的优缺点比较 Comparison of Advantages and Disadvantages of New Energy Sources

Type of New Energy	Advantages	Disadvantages	Remarks
Solar Energy	Found everywhere, it can be directly developed and utilized. It's characterized with clean; renewable, inexhaustible, flexible installation and the integration with buildings. Its cost decreases year by year. Its power generation cost is expected to be reduced to the level of thermal power generation by 2025.	Greatly affected by geographical and climate factors, instable, larger lighting and heat accumulation area required; the lower existing efficiency, the higher cost; the solar cell production generates pollution and consumes a lot of energy.	Worth vigorous promotion, especially solar water heaters, which are featured with lower cost, mature technology and better energy efficiency.
Biomass Energy	Product diversity: with liquid ethanol and diesel, solid prototypes and gaseous biogas, is the only large-scale alternative to oil, coal and natural gas; can produce low sulfur fuel and can also generate electricity and heat; raw material diversity: including specific plants, crop stalks, trees, animals and their excreta, domestic waste and organic wastewater; circulation: all of its substances can enter the earth's biological cycle and reduce environmental pollution, with more mature technology adopted.	Characterized with lower plant energy conversion efficiency, a lot of land required; small-scale utilization; unstable raw material supply and higher organic moisture content.	Worth vigorous promotion
Wind Energy	A kind of clean energy, better environmental benefits, renewable, never exhausted; shorter infrastructure construction cycle, flexible installed scale, smaller land occupation; its power generation cost closest to that of thermal power, and will be flat with or lower than that of the thermal power generation by 2025.	Affected by the geographical and climate factors, unstable and uncontrollable; makes noise pollution; and has an impact on birds.	Worth vigorous promotion, especially the breeze power generation (its construction cost similar to that of the traditional wind turbine, but marked with lower installation and maintenance cost, longer service life, lower wind speed requirements, and longer operating time per year)
Geothermal Energy	Green, renewable, higher thermal efficiency, lower heat loss in the entire transmission process, higher stability, relatively stable temperature of geothermal resources throughout the year; ground source heat pump system can provide heating, cooling and domestic hot water services and achieve the multi-purposes; longer service life of the heat exchange system; the convenient room temperature adjustment make users comfortable.	The use site restriction: a well must be dug underground; higher one-time investment price; complex system, and more difficult installation; the excessive use of it can lead to soil temperature imbalance, thus affecting the surrounding ecology.	Worth vigorous promotion according to local conditions.
Nuclear Energy	Intensive energy, high power, very convenient transportation and storage; stable power generation costs, relatively cleaner power generation process, with no air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions.	In addition to the risk of nuclear leakage, there are no long-term and valid treatment measures for radioactive nuclear waste generated by the power generation. In case of leakage, it can do great harm; more serious hot pollution and huger investment costs; the construction of a nuclear power plant easily leads to political disputes.	Prudent promotion and development

Type of New Energy	Advantages	Disadvantages	Remarks
Water Vapor Energy	In a large quantity, inexhaustible, clean and environmentally friendly and renewable; a water vapor heat pump is more energy-conserving than air source heat pump, the combination of the cooling, heating and hot water-supplying functions; its initial investment and operating cost is lower than that of the conventional central air conditioning system; its system can also filter haze particles to make clean indoor air.	In addition to the insufficient social awareness of it, it also needs technical improvement.	Worth vigorous promotion according to local conditions.

### 三、分布式发电和智能微电网

传统的能源供应模式为集中式发电，远距离输送，生产者和消费者分离。新的做法是让传统的能源消费者变为生产者，就地发电，就地消费。建筑耗能占全社会总能耗的30-40%，所排放的温室气体也占到1/3。可以让每幢建筑像树木一样生产能量、发电，在满足自身需求之外，多余的电还可以上网销售。主要措施包括：

- 1、太阳能和微风能建筑一体化技术让每幢建筑可以生产能量、发电。
- 2、利用地源热泵或水汽能热泵为建筑提供供热、制冷和热水。
- 3、用城市里的各种有机废弃物经厌氧处理生产沼气作为燃料或发电。
- 4、用秸秆、树木、特种农作物等生产能源或发电。

分布式发电需要建立智能微电网，将信息技术、通信和能源系统紧密结合。由分布式电源、用电负荷、配电设



### III. Distributed Power Generation and Smart Micro-grid

The traditional energy supply model is characterized with centralized power generation, long-distance power transmission, and the separation of generators from consumers. The new power generation approach is to make the traditional energy consumers become a generator, and achieve local power generation and local consumption. The energy consumption of buildings accounts for 30-40% of the total social energy consumption, and the greenhouse gas emission of buildings also makes up 1/3 of the total. However, the new power generation approach allows every building to generate energy like trees. In addition to meeting their own power needs, they can also make the excess electricity online for sale. Recommended measures include:

1. The solar and micro-wind energy building integration technology allows each building to produce energy for power generation.
2. The ground source heat pumps or water vapor heat pumps may be used to provide heating, cooling and hot water services for buildings.
3. Various organic wastes in cities are treated in an anaerobic way to generate biogas for fuel or power generation.
4. Straws, trees, special crops and others are utilized for energy production or power generation.

Distributed power generation requires the establishment of smart micro-grids, where the information technology, communications and energy systems are closely integrated. Intelligent micro-grid refers a small-scale distribution system able to achieve

施、储能装置、监控和保护装置等组成的、实现智能管理的小型配电系统称为智能微电网，它为并网型微电网和独立型微电网，可实现自我控制和自治管理，并将多余的电力输送到公共电网中。

智能电网还可以连接遍布各地的充电桩，为电动汽车充电，成为移动的电力存储单位，为弥补分布式发电配置的不稳定电量做贡献。

#### 四、IGMC：低碳城市倡议

国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）倡议是由全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）发起、得到联合国大力支持的低碳城市发展计划，该倡议的标准是指导和评估低碳城市规划发展的先进工具，为《2030年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》在城市层面的具体实施提供了技术方法和评估手段。

IGMC标准的愿景基于6项基本原则：安全、可持续、公平、个性、繁荣以及幸福，并通过贯穿环境、空间规划与开发、经济、基础服务、社会和文化这6个维度的18个科学细分的类别予以落实。

在IGMC推荐的能源结构中，项目就地或本域内产生的可再生能源所占比例按项目启动之年计，第三年应达到20%，第五年应达到40%，第七年应达到75%，争取第九年达成净零碳目标。

#### 五、IGMC倡议实现净零碳城市的策略与措施

- 1、制定一个全面的净零碳城市行动计划。
- 2、采取基础设施导向型举措，支持循环代谢型设计。
- 3、可持续规划和设计，包括根据能源与资源节约性能标准创新城市设计和建筑形态。
- 4、减少开发、运输、生产和建筑生命周期中能源的使用，采用节能电器和设备，使用建筑性能监控系统，提高建筑能效。
- 5、更清洁的生产。
- 6、不断增加可再生能源供给，在本地进行分布式发电，谋求自给自足，同时尽最大可能通过其它可再生能源供应商满足供电需求。
- 7、建设智能电网，整合各类新能源发电，提高能源综合利用效率。
- 8、为交通运输提供清洁电网能源，推广新能源汽车。

intelligent management, consisting of distributed power supply, power load, power distribution facilities, energy storage devices, monitoring and protection devices, and others, which is divided into net-shaped micro-grid and independent micro-grid, and is able to achieve selfcontrol and self-management, and transit the excess power to the public grid.

Smart grid can also be connected to charging piles everywhere used to charge electric cars, and become a mobile power storage unit, thus contributing a lot to making up the unstable power of the distributed power generation configuration.

#### IV. IGMC: Low-Carbon City Initiative

International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative is a low-carbon town development program initiated by the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) and greatly supported by the United Nations, of which the standard is an advanced tool for directing and assessing low-carbon urban planning and development, and provides technical approaches and assessment means for the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and New Urban Agenda at the city level.

The vision of the IGMC standard is based on the six basic principles: safety, sustainability, equity, identity, prosperity and happiness, and is implemented through the 18 categories of the six dimensions, namely: environment, spatial planning and development, economy, basic services, society and culture.

In terms of the energy structure recommended by IGMC, the proportion of the renewable energy generated in a local or biological area shall, after the project starts, reach 20% in the third year, 40% in the fifth year, 75% in the seventh year and the net zero carbon emission target in the ninth year.

#### V. IGMC Initiative Strategies and Measures to Achieve the Net Zero Carbon City

1. To develop a comprehensive net zero carbon city action plan;
2. To take infrastructure-oriented initiatives to support circulation-type designs;
3. To make sustainable planning and design, including innovating urban design and architectural forms according to the energy and resource conservation performance standards;



▲ EST全体会议现场 EST Plenary Session

- 9、开创全面可持续生活方式和公共参与举措，促进净零碳城市建设。
- 10、建立数学碳模型，开展碳抵消与碳信用。

#### 六、范例

##### 1、瑞典·哈马比生态城：自循环的环保新城

位于斯德哥尔摩中心城区的东南边缘，占地面积204万平方米，建成后可容纳2.6万居民，1万多人在此工作，预计于2017年全部建成。主要措施有：

- 公共交通比例达79%，当地私人汽车占有率不足40%。
- 哈马比城动力50%来自于废水处理和垃圾的转换，其他则来自于屋顶的太阳能电池板。当地流行一句俗话“从洗手间到煎蛋卷的炉火”。
- 率先采用了再生燃料发电，所用燃料是周围的木材工厂废弃的木屑碎片，而小城确立的目标是要成为全球第一座无油城。

4. To reduce the consumption of energy in the development, transportation, production and construction life cycle, using energy-saving appliances and equipment, and adopting building performance monitoring system to improve building efficiency;
5. To make cleaner production;
6. To increase the supply of renewable energy and seek distributed power generation for self-sufficiency in local areas, while striving to meet the power supply needs through other renewable energy suppliers;
7. To build smart grids, integrate various types of new energy power generation, and improve the overall energy utilization efficiency;
8. To provide clean energy for transportation and promote new energy vehicles;
9. To create a comprehensive sustainable lifestyle and public participation initiatives to promote the construction of a net zero carbon city;
10. To establish a mathematical carbon model, and carry out carbon offset and carbon credits.

● 先进垃圾回收系统：垃圾管道抽吸，三级回收，垃圾回收率 70% 以上，家用垃圾的转化率高达 95%。

● 降水收集网络与污水管网分离系统，污水发电、取暖。

## 2、中国敦煌市：目标 100% 可再生能源的净零碳城市

中国西部城市敦煌有很好的太阳能和风能资源。在能源生产侧方面，以建设国家级大型可再生能源基地为主，大力发展分布式能源，确保 100% 满足敦煌市可再生能源消费需求。在能源输送侧方面，大力建设外送通道，完善本地配电网络；大力建设可再生能源供热网络、交通网络，加快充电桩网络布局。在能源消费侧方面，工业、建筑、交通三大领域全面开展能源需求侧管理，大力提高能源利用效率。目标是在 2020 年达成 100% 可再生能源电力城市、100% 可再生能源供热城市、100% 可再生能源交通城市和 100% 可再生能源旅游城市的愿景

（本案例图文来自中国国家发改委能源研究所胡润青研究员的演讲）。

——（原载于《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 28 期，2017 年 5 月）

## VI. Cases

### 1. Sweden•Hammarby Ecological City: Selfcirculating Green City

Located on the southeast edge of the central downtown of Stockholm, it covers an area of 2.04 million square meters, and can accommodate 26,000 residents upon completion, with more than 10,000 people to work there, which is expected to be completed in 2017.

● The proportion of public transport reaches 79% while the local private car share is less than 40%.

● 50% of the power in Hammarby City comes from waste water treatment and waste conversion, and the rest derives from the roof solar panels. Their slogan is: "From toilet to omelet".

● It's the first to achieve the renewable fuel power generation, and the fuels used are wood debris from the wood factories nearby, and the goal established by the small city is to become the world's first oil-free city.

● Advanced garbage collection system: garbage pipe suction and three-level recycling contributes to the garbage recovery rate of more than 70% and the household waste conversion rate of up to 95%.

● Precipitation collection network and sewage pipe network separation system; sewage power generation and heating.

### 2. Dunhuang City, China: to Become a 100% Renewable Energy and Net Zero Carbon City

As a city in the western part of China, Dunhuang has rich solar and wind energy resources. In terms of the energy production side, efforts are made to build a large-scale national renewable energy base and vigorously develop distributed energy so as to ensure the 100% satisfaction of the needs of the renewable energy in Dunhuang City. In terms of the energy transmission side, great efforts are made to vigorously build the export channel, improve the local distribution network; vigorously construct the renewable energy heating network and traffic network, and speed up the charging pile network layout. In terms of the energy consumption side: great efforts are made to achieve the comprehensive energy demand side management in the three main areas of industry, building and transportation, and vigorously improve energy efficiency.

The goal is to achieve the visions of becoming a 100% renewable energy power city, a 100% renewable energy heating city, a 100% renewable energy transportation city and a 100% renewable energy tourism city by 2020.

*(This case is quoted from the speech of Hu Runqing, researcher at the Energy Research Institute of the National Development and Reform Commission.)*

— Published in World Best Practices Magazine (WBPM) Vol. 28, May, 2017

## Keynote Speech at "Healthy Oceans – Healthy Coast" International Leadership Conference towards Achieving SDG 14 "Current Challenges and Opportunities in Ocean and Coastal Sustainable Development"

— Celebrating 45 Years of IOI and its Work in Sustainable Ocean Governance

## 在“健康海洋——健康海岸” 实现可持续发展目标 14 国际领导力会议上的主旨演讲 “当前海洋和沿海可持续发展面临的挑战和机遇”

—— 庆祝国际海洋学院 (IOI) 45 周年及其在可持续海洋治理方面的工作

25-26 April, 2017 Hong Kong, China 4月25日 - 26日, 中国香港



▲ 实现可持续发展目标 14 国际领导力会议上演讲嘉宾合影

Group photo of speakers at the International Leadership Conference towards achieving SDG 14

## 全球背景

自从2015年后，世界正处于向可持续发展的大转型中。可持续发展目标11承诺建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市与人居环境。可持续发展目标13要求采取紧急行动应对气候变化及其影响。可持续发展目标14声明保护和可持续利用海洋和海洋资源以促进可持续发展。这三个目标是无法分离和息息相关的。可以确定的是，将健康海洋-健康海岸这个组合定为主题，会推动这些可持续发展目标的全面实施。

## 易受伤害的滨海城市与人居环境

滨海地带覆盖了全球20%的区域，有超过45%的人群工作和生活。2025年会有大约75%的全球人口生活在距海100公里以内的区域内。在本世纪末，会有1.3亿人生活在距离海平面1米以内的地方。

滨海城市极易受到自然灾害的影响，也会受到气候变化、降水增加、内陆洪水、日益频繁的风暴以及海平面上升引起的极端天气的影响。将近80%的灾难都与与气候相关的自然灾害引发。作为预测的气候变化的结果，这些灾害在频率、强度、地理范围和持续时间上都可能发生变化。

让我们引用新世纪在亚洲海滨城市发生的两个悲惨的故事。第一个是印度洋海啸。在2004年12月时，在围绕着印度洋人口最密集海岸的海下突然爆发的地震引发了一系列毁灭性的海啸，在14个国家造成了25万人死亡。这是在有记载的历史中最致命的灾害之一。印度尼西亚是受灾最严重的国家，其次是斯里兰卡、印度和泰国。

第二个就是在2011年3月发生的福岛核事故，这是自从切尔诺贝利事件以来最严重的核事故。估计，由于疏散条件的恶劣造成的死亡人数有1600人之多。大面积的海洋和陆地受到了污染，这个影响将持续多年。

## 复原力

复原力是个体、群体和生态系统在遭受一定程度的物理、社会和经济的冲击时去防御、容纳、适应和恢复的能力。在面对挑战和干扰时，有复原力的系统可以持续生存、适应和增长，这些挑战和干扰可能是零散和暂时的，例如自然灾害，也可能是持续较长时间的，例如气候条件的变化或关键资源的可用性。复原力既包括像基础设施在极端天气条件下提供保护的物理方面，也包括了类似于社会资本、知识与财政支持能够帮助群体快速应对灾害和高效地适应气候变化的软性方面。”（引自联合国环境署和洛

## Global Context

The world is in large scale transition to sustainability since 2015. Sustainable Development Goal 11 commits "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". Sustainable Development Goal 13 calls for "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts." Sustainable Development Goal 14 states "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development." These 3 goals are closely related and inseparable. Definitely, Themed as Healthy Oceans-Healthy Coast, this gathering will contribute to the integrated implementation of these Sustainable Development Goal.

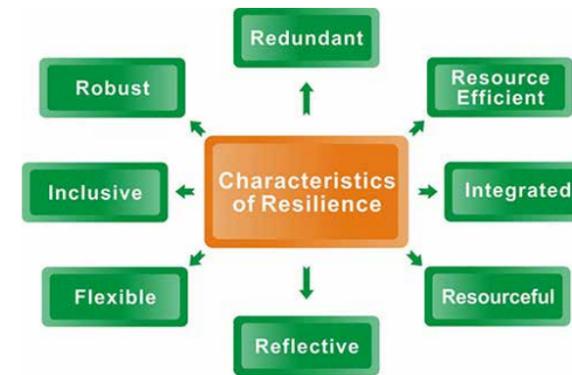
## Vulnerable Coastal Cities and Human Settlements

The coastal zone covers 20 percent of the earth space, with more than 45 percent of population living and working. By 2025, about 75 percent of the world's population will live within 100 kilometers of its coast. By the end of this century, 130 million people will live within one meter of sea level.

Coastal cities are extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, and are also affected by climate change, increased precipitation, inland floods, increasingly frequent storms, and periods of more extreme heat and cold caused by rising sea levels. Nearly 80 per cent of disasters are caused by climate-related natural hazards. These hazards are likely to change in frequency, intensity, geographic range and duration as a result of projected changes in climate.

Let's quote two miserable stories occurred in Asia coastal cities in the new century. The first is the Indian Ocean Tsunami. In December 2004, the undersea megathrust earthquake triggered a series of devastating tsunamis along the coasts of most landmasses bordering the Indian Ocean, killing about 250,000 people in 14 countries. It was one of the most deadly natural disasters in recorded history. Indonesia was the most affected country, followed by Sri Lanka, India, and Thailand.

The Second is the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster occurred on 11 March 2011. It was the most significant nuclear incident since April 26, 1986 the Chernobyl disaster. However, it is estimated that there are 1,600 deaths due to poor evacuation conditions. Large areas of sea and land have been polluted and this effect will continue for many years.



克菲勒基金会“城市环境的可持续性和复原力”，《新城市议程》）地方政府应该采取和实施同《仙台降低灾害风险框架2015-2030》一样的降低当地灾害风险的战略。（复原力的有关特征见上图）

## 国际绿色范例新城倡议： 让滨海城市人居环境具有复原力

由全球人居环境论坛发起、得到联合国大力支持的国际绿色范例新城倡议是一个更加绿色和低碳的城市发展计划，其标准3.0是一个指导与评估城市低碳与复原力规划和发展的先进工具，也能为《2030年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》在城市层面的实施提供技术方法和评估手段。

这个IGMC标准3.0的愿景是基于六项基本原则：安全、持续性、平等、个性、繁荣和幸福，通过6个维度的18个类别予以实施。

我愿意分享IGMC倡议如何让城市与人居环境具有复原力的建议，7个关键的战略和方法如下：

### 1. 建设低碳城市，应对气候变化

城市消耗了世界约70%的能源，碳排放量约占全球排放量的70%。鉴于这种情况，增加能源效能，发展可再生能源和建造低碳城市是决定性的方法。一个“净零碳城市”代表了一种趋势：城市企图通过节能规划、设计、建造、运营与维护，以及把可再生能源作为电力主要来源的战略性发展，系统性降低碳排放，并试图实现总体的碳中和。开发一个符合IGMC原则和类别的总体净零碳行动计划和目标，通过系统性地应对需求和供给问题能够促进碳中和发展。

### 2. 建立一个协调良好的系统以改善灾害预防与应急机制

这包括：（1）结合信息通信技术，强化灾害预防与预报；（2）准备高效的备用能源补给、饮用水源补给、救援物资、特殊车辆和器材；（3）建立一个城市灾害管理中心

## Resilience

"Resilience is the capacity of individuals, communities, and ecosystems to prevent, absorb, accommodate and recover from a range of shocks and stresses which may be physical, social, or economic. A resilient system can continually survive, adapt and grow in the face of challenges and disturbances, which may be discrete and temporary, such as a natural disaster, or continue over a longer period, such as a shift in climate conditions or availability of key resources. Resilience includes both physical aspects such as infrastructure that provides protection from extreme weather events, and 'soft' aspects such as the social capital, knowledge, and financial support which can help communities respond quickly to disasters and adapt effectively to climatic changes" (UNEP and The Rockefeller Foundation, Urban Environmental Sustainability and Resilience, The New Urban Agenda). Local governments should adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. (The relevant characteristics of resilience are shown in the figure above)

## International Green Model City Initiative: Making Coastal Cities and Human Settlements Resilient

The International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative is a greener and low-carbon urban development plan initiated by the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) and greatly supported by the United Nations. The IGMC Standards 3.0 is an advanced tool for guiding and assessing low-carbon and resilient urban planning and development, and providing technical approaches and assessment means for the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda at the local level.

The vision of "IGMC Standard 3.0" is based on the six basic principles: Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity and Happiness, and is carried out through 18 categories of the six dimensions.

I would like to share recommendations from IGMC initiative on how to make cities and human settlements resilient, and 7 key Strategies and Methodologies are as below:

### 1. Building low-carbon cities to tackle climate change

The cities consume about 70% of the world's energy, of which the carbon emissions account for





▲ 第十二届论坛年会期间中国代表参观联合国总部 Chinese delegation visiting UN headquarters during GFHS 2017

### 最后总结

滨海城市和人居环境在面临自然灾害时是无比脆弱的，它们同样受到海平面上升的影响。让城市和人居环境具有复原力对于人类生存来说是一个迫在眉睫的挑战。采取和实施符合《仙台降低灾害风险框架 2015-2030》的地方灾害风险降低战略，发展低碳城市，与 IGMC 核心战略和方法保持一致提升复原力，将极大地有助于健康海洋——健康海岸和可持续发展目标（SDGs）的整体实施。以一种可持续的关系与海洋共生共存将会开启一个新的蓝色繁荣未来新纪元。

Urban forest, Green roofs, Constructed wetlands, Permeable pavements, Rain gardens and planter boxes, Biowales, etc.

### 5. Reducing flood vulnerability

This include: (1) providing emergency dispatch system of flood prevention; (2) building a joint vision and action plan through broad consultation and engagement by relevant stakeholders, including the most vulnerable groups. (3) Unsafe slums and informal human settlements upgrading should be paid close attention to and upgraded accordingly.

### 6. Improving urban infrastructure quality for resilience.

Infrastructure investments need to be reliable, and take into account future demand and potential shocks and stresses. This includes: (1) Enforcing seismic and disaster design of all infrastructures and buildings to meet the requirements of the respective national standards; (2) underground pipe network of urban supply and drainage system, electric power, communication etc. should be built under overall planning and with high standard; (3) adopting "Common

Utility Tunnel" System, as appropriate, laying the pipes for electric power, communication, water supply, reclaimed water, etc. together in the same tunnel which otherwise embedded in separate trenches, avoiding repeated road excavation caused by embedding or maintaining pipes at different times.

### 7. Building in redundancy and flexibility with spare capacity to accommodate disruption

It may mean creating distributed infrastructure networks and multiple sources for food, water and goods. Decentralized and modular approaches such as the use of small-scale renewable sources of energy can also be used to provide redundancy, as well as adaptability in case of impacts to other energy sources. Physical and spatial attributes of the landscape can enhance capacity for adaptation, for example the creation of a network of diverse spatial types, including adequate safe and usable open space as a locus for communities to recover. Creation of self-sufficient units at the local, neighbourhood, city and regional scales enhances flexibility and redundancy and therefore resilience.

### Conclusion

Coastal cities and human settlements are heavily vulnerable to natural disaster and are affected by rising sea levels. To make Cities and Human Settlements Resilient is an urgent challenge to humans' survival. Adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Developing low-carbon cities and improving the Resilience in line with IGMC key Strategies and Methodologies will greatly contribute to Health oceans-Healthy coast and integrated implementation of SDGs. To live with ocean and from the ocean in a sustainable relationship will open a new blue prosperous era for the future. 

## Speech at the Welcome Reception of the 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements and 2017 SCAHSA Awards Ceremony

# 在第十二届全球人居环境论坛年会欢迎晚宴暨 2017 可持续城市与人居环境奖盛典上的演讲

2017 年 10 月 30 日 美国纽约 October 30, 2017 New York, U.S.A.

**我**代表全球人居环境论坛向来自全球各地参加第十二届全球人居环境论坛暨可持续城市与人居环境奖盛典的代表，致以真诚的问候和热烈的欢迎。

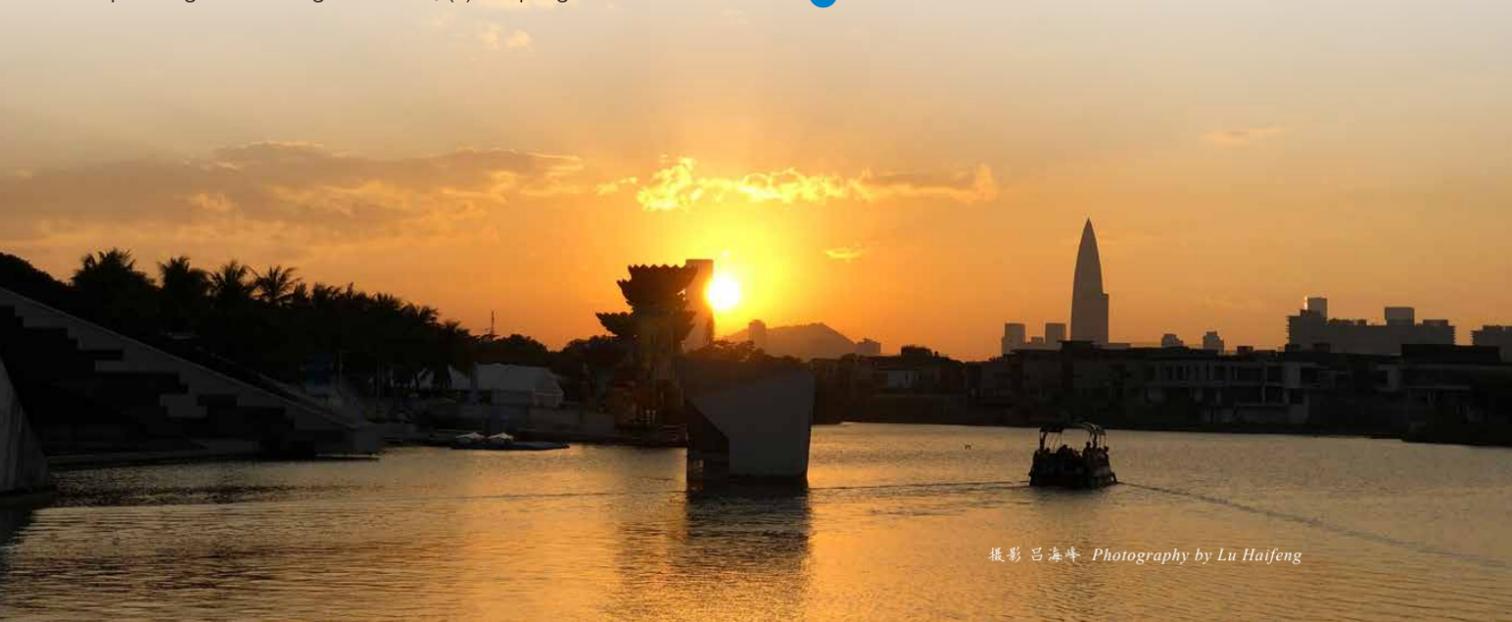
12 是一个非常重要的数字。一年有 12 个月，一天中白天和晚上各有 12 个小时。十二生肖或十二星座也很有影响力。它们循环运动，永不停止。我们今年的论坛恰好是第十二届，这意味着本届论坛将会继续循环，永无止境。非常感谢所有的合作伙伴对我们事业的大力支持和热爱。全球人居环境论坛致力于人人共享的可持续城市和人居住环境，我们将继续齐心协力，努力推动这一伟大事业“百尺竿头，更进一步”。

与此同时，这是全球人居环境论坛年会第三次在纽约举办。每一次我们都会获得联合国系统、常驻联合国代表团和其他伙伴的大力支持和帮助。尤其是在今年，他们为我们做了巨大的贡献。非常感谢所有的主办单位：冈比亚常驻联合国代表团、非洲联盟常驻联合国观察团、联合国

On behalf of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), I have the pleasure to convey my very warm greetings and welcome to all the participants who are joining us from various parts of the globe at the 12<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements & Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards Ceremony.

12 is a very important number. There are 12 months in one year, and 12 hours per day and per night. Twelve zodiac signs or twelve constellations are also very influential. Move in circles, endless. Our forum this year is the twelfth session, meaning that this forum will continue to cycle, and be endless. I want to thank all our partners for their support and love for this cause which is committed to sustainable cities and human settlements for all, and we will continue to work together to bring it to a new level.

In the meantime, This is the third time for GFHS annual forum to be held in New York City. Every time





环境规划署、世界和平联盟、世界城市运动、世界非政府组织联合会和深圳美好城市研究院。我也非常感谢所有发言人、主持人、参与者和工作人员以及热心的志愿者。我还要特别感谢纽约联合国广场希尔顿千禧酒店为我们提供良好的场地和热情的服务。

2017年是通过《可持续发展目标》和《巴黎协议》的第三年，也是《新城市议程》颁布的第二年。今年以来，我们一直强烈感受到世界各地日益恶劣的天气和灾难性气候变化对人类的影响和危害。因此，我们必须持续地采取行动。可持续城市与人居环境是我们的主战场，而我们在场的所有人都是主力军。

第十二届全球人居环境论坛暨可持续城市与人居环境奖盛典是一次以行动为导向的会议，也是主题为“城市治理，开放创新”的“2017世界城市日”的重要庆祝活动。本届论坛将围绕“有效规划和管理城市空间发展，贯彻《2030年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》”的主题展开。正如大家所知，联合国“人居三”提出：“创新的城市治理和有效规划、管理城市空间发展是实现可持续城市与人居环境的两大关键”。第十二届全球人居环境论坛将为全球的利益相关者提供一个高级别的对话平台，提升能力建设；总结分享已经被证明的有效政策、标准、措施和最佳范例；推动双边和多边在可持续城市发展以及减缓和适应气候变化领域的经济技术交流合作，推动“一带一路”绿色发展进程。我希望接下来的“飒飒奖”颁奖典礼中所揭晓的最佳范例和这两天的互动将是鼓舞人心、激励和令人难忘的。

最后，预祝各项活动取得圆满成功，同时祝愿各位来宾身体健康。

——（原载于《全球最佳范例》杂志总第29期，2017年12月）

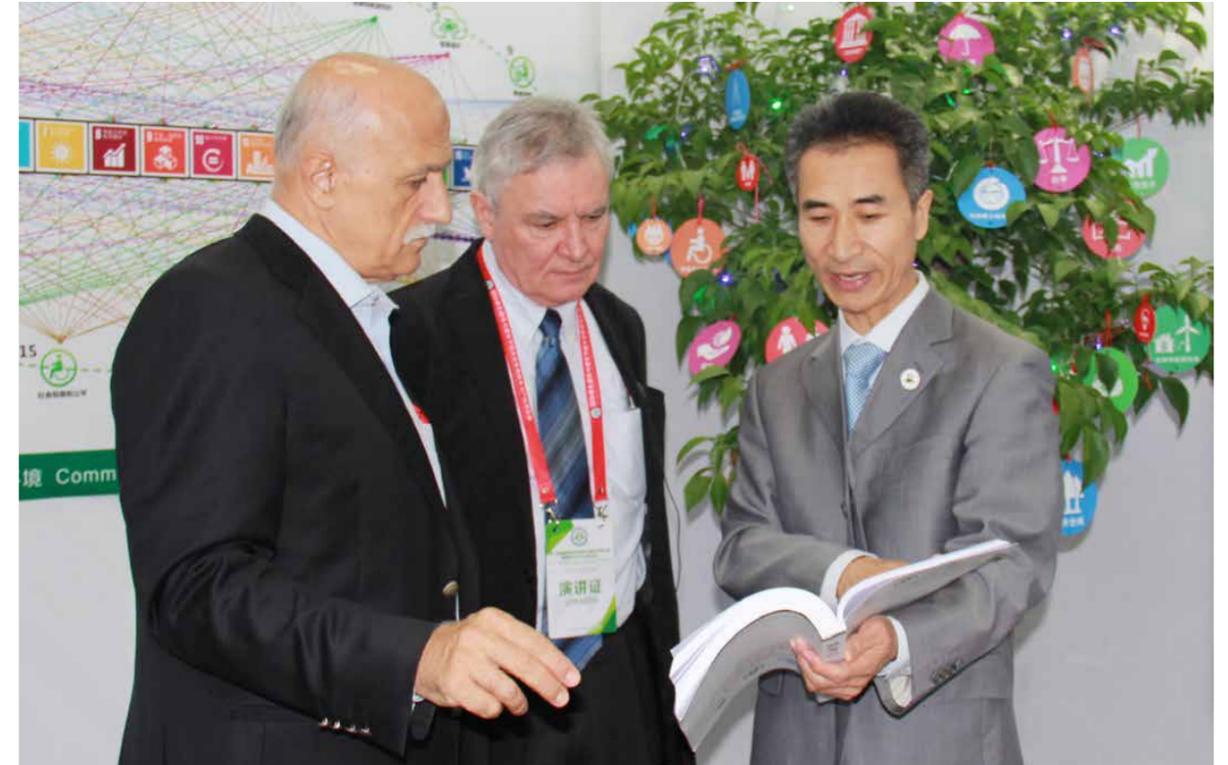
we have received great and continuous support and help from UN system, Missions and other partners to lead a success, particularly this year. I appreciate all co-organizers: Permanent Mission of the Gambia to the UN, Permanent Observer Mission of the African Union to the UN, United Nations Environment Programme, Universal Peace Federation, World Urban Campaign, World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations, and Shenzhen Better City Institute. My thanks extends to all speakers, moderators, participants and staffs as well as our enthusiastic volunteers. I would also like to deliver my special gratitudes to the Millennium Hilton One UN Plaza for providing us with good venues and warm service.

2017 is the third year for the adoption of SDGs and Paris Agreement and the second year for the New Urban Agenda. This year, we have been feeling strongly the influence and damage to human being from increasing extreme weather and disastrous climate changes around the world. We must take actions -- constantly. Sustainable city and human settlements is our main battlefield. We here are all main force.

The 12<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements & Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards Ceremony (GFHS - XII) is an action-oriented conference which is also a good gathering for commemorating the “World Cities Day 2017” themed as “Innovative governance, open city”. GFHS - XII will be centered on Effectively Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development to Implement 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and New Urban Agenda. As you know, Innovative governance and Effectively Planning and Managing Urban Spatial Development have been identified by Habitat III as two crucial ways to realize sustainable cities and human settlements. GFHS - XII will provide a high-level platform for information exchange and capacity building for global stakeholders, highlight innovative and alternative sustainability approaches, policies and actions, and identify the best practices, contribute to promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation of economy and technology, as well as facilitating the green development in the context of the Belt and Road Initiative. I hope the best practices declared in following SCAHSA Ceremony and interaction during these two days will be inspiring, motivating and unforgettable.

Lastly, I wish the events a great success, and all the participants a good health. 

— Published in World Best Practices Magazine (WBPM) Vol. 29, December, 2017



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

— Speech at the Opening Ceremony of International Green Model City Forum of the 14<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building

### 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

—— 第十四届绿建大会·国际绿色范例新城论坛开幕式致辞

2018年4月3日 中国珠海 April 3, 2018 Zhuhai, China

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

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.



▲ 第三届联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会，厄瓜多尔基多市

*The Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), Quito City, Ecuador*

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。

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

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

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”。

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。有两大议程值得关注：

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。

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住环境的方法，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

trends. There are four important domestic documents or guidelines that deserve our attention:

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

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。

《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：

**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

key to sustainable development. There are two major agendas that deserve our attention:

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.

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。

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SGDs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。

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，具有联合国经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

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 initiative focuses on strategies and actions that can improve a city's sustainability performance.

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。

——（原载于《全球最佳范例》杂志总第30期，2018年6月）

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](http://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 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 SGDs 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 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. 

— Published in World Best Practices Magazine (WBPM) Vol. 30, June 2018



## Building Green Model City for Facilitating the Local Implementation of SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda

— Keynote Speech at the 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements

# 建设绿色范例城市，在地方层面贯彻SDG11和《新城市议程》

—— 在 2018 全球人居环境论坛年会上的主旨演讲

2018 年 10 月 30 日 泰国曼谷 October 30, 2018 Bangkok, Thailand

在 2018 世界城市日前夕，来自 40 多个国家的 400 多位各界代表，相聚在庄重的曼谷联合国会议中心。我谨代表全球人居环境论坛再次向各位表示热烈欢迎！向联合国亚太经社理事会、世界一带一路组织等合作伙伴对本届年会的大力支持表示感谢！

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。

按照绿色范例新城的标准，根据道法自然的哲学理念，可持续的绿色城市应该像一棵树。这体现在以下 5 点：

1、光合用能，最妙科技：通过光合作用吸收太阳能，最好的可再生能源，简洁高效，源源不断；

2、固碳释氧，环境友好：让生命甜美呼吸，净化空气质量，控制大气二氧化碳浓度；

3、资源循环，没有废物：善于合成有机物，水和养分循环利用，生态平衡，生生不息；

4、叶脉网络，均匀互联：多条路径到达一个目标，弹性的城市交通路网模式；

5、包容公平，机会均等：每片叶子都有机会获取资源，没有贫富分化和社会隔离，真正做到了不落一个个体。

为了帮助大家理解这些理念，我写了一首诗，在此和大家分享：

On the eve of World Cities Day 2018, more than 400 representatives from over 40 countries gathered at this elegant UN Conference Center in Bangkok. On behalf of the Global Forum on Human Settlements, I would like to extend a very warm welcome to all the participants, and extend our thanks again to UNESCAP, GOBA and other partner organizations for their great support to this year's annual session.

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

In light of the IGMC concept and the philosophy of Tao follows nature, the sustainable city should be like a tree, which manifests in the following 5 aspects:

1. Best technology with photosynthetic energy: By absorbing solar energy through photosynthesis, it provides the best renewable energy in a simple, efficient and continuous way;

2. Environmentally-friendly by sequestering carbon and releasing oxygen: It offers refreshable breathing for life, purifies air quality, and helps to control atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration;

3. Circulating resources without making any waste: It is good at synthesizing organic matter, recycling water and nutrient, keeping ecological balance, and making life go onward in an endless succession;



▲ 中国书法作品诠释展示《绿城如树》诗篇

The poem Green Cities Resemble Trees was displayed through a Chinese calligraphy work

### 绿城如树

——为诠释 2018 全球人居环境论坛年会“绿色范例城市”主题而作

亭亭树参天，大道法自然。  
能量借白日，源源不间断。  
沐泽善化育，升落自循环。  
固碳释鲜氧，众生吐纳酣。  
叶脉网络匀，殊途通各点。  
瓣瓣欣共享，飒飒风来欢。  
绿城若如树，幸福遍人寰。

下面我简要和大家分享《国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0》(《IGMC 标准 3.0》)。

《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 10 月“人居三”期间在厄瓜多尔首都基多市发布，是由国际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

4. Even interconnection in the leaf vein network: Reaching a single target through multiple paths, it provides a flexible urban traffic network mode.

5. Inclusive and equitable: Every leaf has equal opportunities, and there's no polarization and social segregation. It can matter-of-factly realize the goal of leaving no one behind.

To help you understand these ideas, I wrote a poem and shared it with you:

### Green Cities Resemble Trees

—Versifying the theme of "Green Model Cities" at the annual session of the Global Forum on Human Settlements 2018

Gracefully erect, the trees are towering,  
Like Tao that closely follows nature.

Uninterruptedly from them energy is emanating,  
For daylight provides the source of power.

Blessedly rained and dewed, they thus tend to cultivate,  
In a robust cycle they turn over and over again.

They oblige loads of carbon to sequesterate,  
While nursing numerous breathing lungs with fresh oxygen.



## 国际绿色范例新城标准3.0结构示意图



▲ Diagram of the Structure of the International Green Model City Standards 3.0

摩、维也纳、弗莱堡、新加坡、纽约、波特兰、温哥华、库里提巴以及香港、深圳、天津生态城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 标准 3.0》主要功能包括：

- 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，指导规划建设，提升竞争力，贯彻 SDGs 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。

IGMC 标准植根于《2030 年可持续发展议程》，和 SDG11 有密切的互动关系。此外，范例新城 3.0 标准和 SDG11 部分指标之间更有着紧密的对应关系，具体化了目标 11 的指标，方便其在地方和社区层面实施。

IGMC 倡议是在联合国环境规划署等国际组织和有关国家政府的大力支持下，由全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于 2011 年 4 月在联合国总部发起的绿色低碳城镇发展计划。IGMC 倡议激发前瞻性的政府、企业和社会力量共同努力，探索可持续的城市建设和城镇化模式，并不断完善，与时俱进。

作为里约 +20 峰会的成果之一，IGMC 倡议旨在以《IGMC 标准 3.0》作为评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进的规划工具，通过提供创新概念、综合策略和方法、认证监测系统和解决方案，包括实施试点项目，结合其它方法，建设人人共享的可持续城市 and 人居环境，并为全球利益相关者提供一个对话与合作平台，建立新型伙伴关系，支持贯彻《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》。

IGMC 倡议设有顾问委员会和专家委员会，并有专门的办公室和协调员开展工作。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、中国浏阳经济技术开发区、西安经济技术开发区、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。

The leaf vein network is balanceably level,  
Reaching each cell through every different way.

Happily it conveys synergy from petal to petal,  
And ushers rustling wind to merrily stay.

As long as Green Cities resemble trees,  
The world will teem with happiness forever.

Now I briefly share the International Green Model City Standards 3.0 (IGMC Standards 3.0) with you.

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 international 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, Freiburg, Singapore, New York, Portland, Vancouver, Curitiba, and Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-city 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.

Major roles of IGMC Standards 3.0 are the following:

A. Assessing sustainability of existing urban areas, identifying opportunities for improvement and transformation;

B. Helping governments formulate policies and action plans as well as guiding them in planning and construction for stronger competitiveness and promoting implementation of SDGs and the New Urban Agenda;

C. Guiding the process of urban sustainable development projects for improving overall performance and efficient investment;



▲ 泰国曼谷联合国会议中心 United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand

基于《IGMC 标准 3.0》，我们还专门开发了 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，促进 IGMC 标准推广。该系统简便易行，人人可以使用。英文和中文版已经于今年 6 月上线试运行，欢迎体验。我们还联合投资设计制作了国际绿色范例城市微电影，今晚将在 UNCC 首映。

工欲善其事必先利其器。IGMC 倡议的原则理念和标准体系，为在地方层面贯彻 SDG11 和新城市议程、为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、技术支持和评估认证工具。欢迎加入 IGMC 倡议，列入 IGMC 试点，行动起来，共建共享新型伙伴关系，创造和提升城市或项目价值，让今生后世生活更美好。

——（原载于《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 31 期，2018 年 12 月）

D. Appraising projects at planning or design phases to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement and avoid various risks;

E. Providing a timely urban sustainable development training manual for relevant stakeholders.

The IGMC standards is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and has a close relevance with SDG11. In addition, there is a close correspondence between the IGMC Standards 3.0 and some indicators of SDG11, and the target 11 indicators are embodied to facilitate implementation at the local and community levels.

The International Green Model City Initiative was launched by GFHS at the United Nations

Headquarters in April 2011, in close collaboration with various international organizations including UNEP, concerned national and local governments. The IGMC Initiative stimulates forward-looking and responsible governments, businesses and social forces to work together on exploring sustainable urban development alternatives and urbanization models. The Initiative never stops improving itself to keep up with the times.

The IGMC Initiative has been registered with the United Nations as a voluntary commitment of Rio+20. It aims to use IGMC Standards 3.0 as an effective planning tool for assessing and guiding sustainable urban development and conducting pilots through providing innovative concepts, integrated strategies and methodologies, benchmarks and monitoring framework

as well as demand-oriented solutions. Supported by IGMC online assessment and rating system and combined with other approaches, IGMC Initiative enhances assets value and urban competitiveness and facilitates sustainable cities and human settlements for all, while creating a shared platform among its global partners and concerned stakeholders for the sake of establishing new partnerships in support of the implementation of the SDGs and the NUA.

The IGMC Initiative has advisory committee and expert committee, and has dedicated offices and coordinators to carry out the work. Some well-known cities and enterprises have joined the IGMC Initiative, such as Vancouver (Canada), Cape Town (South Africa), Mannheim (Germany), Seberang Perai (Malaysia), Cuenca (Ecuador), Liuyang National Economic & Technological Development Zone, Xi'an Economic & Technological Development Zone, Wuyi County of Zhejiang Province, China Railway Real Estate Group, Vanke, Country Garden, Mission Hills. Some of them have also been on the list of IGMC pilots.

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 and Chinese versions have been put into trial operation in June this year, and welcome to experience. We also jointly invested in the design and production of the IGMC animation film, which will be premiered at UNCC tonight.

As an ancient Chinese saying goes, "A workman must first sharpen his tools if he is to do his work well". The IGMC Initiative's principles and standards provide a comprehensive strategy, technical support and assessment and certification tool for implementing SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda at the local level, improving urban transformation and upgrading and sustainable development. Welcome to join the IGMC Initiative and apply for the IGMC pilots. 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. 

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## International Green Model City Initiative: Catalyze Change, Jointly Build Green and Happy Cities

— A Speech at the Opening Ceremony of International Green Model City Forum of the 15<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building

# 国际绿色范例新城倡议： 催生改变，共建绿色幸福城市

—— 第十五届绿建大会·国际绿色范例新城论坛开幕式致辞

2019年4月4日 中国深圳 April 4, 2019 Shenzhen, China

阳春时节，欣欣向荣。我们相聚在粤港澳大湾区的中心城市深圳，出席“第十五届绿建大会·国际绿色范例新城论坛”。这也是范例新城倡议大家庭与老朋友的年度聚会。在此，我谨代表全球人居环境论坛、中国城市发展研究会可持续城市专业委员会等机构向各位表示热烈欢迎！向绿建大会主办方对本论坛的支持表示感谢！

首先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。

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 倡议旨在以 IGMC 标准作为评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进的规划工具，通过提供创新概念、综合策略和方法、认证监测系统和解决方案，包括实施试点项目，结

On this vigorous spring day, we meet here in Shenzhen, the center of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, for the International Green Model City Forum of the 15th IGECB, which is also an annual gathering of the IGMC family and old friends. Hereby, on behalf of the Global Forum on Human Settlements, the Sustainable City Committee of China Research Society of Urban Development and other related organizations, I would like to extend a warmest welcome to all of you and express my sincere gratitude to the IGECB organizers for their support.

First of all, I want to brief you on the basics of the IGMC Initiative and Standards.

The International Green Model City (IGMC) Initiative was launched by Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) at the headquarters of the United Nations in April 2011. The Initiative never stops improving itself

合其它方法，改变我们对城市和人居环境的规划、开发、融资、治理和管理方式，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》。

《IGMC 标准 3.0》是评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进工具，植根于《2030年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》，与新型城镇化规划与中央城市工作会议精神一致，其愿景基于 6 项基本原则：安全、可持续性、公平、个性、繁荣与幸福，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。

to keep up with the times. 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.

The IGMC Standards 3.0, an advanced tool to assess and guide sustainable urban development, is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda, and accords with the spirit of China's national new urbanization planning and the Central Urban Work Conference. Its vision is based on six basic principles: Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity and Happiness, and is carried out through 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.

The IGMC Standards 3.0 is a feasible document created by well-known experts from home and abroad on the basis of the rules and experience drawn from many successful cases of urban planning and development across the world, absorbing the theoretical and practical essence of international eco-cities, Smart Growth and New Urbanism, which offers universal guidance for reference. It was released at Habitat III which was held in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016.

Based on the IGMC Standards 3.0, we have developed the IGMC global online assessment and certification system (Chinese and English versions): [www.igmc.org](http://www.igmc.org). Online assessment and certification makes things easier and is accessible to everyone.

So far, more than 20 cities, zones and enterprises across the globe have joined the IGMC Initiative, such as Vancouver (Canada), Cape Town (South Africa), Guiyang (China), Liuyang National Economic & Technological Development Zone, Xi'an Economic & Technological Development Zone, Country Garden, Mission Hills and LAY-OUT Planning. Some of them have also been on the list of IGMC pilot projects.

Next, I am going to tell you what IGMC has done over the past year.

《IGMC 标准 3.0》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，也吸收融合了国际上生态城市、精明增长、新城市主义等理论与实践的精华，具有普遍的指导意义和参考价值。该标准于 2016 年 10 月在厄瓜多尔基多市举行的联合国“人居三”大会上发布。

基于《IGMC 标准 3.0》，我们开发了 IGMC 全球在线评估认证系统中英文版，www.igmc.org，利用在线方式开展评估认证，让复杂事情简单化，人人可以使用。

目前已经有加拿大温哥华市、南非开普敦市、中国贵阳市、长沙浏阳经开区、西安经开区、碧桂园、观澜湖、蕾奥规划等 20 多个国际国内知名城市（园区）与企业加入了 IGMC 倡议，部分项目列入试点。

接下来我向大家汇报过去的一年范例新城方面所做的工作：

在基本建设方面，我们圆满完成了继 2017 年开始的范例新城在线评估认证系统和范例新城概念动画短片的设计制作，并正式上线发布。范例新城动画短片于去年世界城市日在位于曼谷市的联合国亚太经社理事会成功首映。大家刚到的就是这部科普短片。该片以标准 3.0 为指导，讲述了一位名字叫飒飒、居住在中国南方一个滨海城市的小朋友一家三口的生活故事，通过郊野、中心区、街道、社区、家庭等多样化场景，描绘了呼吸甜美的城市、行云流水的城市、便利宜居的城市以及智慧幸福的城市，勾勒出未来绿色幸福城市的样貌。在线评估认证系统为城市利益相关者评估城市与社区的可持续性提供了便利。

培训教育方面，我们在曼谷联合国亚太经社理事会举办的 2018 全球人居环境论坛年会上举行了范例新城培训会，同期举行了范例新城主题分论坛。去年 11 月 18 日，在北京举办的中国城市创新论坛上，我做了题为“国际绿色范例新城倡议：促进我国城市高质量可持续发展”的演讲。

在市场推广方面，去年我们和恒大集团签署了包括范例新城在内的战略合作协议。在有关各方认可范例新城理念的基础上，蕾奥公司在西安经开区有关项目的招投标中胜出，范例新城标准成功导入经开区汽车小镇控规和城市设计之中，落地实施。接下来蕾奥公司蒋总会和大家重点分享。菲律宾奎松市市长上个月签署承诺函——加入了范例新城倡议。至此，国内外城市（园区）一共达到了 13 个。今天又将有几家在全国很有影响力的规划设计企业加盟 IGMC 倡议，更多的城市与企业今年也将陆续加入范例新城大家庭。

在试点建设方面，我们和浏阳经开区管委会就《试点现状评估报告》和编制《试点可持续行动规划》建议方案进行了多次讨论，最后于去年 5 月底在长沙召开的联席会

In terms of basic construction, kicking off in 2017, the IGMC global online assessment and certification system and the introductory animation film of IGMC were completed and released last year. The animation film premiered at the UN ESCAP in Bangkok on World Cities Day last year, the one you watched just now. Inspired by IGMC Standards 3.0, the film was produced based on the life of the SaSa family of three who lives in a Southern Chinese city. It displays what a future greener city should look like in terms of ecological environment, transport and mobility, CBD, neighborhood and smartness. The film therefore envisions a beautiful city with clean air, a well-connected city with unimpeded traffic flow, a livable city with convenient facilities, and a smart city filled with happiness. As for the online assessment and certification system, it makes it more convenient to assess the sustainability of cities and communities.

With regard to education, we organized the IGMC training and held the IGMC sub-forum during the 2018 Annual Session of GFHS at the UN ESCAP in Bangkok. In addition, on November 18th last year, I delivered a speech entitled “The IGMC Initiative: Promote the High Quality and Sustainable Development of Chinese Cities” at the China Urban Innovation and Development Forum in Beijing.

For the sake of publicity, last year we signed an IGMC strategic cooperation agreement with the Evergrande Group. On the basis of the IGMC philosophy, LAY-OUT won the project bidding of the Xi'an Economic & Technological Development Zone to apply the IGMC Standards to the regulation and planning of the Auto Town in the Zone. Later, Mr. Jiang, Deputy General Manager of LAY-OUT, will tell us about it. Last month, Mayor of Quezon, the Philippines signed a letter of commitment to be the 13<sup>th</sup> city (zone) to join the IGMC Initiative. Today, a few more influential planning and design enterprises in China will join us too. This year, we will see more cities and enterprises become a member of the IGMC family.

As regards the development of pilots, we had a lot of discussion with the Administration Committee of the Liuyang National Economic & Technological Development Zone about the “Assessment Report on the Pilots’ Status” and the composition of the “Sustainable Action Planning of Pilots”. Finally, we reached an agreement on the principles at the joint meeting held in Changsha in May last year, and decided to implement them as soon as possible. The work of the Liuyang National Economic & Technical Development Zone has been covered in the issue No. 31 of World



▲ 第十五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  
Opening Session of the Fifteenth International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building & New Technologies and Products Expo (IGEBCE)

议上原则达成一致，决定尽快实施。第 31 期全球最佳范例杂志以及由中国社科院主管的、本月即将出版的《中国城市年鉴》也对浏阳经开区试点工作做了报道。

在标准应用推广方面，新的《中国城市年鉴》将全文刊登《范例新城标准 3.0》”城市版的全部 112 个指标体系与评分系统，这是该标准在国内国家级权威媒体上首次发布。从 2019 年起，“可持续城市与人居环境奖”评审中，城市与社区将采用《范例新城标准 3.0》体系，这将拓宽 IGMC 标准的应用范围。全球人居环境论坛何莲副秘书长接下来会给大家介绍。

下面我想结合几个案例对当今城市规划发展趋势做一些分析与建议，供大家参考，也为接下来的发言交流暖场。

众所周知，我们正面临着气候变化、环境恶化、贫富分化的严峻挑战。人们越来越难以忍受垃圾围城、雾霾锁城、污水绕城、汽车堵城、房价炒城的困扰。物种大量消失、冰川日渐融化、北极熊无地自容的困境大多数人不会感同身受，如同温水煮蛙，熟视无睹，但全球日益增加的极端性天气，比如去年的超强台风“山竹”则让人至今心有余悸。当天深圳近 2 万棵树木被摧毁，家家闭户，困守屋内，任风雨咆哮肆虐，无可奈何。气候变化就在今天，在你我身边。巴黎协定提出的 2 度目标已经不够，新的目标是 1.5 度。联合国报告指出，当温升从 1.5℃ 发展到 2℃，气候变化的影响很可能从量变到质变，在升温 2℃ 的情境下，全球 99% 的珊瑚礁都将退化；若将目标调整为 1.5℃，人类将避免大量因气候变化带来的损失与风险。此外，每年倾泻到海洋中的 800 万吨塑料垃圾，已经出现在地球最深处的马里亚

Best Practices, and in The Almanac of China's Cities to be published this month.

As for promotion and application, the new edition of The Almanac of China's Cities will publish the full text of the IGMC Standards 3.0, including the 112 indicators and the rating system. It will be the first time for the Standards to appear in a state-level authoritative publication. Besides, in 2019 the IGMC Standards 3.0 will begin to be used to assess cities and communities for the Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Award, which will expand the applicability of the Standards. Deputy Secretary-General of GFHS He Lian will talk about it later.

Now, I would like to share with you some cases as well as my analysis and advice on the trends of urban planning and development for your reference, which are also a lead-in for the following discussion.

As is known to us all, we are confronted with serious challenges, such as climate change, environmental deterioration and wealth polarization. Our citizens are plagued by loads of garbage, heavy smog, ubiquitous sewage, traffic congestion and soaring housing price. But most people are indifferent or even turn a blind eye to the fact that many species are disappearing, glaciers are melting, polar bears are losing their habitat and extreme weather is multiplying globally. I still remember that the horrifying super typhoon Mangkhut slammed into Shenzhen last year, destroying nearly 20,000 trees and forcing people to confine themselves indoors, who



▲ 中国北京 Beijing, China

纳海沟，不断断裂的塑料微小颗粒已经进入到海洋生物的身体中，进入到人类的肠胃和排泄物中，细小微粒还会像pm2.5一样进入我们的血液、乃至细胞之中，此症目前仍然无解。

上个月世界环境大会期间，联合国环境署发布的《全球环境展望6》警告称，地球已受到极其严重的破坏，如果不采取紧急且更大力度的行动来保护环境，地球的生态系统和人类的可持续发展事业将日益受到更严重的威胁。淡水系统中污染物的抗菌素耐药性问题可能在2050年成为人类的主要死因，而内分泌干扰物会影响男性和女性的生育能力以及儿童的神经发育。世界拥有向更可持续发展道路迈进所需的科学、技术和资金，但公众、企业和政治领导人尚未在这些领域投入足够的关注和支持，他们仍在坚持一些过时的生产和发展模式。

面对全球危机挑战，国际国内，改变都已经或正在发生。2015年是一个转折点，联合国会员国先后通过了《2030

were helpless in front of the severe rainstorm. Climate change is happening right before our eyes at the very moment. The Paris Agreement suggests to limit warming to 1.5 degrees because 2 degrees is still too high. The UN reported that if warming rose from 1.5 degrees to 2 degrees, the situation would be totally different because 99% of the coral reefs in the world would degrade while limiting temperature rise to 1.5 degrees could avoid huge losses and risks caused by climate change. What's worse, eight million tons of plastic is dumped into the ocean each year and has reached the Mariana Trench, the deepest spot on Earth. The tiny plastic particles were sucked up by marine creatures and were also found in human intestines, stomach and excreta. Just like PM 2.5, they can be absorbed into our blood and even cells, which is incurable at present.

During the UN Environment Assembly last month, the UN Environment released the Global Environment Outlook-6, warning that the earth had been severely

年可持续发展议程》、《巴黎气候协定》与《新城市议程》，并在全球范围逐步贯彻落实。欧盟去年11月提出到2050年将实现“碳中和”，同时创造繁荣并提高生活质量。

城市或城市群是人类聚居和生产的主场，也是应对和解决上述顽症的主战场。当今城市发展呈现两大趋势：一个是绿色低碳，一个是数字智能；一个是碳基，一个是硅基。二者将会高度融合，重塑我们的城市与社区。范例新城的愿景提出“建设安全、可持续性、公平、个性、繁荣、幸福的城市和人居环境”，把幸福作为最高价值，就是顺应和引导这两大趋势，要在地方层面贯彻落实《2030年可持续发展议程》、《新城市议程》与《巴黎气候协定》，因而是实现全人类可持续发展的重要途径，也是实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦的应有之义。这是范例新城倡议和标准的使命与价值所在。

2017年11月全球25个城市市长在波恩先行承诺：为抗击气候变化，2050年之前将使各自城市实现净零碳。这些城市包括非洲的安卡拉、开普敦，欧洲的巴塞罗那、哥本哈根、巴黎、伦敦，美洲的纽约、波特兰、洛杉矶、温哥华、基多，澳洲的墨尔本等，共覆盖1.5亿人口，其中温哥华与开普敦已经加入范例新城倡议。我们也期待能有中国城市站出来承诺实现净零碳，范例新城愿意提供支持。全球人居环境论坛每年都有一批可持续发展先锋城市与企业参会，其中的佼佼者被授予“可持续城市与人居环境奖”，他们的成功经验激励着同行业不断采取行动。

国内来看，十八大以来，生态文明已经从理论上升为五位一体的重大国策，十九大进一步强化，绿色发展、全面协调可持续发展一步步落地成为硬约束，全方位贯彻到生产、生活、生态环保和城乡规划建设中来。因此，我们看到了系列重大变革和趋势：国土空间规划改革，多规合一；山水林田草海统筹，生态无界；水土气碳全面治理，铁腕治污；绿色经济高速增长，绿色健康生活逐步风行。这既是国际国内大势所趋，环境所迫，也是人心所向，前景所在。去年12月住建部发布了新版的《绿色建筑评价标准》，最大变化就是：绿色建筑评价应在建设工程竣工验收后进行。以前设计阶段凭图纸就可以获得绿建认证的做法成为过去。本届绿建大会“升级绿色建筑、助推绿色发展”也指明了“绿而更绿”的趋势。下面我分析三个重要案例：深圳、雄安新区和粤港澳大湾区。等下曾宇副总建筑师还将和大家分享北京副中心绿色新理念的实践探索。这几大国家超级战略的规划纲要中都把生态文明、绿色发展、智慧高效当做主方向，刚性约束，其中不少指标、策略和范例新城完全一致。

去年2月，国务院批准深圳市以创新引领超大型城市可持续发展为主题，建设国家可持续发展议程创新示范

damaged and the ecological system and human sustainable development would be increasingly threatened if no emergency and stronger action was taken. The antibiotic resistance of pollutants in fresh water systems might be the main cause of human deaths by 2050. Endocrine disruptors will affect the fertility of men and women and also children's neurodevelopment. Although the world has the science, technology and funding to move towards a more sustainable path, the public, businesses, and political leaders have not invested enough attention or support in these areas, and they are still sticking to some outdated patterns of production and development.

In the face of global crisis and challenges, international and domestic changes have been taking place. 2015 was a turning point because the UN member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda, and are determined to implement them on a global scale. The EU put forward the target in November last year to achieve "carbon neutrality" by 2050, while creating prosperity and improving the quality of life.

Cities or city clusters are the main place for human settlements and production, and also the main battlefield to fight against the above-mentioned chronic problems. Today, the two major trends in urban development are "green and low-carbon" and "digital intelligent", meaning one is "carbon-based" and the other is "silicon-based", which will fully combine to reshape our cities and communities. The vision of the IGMC is to build cities and human settlements that are characterized by "safety, sustainability, equality, identity, prosperity and happiness". Taking happiness as the highest value means to follow and lead the two major trends of urban development. Therefore, to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Agreement at the local level is an important way to achieve the goal of sustainable development for all mankind, and also an indispensable part of the Chinese dream to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. That is the mission and value of the IGMC Initiative and Standards.

In November 2017, the mayors of 25 cities around the world promised in Bonn to achieve net zero carbon by 2050 in order to combat climate change, including Ankara and Cape Town in Africa; Barcelona, Copenhagen, Paris and London in Europe; New York, Portland, Los Angeles, Vancouver and Quito in America and Melbourne in Australia. They cover a population of 150 million. Besides, Vancouver and Cape Town

区，形成可操作、可复制、可推广的有效模式，对超大型城市可持续发展发挥示范效应，和太原、桂林这两个不同类型的城市一道，为中国落实 2030 年可持续发展议程提供实践经验。深圳将在可持续发展竞赛中再度先行先试，这对于提升深圳城市的环境质量、包容性、竞争力与幸福指数有积极意义。深圳的可持续发展创新示范区探索与范例新城倡议促进在地方层面贯彻《2030 年可持续发展议程》目标策略完全一致，可以相互促进，相得益彰。由于时间关系我就不具体展开了。

雄安新区是首都之翼，千年大计，规划目标是“到 2035 年，基本建成绿色低碳、信息智能、宜居宜业、具有较强竞争力和影响力、人与自然和谐共生的高水平社会主义现代化城市”，把绿色低碳放在首位，信息智能紧随其后。38 个指标中的中 25 个都可以在范例新城指标体系中找到，指标值也很接近。规划提出：“坚持以资源环境承载能力为刚性约束条件，以水定城，以水定人”，这是生态足迹的概念；“注重街区、邻里空间设计，形成尺度宜人、亲切自然、全龄友好的社区环境。”这是小街区、社会包容的策略；“终端能源消费全部为清洁能源”，这是净零碳策略；“构建社区、邻里、街坊三级（分别是 15、10、5 分钟）生活圈”，这是混合功能、便利宜居的概念；“科学规划路网密度，起步区路网密度达到 10 - 15 公里/平方公里，合理设计道路宽度”，这是密路网的策略；“设置适宜骑行、步行的慢行系统，与机动车空间隔离”，这是慢行城市的策略；“起步区绿色交通出行比例达到 90%”，这将让大部分私家车远离城区通勤；“建设区雨水年径流总量控制率不低于 85%”，这是绿色基础设施与海绵城市策略；“最终实现原生垃圾零填埋”，这是零废弃物策略。这些概念策略也都是范例新城大力推崇的，都是以人为本，不是以资为本。

《粤港澳大湾区发展规划纲要》指导思想中提出：“建设富有活力和国际竞争力的一流湾区和世界级城市群，打造高质量发展的典范。”基本原则提出“实行最严格的生态环境保护制度，坚持最严格的耕地保护制度和最严格的节约用地制度，推动形成绿色低碳的生产生活方式和城市建设运营模式，为居民提供良好生态环境，促进大湾区可持续发展。”，一连三个“最”。战略定位提出建设“宜居宜业宜游的优质生活圈”，把优质生活直接作为战略目标；发展目标中提出：2022 年“绿色智慧节能低碳的生产生活方式和城市建设运营模式初步确立，居民生活更加便利、更加幸福”，强调“城市建设运营模式要绿色智慧节能低碳”，明确把“幸福”作为发展目标，这在国内还不多见。还提出“建成智慧城市群”，“探索未来城市发展模式”。规划第七章“推进生态文明建设”很精彩，水土气全面防治，陆海统筹，保障餐桌和人居环境安全；在应

have joined the IGMC Initiative. We also look forward to having Chinese cities stand up and promise to achieve net zero carbon, and the IGMC can give them support. Every year, a number of pioneering cities and enterprises of sustainable development attend the annual forum of GFHS and the best ones of them will receive the “Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Award”. Their successful experience has inspired the industry to take action.

In China, since the 18<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress of the CPC, ecological civilization construction has become one of the major national policies. The 19<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress of the CPC went further to make binding policies for achieving green, all-round and coordinated development in production, life, environmental protection and urban-rural planning. So we have seen a series of major reforms and new trends. For example, multiple regulations for spacial planing of land have been integrated as one; mountains, waters, forests, fields, grasslands and seas are coordinated to form a systematic ecosystem; tough measures have been taken to deal with water, land, air pollution as well as carbon emission; green economy is growing fast and the eco-friendly life style is trendy. All these are in accord with the international and domestic trends and situations, and in line with people's interests as well as future development. In December last year, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development published a new version of the Green Building Evaluation Standards. The biggest change is that it requires green building evaluation to be carried out only after the construction project is completed, and green building certification cannot be issued just on the basis of design drawings anymore. The theme of the IGECB this year -- “Upgrade Green Building and Accelerate Ecological Development”-- also revealed the the trend to be “green and greener”. Next, I will analyze three important cases: Shenzhen, the Xiong'an New Area and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area, and then the deputy chief architect Mr. Zeng Yu will share with you the practical exploration of new green concepts for the Beijing Sub-center. In these cases, the planning outlines of the state-level super strategies all regard ecological civilization, green development, intelligence and high efficiency as the principal direction with rigid instructions. Many of their indicators and strategies are consistent with those of the IGMC.

In February last year, the State Council approved Shenzhen to establish the National Innovation Demonstration Zone for Sustainable Development Agenda to strive for innovation-driven sustainable



▲ 范例新城短片场景：未来社区的阳台菜园 Scene from IGMC animation film — balcony garden of future community

对气候变化方面要“实施近零碳排放区示范工程，力争碳排放早日达峰，建设绿色发展示范区”，近零碳排放示范区概念开始导入，这在几年前大家想都不敢想；在资源循环利用方面“实行生产者责任延伸制度”，谁的孩子谁抱走，资源环境的成本将会记入产品成本，生产者和消费者都要买单。这些都是高质量、绿色幸福湾区的发展方向。

因此，我们再也不能按照过去的做法：只片面地关心经济指标与 GDP，忽视生活质量与幸福感，土地分区大尺度，绿色低碳当点缀，规划设计不精细或者执行不到位，资源利用低效，以牺牲环境为代价。如果仍然沿袭这些做法，项目规划之时就已落后，建成之时就已被抛弃。绿色低碳必须下真功夫，生活质量必须作为城市的主要目标与生产、生态统筹考量，充分运用数字智能技术进行城市与资源管理。世界城市日的理念是“更好的城市，更好的生活”。可持续发展目标 11 的第一个关键词就是“包容性”，确保人人获得适当、安全与负担得起的住房和基本服务。政府在这方面的作用十分关键，规划设计的引领作用也十分突出。联合国人居署前执行主任华安·克洛斯说过“城市需要能够在城市规划和设计方面发挥主导作用的政治机构。一

development, forming an effective model that could be applied, duplicated and promoted in megacities. Together with two different types of cities, Taiyuan and Guilin, Shenzhen will provide practical experience for China to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Also, Shenzhen will continue to be a pioneer in sustainable development to enhance its environmental quality, inclusiveness, competitiveness and happiness index. Shenzhen's National Innovation Demonstration Zone for Sustainable Development Agenda totally accords with the IGMC's aims and strategies to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the local level, and they are complementary to each other. But I will not elaborate on it for the sake of time.

The Xiong'an New Area is the propeller for Beijing. The goal of its planning is to “build a high-level modern socialist city with strong competitiveness and influence, which is green, low-carbon, information-intelligent and livable and where man and nature coexist harmoniously”. Obviously, green and low carbon comes first, followed by information-intelligence. Of its 38



▲ 深圳观澜湖人工湿地剖面模型

Constructed wetland model, Mission Hills Shenzhen

旦做到这一点，投资、就业机会创造、市民基本服务质量提升将接踵而来”。看看现在国内的抢人大战，如果一个城市没有持续的优质生活和幸福指数，即便是吸引来的人才也迟早会挥手离去。

闻道有先后，知行贵合一。青山孕绿水，弄潮正当时。绿色低碳的幸福城市建设需要系统科学的标准评估诊断，需要综合的策略和高水平的顾问团队咨询服务，需要志同道合的朋友圈交流借鉴，需要专业平台与供应链支持，中小城市、园区需求更是迫切。IGMC 倡议与标准同中国生态文明建设和绿色发展的方针政策相一致，与中央城市工作会议精神相一致，与几大国家超级城市或城市群战略规划相一致，为中国城市转型提质与高质量可持续发展提供了可资借鉴的综合性策略、评估标准与技术支持。欢迎有兴趣的城市、园区、企业加盟范例新城倡议大家庭，共同谱写绿色幸福城市交响曲，尽到我们这代人应尽的职责。

最后，借这个机会，我和大家分享 2019 全球人居环境论坛年会的信息。今年的论坛年会计划于 9 月 5 日 -6 日在位于埃塞俄比亚首都亚的斯亚贝巴的联合国会议中心举办，主题为：数字时代城市与人居环境的可持续发展。绿色智慧城市、智能家居、智能建筑、智慧交通、智能规划设计将成为热点议题。会议由全球人居环境论坛与联合国非洲经济委员会、国际电信联盟和世界城市运动联袂主办，同期举行“可持续城市与人居环境奖”盛典。联合国人居署、环境署与联合国非洲经委会等国际组织的高级官员、埃塞俄比亚等国家的政要将出席会议。IGMC 倡议和标准也将是大会的重点议题，欢迎各位继续关注参与。

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indicators, 25 can find their counterparts with similar value in the IGMC indicator system. The planning for Xiong'an proposes a number of requirements: "to adhere to the rigid constraints of resource and environmental carrying capacity as well as water conservation", which is about ecological footprints; "to pay attention to the spatial design of neighborhoods to create a community that is friendly to all ages with well-proportioned space and pleasant environment", which represents the strategies of small communities and social inclusiveness; "to ensure 100% clean energy for end-use energy consumption", which means the net zero carbon strategy; "to build a three-tier neighborhood within 5, 10 and 15 minutes of walk", which embodies the concept of mixed-use and convenient communities; "to scientifically design the road network's density in the starting area at 10-15 km/km<sup>2</sup> with reasonable road width", which is the road narrowing strategy; "to build a slow traffic system for cyclists and pedestrians and separate them from vehicles", which is called the slow traffic strategy; "to increase the percentage of green transportation in the starting area to 90%, which can keep a majority of private cars away from the urban commute; "to maintain the control rate of the total annual rainfall runoff in the construction area up to 85%", which demonstrates the strategies of green infrastructure and sponge cities; "to realize zero landfill of primary garbage", which is called the zero garbage strategy. These concepts and strategies are also strongly advocated by the IGMC because they are people-oriented instead of capital-based.

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development Plan aims at "building a first-class bay area and a world-class city cluster with dynamism and international competitiveness to create a model of high-quality development." The fundamental principle of the Plan calls for "carrying out a most stringent system to protect the ecological environment, to preserve farmland and to save land resources, promoting a green and low-carbon mode of production, living as well as urban construction and operation, and creating an excellent ecological environment for residents, so as to facilitate the sustainable development of the Greater Bay Area. That shows the great determination of the Plan. The strategic positioning of the Greater Bay Area is to build "a quality circle for life, business and tourism, with quality life as its strategic goal. The development goal of the Area is to "basically establish a green and low-carbon mode of production, living as well as urban construction and operation so that residents can live a more convenient and happier life", emphasizing that "urban construction and operation should be green,

intelligent, energy-efficient and low-carbon. There are few other places in China to view happiness as one of their development goals. The Plan is also ambitious to "build a smart city cluster" and "explore a development mode for future cities". The seventh chapter of the Plan is very informative about ecological civilization construction, involving the prevention and treatment of water, air and land pollution, the coordination of land and ocean as well as food and human settlement safety. To tackle climate change, we should "implement the demonstration project of near-zero carbon emission zones, struggle to achieve the carbon emission peak and establish a demonstration zone of green development". The concept of near-zero emissions now has been introduced though it was unbelievable a few years ago. In terms of resource recycling, extended producer responsibility is applied. Manufacturers should take responsibility for the whole life cycle of their products, so any costs of environmental resources will be added to the product costs, which will be paid by producers and consumers. These are all the directions for building a quality, green and happy bay area.

Therefore, we are not supposed to follow the old path any more. We can't just care about economic indicators and neglect the quality of life and happiness; we can't waste land by randomly dividing it into huge areas and undermine the importance of green and low-carbon development; we can't allow crude planning design, inappropriate execution, the inefficient use of resources and the sacrifice of environment. Otherwise, any project will be outdated even in the planning stage and be abandoned after completion. To be green and low-carbon requires painstaking efforts. The quality of life must be the major goal of urban development and should be taken into consideration together with production and ecology, and also digital intelligent technology can be fully applied to urban and resource management, just like what the theme of World Cities Day says, "Better City, Better Life". The first key word of Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals is "inclusiveness": to ensure suitable, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all. To achieve that, the government will play a very critical role with planning and design taking the lead. According to Joan Clos, Ex-Executive Director of UN-HABITAT, cities need political institutions which can play a leading role in urban planning and design so that investment, job opportunities and the improvement of the quality of

basic citizen services will come as a result. Now cities in China are fiercely competing for talents, but if they fail to constantly offer a high-quality happy life, people will leave soon or later.

Whenever you learn something, what matters is to put it in practice, and now it is high time to strive for green development. The construction of green, low-carbon and happy cities requires systematic and scientific assessment and diagnosis, comprehensive strategies, advice given by a top consulting team, experience shared by others in the industry as well as the support of a professional platform and supply chain. Medium and small cities and zones are even in greater need of these. The IGMC Initiative and Standards are consistent with the principles and policies of China's ecological civilization construction and green development, the spirit of the Central Urban Work Conference and the strategic planning of several super cities or city clusters of national importance, which also provide comprehensive strategies, assessment standards and technical support for the transformation and high-quality sustainable development of cities in China. Cities, zones and enterprises are welcome to join the IGMC family to build green and happy cities together and to fulfill the responsibilities of our generation.

With this opportunity, I want to share with you that the 2019 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements is scheduled to take place from September 5th to 6th at the United Nations Conference Center in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The theme is "sustainable development of cities and human settlements in the digital era". Green smart cities, smart homes, smart buildings, smart transportation and intelligent planning and design will become hot topics. The session will be co-hosted by GFHS, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Urban Campaign (WUC). At the same time, the ceremony of "Sustainable Cities and Habitat Environment Awards" will be held. Concerned national dignitaries, senior officials from UN and other international organizations, mayors, heads of multinational corporations, well-known experts and scholars will attend the conference and contribute to its deliberations and outcome. The IGMC Initiative and Standards will also be the focus of the conference. Please stay tuned and participate in this important meeting.

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## ARTICLES 文章

专辑第二部分按时间顺序共收录了吕海峰先生发表在国家级报刊或国际杂志上的文章共7篇。时间跨度从2012年-2018年。形式有游记、随笔、城市系列专题文章等。

The second part includes a total of 7 articles written by Mr. Lu Haifeng from 2012 to 2018, which are published in national newspapers or international magazines in chronological order. This part includes travel notes, essays, and series of feature articles on cities.





摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

2012年10月 October 2012



摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

▲ 联合国环境署可持续建筑与气候倡议研讨会在新加坡举办  
UNEP-SBCI Symposium was held in Singapore

笔者是首次来新加坡，对一切都感到新鲜，会议之余在克拉克码头及周边街道转了一下，也体验了其地铁系统，拍了一些照片，其城市规划建设管理给笔者留下深刻的印象，也启发人进一步思考。文字和照片零零散散汇总在一起，和读者分享。

### 滨海金沙酒店

本次 IGBC 会议的举办地点及 UNEP-SBCI 会议的接待酒店之一就是传说中的新加坡滨海金沙酒店。由拉斯维加斯赌博集团投资 80 亿美金，2010 年 6 月开业。和澳门

As this is my first visit to Singapore, I have been curious about everything here. During the breaks of the conference, I toured around the Clarke Quay, the streets nearby, and experienced the local subways and took photos as well. I found its urban planning, construction and management impressive, which offered me some food for thought. I do want to share with you my essay and photos.

### Marina Bay Sands Hotel

The legendary Marina Bay Sands Hotel is the venue for this year's International Green Building Conference (IGBC) and the reception of UNEP-SBCI conference. With an investment of eight billion USD from Las Vegas Gambling Group, it opened in June, 2010. Like the Venetian Macao, it is the forerunner of local architecture and luxurious consumption. It is equipped with not only catering outlets, luxury shops, conference and exhibition centers, but also casinos to appeal to tourists.

Living in the hotel left me with a grand, romantic and novel feeling. Its 60-story-high main part comprised of three buildings and one horizontal roof appears to be rather avant-garde. It is too tall to be captured in a snapshot taken nearby. Its lobby is as high as ten



摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

▲ 新加坡河畔远观薄雾中的滨海金沙酒店  
View of Marina Bay Sands Hotel from Singapore Riverside

威尼斯人度假酒店一样，同为本地区建筑和奢华消费之翘楚，内部除餐饮、购物名店外，配套都设有会展中心，最关键的是均设有赌场，以此吸引人气。

入住该酒店的感受可以用极端宏伟、浪漫新奇来形容。光是那一横三竖的“爪”字造型、高约 60 层的建筑主体就十分大胆，由于建筑太高大，以至于在近处没法拍到它的全貌。酒店大堂有 10 余层楼那么高，直仰得你脖子疼才能看到顶。位于酒店顶层的屋顶花园泳池堪称世界最高泳池，可以在清凉戏水的同时俯瞰狮城夜景。作为新加坡象征的鱼尾狮雕像就在一河之隔。酒店旁边也配合建设了大面积的花园。由于时间有限，未能进去观摩，只有在 40 层的房间阳台粗略一览全貌了。

### 花园城市

应该说，有老牌“花园城市”美誉的新加坡，给人的印象相当不错，就像游客照常看到的那样：到处绿树成荫，四季鲜花常开，现代建筑和传统巷陌共存，建筑的历史感十分明晰，市容清洁，哪怕是偏僻的小街小道背面也不例外，市民遵守秩序且十分礼貌等。

在我观察，一是新加坡法治治理成功，城市规划建设和管理规范。会议期间一位当地企业家说了一句话，耐人寻味：这里要建设什么都是十年前甚至更早就计划好的，之后的必要调整也是局部的，不会从根本上改变。而相比而言，中国国内，要建设什么一般都是领导三五年任期内速战速决的。还有在 IGBC 开幕式上，主办方之一励展公司负责人曾提到新加坡发展绿建的一个理念，那就是我们很熟悉的“前人栽树、后人乘凉”，要以这种造福后代而不是荣耀自身现世的心态来对待可持续建设事业，才能减少浮躁，做出成效。

第二点体会是精细化管理。新加坡国土面积 710 平方公里、人口 500 万，这基本就是深圳市相应数据的大约三

stories. Therefore, you need to look up until your neck aches to see the top of the building. On the top of the Hotel lies a roof swimming pool, known as highest of its kind in the world, where you can swim while enjoying the night view of the Lion City, whose symbol, the Merlion sculpture, is located on the other side of the river. The Hotel boasts a large garden, but I could only take a bird's-eye view of it from the balcony of my room on the 40th floor since I didn't have time to visit it.

### Garden City

It is fair to say that Singapore, reputed as a Garden City, has left me with a very good impression. Tourists tend to find it full of green coverage and beautiful flowers all year round, with both modern architecture and traditional lanes. Buildings are historical, while the city is nice and clean. Remote and inaccessible streets and lanes are no exception to it. Its citizens are law-abiding and polite.

As far as I can see, first and foremost, it all attributes to its successful rule-of-law-based governance and standard urban planning, construction and management. At the conference, one local entrepreneur made a thought-provoking remark that Singapore formulates its urban planning at least a decade ahead and makes necessary adjustments locally without changing the planning fundamentally, while China tends to finish its urban planning and construction within the three-to-five-year tenure of its leadership. Besides, a leader from ReedExpo Company alluded to the philosophy of Singapore in its green development in IGBC Opening Ceremony that we are very familiar with, to the effect that “one generation plants the trees in whose shade another generation rests.” In other words, we shall be committed to sustainability for our future generations instead of the honors for our generation. Otherwise, we will be too utilitarian to gain any achievement.

Secondly, it attributes to delicacy management. Singapore covers an area of 710 square kilometers, with a population of five million, equivalent to about one third of the population in Shenzhen. Nonetheless, it is admirable and inspirational since it has made internationally respected and outstanding achievement in its socioeconomic development, making itself the first choice of immigration for many celebrities and billionaires. There are lots of impressive details here. For instance, the eighty-year-old traditional sotto porticos have been painted nice and beautiful. As time goes by, its architectural culture is getting increasingly charming. Another typical example is the Building and Construction Authority Academy, BCA Academy for

分之一，却能够在国际社会赢得尊重、取得骄人的经济社会发展成就，令国内不少明星巨富作为移民首选地，不得不令人钦佩，更发人深思！看到这个城市中的很多细节印象深刻：年届八旬的老式骑楼建筑粉刷修整的漂漂亮亮、整齐整整，时光流逝反而更加彰显出建筑文化的魅力；新加坡建设局所属的学院，占地很小，但建筑园林皆精心设计布局，小细节处处体现出创意和认真，其以人为本的理念常常和到访者的内心形成互动，比如其园林中的小品和创意景观居然配有盲文说明；小小的一间旅馆，其内部空间利用十分巧妙而不失艺术氛围；多数地方的水龙头都是花撒式节水型的；街上常见的连廊是又一大特色！把人行道、地铁站、天桥和公共建筑联结起来，遮阳避雨，十分便利。10号下午正值下雨，我们一行40余人会议代表在建设局学院门口从大巴上下车就充分享受了这一便利，避免了被雨淋湿的尴尬，同样，在赤日炎炎之下，这样的连廊也让行人受益不少。像这些精细化管理的细节还有很多。比如他们的垃圾分类收集，污水排放等都做得很细。因为精细，所以做到物尽其用、地尽其利、人尽其才，因此产生了惊人的效率，成为亚洲国家学习的范例之一。

——（原载于《全球最佳范例》杂志总第15期）

short, covers a small area, but its building and garden are well-designed, with many meticulously creative details. Its human-centered concepts are very touching and surprising to visitors. For example, its landscape sketches and creative landscapes are equipped with Braille illustrations. The internal space of a small inn is used ingeniously and artistically. Most of the taps are spray-type water-saving utensils. Another striking feature is the vestibule commonly seen in the streets, which links the pavements, subway stations, overpasses and public buildings together, offering pedestrians shelter from the sun and rain and making their life much easier. It was raining on the afternoon of the 10<sup>th</sup>, but our 40-odd participants to the conference did enjoy the convenience given by the vestibule after we got off the bus in front of the BCA Academy. Apart from offering shelter from the rain, it also benefits the pedestrians in the scorching days. There are numerous details embracing delicacy management, such as rubbish classification and collection, and sewage discharge. Thanks to such delicacy management, Singapore is able to leverage its amazing efficiency and become the role model of other Asian countries by making full use of materials, land and talents. 

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▲ 新加坡印象之：建设局学院园林 Impression of Singapore: garden in Building and Construction Authority Academy



## Nationwide Tree-Planting to Break Trough the Dome

# 全民植树 突围穹顶

2015年3月 March 2015

亭亭园中木，  
袅袅山上雾。  
又到植树日，  
我来种棵树。

Graceful trees stand in the garden  
while misty fog blankets the mountain.  
The Tree-planting Day sees  
me planting a tree.

2015年3月12日是第37个全国植树节。中国自古就有在清明时节插柳植树的传统。作为致力于可持续人居环境事业的国际组织，“全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）”历来重视绿化对改善人居环境和可持续发展的重要作用。当日清晨，论坛中国区管理人员冒着蒙蒙细雨来到观澜湖度假区，参加了由观澜湖集团和本地政府、学校一起组织的“小小树苗，长出蓝天”的主题植树活动，携手观澜湖集团管理层、东莞团市委代表、数百名本地中小学生和环保志愿者，先后在观澜湖深圳和东莞两地种下数百棵洋紫荆。

通个这次义务活动，不仅让参与者能够在草木芳香和泥土之中亲近自然，重温挥锹种植乐趣，也是用实际行动

March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2015 is the 37<sup>th</sup> National Tree-planting Day of China. Traditionally, Chinese would plant willows on the Tomb-sweeping Day. As an international organization dedicated to sustainable human settlements, GFHS has attached great importance to the significant functions of greening on the improvement of human settlements and sustainable development. On the morning of the Tree-planting Day, despite the drizzle, the management team of the Forum in China came to the Mission Hills Resort for the tree-planting event with the theme of “Small Saplings Growing as High as the Blue Sky” organized by the Mission Hills Group, local governments and schools. Together with the management of Mission Hills, representatives of



▲ GFHS 秘书长吕海峰先生与观澜二中曾明珠同学合作植树  
Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS and Zeng Mingzhu, student of Guanlan Second Middle school, planted trees together.

呼吁大众知行合一，为一抹绿荫和一片蓝天尽一份公民的义务，以此带动更多企业、学校和个人展开绿色行动，鼓励更多“城市变革者”的诞生。

### 森林关乎人类命运与未来福祉

森林是大气良性循环系统的核心，是减少 PM2.5 最好的“空气净化器”，是陆地上最大的吸碳器，既有减碳增氧的自然功能，也有风调雨顺的促进作用，更是防治雾霾的强大武器。超过 10 亿的穷人依赖森林为生，整个人类都依赖于森林生态系统。然而，过去 13 年，地球失去了 2.3 亿公顷森林，世界每天失去的森林相当于 6.8 万个足球场的大小。可见，在气候变暖、环境污染、雾霾频繁的新自然灾害面前，植树造林的意义远不止绿化家园、美化城市那么简单，而是关系到全人类的命运与未来福祉。

### 种下绿色希望 收获美丽中国

“一年一种”是观澜湖的年度节目。经过 20 多年的耕耘，观澜湖已经在深圳北这片荒山野岭建起了 950 万平方米的城市绿肺，是深圳唯一一个通过企业生态开发形成的生态永久控制保护区、国家 5A 级旅游景区。在 2013 年柏林第八届全球人居环境论坛上，被全球人居环境论坛授予“全球低碳生态景区”荣誉。观澜湖集团主席朱鼎健博士也凭借其其对环保事业不遗余力的支持和行动，于 2014 年第九届全球人居环境论坛上荣获“全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”。

因为胸怀美丽梦想，大家植树的热情十分高涨。仅半天的时间，数百棵洋紫荆就布满了一块块空地。天公作美，细雨蒙蒙，更利于树苗的成活。中小學生参加是本次活动一

the Dongguan Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League and hundreds of students from middle schools and primary schools, and volunteers of environmental protection, we have planted hundreds of bauhinia variegata trees in Mission Hills Shenzhen and Mission Hills Dongguan.

This volunteer activity not only enabled participants to get closer to Mother Nature and enjoy the fun of planting trees with shovels, but also called upon the general public to take action and fulfill their obligation of environmental protection, which would encourage an increasing number of enterprises, schools and individuals to engage in forestation and the emergence of more “city changers”.

### Forests Concerns the Destiny and Well-being of Human Beings

Forests serve as the core of the atmospheric circulation system, the best air purifier to reduce PM2.5 and the most effective carbon sink on land with the natural functions of carbon reduction, oxygen increase, weather adjustment and fog and haze control. Over one billion poor citizens live on forests, and all human beings depend on the eco-system of forests. Nevertheless, over the past 13 years, the earth had lost 230 million hectares of forests, an equivalence of losing forest as large as 68 thousand football fields per day. Therefore, forestation is critical to not only the creation of green environment and beautiful landscape for our cities, but also the destiny and well-being of human beings as it fights against global warming, environmental pollution, frequent fog and haze and some other new natural disasters.

### Planting the Hope of Environmental Protection for a Beautiful China

“Planting Trees” is an annual event of Mission Hills. Thanks to two decades of efforts, it has built a 9.5-million-square-meter permanent ecological protection zone on the barren hills in the north of Shenzhen, the only eco-protection zone and National 5A Tourist Scenic Spot developed by enterprises in Shenzhen, which is known as the Urban Green Lung. It was granted the honor of “Global Low-carbon Ecological Scenic Spot” by the 8<sup>th</sup> GFHS in Berlin in 2013. The 9<sup>th</sup> GFHS conferred on Dr. Kenneth Chu, Chairman & CEO of Mission Hills Group, “Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award” for his heart and soul into environmental protection.

大亮点。不少学生第一次植树，拿起锄具略显笨拙却个个干劲十足。观澜二中学生代表王雨桐表示，小时候记忆中的蓝天现在越来越少，随着经济的发展，地球母亲遍体鳞伤。希望自己从小事做起，种下一棵树，爱护一朵花，为保护地球家园出一份力。

植树不仅是中国全民义务，也是全球行动。肯尼亚环境和自然资源部副部长旺加里·马塔伊发起成立了社区组织“绿带运动”（Green Belt Movement），植树造林，保护生物多样性，因而在 2004 年成为第一位获得诺贝尔奖的非洲女性。

植树造林，功在当代，利在千秋。我们种下一棵树苗，就是播种一片希望，也许，当绿树成荫、绿满华夏城市和乡村的那天，就是突围穹顶的时候。那时，蓝天白云、美丽中国将不再是一个梦想。

——（原载于《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 24 期，2015 年 5 月）

The beautiful dream had energized all the participants. They spent only half a day planting hundreds of bauhinia variegata trees on the vacant lots. Thanks to the drizzle, saplings were easy to survive. The engagement of students from middle schools and

primary schools was the highlight of the event. It was the first time for many of them to plant trees. Clumsy as they were in using the hoes, they were very energetic and enthusiastic. Wang Yutong, a student from Mission Hill No. 2 Middle School, said that she used to see many days with blue sky, but economic development had jeopardized our Mother Nature. She was determined to protect our earth by doing little things, such as planting trees and caring for flowers.

Planting trees is not only the national obligation of China, but also a global action. Madam Wangari Muta Maathai, Vice Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Kenya, initiated the “Green Belt Movement”, engaging in forestation and protection of bio-diversity, which made her the first African female Nobel Prize laureate in 2004.

Forestation by the contemporary generation will benefit the future generations. Each sapling we have planted brings us hope. Probably we can break through the dome when a Beautiful China with blue sky and white cloud is no longer a dream as the urban and rural areas in China are covered with green trees. 

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嘉宾种植“2009 全球人居环境论坛生态林”，中国无锡市  
Guests planting the Ecological Forest in commemoration of the Global Forum on Human Settlements 2009, Wuxi, China



## IGMC: The Action Paradigm for Building Ideal Cities

# 国际绿色范例新城： 建设理想城市的行动范本

2016年3月 March 2016

近期，全球应对气候变化新协议《巴黎协定》高级别签署仪式在纽约联合国总部举行，共有175个国家签署了这一协定。中国政府先后在城市规划建设管理方面推出了一系列创新政策和措施，预示着中国城市发展迎来了新“拐点”。而这些创新政策和措施与“国际绿色范例新城倡议”既有不谋而合之处，亦有异曲同工之妙。通过实施范例新城倡议，我们致力于共同打造以人为本的理想城市，实现幸福生活的美好愿景。

1978年3月，全国城市工作会议在北京召开，预示着我国城市发展进入了一个新的阶段。会上制定了关于加强城市建设工作的意见，奠定了此后30年我国城市建设的基本思路，描绘了未来中国城市的新蓝图。

Recently, the High-level Signature Ceremony for the Paris Agreement, a new agreement to tackle global climate change, was held at the UN Headquarters. So far, there are 175 signatories to this Agreement. Chinese government has promulgated some innovative policies and measures on urban planning, construction and management, which predicts the upcoming turning point of Chinese urban development. Those policies and measures share both similarities with and differences from the IGMC Initiative. With the implementation of the Initiative, we are committed to the beautiful aspiration for a happy life by building human-centered ideal cities.

In March, 1978, the National Conference on the Work of Cities was held in Beijing, marking a new

2015年12月，中央城市工作会议在北京召开，时隔37年，我国经历了世界历史上规模最大、速度最快的城市化进程，城市化率由18%上升至54%；城市人口从1.7亿人增至7.3亿人；城市数量由193个扩张至658个……城市发展波澜壮阔，取得了举世瞩目的成就。但快速发展的同时也导致了城市安全事故频发、无序扩张、社会隔离、特色缺失、交通拥堵、环境恶化等一系列问题。针对这些问题，中央城市工作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。

2016年2月，《中共中央国务院关于进一步加强城市规划建设管理工作的若干意见》发布。这是中央城市工作会议的首份配套文件。文件中提出城市规划建设管理的总体目标是：实现城市有序建设、适度开发、高效运行，努力打造和谐宜居、富有活力、各具特色的现代化城市，让人民生活更美好。《意见》提出严格执行城市规划，塑造城市风貌，提升城市建筑水平，推进城市节能建设，完善城市公共服务，营造城市宜居环境，创新城市治理方式等七项举措。还提出新建住宅要推广街区制，原则上不再建设封闭住宅小区，要树立“窄马路、密路网”的城市道路布局理念。

2016年4月22日，全球应对气候变化新协议《巴黎协定》高级别签署仪式在纽约联合国总部举行，共有175个国家签署了这一协定。协定指出，各国把全球平均气温较工业化前水平升高控制在2摄氏度之内，并为把升温控制在1.5摄氏度之内而努力。国务院副总理张高丽代表中国签署《巴黎协定》，并在讲话中表示，中国将在今年9月二十国集团杭州峰会前完成参加协定的国内法律程序。张高丽强调，中国是负责任的发展中大国，将贯彻创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的发展理念，此外，中国气候变化事务特别代表解振华还透露，未来15年中国将投入30万亿元人民币应对气候变化，并强调“一分纲领、九分落实”。

一系列的政策措施，体现了中央对城市工作的高度重视以及观念上的更新，预示着中国的城市发展将迎来历史性的转折。城镇化带动了整个经济社会发展，是改革开放的重要引擎。与此同时，城市也是改革开放成果和中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦的容器。能否实现城市的可持续发展，是检验改革开放成功与否的关键。过去，人们认为高楼大厦、大马路和大广场、表面光鲜就是城市的现代化，然而大楼的高度不能代表城市发展的高度，美好生活、社会和谐、幸福指数才是城市建设的归结点。“高楼建成之日即是市场衰退之时”——“劳伦斯魔咒”也为我们敲响了警钟。

城市是一门科学，城市的发展是一个不断探索的过程。20世纪70年代，面对工业化导致的城市蔓延、环境恶化等问题，欧洲率先提出“紧凑城市”这一可持续发展策略，它使

chapter for Chinese urban development. Opinions on enhancing urban construction in the future were raised, paving the way for the next three decades and mapping a new blueprint for Chinese cities.

In December, 2015, 37 years later, the Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization was held in Beijing, when China experienced the largest-ever and fastest urbanization in the world, with urbanization rate skyrocketing from 18% to 54%, urban population jumping from 170 million to 730 million, and the number of cities growing from 193 to 658. Unprecedentedly rapid development of cities has brought about remarkable achievements and problems as well, such as frequent safety accidents, urban sprawl, social segregation, scarcity of characteristics, traffic jams and environmental degradation. To solve those problems, the Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization proposed intensive development, concepts of "smart growth" and "compact city", scientific confirmation of urban development boundary, hence urging the transformation of urban development from boundary expansion to connotation enhancement.

February, 2016 saw the promulgation of Several Opinions on Further Strengthening the Management of Urban Planning, Construction and Management by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, which is the first corresponding document formulated by the Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization. It has set the goal for urban planning, construction and management to be orderly construction, moderate development and efficient operation of harmonious, livable, vigorous, unique and modern cities for people to enjoy a better life. The Opinions put forward seven measures, including earnest implementation of urban planning, cityscape construction, architecture enhancement, energy conservation, urban public services improvement, livable environment creation and urban governance innovation. It also proposed that new communities shall adopt the block system; gated communities shall not be built in principle; urban roads shall be built adhering to the concept of "narrow roads and dense road network".

On April 22, 2016, the Paris Agreement on global climate change was signed by 175 countries at the High-level Signature Ceremony held at the UN Headquarters. It stipulated that each country shall keep the global average temperature rise below two degrees Celsius compared with the average temperature prior to industrialization, and efforts shall be made to keep the temperature rise under 1.5 degrees Celsius. Mr. Zhang Gaoli, Vice Prime Minister of the State Council of China,



▲ 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

欧洲许多历史名城保持紧凑、高密度形态的同时又不失活力与个性；二战之后，美国成为“车轮上的国家”，城市郊区化导致了资源浪费、环境破坏等一系列问题，美国效法欧洲提出了“精明增长”，从此，街区与行人共存的“街道芭蕾”成为美国社区一道最美的风景。短短三十年，中国的城市建设规模已经后来居上。如何借鉴西方城市的发展经验，避免重蹈覆辙，中国依然任重道远。

2011年4月，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）在联合国总部发起了“国际绿色范例新城倡议”（IGMC）。这是在空前、快速且不可逆转的城市化时代，我们针对城市的可持续发展提出的一个系统的创新探索模式。作为一个高起点、高标准的绿色低碳城镇发展计划，范例新城倡议得到联合国环境规划署等国际组织和有关国家政府的大力支持。由GFHS和联合国环境规划署组织50多位国际专家编著的IGMC标准2.0包含十二项原则、80多项指标及相应的策略和措施，并设计了评分系统，以指导IGMC试点项目的规划建设。

IGMC倡议以十二项原则为主要特征，致力于贯彻联合国《2030可持续发展议程》中的目标11“建立包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境”。这十二项原则包括：净零碳、零废弃物、可持续的环境、绿色规划与设计、绿色交通和连接、绿色基础设施、绿色建筑、绿色

signed the Agreement on behalf of China. He promised in his speech that China would go through the domestic legal procedures of the ratification of the Agreement prior to the G20 Hangzhou Summit in September. Zhang also emphasized that China, as a responsible developing country, will implement the development concepts of innovation, coordination, environmental protection, openness and sharing. In addition, Mr. Xie Zhenhua, Chinese Special Representative on Climate Change Affairs, also revealed that China would invest 30 trillion RMB in dealing with climate change in the next 15 years, and stressed that it would go to great lengths to implement relevant measures.

Such policies and measures manifest the attention paid by the Central Government to urbanization and the changes of its mindset, which promise the upcoming historic turning point of China's urban development. Urbanization has driven economic and social development, and served as an important engine for reform and opening up. Meanwhile, cities display the achievements of reform and opening up, and realize the China Dream, rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Sustainable development of cities is a key criterion for the success of reform and opening up. People used to take high-rise buildings, broad roads, large squares and grandeur as a tribute to urban



▲ IGMC倡议发起伙伴授牌仪式隆重举行，纽约，2017年10月“世界城市日”  
IGMC Initiative Founding Partner Award Ceremony on the “World Cities Day 2017”, New York

经济、绿色生活、和谐社会、可持续的文化与遗产、智慧社区。这些理念原则体现了可持续城市和人居环境的发展方向。其内涵和联合国《2030年可持续发展议程》及“人居三”将要发布的《新城市议程》相一致，与《中国新型城镇化规划（2014-2020）》的主要原则标准以及中央城市工作会议中首次提出的“精明增长”、“内涵提升式转变”不谋而合，更与《意见》的主要内容有异曲同工之处。IGMC倡议前瞻性、系统性地界定了一个可持续城市的新范本。

城市里的每项政策与行动，都会影响人的生活质量，也必将以“人”作为标准来衡量其效果。国际绿色范例新城以可持续作为城市发展的出发点，以幸福生活作为城市发展的目的地。其试点项目早在规划之初便融入“紧凑城市”和“精明增长”的理念，将“绿色经济、文化、教育、居住、休闲和配套公共服务”等功能进行混合规划，创建绿色经济聚集区、低碳生态居住区、健康休闲商务区、和谐包容幸福区，旨在建成一个生态优良、生活健康、产业稳健、精神富足的幸福家园。

IGMC倡议推出以来，得到许多有远见的地方政府和大型企业的认可和响应。国内贵阳市、泰州市、德州市政府已经先后签署了支持IGMC试点项目落户当地的框架协议，相关工作正在积极推进中。范例新城专家也先后为滕州市和亳州市等地的领导干部进行了“新型城镇化和绿色城市”专题培训，支持当地发展绿色低碳城镇。

IGMC试点项目有三种类型：新建项目从选址开始导入IGMC标准，新建项目中途导入IGMC标准，城市更新项目从开始导入IGMC标准。试点项目既可以导入全部十二项原则和标准，也可以导入部分原则和标准。总而言之，试点项目要在国家宏观政策和地方政府的政策指导下，在IGMC原则标准的基础上，因地制宜，制定具体的标准指数和行动方案。

modernization. In fact, skyscrapers are not the benchmark for urban development, while beautiful life, social harmony and happiness index are the ultimate goal of urban development. The Lawrence Spell that skyscrapers are an omen of economic recession has set the alarm bells ringing.

Cities can be compared to science, while urban development is a process of exploration. In the 1970s, to solve the problems of urban sprawl and environmental degradation caused by industrialization, Europe took the lead in proposing the sustainable development strategy of “compact city”, which has endowed many famous historical cities in Europe with compactness, high density, vigor and characteristics as well. After the World War II, the US became a “Nation on Wheels”. Its suburbanization has led to such problems as waste of resources and environmental damage. As a result, it followed the example of Europe to propose “smart growth”. Since then, “street ballet” featuring the coexistence of blocks and pedestrians has become the most beautiful landscape in the local communities. In a short span of three decades, China has outperformed the US urbanization scale-wise. But it still has a long way to go as for drawing on the experience of the cities in the West to avoid the same pitfalls.

In April, 2011, GFHS launched the IGMC Initiative at the UN Headquarters. In this era of unprecedented, rapid and irreversible urbanization, we have proposed IGMC, an innovative and explorative model for sustainable development of cities. As a high-profile and stringent development plan for green and low-carbon cities and towns, IGMC Initiative has won great support from UNEP and some other international organizations and national governments. GFHS and UNEP have organized more than



IGMC倡议的十二项原则可概括为五个关键词：绿色、低碳、紧凑、品质、幸福。我们深信，对于一个城市来说，最重要的不是高楼，而是社区和生活；最重要的不是硬件，而是就业与文化。古今中外，无论是中国梦还是美国梦，城市梦都是人类的一个永恒追求；古往今来，对理想城市的探索，也从来没有停止。范例新城不仅仅是一个理想城市的形象，更是我们在漫长的探索过程中，把东西方的成功经验提炼为现代可持续城市发展基因，并用科学的指标体系指导不同地区开展行动。

以下是IGMC倡议对于五个关键词的阐释：

### 绿色

绿色是城市赖以生存发展的资源环境承载力，是城市的自然资本。无视资源环境极限将会受到自然的惩罚。范例新城倡导的绿色包含三层涵义：一是资源节约、环境友好；二是绿色经济；三是绿色生活。范例新城标准对于空气、水和土壤质量、绿化率等自然生态指标有着较高的要求，在人工构筑方面也明确提出要发展绿色基础设施、绿色建筑，包括地下综合管廊、绿道等。同时大力倡导产业升级转型，发展绿色经济，为地方经济和就业带来活力。要求项目启动后第七年，绿色经济领域的企业需大于等于75%。此外，对于人均生活用水、人均垃圾排放量、人均碳排放都提出了约束性指标，以激发公众的广泛参与，共建共享共赢。

50 international experts to formulate the IGMC Standards 2.0, including 12 principles, more than 80 indicators and corresponding strategies and measures, and an assessment system to guide the planning and construction of IGMC pilot projects.

The IGMC Initiative features 12 principles, committed to the Goal 11 of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, namely, to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Those 12 principles include net zero carbon and waste, sustainable environment, green planning and design, green transportation and connection, green infrastructure, green architecture, green economy, green life, harmonious society, sustainable culture and heritage, and smart communities. Those concepts and principles demonstrate the future of sustainable cities and human settlements. Their connotations are in line with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda which is to be released by Habitat III - United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, the major principles and standards of National New-type Urbanization Planning (2014 - 2020) and "smart growth" and "connotation enhancement" put forward for the first time in the Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization, and the main contents of Opinions. IGMC Initiative has proposed a new paradigm for sustainable cities in a visionary and systematic manner.

Each and every policy and action in cities will influence people's living standard, and people will be an indispensable criterion to judge the effects of the policies and actions. IGMC strives for a happy life by building sustainable cities. Consequently, its pilot project incorporates the concepts of "compact city" and "smart growth" at the outset of planning. Such functions as green economy, culture, education, residence, recreation and supporting public service are subject to mixed-use development planning in order to build a green economy cluster, low-carbon and eco-friendly residence, healthy and recreational business district, and harmonious, inclusive and happy zone, which will culminate in a happy settlement featuring sound ecology, healthy life, stable industries and spiritual abundance.

Since the IGMC Initiative was born, it has been identified with and responded to by many visionary local governments and large enterprises. Domestically, the local governments of Guiyang, Taizhou and Dezhou have signed the framework agreements for bringing IGMC pilot projects to the local areas, which entails rapid progress of project realization. IGMC experts have provided Training Sessions on New-type Urbanization



▲ 2005 全球人居环境论坛嘉宾考察深圳中海香蜜湖一号社区  
Guests of GFHS 2005 visiting Xiangmihu No.1 Community of China Overseas, Shenzhen

### 低碳

建筑耗能占全社会总能耗的30-40%，所排放的温室气体也占到1/3；汽车所带来的排放仅次于建筑，严重污染大气。因此，大幅度节能减排、发展低碳建筑、建设低碳城市是实现《巴黎协定》所约定的“把全球平均气温较工业化前水平升高控制在2摄氏度之内”目标的必由之路。范例新城倡导的低碳包含两层涵义：一是节约能源和资源，提高资源利用效率；二是不断提高清洁能源和可再生能源利用比例。在范例新城标准中，净零碳和零废弃物是两项非常重要的先导性原则。标准规定：到项目启动后第五年，可再生能源比例要达到40%，第九年达到70%；到项目启动后第三年，废弃物分类收集率需达到100%，第五年送入垃圾填埋场的废弃物减至总量的25%，第九年减至5%。这些既是城市可持续发展的难点和要点，也是IGMC试点项目的示范意义所在，将为中国和世界实现应对气候变化目标做出贡献。

### 紧凑

紧凑是一种基于土地资源高效利用和城市精致发展的新思维，《清明上河图》中鸡犬相闻的邻里关系、人来人往的大街小巷正是“紧凑城市”的最好写照。在范例新城标准中，混合功能规划、多样化建筑形式共存、鼓励慢行和TOD开发模式是其主导发展策略。标准规定：项目的整体混合功用比

and Green Cities to the local officials in Tengzhou and Bozhou so as to support the development of green and low-carbon cities and towns locally.

There are three types of IGMC pilot projects: New projects can either adopt IGMC standards from the stage of site selection or adopt the standards during the course of construction, while urban renewal projects can adopt IGMC standards from the very beginning. That is to say, pilot projects can adopt part or all of the IGMC principles and standards. In short, pilot projects shall adapt to the local conditions and come up with specific indexes and action plans on the basis of IGMC principles and standards with the guidance of national macro policies and local governmental policies.

The 12 principles of IGMC Initiative can boil down to five key words: green, low carbon, compact, quality and happiness. It is our firm belief that what matters most to a city is not skyscrapers but communities and life. It is not hardware but employment and culture. Since time immemorial, City Dream has been an unremitting pursuit of human beings in both China Dream and American Dream. Likewise, our exploration for ideal cities has never ceased. IGMC is much more than an image of an ideal city. It embodies the inherent principles of sustainable urban development in modern times, which build on the success stories in the East and West during

例应大于 50%；建成 800 米生活圈；住宅区混合功用大于 90%。项目内部连通性要达到每平方公里不少于 60 个道路交叉点，为营造良好的可达性和慢行城市提供保障。

## 品质

范例新城倡导的品质包含两层涵义：一是城市的质量；二是城市的品位。生活的质量和市民生命财产安全有赖于城市规划和建设及管理的质量，这是建设安全健康城市的前提。我们希望打破城市“千城一面，万街同貌”的怪圈。城市也是一个有机生命体，是有历史、有个性、有灵魂的。传承历史文脉，保留城市记忆和特色是对本民族和我们自己的尊重。范例新城标准要求，试点项目的规划设计要能够体现当地的传统文化和生态特色。试点项目要求实施“三总师”制度，聘请国内外知名专家担任项目的总规划师、总工程师和总文化师，一以贯之，确保项目整体规划设计水平、工程质量和文化品位。

## 幸福

亚里士多德有句名言“人们来到城市是为了生活，人们居住在城市是为了生活得更好”。我们希望范例新城中每家每户都能实现居者有其屋、居者乐其居。在范例新城试点项目中，社区并不是建筑和街道的简单叠加，更是一种和谐的邻里关系，最大程度体现社会包容性，追求诗意的栖居。范例新城标准要求：在每个范例新城中，要有一个管理实体参与社会疏导、公众安全和就业咨询等公益活动。其实施策略要求，在可持续的城市设计中能体现其居民的素质和个性特征，而不仅仅是用物质条件来衡量；以人为本，实施民主管理，体现公平包容，不断提高人们的生活质量，打造居民幸福感和成就感。

## 结语

2013 年中央城镇化工作会议提出，现代城镇发展要让居民“看得见山，看得见水，记得住乡愁”，IGMC 倡议的原则处处秉持着“看见人、尊重人”的思维。说到底，城市的可持续发展，就是人类的可持续发展。IGMC 十二项原则与五个关键词凝聚着全球人居环境论坛和有识之士对于城市的思考探索与自觉行动。IGMC 倡议作为一种创新的可持续城市的范例模式，源源不断地激发着前瞻性的政府、企业和社会力量一起努力，共同建设我们需要的城市和人居环境，实现幸福生活的美好愿景。

——（原载于 2016 年《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 26 期，2016 年 5 月）

our long course of exploration. It guides the actions of various areas with scientific indexes.

The explanation of the above-mentioned five key words in the IGMC Initiative is as follows.

## Green

Green refers to the environment's carrying capacity of resources indispensable to the survival and development of cities, which is the natural capital of cities. Ignorance of the environmental limitation will lead to the punishment from our Mother Nature. Green in the IGMC Initiative includes three aspects, one being resources conservation and environmental friendliness, two, green economy, and three, green life. IGMC has set stringent criteria for such natural and eco-indexes as quality of air, water and soil, and green coverage rate. Regarding artificial construction, green infrastructure and green architecture are indispensable, including utility tunnels and greenways. At the same time, industrial upgrading and transformation, development of green economy are encouraged so as to bring vigor and vitality to the local economy and employment. Enterprises engaging in green economy shall take up more than 75% in the 7<sup>th</sup> year since the inauguration of the project. Furthermore, obligatory targets have been set with regard to the per capita water consumption for daily life, per capital waste discharge and per capital carbon emission in order to encourage extensive participation of the general public for joint construction, sharing and a win-win situation.

## Low carbon

The energy consumption of buildings accounts for 30-40% of the total social energy consumption, and their greenhouse gases emissions occupy one third. Automobile exhaust emissions come only next to building emissions, which result in serious atmospheric pollution. Accordingly, energy conservation and emission reduction by a large margin, low-carbon architecture development and low-carbon cities construction are a must to realize the goal of Paris Agreement, keeping the global average temperature rise below two degrees Celsius compared with the average temperature prior to industrialization. Low carbon in IGMC Initiative includes two aspects, one being energy and resources conservation and enhancement of

resources utilization efficiency, two, the share increase of clean energy and renewable energy. According to the IGMC standards, net zero carbon and zero waste are two leading principles. Specifically, in the 5th year since the inauguration of the project, renewable energy shall take up 40%, in the 9th year, 70%. In the 3rd year since the inauguration of the project, waste categorization and collection rate shall reach 100%. In the 5th year, waste sent to the landfill shall be reduced to 25% of the total wastes, in the 9th year, 5%. They are the difficulties of and the keys to sustainable development of cities, representing the exemplification of IGMC pilot projects, which will make contributions to China and the world at large in tackling climate change

## Compact

Compact embraces a new mindset of efficient use of land resources and delicacy development of cities. A famous Chinese painting entitled Riverside Scene on the Tomb-sweeping Day is the epitome of a "compact city" with densely-populated and closely-knit neighborhood, hustle and bustle of streets and lanes. The IGMC standards boast some leading development strategies of mixed-use planning, coexistence of diverse forms of architecture, non-motorized transit and TOD development mode. The standards prescribe that the overall mixed-use functions of the project shall be over 50%; 800-meter-radius life circle shall be built; the mixed-use rate of residential areas shall surpass 90%; as for the internal connectivity, there should be over 60 road intersections every square kilometer for better accessibility and the creation of a non-motorized city.

## Quality

Quality in the IGMC Initiative includes two aspects, one being the quality of the city, two, its taste. Living standard and safety of residents' life and property rest on the quality of urban planning, construction and management, which is the precondition of safe and healthy cities. We hope to break the spell of homogeneous cities. A city can be compared to a living organism with unique history, features and soul. To pass on its history and culture, and keep its memory and characteristics fresh equates with the respect for our nations and ourselves. According the the IGMC standards, the planning and design of the pilot projects shall reflect the local traditional culture and ecological

features. That is why world-famous experts from home and abroad shall be recruited to be the Chief Planners, Chief Engineers and Chief Cultural Advisors in order to ensure the overall design, engineering quality and cultural taste of our pilot projects.

## Happiness

To quote the famous remark of Aristotle, people come to cities for a living and live in cities for a better life. It is our hope that each resident in IGMC has a residence and enjoy their settlements. In the IGMC pilot projects, a community does not equal the simple combination of buildings and streets, but harmonious neighborhood, social inclusiveness and idyllic settlements. IGMC standards stipulate that there should be social welfare events participated by the community administration, offering such services as social counselling, public safety and employment consultation. Implementation strategy prescribes that the sustainable urban design of the project shall reflect not only the material conditions, but also the qualities and characteristics of its residents. IGMC Initiative focuses on human-centeredness, democratic management, equality, inclusiveness, improved living standard and long-lasting happiness and sense of achievement.

## Conclusion

The Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization in 2013 proposed that modern cities and towns shall enable their residents to enjoy beautiful settlements with natural environment and a strong sense of belonging. Accordingly, the IGMC Initiative abides by the principle of meeting people's needs and desires. The sustainable development of cities equates with the sustainability of human beings. The 12 principles and five key words of IGMC reflect the insights into cities and actions of GFHS and visionary people. As a paradigm of innovative and sustainable cities, IGMC Initiative has been encouraging visionary governments, enterprises and people from all walks of life to make concerted efforts for our dream cities and human settlements, and the realization of our aspiration for a happy life. 

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▲ GFHS 代表团出席第九届世界城市论坛，马来西亚吉隆坡市 GFHS delegation at WUF9, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

## How far are we from safe city? 我们离安全的城市有多远?

2016 年元月 January 2016

2015 年 12 月 20 日 11 点 40 分，深圳光明新区红坳余泥渣土受纳场，高达一百多米的堆山突然滑坡。10 万平方米的工业园被吞，33 幢厂房被毁。

2015 年岁末，中央城市工作会议在北京举行。这是时隔 37 年后，中国再次召开中央城市工作会议，在“建设”与“管理”两端着力，转变城市发展方式，完善城市治理体系，提高城市治理能力，解决城市病等突出问题。尽管中央和国务院高度重视城市安全绿色，但我们的城市依然危机四伏，实现安全绿色依然任重道远。

近年来，国内城市严重安全事故频发。这一连串重大公共安全事件既不是发生在个别城市，也不是偶然现象。就像人一样，城市是一个巨大的有机体，各种系统在一起高

At 11:40 on December 20th, 2015, the sudden landslide of a 100-odd-meter hillock in Hongao Dreg Yard, Guangming New District, Shenzhen, engulfed a 100-thousand-square-meter industrial park and damaged 33 factory buildings.

China organized a meeting on cities 37 years ago. Then at the end of 2015, the Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization was held, with the focus on construction and management, in order to transform the urban development mode, improve the urban governance system, enhance the urban governance capacity and solve such important problems as urban diseases. In spite of the emphasis laid on safe and green cities by the Central Government

速运转，彼此相互作用和关联。随着大量的人口、资源、产业和基础设施的密集，城市越来越复杂，越来越脆弱，任何一个部件或系统的故障都会让整个有机体陷入困境或停顿，最短的那块板往往决定了城市这个木桶盛水的高度。这也是城市公共安全事件影响越来越大的原因之一。

### 垃圾围城之困

深圳是国内城市的佼佼者，但其在垃圾和渣土管理方面依然是以粗放式的集中填埋和堆放为主，垃圾分类也一直不理想。事故直接原因是征地困难，余泥受纳场建设滞后，海量渣土令现有受纳场不堪重负，加之管理不善，导致惨剧发生，深层次原因还是政府重视不够。

据《中国建筑垃圾资源化产业发展报告》透露，近几年中国每年产生的建筑垃圾总量超过 15 亿吨，占城市垃圾的比例约为 40%，但建筑废弃物资源化率则不足 5%。形成对比的是，韩国年产建筑垃圾 6000 多万吨，有 373 家建筑垃圾处理企业，建筑废弃物资源化率在 90% 以上；欧盟国家每年资源化率也已超过 90%。

由全球人居环境论坛和联合国环境规划署制订的《国际绿色范例新城倡议标准》为可持续的低碳生态城市提出了包括零废弃物在内的十二项原则和目标。为了实现零废弃物，城市和居民需要在消费与简化包装之间达到平衡，同时发展废弃物利用（再利用）和产品再利用战略。这些行动为节约资金、能源、资源和垃圾填埋场空间创造了新的机遇。

事实上，把零废弃物作为城市发展战略之一，发动市民和企业的广泛参与，实施积极的政策措施，通过源头减量、分类和资源化利用，许多绿色城市已经成功地破解了垃圾围城之困，走上了良性发展轨道。美国旧金山市也提出了城市整体零废弃物目标，即到 2020 年，其运送至垃圾填埋场的废弃物为零。2010 年，旧金山市已实现垃圾填埋场固体废弃物 77% 的转换率。

去过日本的朋友，对于其国内严谨有效的垃圾分类都有深刻的感触。为什么他们可以做到的垃圾分类和零废弃物，我们的城市就做不到呢？非不能也，是不为也。

### 人口超载之重

12·20 深圳滑坡事故也再一次暴露出深圳人口密度和经济社会发展速度超过了资源环境的承载力的极限，由此带来了许多城市病。和北京、上海、广州相比，深圳市域面积狭小，只有 1997 平方公里，实际管理着约 1500 万人，人口密度每平方公里 7785 人，超过香港的每平方公里 6420 人。专家指出，人口超载造成城市承载力濒临极限，所

and the Sate Council, our cities still have a long way to go before they become safe and green enough as they are still plagued by crises.

In recent years, serious safety accidents have been happening frequently, which are not unique to specific cities nor fortuitous. Like human beings, cities are huge living organisms with various systems functioning rapidly, interacting and correlating with each other. With the ever-increasing density of population, resources, industries and infrastructure, cities are getting more and more complicated and fragile. The malfunction of any part or system within cities will entail difficulties or halts to the organism as a whole, which corresponds to the theory that the capacity of a bucket depends on the shortest board. That also explains why public safety accidents are getting increasingly influential.

### Difficulties of Waste Treatment

Shenzhen is the star performer among domestic cities except the fact that it still treats its wastes and dregs mainly by extensive means of burying or stacking, and waste classification is far from perfect. The accident was attributed to difficult land acquisition, resulting in the delayed construction of the dreg yard. Finally, the overloaded yard and its poor management had culminated in tragedy, whose root cause boiled down to little attention paid by the local governments.

China Construction Wastes Utilization Industry Development Report reveals that China produces over 1.5 billion tons of construction wastes per annum in recent years, accounting for roughly 40% of municipal wastes, while the utilization rate of construction wastes is less than 5%. In contrast, Korea produces more than 60 million tons of construction wastes per annum, but it boasts 373 companies of construction waste treatment, with a utilization rate of construction wastes over 90%, and the annual waste utilization rate in EU countries has also surpassed 90%.

The IGMC Initiative Standards formulated by GFHS and UNEP have proposed 12 principles and goals for sustainable, low-carbon and eco-cities, including zero waste. To achieve that end, the city and its residents have to strike a balance between consumption and packaging simplification, and develop strategies for the use or reuse of wastes and reuse of products, which create new opportunities for conservation of capital, energy, resources and the space of the landfills.

In fact, many green cities have already solved the problems of wastes and embarked on a sound

引发的交通拥堵、环境污染、教育资源匮乏、人口拥挤等问题都将使城市运转失调。

万物有度，物极必反。这不是头痛医头、脚痛医脚所能解决的。城市发展有其规律，不能无视客观环境和资源承载力。政府必须改变以往按照城市大小、政治地位高低分配项目、资源和资金的传统做法，应该引导促进大中小城市协调发展，重点发展城市群。大城市需划定城市增长边界，根据资源环境承载能力，规划、限定和维持合理的人口承载量，以资源环境承载力为限规划经济社会的发展，这是实现安全绿色城市的前提。同时政府必须切实保障城市法定城市规划的严肃性，不能因党政领导个人意志随意改动。此次中央城市工作会议再次强调了这一点。

### 城市定位之偏

类似深圳这次近年来在全国一些城市发生的安全事故，虽有部分是自然因素，但实乃人祸居多，究其根本还是我们不可持续的城市发展模式 and 可持续文化的缺失所致。

一个有趣的现象是，尽管科学发展观、可持续发展、生态文明、绿色化已经成为中国的基本国策，可是在多数国内大城市的发展定位中，却鲜见这些词语。例如，深圳新的城市发展目标为“率先全面建成小康社会，努力建成现代化国际化创新型城市”。广州去年“两会”提出的城市定位目标是“紧紧围绕巩固和提升国家中心城市地位，打造国际商贸中心、国际航运中心、世界文化名城和华南交通枢纽”。上海未来建设目标为“在2020年基本建成‘四个中心’和社会主义现代化国际大都市的基础上，2040年要努力建设成为具有全球资源配置能力、较强国际竞争力和影响力的全球城市”。天津的城市定位为“全国先进制造研发基地、北方国际航运核心区、金融创新运营示范区、改革开放先行区”，2009年城市定位中原有的“生态城市”也不提了。

综合以上一线城市定位，除北京提出“和谐宜居”这样体现“包容、安全、绿色”内涵的字样外，其他城市目标多以经济目标为重，以高大为荣，重生产，轻生活，都重视“国际”和“国际化”。殊不知，国外发达城市绝大多数把可持续发展或应对气候变化作为其主要战略目标，这和我们的一线城市形成了鲜明的对比。如温哥华市2011年实施了雄心勃勃的“2020最绿色的城市”战略计划，设立了“绿色经济、气候领导力、绿色建筑、绿色交通、零废弃物、接近自然、减轻生态足迹、清洁空气、清洁水、本地食品”十项目标，要在2020年成为全球最绿色的城市；哥本哈根实施了《2025气候规划》，要在2025年实现全市碳中和，市长和许多市民每天选择骑单车上下班；2014年

trajectory by incorporating zero waste into their strategies of urban development, comprised of such actions as encouragement of extensive participation of citizens and enterprises, active implementation of policies and measures, source reduction of wastes, waste classification and utilization. For example, San Francisco, the US, has set the goal of zero waste for the whole city, i.e. by 2020, its wastes sent to the landfill will be zero. In 2010, the solid waste conversation rate of its landfills stood at 77%.

Visitors to Japan will find its stringent waste classification very impressive, in addition to zero waste. Why cannot we just do so? Fundamentally, that is because we refuse to do so.

### The Burden of Overpopulation

The landslide on December 20<sup>th</sup> in Shenzhen revealed once again that the local population density and socioeconomic development speed have outstripped the carrying capacity of resources and environment, bringing about many urban diseases. Compared with Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, Shenzhen covers a smaller area of only 1,997 square kilometers with an actual population of 15 million and a population density of 7,785 people per square kilometer, which has outnumbered Hong Kong, 6,420. Experts pointed out that overpopulation has pushed the carrying capacity of cities to the limit, causing such problems as traffic congestion, environmental pollution, scarcity of educational resources and high population density, which will result in malfunctions of the cities.

Things will develop in the opposite direction when they become extreme. Once they become extreme, the sporadic and piecemeal solutions cannot work. Cities will follow their inherent laws in their development. Never can we ignore their objective carrying capacity of resources and environment. Therefore, governments shall no longer allocate projects, resources and capital based on the size and political status of cities. Governments shall play the leading role in coordinated development among cities of various sizes, with the focus on development of city clusters. Big cities shall have their own growth boundaries. The population carrying capacity shall be kept to a certain planned limit, on the basis of the local carrying capacity of resources and environment, which determines the local socioeconomic development scale and serves as the precondition for safe and green cities. Meanwhile, governments have to ensure the earnest implementation of the laws, regulations and planning of cities, which

启动的“首尔市政厅4年计划”愿景是“以人为本的首尔，市民幸福的首尔”，致力于建设：安全的城市、生动的城市、温馨的城市、梦想的城市。这些国外的发达城市不是不重视经济，而是更重视绿色经济，不是不懂得发展，而是更懂得可持续发展。

### 改变就在眼前

2015年是世界迈向可持续发展的转折之年，国际社会达成了两项具有里程碑意义的重大成果。9月，联合国可持续发展峰会上，193个会员国一致通过了《2030可持续发展议程》，提出了17条可持续发展目标和169项具体指标。其中专为城市设定的目标11指出：要建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的人居环境。12月，巴黎气候大会成功达成了《巴黎协议》，为全人类有效应对气候变化、全面开启绿色低碳经济革命铺平了道路。这两项成果将是国际社会引导各个国家和城市全面转向可持续发展的主要纲领，是未来城市的发展方向。

只有让改变发生，安全绿色的城市才不会遥远。城市政策制定者只有拨云见日，把可持续发展和以人为本这一普世价值真正上升到城市一切工作的出发点，把建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境，把中央提出的绿色化发展、生态文明建设作为战略目标，把安全、健康、公平和居民的长远福祉列为施政根本，而不仅是那些高大上的经济目标以及表面虚夸、实际对市民安全福祉关系不大的称号为根本，我们才能逐步把重数量、重速度、重生产的城市发展模式转变为重质量、重内涵、生产生活并重、以市民生命福祉为本的发展模式。

此外，政府必须继续加快转变职能，减少对经济活动的干预，重点提供公平的公共服务，让市场发挥决定性作

shall not be subject to changes at the discretion of the officials. That has been stressed again by the Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization.

### Inaccurate Positioning of Cities

As for the safety accidents in some domestic cities, such as Shenzhen, some are attributed to natural disasters, while most of them are caused by human beings. The root cause lies in our unsustainable urban development mode and the scarcity of sustainability culture.

Interestingly, even though scientific outlook on development, sustainable development, eco-civilization and greening have been incorporated into China's basic national policy, they are rarely seen in the development positioning of major domestic cities. For instance, Shenzhen has set a new goal of "leading China in building a moderately well-off society and developing itself into an innovative cosmopolitan city". During the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference last year, Guangzhou proposed its positioning as "an international commercial center, international shipping center, world-famous city of culture and transportation hub in South China with increasingly consolidated and enhanced status of national central city". Shanghai strives to be a cosmopolitan city with global resources allocation capacity, strong international competitiveness and influence by 2040, on the basis of building an international center of economy, finance, shipping and trade, and a cosmopolitan socialist city by 2020. Tianjin has positioned itself as the "national base of advanced manufacturing and R&D, core area of international shipping in North China, demonstration zone of financial innovation and operation, pioneer of reform and opening



基多体育公园 Sports park in Quito 摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

用；政府要制定与可持续发展战略相应的系列法律、政策和计划；管理和技术并重，把绿色环保产业列为战略性新兴产业，给以应有的政策扶持；把资源和环境成本计入产品生产和服务的价格中，引导市民和企业共同行动，构建可持续消费和生产体系；从小做起，培育尊重自然、适度（节制）、健康、利他、悲天悯人的可持续文化和绿色生活方式等等。如此坚持，年复一年，安全绿色的城市必将在我们这一代人手中尽快实现。“城市，让生活更美好”才不会只是一句口号。

（原载于中国环境报 [http://news.cenews.com.cn/html/2016-01/11/content\\_38720.htm](http://news.cenews.com.cn/html/2016-01/11/content_38720.htm)，2016年元月11日）

up”，abandoning the term “eco-city” that it adopted in its positioning in 2009.

Generally speaking, most first-tier cities have emphasized ambitious economic goals, “international elements” and “internationalization” in their city positioning, where production outweighs life, except Beijing, which has proposed “harmony and livability” with the connotations of “inclusiveness, safety and green”. In sharp contrast, most developed cities abroad have taken sustainable development and tackling climate change as their major strategic goals. For example, Vancouver implemented the Greenest City 2020 Action Plan in 2011, putting forward ten goals to be the greenest city in the world by 2020, namely green economy, climate and renewables, green buildings, green transportation, zero waste, access to nature, lighter footprint, clean air, clean water and local food. Copenhagen implemented 2025 Climate Plan, aiming for carbon neutrality by 2025, for which its mayor and citizens prefer to cycle to and from work. The Seoul City Hall 4-year Plan initiated in 2014 is committed to a safe, vivid, warm and dream city of Seoul, which is “a human-centered city with happy citizens”. Those developed cities abroad lay more emphasis on green economy than economy, and value sustainable development more than economic development.

### Upcoming Changes

The year 2015 was a turning point for the world to move towards sustainable development, when the international community gained two milestone achievements. In September, 193 member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development unanimously at the UN Conference on Sustainable

Development, setting 17 sustainable development goals and 169 specific indexes, specifically, Goal 11 was set for cities: To make human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. In December, Paris Agreement was reached at Paris Climate Change Conference, paving the way for human beings to combat climate change effectively and kick-off the revolution of green and low-carbon economy. Those two outcomes serve as the guiding principles for the international community to guide countries and cities towards sustainable development, and reflect the future of our cities.

We have to change if we want to live in safe and green cities. Policy makers of cities shall make unremitting efforts until we can swift from the urban development mode with an orientation towards quantity, speed and production to the development mode with the focus on quality, connotation, production and life, and the life and well-being of citizens by making the universal values of sustainable development and human-centeredness the benchmark for every attempt made in cities, incorporating the construction of inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements, and green development and eco-civilization development raised by the Central Government into our strategic goals, taking safety, health, equality and long-term well-being of residents as the ultimate goal of administration rather than the ambitious economic goals, the boastful slogans that have little to do with the safety and well-being of citizens.

In addition, governments have to accelerate the changes of their functions by reducing their interventions in economic activities, leaving the decisive role to the market, providing equitable public services, formulating laws, policies and plans in line with sustainable development strategy, emphasizing both management and technologies, listing green and environmentally-friendly industries as strategic industries and supporting them with preferential policies, incorporating the resources and environmental cost into the pricing of product production and services, encouraging citizens and enterprises to take concerted efforts for the development of sustainable consumption and production system, advocating the culture of sustainability featuring respect for nature, moderation(abstention), health, altruism, sympathy and green lifestyle little by little. With years of efforts, safe and green cities will surely be built by our generation and “Better City, Better Life” will turn from a slogan into reality. 

(Published in China Environment News, Jan 11, 2016, [http://news.cenews.com.cn/html/2016-01/11/content\\_38720.htm](http://news.cenews.com.cn/html/2016-01/11/content_38720.htm))

### 引言 Foreword

很凑巧！就在本文杀青之际，《中共中央国务院关于进一步加强城市规划建设管理工作的若干意见》发布。《意见》提出，中国新建住宅要推广街区制，原则上不再建设封闭住宅小区。已建成的住宅小区和单位大院要逐步打开，实现内部道路公共化，解决交通路网布局问题，促进土地节约利用。另外要树立“窄马路、密路网”的城市道路布局理念，建设快速路、主次干路和支路级配合理的道路网系统。

推广街区制让早已习惯了封闭小区和大院的国人颇不习惯，引发了激烈的讨论。殊不知，这是一个明智和勇敢的决策！对于治理拥堵、提高城市可达性，减少社会隔离、提高城市包容性，造福所有人都有重要意义。读了本文也许你对此会有更深的认识。

*Coincidentally, when this article was about to finish, Several Opinions on Further Strengthening Urban Planning, Construction and Management was issued by the Central Government and the State Council, which proposes that new communities shall adopt the block system, while gated communities shall not be built in principle. Completed gated communities and unit compounds shall open up gradually so as to solve the problems related to transportation road network and promote land conservation and utilization by making the internal roads accessible to the general public. Besides, the concept of “narrow road and dense road network in cities” shall be adopted and road networks reasonably comprised of secondary expressways, main roads, secondary roads and bypasses shall be built.*

## How far are we from slow city?

# 我们离慢行的城市有多远？

2016年6月 June 2016

我们处在一个空前快速且不可逆转的城市化时代，当前已经有超过一半的人口聚居在城市。伴随着人类工业化的进程，城市快速蔓延，对环境和气候的影响加剧。据联合国人居署统计，从2000年到2030年，世界城市人口增加1倍，而城市建成区面积将增加3倍，从20万平方公里增加到60万平方公里，城市密度快速下降，土地利用效率降低。从2000至2010年，中国城市人口增加了45%，大多数中国城市的面积增加了1倍多（世界银行2014）。

城市无序扩张造成了生活空间的急剧膨胀和出行距离的大幅增加，人们普遍对私家车和机动化交通产生了过度依赖，造成了巨大的资源浪费和很多难以解决的问题：大片农田和绿地被钢筋水泥侵蚀，雨水和地下水的循环被割断，城市空气质量普遍受到严重污染，居民健康遭到威胁，基础设施投入巨大，政府债务缠身，居民交通开支快速增加；车满为患，道路拥堵成为常态，回家的路越来越远，可达性越来越差。

Chinese people find it difficult to adapt to the block system as they are used to living in gated communities and compounds, which has entailed heated discussions. In fact, the adoption of the block system is a smart and bold decision, which is of great significance to traffic congestion alleviation, urban accessibility enhancement, social segregation mitigation, urban inclusiveness improvement and well-being for all. You might be able to gain more insights from this article.

In this era of unprecedentedly rapid and irreversible urbanization, over half of the population are living in cities. With the progress of industrialization, urban sprawl has exacerbated the influence of cities on the environment and climate. According to the statistics of UN Habitat, from 2000 to 2030, the world' population will double, while the built-up areas in cities will triple, growing from 200,000 square kilometers to 600,000



▲ 吉隆坡自行车道 Cycleway of Kuala Lumpur

上个世纪，美国成为汽车车轮上的国家。作为曾经的自行车王国，中国已经在21世纪之初取代美国一跃成为了世界上生产和消费小汽车最多的国家，快速进入汽车时代。城市交通拥越来越严重，可达性越来越差。为了治理拥堵，北京等多个城市采取了尾号限行和购车限号措施，但是效果并不理想。

根据百度发布的一份“2015全国50城市上班距离及时间排行榜”显示，北京市上班距离最远，平均为19.2公里，平均时间52分钟，高居榜首。高德发布的《2015年度中国主要城市交通分析报告》显示，北京驾车出行的上班族要花费畅通情况下2倍的时间才能到达目的地，每月每人多付出的拥堵时间成本代价近1千元。北京的雾霾成因中，机动车贡献率达三分之一。闲暇和蓝天成为奢侈品，GDP增长带来的幸福指数在日日拥堵的路上和十面霾伏中烟消云散。

美国著名的城市学家刘易斯·芒福德曾在其《城市发展史》中尖锐地批判了大都市无序扩张和小汽车依赖现象：“第二次世界大战时对伦敦城闪电式的猛烈空袭所用炸弹造成的破坏，不会超过现在每天都在进行的无限制的建设高速路和停车场所造成的破坏，之外还有全国性的公路建设计划，这种计划是建立在这样的假设上的：单用汽车这一交通工具就能把人们‘从家门口送到目的地门口’。”

square kilometers. Urban density will plummet and land utilization efficiency will be lower. Statistics of the World Bank in 2014 revealed that from 2000 to 2010, Chinese urban residents increased by 45%, while the areas of most cities in China expanded by more than one fold.

Urban sprawl has resulted in the rapid expansion of space for life and longer travel distance. Therefore, people tend to be over-dependent on private cars and motorized transit, leading to serious resources waste and hard-to-solve problems, such as occupation of large arable land and green space by concrete buildings, severance of rainwater and underground water circulation, severe urban air pollution, posing a threat to the health of its residents, large investment into infrastructure, heavy debts for governments, rapidly growing expenditure on transit, frequent traffic congestion, longer commutes and increasingly poor accessibility.

Last century saw the US become a “Nation on Wheels”. In contrast, China used to be the “Kingdom of Bicycles”. But at the beginning of the 21st century, it overtook the US to be the largest car producer and consumer and entered the era of cars, featuring deteriorating traffic congestion and accessibility. To solve those problems, Beijing has implemented the measures of traffic restrictions based on the last digit of license plate numbers and license-plate lottery, but they are far from satisfactory.

The Ranking of 50 Cities in China Regarding Commute and Time in 2015 issued by Baidu.com shows that the commute in Beijing is the longest, 19.2 kilometers on average, and the average time spent is 52 minutes, topping the ranking. According to the Report on Transportation Analysis of Major Cities in China in 2015 issued by amap.com, it takes commuters in Beijing twice of the time to drive to their destinations compared with the time spent in light traffic, entailing an additional cost from congestion of close to one thousand yuan per person every month. Motor vehicles are responsible for one third of the reasons for smog in Beijing. Leisure and blue sky have become luxuries. The happiness brought by GDP growth is offset by daily traffic congestion and severe smog.

Lewis Mumford, a famous American urbanologist, criticized acutely the urban sprawl and dependence on cars in his book entitled *The City in History*, to the effect that “the damage caused by the bombs used in the lightning-like air raids in London during the World War II is no larger than the unrestrained construction of expressways and parking lots every day, in addition to the

## 城市是什么？

人们前赴后继从乡村来到城市，为了什么？亚里士多德曾说过：“人们来到城市，是为了生活；人们留居在城市，是为了生活得更好。”2010上海世博会“城市让生活更美好”的口号深入人心，延续了这一论断，也成为联合国设立“世界城市日”（从2014年开始、每年的10月31日）的基本理念。

著名的城市学家刘易斯·芒福德说过：“根据古代埃及的记载，当第一次创建城市时，创建者的任务是把各位天神、地祇安置在他们的神殿里。未来城市的使命基本上与此没有多大区别：他的任务是把人类的最高利益放在他全部活动的中心地位。”他深刻地指出“城市应当是一个爱的器官，而城市最好的经济模式应是关怀人和陶冶人。”

城市应该是一个宜居的家园，正常人每天都应当有适量的运动才能保持身体健康。人们本来可以用上帝赋予的本能——自己的双腿在城市街道上惬意地步行，往返于居住和工作或商业场所，沿途欣赏四季的景色和有趣的街道，和街坊邻居打招呼，从容不迫。可是，现在人们每天不得不被大规模搬进各种小汽车和其它大容量机动化工具，远距离搬来搬去，大量的时间浪费在车上和路上，拥挤的交通让人情绪烦躁，疲惫不堪，停车难、肥胖症、高支出困扰着进城寻求美好生活的人们。

## 慢行为什么？

过度依赖小汽车、并依靠拓宽道路解决交通拥堵的模式在美国早已失败。上世纪覆盖加州30个县的一项持续近20年的研究发现：大都市地区的道路容量每增加10%，机动车行驶里程在随后的四年里增加9%，这就是诱导性交通定律。正如一位美国工程师所言：“企图通过增加容量的方法治理交通拥堵，就像试图通过放松腰带来治疗肥胖一样。”这一点在中国也已经被证明行不通。

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

用“以人为本”的城市发展理念取代“以车为本”的理念，减少强制性交通，方便居民以步行、自行车等个人运输工具慢速出行、以慢行+公交的综合模式提升城市可

national highway construction plan, which is based on the following assumption: People can be taken from their home to their destinations only and directly by cars.”

## What Are Cities?

What is the purpose for people to flood into cities? Aristotle's remark gives us the answer that “people come to cities for a living and live in cities for a better life.” The slogan of Shanghai World Expo, “Better City, Better Life”, has been very impressive. The assertion of this slogan resulted in the establishment of the World Cities Day by the UN on October 31<sup>st</sup> since 2014.

The famous urbanologist Lewis Mumford once said to the effect that “According to the recorded history of ancient Egypt, when cities were first created, the mission of their creators was to place the Gods in the heaven and on earth in their temples. The mission of the cities in the future is more or less the same as that, to place the highest interest of human beings in the center of all activities.” He also pointed out thought-provokingly that “city shall be an organ of love. The best economic model of cities is to care for and edify people”.

Cities shall be livable, where their residents can maintain their health with moderate sports. They should have been able to leverage their legs endowed by the God walking pleasantly on the streets, commuting, or walking to commercial centers while enjoying the sceneries all year round or interesting streets and greeting their neighbors leisurely. However, every day they are packed massively into a great variety of cars and large motor vehicles for long commutes and have wasted much time. Traffic congestion have caused anxiety, fatigue, parking difficulty, obesity and high expenditure to the people who have come to cities for a better life.

## What Is Non-motorized Transit for?

Overdependence on cars and expansion of roads as a solution to traffic congestion have proved to be a failure in the US. A study of 30 counties in California, which lasted for close to 20 years last century, revealed that the increase of road capacity in metropolises by 10% will lead to a distance increase of motor vehicles by 9% in the next four years. That is Downs Law, an induced traffic law. An American engineer once said, “to deal with traffic congestion by increasing road capacity is just like to treat obesity by loosening the waist belt,” which has been proved to be infeasible in China.

达性的慢行城市就是“以人为本”理念的体现，也是促进城市回归人性、建设可持续城市的重要策略。

慢与快往往是相对的，往往慢就是快，快就是慢。表面上看，慢行速度不如私家车快，但在市区短途交通中却占有优势，因为慢行基本不堵。高德发布的《2015年度中国主要城市交通分析报告》显示，北京高峰期平均车速仅为22.61公里/小时，和自行车差不多，部分路段更是在5公里左右，和步行无异。

慢行也反映了一种世界范围内的对于当代不可持续的城市化进程的反思，其代表就是上世纪80年代兴起于意大利的、以一只蜗牛为符号的“慢食运动”和由此而产生的“慢城运动”。迄今全球已有180多个城市被授予慢城称号。在“慢城”标签的小城市里，人们有更多的空间用于散步，有更多的绿地用于休闲，有更便利的商业用于娱乐和享受，以及更多的广场用于交流。小汽车也被禁止进入旧城区的某些街道，车速被严格限制在20公里/小时，禁止鸣笛。

哥本哈根经过50年的努力，实现了从汽车主导的城市到世界最绿色的慢行城市。截至2012年，哥本哈根市民上班通勤使用的出行工具中，自行车为36%，公交为33%，步行为6%，小汽车为25%。在这个城市，包括市长和企业高管在内的众多人士常年骑自行车上下班。

《上海市城市交通白皮书》认为“步行交通作为综合交通体系的重要组成部分和绿色交通体系的首要构成，预计到2020年这一比例仍将维持于20%左右。步行+公交+步行”、“公交+步行+公交”模式将成为一体化交通的必要组成。”这体现了中国城市对慢行重要性的觉醒。

让我们从以下6个纬度来看看慢行有哪些优势吧：

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

**政府：**减少基础设施投资，降低政府债务危机，提高城市宜居性和吸引力；

**社会：**和谐邻里，促进社会交往，减少社会隔离，增强包容性；

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

**经济：**繁荣街道，集聚人气，提高单位土地的密度和生产率；

**交通：**更多人乘坐公交，减少交通拥堵、停车难、交通事故激增等问题；等

According to the research on accessibility done by the World Bank, accessibility is an important criterion for the success of a city, which finds expression in the following three aspects: first, accessibility of motorized roads, such as well-designed road network; second, accessibility of public transit, such as transportation system of high coverage rate; third, non-motorized accessibility, such as safe and convenient facilities for pedestrians and bicycles. Cities tend to focus on construction of roads and infrastructure for public transit only, ignoring accessibility for non-motorized transit, for pedestrians in particular. Pedestrians' accessibility is critical to the success of public transit systems. In a city with safe, reliable and convenient accessibility for pedestrians, residents in the downtown will prefer public transit to private cars.

To be human-centered means to replace “vehicle-centeredness” with “human-centeredness” as the urban development principle and build a non-motorized cities featuring reduction of forced traffic, convenient mobility with personal means of transit, such as walking or cycling, and enhancement of urban accessibility with the integrated mode of non-motorized transit plus public transit. They are also important strategies for cities to cater to the needs of their residents and become sustainable.

Slowness and fastness are relative terms. The two tend to interchange with each other. The seemingly slow non-motorized transit is not as fast as private cars, but it has advantages in short-haul transit in downtown as it basically will not cause traffic congestion. The Report on Transportation Analysis of Major Cities in China in 2015 issued by amap.com shows that the average speed during the rush-hour in Beijing is merely 22.61 km/h, more or less the same as bicycles. This figure will decline to be five kilometers roughly in some sections, as slow as walking.

Non-motorized transit is the world's reflection on unsustainable urbanization in contemporary era, represented by the “Slow Food Movement” with the symbol of a snail popular in Italy in the 1980s, and the resulting “Slow City Movement”. So far, 180-odd cities worldwide have been conferred on the honor of “Slow Cities”, where people have more space for walking, more green land for leisure, more convenient commercial facilities for entertainment and enjoyment, and more squares for communication. Cars are forbidden in some streets in the old town, and their speed is limited to 20 km/h, besides no honking.

Thanks to five decades of efforts, Copenhagen has turned itself from a car-dominated city to the greenest



▲ 波哥大市长和与会嘉实在2014全球人居环境论坛期间带头倡导和体验绿色出行  
The mayor of Bogota and other distinguished guests advocating and experiencing the green mobility during the Global Forum on Human Settlements 2014

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

## 慢行策略和案例

建设慢行城市的整体策略是实施精明增长，紧凑型发展，建设便于步行的邻里和宜人街道，完善慢行路网，优化慢行+公交的衔接，提升可达性。具体来讲：

### 1、划定城市边界，提高土地利用效率

为了控制城市蔓延扩张，城市必须划定明确的边界，实现城市由数量型向质量型的转变，提高土地利用效率。政策应明确开发的优先次序，鼓励在基础设施完善的现有建成区内进行旧城旧村改造更新、填充式开发、棕地开发，尽量避免在基础设施不完备特别是交通连接不畅的新区和郊区进行开发，杜绝在环境敏感区域的开发，提高建成区内土地利用效率，在可以接受的范围内，提高人口密度。

city with non-motorized transit. As of 2012, the citizens' shares of transit means for commute were as follows, bicycles, 36%, public transit, 33%, walking, 6% and cars, 25%. In Copenhagen, mayors and senior executives of companies will cycle to and from work.

The White Paper on Urban Transportation in Shanghai believes that “walking, as an important component of comprehensive transportation system and an integral part of green transportation system, is predicted to occupy 20% in 2020. The “Walking+public transit+walking” and the “public transit+walking+public transit” modes will become an integral part of the integrated transportation.” They have proved that Chinese cities have begun to realize the importance of non-motorized transit.

Let's look at the advantages of non-motorized transit from the following six perspectives:

As for the **citizens**, it can reduce obesity and a great variety of diseases caused by a sedentary lifestyle. It can also save time, cut expenditure, mitigate anxiety, enhance health and improve living standard and happiness index.

美国俄勒冈州的波特兰市是较早划定城市增长边界、实施精明增长的典范。据波特兰市长黑尔斯在接受《全球最佳范例》杂志专访时介绍（第20期 P74-79），“我们的城市是向上增长而不是向外扩张。这意味着我们的社区是不断变化的：我们没有简单的在旧社区的边缘兴建新社区，而是帮助现有社区提升发展，努力保护其优秀品质，同时改善服务和设施。这一切如果没有城市增长边界，我们很难想象结果会怎样。”至今，波特兰市人口增长一半，土地面积仅增长2%，成为美国最适合慢行和最具吸引力的绿色城市之一。

## 2、混合功能规划

采用组团式的、混合功能和职住平衡的空间规划可以让居住、工作、购物、教育、就医、休闲就近解决，这是减少大量钟摆式的强制出行的关键。为此，交通和土地利用规划决策要同步制定。在建成区每个面积大小适宜的组团内，合理分配土地资源，综合规划区域中心、各种功能区、廊道（交通走廊或自然绿色空间）和邻里社区，混合各种功能，便于该组团内的市民就近生活和工作。细分到每一个最小型的地块上（纽约为200平米），乃至在一幢单体建筑内部，都要鼓励进行商住混合功能的规划设计，垂

As for the **governments**, it can reduce investment in infrastructure and debt crises, enhance the livability and attractiveness of cities.

As for the **society**, it can ensure harmony in communities, promote social communication, reduce social segregation and enhance inclusiveness.

As for the **environment**, it can reduce exhaust emissions, mitigate smog, reduce energy consumption, environmental damage and land occupation, protect arable land and more natural assets for more livable cities.

As for the **economy**, it can make streets prosperous and appealing, and increase the density and productivity of unit land.

As for the **transportation**, since more people prefer public transit, it can reduce traffic congestion, make parking easier and curb the sudden increase of traffic accidents.

Hence, the 12 principles in the IGMC Initiative promoted by GFHS and UNEP include “green transportation and connection”, which prescribes that

直分布商店、住宅和办公场所等。国内大城市中深圳市的组团式规划较好地体现了这一点。

邻里开发更是如此。在一个半径为400米左右或步行5分钟距离的传统邻里内，应努力实现不同户型的住宅、学校、幼儿园、社区医疗、公交设施、办公、商店、社区中心、开放空间、食品生产等功能的混合平衡。日常生活都可以在步行范围内解决。美国马里兰州的Kentland社区的经验值得借鉴。

## 3、采用 TOD 开发模式

开发项目沿着交通走廊如铁路、地铁、BRT快速路、公交主干道布局而不是漫无目的的四处开花，这种交通导向型发展模式是方便慢行、提高公交利用率、减少对私家车依赖的重要策略。德国柏林就是一个成功的案例。柏林拥有历史上形成的星形的铁路交通网络，沿轨道发展住区。柏林每千人有机动车324辆，45%家庭无车。绿色出行（公交、步行、骑行）占日出行量的2/3，是德国二氧化碳排放强度最低、交通安全最好的城市。此外，TOD开发模式可以有效提升土地利用价值，政府可以把捕获的收益用于沿线交通等基础设施的建设，已经在国内外有很多成功的案例，如香港等。

## 4、建设完善的慢行路网和宜人的街道

“以人为本”的城市必须为慢行路网系统提供优先权，形成安全、连续、可达性良好且令人愉悦的步行和自行车路网，并与公交设施无缝连接。有吸引力的街道、广场等公共空间和公共生活，使人们愿意以步行和自行车或者公共交通的方式抵达，即使这些地方限制机动车驶入。曾几何时国内城市完整的步行和自行车路网被机动车道侵蚀得面目全非，步行和自行车道路空间被严重压缩、归并或干脆消失，且行且凑合，慢行安全性降低。这提高了居民对私家车的依赖，形成了恶性循环。现在到了该把完善的慢行路网还给市民的时候了。

国内城市建设完善的路网还要适度提高道路交通用地面积比例，重点提高路网尤其是二级路网的密度、而不是增加道路的宽度。应缩小街区的规模，避免封闭性的大院或邻里对交通的阻隔，这些封闭的社区瓦解了路网，造成了大量的断头路，对可达性的影响很大，是被精明增长原则所明确禁止的。此外，还要精心设计慢行设施，如道路横断面、交叉口及路段过街设施、交通信号管理及控制、与公交协调及无障碍设施等，优化慢行环境，保障包括老年人、小孩、残疾人等弱势群体在内的行人安全和便利。

纽约曼哈顿的路网具有良好的行人可达性。世界银行2008年起对纽约、伦敦和北京三市中心商务区开展的行人

the share of green mobility (walking+cycling+public transit) shall not be less than 80% and the average time spent on commute shall be less than 30 minutes.

## Non-motorized Strategies and Case Analysis

To build non-motorized cities, the integrated strategies of smart growth and compact development shall be adopted while constructing walking-conducive neighborhood and pedestrian-friendly streets, improving non-motorized road network, optimizing the connection of non-motorized transit and public transit and enhancing accessibility, specifically speaking, we shall adopt the following measures.

### Fixing the urban boundary and improving the land utilization efficiency

To control urban sprawl, we shall fix the urban boundary, shift our focus from quantity to quality and improve the land utilization efficiency. Policies shall specify the priority of development by encouraging renovation and renewal of old towns and villages, infill development and brownfield development in built-up areas with fully-fledged infrastructure, avoiding as far as possible the development of new areas or suburbs with poor infrastructure, particularly poor transit connectivity, eliminating the development in environment-sensitive regions, improving the land utilization efficiency in the built-up areas and improving population density reasonably.

Portland, Oregon, the US, is an early adopter of growth boundary and smart growth strategy. Its mayor, Charlie Hales, said in his interview by the 20th Edition of World Best Practices (P74-79), “Our city is growing upward rather than expanding outward, which means that our communities are constantly changing. We haven't simply built new communities on the rim of old communities, instead, we have enhanced the existing communities by maintaining its high quality and fostering services and facilities. We find it hard to imagine what is going to happen without the urban growth boundary.” Up until now, the local population has grown by 50%, but the land area has increased by only 2%, making it one of the most appealing green cities in the US that is most suitable for non-motorized transit.

### Mixed-use Planning

Spatial planning featuring cluster, mixed-use functions, and balance between working and living can offer citizens convenient accessibility to the nearby residences, jobs, shopping, education, medicine and



GFHS 2013 与会嘉宾骑行 体验可持续交通的别样魅力 德国柏林  
GFHS 2013 Guests experiencing the sustainable transport, Berlin, Germany

Photo by Andreas Schwarz

可达性研究 [转载于《全球最佳范例》杂志 15 期 (P71) 和 16 期 (P69)] 显示, 和伦敦相比, 纽约步行 20 分钟可到达的商业设施的平均面积高出了 20%, 而和北京相比, 纽约的平均面积则高出了 97%; 纽约的路比北京的路窄 29%, 但比伦敦的宽 34%。但是, 就道路总长度而言, 纽约的路网比北京的长 52%, 比伦敦的长 15%。纽约的街区通常为“200 米 × 60 米”, 且没有街区封闭、阻断道网的现象, 北京的街区为 250 米 × 180 米, 且大多是封闭式的, 造成很多断头路。

### 5、包容性的邻里开发

邻里社区要提供多种类型的建筑和住房, 包括大户型住房、中、小户型搭配的公寓、保障性住房、商住两用房, 写字楼等, 满足不同用途和不同收入的人群。真正的社区社会网络依赖于年龄和收入多样性的存在, 多样化的住房也可以方便居民在全生命周期选择, 随着年龄和收入的变化扩大或缩小自己的住房, 而不用离开已经建立的社区网络。这样子女就可以和父母同住一个社区, 学生也可以和自己的老师同住一个社区, 减少强制出行。

政府应该将保障性住房在整个城市区域内进行分布, 而不仅仅把保障性住房集中建在偏远的郊区。比如美国蒙哥马利县要求所有大型开发都要包括 10% 的可支付住房 (保障性住房), 从而在 20 年里提供了 10000 套可支付住房。

各类开发都应应为自行车提供良好的停车空间, 办公区要为骑自行车的人士提供淋浴室, 使他们在夏天高温骑行后可以方便地洗浴更衣, 身心舒畅地投入工作。

—— (原载于《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 26 期, 2016 年 7 月)

leisure facilities, which is key to reduce pendulum-type forced mobility. Therefore, the decisions on transportation and land utilization planning shall be made at the same time. Land resources shall be allocated reasonably for building the regional centers, various functional zones, corridors, such as transportation corridors or natural and green space and neighborhoods within a cluster of optimal size in a built-up area. Mixed-use functions will facilitate the life and work of the residents in the cluster. Mixed functions of commerce and residence shall be encouraged in even the smallest land plot, for instance, 200 square kilometers in New York, and even in each single building, so that shops, residences and offices can be distributed vertically. Shenzhen has set a good example to the rest of the major cities in China with its cluster-type planning.

Neighborhood development shall do exactly the same. In a traditional neighborhood with a radius of

400 meters and a walking distance of five minutes, there should be balanced mixed-use functions, such as residences of various layouts, schools, kindergartens, community hospitals, public transit facilities, offices, shops, community centers, open space and food production. Daily needs can be met by walking. We can learn from Kentland, a community in Maryland, the US.

### Transit-oriented Development (TOD) Mode

To avoid disorderly distribution of development projects, they shall be situated along the transportation corridors, such as railways, subways, BRT and main roads of public transit. This TOD mode is an important strategy for non-motorized transit, public transit utilization rate improvement and private cars dependency mitigation. In this regard, Berlin, Germany, is a success story, where communities have been developed along the railways in its well-established stellate network. In Berlin, there are 324 motor vehicles every thousand citizens, and 45% of families do not have cars. Green mobility (public transit, walking and cycling) takes up two thirds of daily mobility, making it the city with the lowest carbon dioxide emission intensity and safest transportation in Germany. Furthermore, the TOD mode can foster the utilization value of land, the revenue from which can be used in the infrastructure construction along the transit corridors. There are many successful cases domestically, such as Hong Kong.

### Building an improved non-motorized road network and pedestrian-friendly streets

Human-centered cities shall prioritize the non-motorized road network, which allows safe, continuous, accessible and pleasant walking and cycling as well as seamless connection with public transit facilities. Thanks to public space and life with appealing streets and squares, people will prefer to go there by walking, cycling or public transit, despite the fact that motor vehicles are forbidden there. China's fully-fledged road network for walking and cycling has been trespassed by lanes of motor vehicles, resulting in the shrinkage, merger or even disappearance of roads for walking and cycling. On the one hand, citizens can do nothing but make do with the declining safety of non-motorized transit. On the other hand, it has fostered the dependence on private cars and created a vicious cycle. It is time to return a fully-fledged road network of non-motorized transit to the citizens.

An improved road network calls for an increasing share of land for transit and a focus on increasing density of secondary road network rather than the width of roads. Blocks shall scale down. Principles of smart

growth have forbidden the obstruction of traffic by gated compounds, neighborhoods and communities as they have a huge influence on accessibility by separating the road network and creating lots of dead end roads. Besides, well-designed non-motorized transit facilities are needed, such as intersections of roads, crossings, crosswalks, traffic signals management and control, coordination with public transit and accessible facilities. The optimization of non-motorized environment can ensure the safety and convenience of pedestrians, including such disadvantaged groups as senior citizens, children and people with disabilities.

The road network in Manhattan, New York, boasts good accessibility for pedestrians. The study on the pedestrian's accessibility of the central business districts in New York, London and Beijing carried out by the World Bank since 2008 (reprinted in the 15th Edition [P71] and the 16th Edition [P69] of the World Best Practices) shows that compared with London, the average area of commercial facilities accessible by a 20-minute walk in New York is 20% larger, while compared with Beijing, the figure is 97%. The roads in New York are narrower than those in Beijing by 29%, but wider than those in London by 34%. Nevertheless, the total length of roads in New York is 52% longer than that in Beijing, and 15% longer than that in London. The blocks in New York are usually "200 meters × 60 meters" without gated blocks or obstruction of road network, while the blocks in Beijing tend to be "250 meters × 180 meters", most of which are gated ones, causing many dead end roads.

### Inclusive neighborhood development

Various types of buildings and residences in the neighborhood shall be provided, including large houses, apartments of various sizes, government-subsidized housing, housing for dual purposes of commerce and residence and office buildings, so as to cater to different purposes and people at different income levels. The actual social network in communities rely on the diversity of ages and incomes. Diverse housing facilitates the choices of residents in their whole life cycle so that they can choose the housing of appropriate size based on their ages and incomes, without leaving their own community network. In this way, children can live with their parents in the same community, and students and teachers can share the same community, thus reducing forced mobility.

Government-subsidized housing shall dot the whole city rather than the remote suburbs only. For instance, Montgomery County, the US, asks its large development projects to provide 10% affordable housing (government-subsidized housing), in order to supply ten thousand affordable dwellings in 20 years.

Development projects of various types shall offer sound parking space for bicycles. Office areas are expected to provide cyclists with shower rooms, where they can take a shower after cycling in scorching summer, so that they can begin their work nice and clean. 

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▲ 中国西安回民街步行者 Walkers at Muslim Snack Street in Xi'an, China



▲ City view of Melaka, Malaysia 马来西亚马六甲市风光

## 编者按 Editor's notes

如今，交通拥堵已成全球性城市顽疾。尽管各地政府采取了很多措施，如大规模修路搭桥，拓宽机动车道，车辆限购、限行，修地铁等，耗费巨大的财力和人力，却很难从根本上解决问题。问题究竟出在哪里？我们又该如何解决？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先生结合《国际绿色范例新城标准》和中国当前面向2035的城市规划，为我们提供了有益的策略选项。

*Nowadays, traffic congestion is becoming a global urban problem. Although local governments have taken many measures, such as investing heavily in building large-scale roads and bridges, broadening motor vehicle lanes, restrictions on purchase of cars, traffic control of cars, construction of subways and among others, while the problems seem very difficult to be solved fundamentally. What are the problems? How can we solve them? Mr. Lu haifeng, Secretary General of Global Forum on Human Settlements, President of Shenzhen Better City Institute, provided the conducive strategies and options through combining the International Green Model City Standards and current urban planning for 2035 in China.*

## How Can We Resolve the Problem of Traffic Congestion in Cities — Plan the City We Need for 2035

# 我们离不堵的城市有多远 —— 面向2035，规划我们需要的城市

2018年4月 April 2018

**进**入21世纪，不到十年，中国就一跃成为世界轿车产销量第一的大国。汽车已从昔日可望而不可即的奢侈品转眼驶入大江南北每一座城镇的寻常百姓之家，成为普通的代步工具，而拥堵、停车难和空气污染也成为许多大小城市的家常便饭和挥之不去的城市顽疾。尽管地方政府采取了很多措施，如投巨资建设道路桥梁，压缩自行车道和行人空间以拓宽机动车道，车辆限购、限行，修地铁等，但都跟不上车辆增长的速度，问题似乎很难从根本上解决。

当前许多国内城市正在编制面向2035的城市总体规划，征求市民和专家意见。如深圳市政府已经连续举办了八场面向市民的规划咨询会议，我也应邀参加并做了发言。这种参与式的规划过程值得肯定。我认为，抓住交通拥堵这个城市治理中的顽症，在全球向可持续发展全面转型和中国迈向新征程的大背景下，重新审视和破解以往城市规划建设和运营的弊端，从新的高度和更广阔的视野，用更综合的方法和参与式的流程制定城市总体规划，可以从根本上解决城市交通和出行问题。这是一次难得的历史机遇，以开启一个更加公平、安全、可持续的、我们需要的城市新时代。因此，我想结合国际国内的最新共识和趋势，结合《国际绿色范例新城标准3.0》来谈一些思路，涉及目标、策略和指标方面，供更多的政策制定者和业内人士交流参考。

首先，我们应该明确城市发展的愿景：我们需要什么样的城市？世界城市运动提出的“我们需要的城市”（The City We Need）不同于我们想要的城市（The City We Want）。联合国《2030年可持续发展议程》第11条目标提出：要建设包容、安全、有弹性和可持续的城市和人居环境。“人居三”通过的《新城市议程》提出了我们对未来城市共同的愿景：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、有弹性的以及可持续的城市和

**F**or less than a decade in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, China has become the largest car producer and seller in the world. Cars have changed from an unimaginable luxury they used to be to a common tool of riding instead of walking which can be found in almost every ordinary family. However, the problems of traffic congestion, trouble in finding parking space and air pollution have also become commonplace in big and small cities. Although local governments in China have taken many measures, such as investing heavily in building roads and bridges, reducing the space of bicycle lanes and sidewalks to widen motor vehicle lanes, restrictions on purchase of cars, traffic control of cars and construction of subways, they can not keep up with the growth rate of cars. The problems seem very difficult to be solved fundamentally.

At present, many domestic cities are preparing urban master plans for the year 2035 and soliciting opinions and ideas from the public and experts. For example, Shenzhen Municipal Government has successively held eight meetings on planning and consultation for the public, where I was also invited to attend and made a speech. This participatory planning process is worthy of recognition. In my opinion, to grasp the stubborn problem of traffic congestion in urban governance, to re-examine and overcome the disadvantages of the previous urban planning & construction and operation in the context of the global transformation to sustainable development and China's move toward a new journey, to develop the city master plan from new heights and wider horizons, using more integrated approaches and participatory processes, and to make a fundamental solution to urban transport and travel problem. It is a rare historic opportunity to start a new urban era that we need, which is more fair, safe and sustainable. Therefore, combined with the latest international and domestic consensus and trends as well as the International Green Model City (IGMC)

人居环境中，共享繁荣和优质生活。范例新城标准强调城市的六项基本原则是：安全、可持续性、公平、个性、繁荣和幸福。从以上三个国际性议程或倡议中我们发现，公平（包容）、安全、可持续性被提及的频率最高，是我们需要的城市的普世原则。当前以小汽车为主导的出行模式恰恰与这三个原则背道而驰。

小汽车主导的路权划分和街道利用模式，压缩了行人和骑自行车者的道路空间，低收入人群被歧视、被边缘化，有违公平（包容）原则；四处高速行驶的小汽车给街道和邻里带来了极大的安全隐患，行人特别是老人和儿童普遍缺乏安全感；汽车尾气导致了严重的空气污染、助长了雾霾的生成，威胁着市民特别是儿童的健康；汽车生产和使用消耗了大量的资源和能源，排放了大量的温室气体，停放占用了大量的城市空间，加剧了环境的脆弱性和能源资源紧缺的矛盾；而拥堵给上班一族身心健康和城市运营效率与经济繁荣带来的严重损害还没有被充分认识。所有这些都威胁着市民幸福感的建立。

从策略上讲，大医治未病。预防和解决交通拥堵必须从源头入手，采用综合方法，防患于未然，化疾于无形，不能头痛医头、脚痛医脚。首先，交通问题实质上是一个城市形态和功能布局问题。在城市功能布局和土地利用上要划定城市增长边界，防止城市无序蔓延。要坚持紧凑型、多中心、公交导向型发展模式，防止公共服务资源过度集中在一个核心区，缩短通勤距离，方便公交出行；促进商用和居住用途混合的土地利用规划，实现产城融合，职住平衡；社区邻里开发优先考虑在建成区选址进行填充式开发或旧城更新，要规划建设10分钟生活圈，减少对机动化出行的依赖。范例新城标准推荐的指标可供参考：城市足迹年增长率 < 3%；建成区人口密度 ≥ 10000 人/平方公里，市中心区人口密度 ≥ 15000 人/平方公里；距轨道交通站 500-800 米范围内的容积率至少比该地区平均水平高出 50%；距离公交站 800 米范围内人口数量和工作机会的比例分别 > 60% 和 > 70%；在任何邻里或社区，用于经济用途的建筑比例 > 40%，单一功能的街区比例 < 10%。

其次，要提高街道等开放空间的占地面积比例，提高路网密度，规划设计边长约 100 米的较小街区取代超级街区。“密路网、小街区、开放社区”理念也被 2015 年举行的中央城市工作会议所倡导。要改造和升级现有的超级街区，限制新建封闭的社区，开放的街区可确保公众的可达性和步行性；建设连接完整的步行道和自行车道网络，让小汽车和行人与自行车公平地分享路权；除了高速公路和农村道路外，所有的道路都应该有适当的人行道；风靡全国的共享单车为骑行提供了极大的便利，滞后的慢行系统亟待提升完善方能适应骑行需求；步行系统、建筑入口和

Standards 3.0 (hereinafter referred to as the "IGMC 3.0"), I would like to discuss some ideas on goals, strategy and indicators, to provide reference for the exchanges of more policymakers and insiders.

First of all, we should make clear the vision of urban development: what is the city we need? "The City We Need" proposed by the World Urban Campaign is different from the City We Want. It's put forward in Goal 11 of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Furthermore, New Urban Agenda adopted by Habitat III, set out our shared vision for the cities in the future: 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 vision of IGMC 3.0 is structured around 6 key principles: Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity and Happiness. From these three international agendas or initiatives we can find that the terms of fairness (inclusiveness), safety and sustainability are mentioned at the highest frequency, which is the universal principle of The City We Need. Currently, the car-dominated travel mode runs counter to such three principles.

Car-dominated division of ROW(right of way) and street use pattern have reduced road space for pedestrians and cyclists so that low-income groups are discriminated against and marginalized, which is contrary to the principle of fairness (inclusiveness); cars running everywhere at high speeds has brought great security risks to people walking on streets and living nearby. There is a general lack of safety for pedestrians, especially the elderly and children. Furthermore, car exhaust has led to serious air pollution and contributed to the formation of haze, threatening the health of citizens, especially children. The production and use of cars consumes a large amount of resources and energy, and discharges a large quantity of greenhouse gases, and car parking also occupies a big part of urban space, exacerbating the contradiction between environmental vulnerability and energy resources shortage. In addition, traffic congestion has a serious effect on the physical and mental health of office workers as well as operational efficiency and economic prosperity of the city, which has not been fully understood. All of these are threatening the happiness of the public.

Strategically speaking, an outstanding doctor attaches great significance to preventive treatment of disease. To prevent and solve traffic jams we must

公共设施（包括卫生间）都要规划建设残疾人无障碍设施，提高残疾人可达性；设定建筑的最大后退而不是最小后退，较少的后退促进了建筑物与人行道所代表的公共领域之间的联系；以人为本，精心设计利用临街空间，把街道建设成民众的生活空间，让街道更有活力、更宜人。国内城市街道占地比例偏低，路网密度特别是支路密度严重不足，导致毛细血管不畅，拥堵加剧。范例新城标准推荐的指标可供参考：用于街道网络（包括停车）的土地面积比例 ≥ 30%；每平方公里的街道长度 ≥ 18 公里，每平方公里的道路交叉口 ≥ 80 个；街区大小应该多样化，为数不多的大街区应该是公共建筑，90%的街区面积 ≤ 2 公顷，70%的街区 ≤ 1.5 公顷，工业区例外；建成区每平方公里至少应该有 10 公里长的专用联通的人行道和 10 公里长专用联通的自行车道等。

第三，因地制宜、量力而行，优先大力发展公共交通，提高公交的可达性、实用性和可负担性。实行跨部门、跨行业、跨地域的综合规划；交通规划必须和城市规划、土地利用规划、低碳生态规划、产业规划协调一致进行，实现相互匹配支持的协同效应；根据城市规模、人口增长预期与财力，因地制宜、量力而行发展公共汽车、电车、BRT 或轨道交通等公交设施，建立适足高效的公交网络，车站

start from the source, and use an integrated approach to take preventive measures before the disease occurs. Never take stopgap measures in this regard. First of all, the traffic problem is essentially a matter of urban form and functional layout. We should define the boundary of urban growth in the layout of urban functions and the use of land to prevent the unplanned sprawl of cities. It's necessary to adhere to the compact, multi-center and transit oriented development mode, prevent the excessive concentration of public service resources in a core area, shorten the commuting distance, and facilitate public transportation; efforts are made to promote commercial and residential mixed land-use planning, to achieve the industry-city integration and job-housing balance; to give priority to filling or renewal development of selected sites in built-up areas in the case of community or neighborhood development, to plan the construction of 10-minute life circle and reduce the dependence on motorized travel. "IGMC Standard" recommends several indicators for reference: the annual growth rate of urban footprint < 3%; population density in built-up areas ≥ 10,000 people/km<sup>2</sup>, population density in downtown areas ≥ 15,000 people/km<sup>2</sup>; the plot ratio in areas 500-800 meters away from the rail transit stations is at least 50% higher than the average level in the relevant regions; the proportions of population



深圳南山区 Nanshan district, Shenzhen, China  
摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

和车辆都要有残疾人乘车设施；换乘站点搭配自行车设施，促进多模式出行方式的无缝接驳和便利换乘，大容量公交站点上面及周围进行高标准、高密度综合商业开发；发展智能交通管理技术，鼓励拼车和汽车共享，规范管理共享交通工具；因地制宜制定拥堵收费和停车需求管理制度，错峰出行，消减高峰需求，提高道路和停车设施利用效率等。范例新城标准推荐的指标可供参考：人均私家车拥有量 < 0.3；使用公共交通的上班族比例 ≥ 50%，使用公共交通、共享汽车、拼车、骑自行车或步行的上班族比例合计 ≥ 80%；平均通勤时间 ≤ 40 分钟等。

第四、尊崇绿色出行，促进行为改变。2035 的城市是以为人、人人共建、人人共享的城市。生活和消费方式决定和引领着生产模式和城市公共服务的供给。城镇人每周多吃一天素食、少开一天车对于绿化我们的城市乃至这个星球会产生意想不到的效果。《2030 年可持续发展议程》目标 12 提出：确保可持续的消费和生产模式。据参与讨论这一目标的联合国官员讲，把“消费”放在“生产”之前是经过深思熟虑的。崇尚绿色健康的出行和生活方式，返璞归真，由繁入简，把自己的行为和关爱他人、造福子孙后代、唤回蓝天碧水联系起来可以让人更积极、更快乐，也更能感受到生活本来的意义。从遏制肥胖、健康身体、降低开支、减少空气污染、促进邻里社交等方面，绿色出行也具有实实在在的益处，是一种利己利人、受人尊重的时尚生活方式，更重要的是这种日渐普及的活法所产生的蝴蝶效应可以极大地影响政府和企业的决策，从而改变这个世界当前不可持续的生产模式，最终改善环境和生活质量，实现全社会绿色转型。在绿色出行方面，政府官员和社会知名人士的表率作用会带动更多市民的参与和仿效，能产生意想不到的效果。范例新城在这方面的部分指标可供参考：逐步实现人均年二氧化碳排放量 ≤ 2 吨；私家车平均每天行驶里程（公里）≤ 30 公里；人均每周锻炼身体的次数 ≥ 3 次，每次持续时间 ≥ 30 分钟等。

以上四条策略与措施是被全球知名的可持续城市所验证的成功经验，如哥本哈根、伦敦、斯德哥尔摩、纽约、波特兰、香港、新加坡、库里提巴等，他们在城市规划发展、交通出行、应对气候变化和提升幸福指数方面都走在了全球前列，具有普遍的示范意义和参考价值。值得称道的是，哥本哈根和香港还率先实现了经济发展和碳排放脱钩的目标。这些策略和措施的综合实施对提升城市可持续性和市民幸福感、促进经济繁荣往往具有倍增效应，期待能够为规划建设我们需要的城市提供有益的借鉴，更期待中国的新型城镇化能为世界可持续城镇化和《2030 年可持续发展议程》及《新城市议程》的落实作出更大的贡献。

——（原载于《2018 国际绿色建筑与建筑节能大会论文集》）

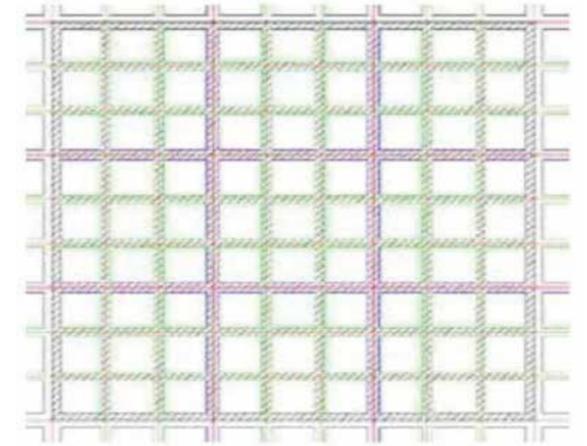
and job opportunities in areas within 800 meters from bus stops are respectively > 60% and > 70%; the proportion of buildings for any economic use in any neighborhood or community > 40%; the proportion of single-function neighborhoods < 10%.

Secondly, we should increase the ratio of floor area of open space such as streets, enhance the density of road networks, and design smaller blocks with a side length of about 100 meters instead of super blocks. The concept of "dense road networks, small neighborhoods and open communities" was also advocated at the Central Urban Work Conference held in 2015. We should renovate and upgrade existing super blocks and restrict new enclosed neighborhoods, for open blocks ensure the accessibility and walkability of the public; we should also build networks connecting walkways and bikeways to allow cars and pedestrians and bicycles to equitably share right of way; all roads should have appropriate sidewalks except for expressways and rural roads; shared bicycles that are popular throughout the country provide great convenience for riders, and the backward slow traffic systems need to be improved before meeting riding demand of the masses; walking systems, building entrances and public facilities (including restrooms) should be planned to be equipped with accessible facilities for the handicapped to improve the accessibility for the handicapped; the maximum retreat distance of buildings is set instead of minimum retreat distance, and less retreat distance of buildings can boost the ties between buildings and public areas represented by sidewalks; through careful design, we should use the frontage space, turn streets into a good living area of people, and uphold the people-oriented concept to make streets more dynamic and pleasant. The proportion of urban streets in China is relatively lower, and the density of road networks, especially that of branches, is seriously insufficient, resulting in poor circulation and increased congestion of urban roads. IGMC Standard recommends some indicators for reference: the proportion of an area of the land for the network of streets (including parking space) ≥ 30%; Street length ≥ 18 km/km<sup>2</sup> with intersections /km<sup>2</sup> ≥ 80; the block size should be diversified and few blocks should be public buildings; 90% of blocks ≤ 2 hectares and 70% of blocks ≤ 1.5 hectares; with the exception of industrial parks; there is at least 10 km-long dedicated and well-connected sidewalks and 10 km-long dedicated and well-connected bikeways per square kilometer in built-up areas.

Thirdly, take appropriate measures to do what one can according to local conditions, give priority to the development of public transport, improve accessibility, practicality and affordability of public transport. Making cross-functional, cross-sectoral and

trans-regional integrated planning; transport planning must be coordinated with urban planning, land-use planning, low-carbon ecological planning and industrial planning to achieve the synergetic effect of mutual matching and support. According to the urban scale, population growth expectation and financial resources, based on local conditions and financial resources, take appropriate measures to develop bus, tram, BRT or rail transit and other public transport facilities, to establish adequate and efficient public transport network, where stations and vehicles are equipped with riding facilities for the disabled; at transfer stations bicycle facilities are provided to promote the seamless connection and convenient transfer for multi-mode travel, and high-standard and high-density integrated commercial development can be made above and around high-capacity bus stations; develop smart traffic management technology, encourage car pooling and car sharing, standardize the management of shared vehicles; according to local conditions, formulate congestion charging and parking demand management systems, reduce peak traffic demand through staggered shifts, improve the use efficiency of road and parking facilities. In this regard, IGMC Standard recommends some indicators for reference: number of private cars per capita < 0.3; percentage of workers using public transport ≥ 50%, total proportion of workers using public transport, car pooling, car sharing, or cycling, or walking ≥ 80%; average commuting time ≤ 40 minutes and so on.

Fourthly, advocate green mobility and promote behavior change. The city of 2035 is a people-oriented city that is jointly built and shared by all. Living and consumption patterns determine and lead the modes of production and the supply of urban public services. Urban residents eat vegetarian food and use no cars for one more day a week, which may have an unexpected role in greening our city and the planet. Goal 12 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development set out: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. According to UN officials involved in the discussion of this goal, the place of "consumption" coming before "production" is well thought over. Advocating green and healthy mobility and lifestyle, going back to original lifestyle, and connecting one's own behavior with care for others, benefits for future generations, and restoration of environment can make people more positive and happier, and more likely to feel the original meaning of life. Green mobility also has tangible benefits in terms of containing obesity, improving health, cutting costs, reducing air pollution and promoting neighborhood social activities. It is a self-serving and respectable lifestyle. More importantly, the butterfly effect produced by the increasingly popular lifestyle can greatly influence the decisions of the government and enterprises, thereby changing the current unsustainable production mode in the world, and ultimately



▲ 范例新城标准推荐的 1 平方公里内的街道网络模型  
Model of Street Network within 1 Square Kilometer  
Recommended by IGMC Standards

improving the environment and quality of life and realizing the green transformation of the entire society. In terms of green mobility, the exemplary role of government officials and social celebrities may lead to the participation and emulation of more people, which can produce unexpected results. In this regard, IGMC Standard recommends some indicators for reference: the gradual realization of per capita annual carbon dioxide emissions ≤ 2 tons; average daily mileage (km) of a private car ≤ 30 km; the number of physical exercises per capita per week ≥ 3 times, and the average duration of each exercise ≥ 30 minutes and so on.

The above four strategies and measures are successful experience verified by the world's leading sustainable cities such as Copenhagen, London, Stockholm, New York, Portland, Hong Kong, Singapore and Curitiba. Such cities are at the forefront of the world in terms of urban planning and development, transportation and mobility, tackling climate change and improvement of the happiness index, which has common demonstration significance and reference value. It is commendable that Copenhagen and Hong Kong are also the first to achieve the goal of decoupling economic development from carbon emissions. The comprehensive implementation of these strategies and measures may often have a multiplier effect on enhancing urban sustainability and public happiness and promoting economic prosperity. Our vision is to provide useful experience and reference for the planning and construction of the City We Need. Meanwhile, it's expected that with its new urbanization China can contribute more to the sustainable urbanization worldwide and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda. 

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▲ 国际人居环境范例新城 (IGMC) 标准研讨会嘉宾集体合影, 2011年, 中国贵阳  
Group photo of Workshop on International Green Model City (IGMC) Standards, 2011, Guiyang, China

## International Green Model City Standards 3.0 An Advanced Tool for Guiding and Assessing Sustainable Urban Development

# 国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0： 评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进策略和工具

2018年12月 December 2018

我们正处在一个空前、快速且不可逆转的城镇化时代。到2050年,世界人口预计将达到90亿,城市人口比例预计将上升到70%到80%之间。发展中国家的城市增长最为迅速,平均每月新增500万居民。城市是工业化的中心和排放源头,但也是解决快速城镇化挑战的关键所在。

为应对这些挑战,需要各种适当的解决方法和工具,在与联合国环境规划署等国际组织和有关国家和地方政府的紧密合作下,全球人居环境论坛(GFHS)于2011年4月在联合国总部发起了《国际绿色范例新城倡议》(简称“IGMC倡议”),一个更加绿色低碳的城市倡议,并组织国际和中国的专家制定了《国际绿色范例新城(IGMC)标准》,试行一段时间后进行了升级。作为里约+20的自愿承诺成果之一,IGMC倡议已在联合国注册,并在提高认识和规划指导方面取得重大进展,尤其是在发展中国家。

We live at a time of unprecedented, rapid, irreversible urbanization. By 2050, the world population is expected to hit 9 billion, and the proportion of urban population will rise to 70% to 80%. Urban growth is most rapid in the developing world, where cities gain an average of 5 million residents every month. Cities are the center of industrialization and the source of emissions, but they are also the key to solving the challenges of rapid urbanization.

In response to the above challenges and requirements for various appropriate solutions and tools, under the strong support of international organizations such as UNEP and the national governments concerned, Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) launched the International Green Model City ("IGMC") Initiative at the United Nations Headquarters in

2015年,时隔37年后中国再次召开中央城市工作会议,中央政府出台了关于加强城市规划、发展和管理的新的指导方针,旨在将可持续城市发展的原则贯彻到全国各地,强调生态保护与资源能源节约,城市宜居性和合理规划。

2015年联合国通过了《2030年可持续发展议程》,其中可持续发展目标11承诺“建设包容、安全、有弹性的可持续城市和人居环境”。作为综合议程的一部分,城市和人居环境在《2030年可持续发展议程》的17个目标范围中发挥着重要作用。2016年是全球可持续城市发展的转折点。第三届联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会通过了《新城市议程》,为今后20年世界城市的发展确立了目标和方向。

为了纳入上述新的国际议程和国家政策,并容纳城市发展的新兴需求和解决方案,IGMC标准与时俱进,向3.0版升级,以支持《国际绿色范例新城倡议》。IGMC标准3.0版定位为一个体现多数可持续城市发展理念和最佳范例的集大成者,并且能适应最新的需求,甚至是适应未来至少二十年内的可预见的变化。

在此背景下,《国际绿色范例新城(IGMC)标准3.0》(简称“IGMC标准3.0”或“范例新城标准3.0”)于2016年10月18日在基多市举办的联合国人居三峰会平行会议——第十一届全球人居环境论坛上隆重发布。来自全球人居环境论坛、联合国人类住区规划署、联合国环境规划署以及全球地方政府的高级代表和相关知名专家出席了发布仪式。2017年11月标准中英文版正式定稿。

April 2011, a greener and lower carbon urban initiative, organized the international and Chinese experts in developing the International Green Model City ("IGMC") Standards, and upgraded it after a trial period. As one of the voluntary commitments of Rio + 20, the IGMC has been registered with the United Nations and has made significant progress in raising awareness and planning guidance, especially in developing countries.

In 2015, after 37 years, China once again held the Central Work Conference on City Affairs. The central government issued new guidelines on strengthening urban planning, development, and management, aiming to implement the principles of sustainable urban development throughout the country, emphasizing ecological protection and resource energy conservation, urban livability and rational planning.

In 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which Goal 11 indicates "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". As part of a comprehensive agenda, city and human settlements play an important role in the 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. 2016 is a turning point in global sustainable urban development. The Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) adopted the New Urban Agenda, setting goals and directions for the urban development around the world in the next 20 years.

To incorporate those mentioned above new international agenda and national policies, and to accommodate emerging needs and solutions for urban development, the IGMC standards are advancing with the times and upgrading to version 3.0 to support the International Green Model City Initiative. The IGMC Standards 3.0 is positioned as a master of most sustainable urban development concepts and best practices and can adapt to the latest needs, even to accommodate foreseeable changes in the next 20 years.

In this context, the International Green Model City Standard 3.0 (hereinafter referred to as "IGMC Standard 3.0") was publicly released at the 11<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS - XI) on October 18, 2016 as a parallel event of Habitat III Summit, which was attended by high-level representatives of UN-Habitat, UNEP and local governments, and the relevant well-known experts. The Chinese and English versions of IGMC Standards were officially finalized in November 2017.

The IGMC Standards 3.0 is a universal international standard, an advanced strategy and tool for assessing

IGMC 标准 3.0 是一个通用的国际标准，是评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进策略和工具，为全球范围内《2030 年可持续发展议程》、《巴黎气候变化协定》和《新城市议程》在地区和社区层面的具体实施提供了技术手段和评估方法。IGMC 标准 3.0 也将为中国新型城镇化进程中向可持续城市发展范式转变做出贡献。

IGMC 倡议将运用其标准 3.0 作为一种作为评估和指导可持续城市发展的先进策略和工具，通过提供创新概念、综合策略和方法、评估认证系统和以需求为导向的解决方案，包括实施试点项目，结合其它方法，改变我们对城市和人居环境的规划、开发、融资、治理和管理方式，建设人人共享的可持续城市和人居环境，并为全球的地方利益相关者提供一个对话交流与合作的共享平台，以建立新型伙伴关系。

### 一、范例新城标准 3.0 的结构和作用

范例新城标准是基于国际最佳范例、经验、理念、文化和技术，旨在促进所有相关和必要的领域进行大胆创新，包括在规划、财务、建设、运营、管理和城市转型等方面。这将促进高端知识和技术资源的系统整合。这些功能完全得到最先进商业模式的充分支持，以确保项目取得成功。

范例新城标准 3.0 的结构围绕 6 个主要原则：安全、可持续性、公平、个性、繁荣和幸福。这些原则通过横跨环境、空间规划与发展、经济、基本服务、社会和文化这 6 个维度的 18 个类别付诸实施，每个类别又分别通过定义和目标、关键策略和方法、关键指标、评价体系和最佳范例进行阐述。其结构示意图如下：

范例新城标准通过策略和方法以及详细的评级系统来实现。策略和方法提供了实质性的思路和实施措施，以供规划设计参考，也有利于制定详细的行动计划。评级系统是一种有效的方法用以评估城市项目所处的位置和水准，就像为项目进行体检，以便在整个开发过程中识别不足和改善机会。改善的行为可以被追踪和打分，政策制定者、规划者和投资者将因此得到回报。

我们采用以下三个原则作为制定这 18 个类别内容的指南：

1) 效益：与常规做法相比，策略、方法和技术必须能够带来直接的经济、环境和社会效益。

2) 可衡量性：策略、方法和技术的影响必须能够从数量上定义并加以衡量。这样可以轻松辨别项目是否提升了可持续性、弹性和福祉。例如，城市应该从可衡量效益方

and guiding sustainable urban development, providing the technical methods and assessment means for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Climate Change Agreement and the New Urban Agenda at the local and community level. The IGMC Standards 3.0 will also contribute to the transformation of China's new urbanization process to sustainable urban development.

IGMC Initiative aims to use IGMC Standards 3.0 an advanced strategy and tool for assessing and guiding sustainable urban development and conducting pilots through providing innovative concepts, integrated strategies and methodologies, assessment and certification system as well as demand-oriented solutions, and combining other ways to readdress the way we plan, develop, finance, govern and manage cities and human settlements, build sustainable cities and human settlements for all, while creating a shared platform among its global partners and concerned stakeholders for the sake of establishing new partnerships

### I. IGMC Standards 3.0 Structure and Functions

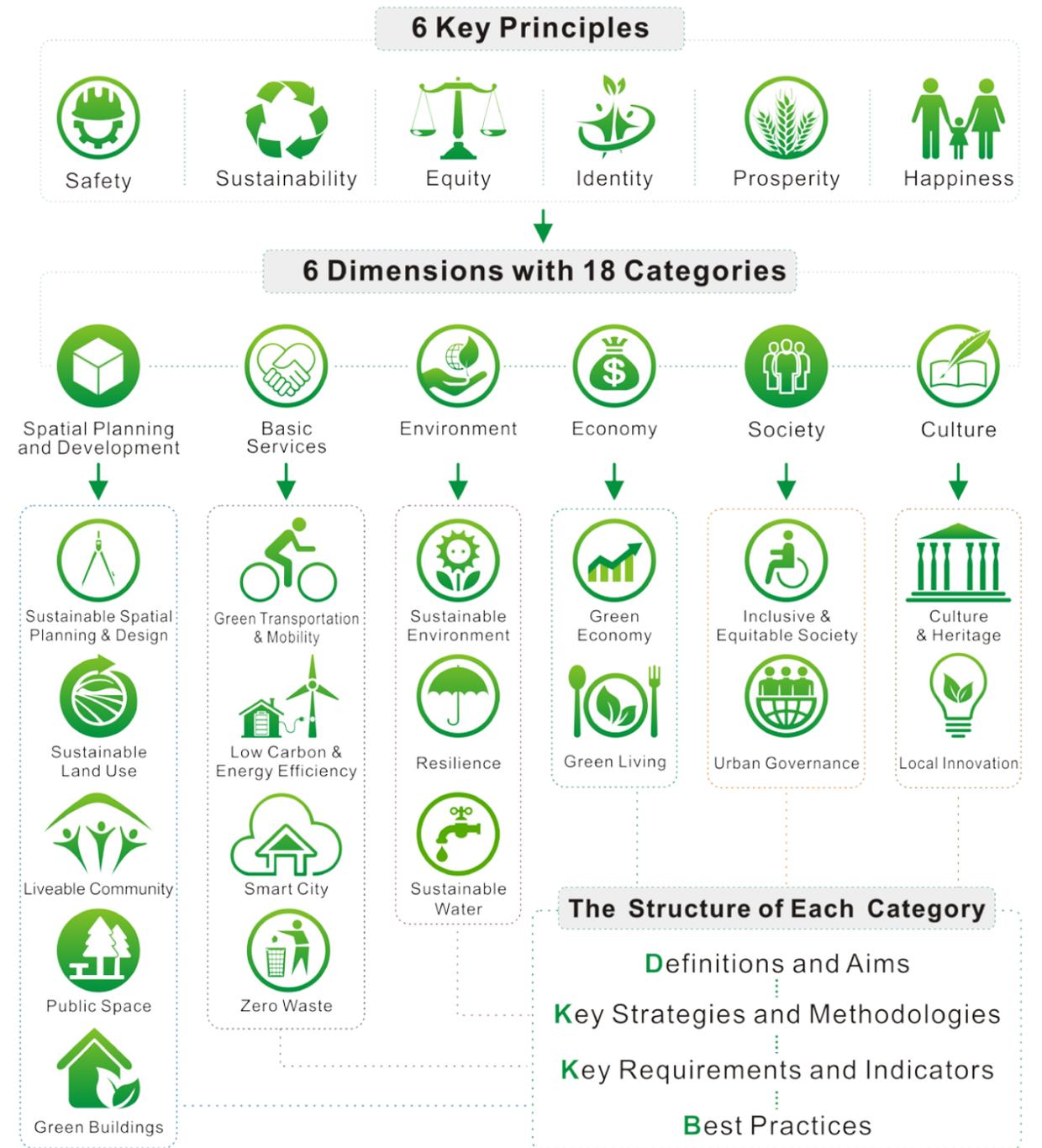
The IGMC Standards are based on international best practices, experiences, ideas, cultures and technologies to promote innovation in all relevant and necessary areas, including planning, finance, construction, operations, management, and urban transformation. This will facilitate the systematic integration of high-end knowledge and technical resources. These functions are fully supported by the most advanced business models to ensure project success.

The vision of "IGMC Standards 3.0" is based on the six basic principles: Safety, Sustainability, Equity, Identity, Prosperity and Happiness, and is carried out through 18 categories of the six dimensions of environment, spatial planning and development, economy, basic services, 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. The structure of the Standard is as follows:

The IGMC standards are implemented through strategies and methods as well as a detailed rating system. The strategies and methods provide substantive ideas and implementation measures for planning and design, as well as for the development of detailed action plans. The rating system is an effective way to



## Diagram of the Structure of the International Green Model City Standards 3.0



▲ IGMC 标准 3.0 的结构图

面来衡量技术的成功与否，而不是将安装使用特定技术的单位数量作为其成功指标。

3) 实用性：策略、方法和技术不仅雄心勃勃还要切实可行。这些概念已经在成功和繁荣的城市得到验证。最佳范例和案例研究提供了如何做的有益参考。技术必须通过成功实施和完成的项目来表明其市场成熟度，人们已经衡量和计算出技术在其中的良好效益。

实现经济、环境和社会效益是范例新城标准的主要目标。范例新城标准 3.0 的主要作用包括：

1、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；

2、帮助城市制定具有可衡量目标的政策和行动计划，提升城市竞争力，促进《2030 年可持续发展议程》和《新城市议程》的实施；

3、指导城市可持续发展项目，提供创新概念、综合策略、方法、技术、指标和监测框架，以提高整体绩效和增加有效投资；

4、在规划设计阶段评估项目，发现差距，改善提升，避免各种风险；

5、为城市管理者、开发商、规划师、建筑师、工程师和居民等相关利益攸关方提供最新的城市可持续发展培训手册。

为了方便会员伙伴与利益相关者的参与互动，更好地应用范例新城标准 3.0，我们专门开发了 IGMC 全球在线评估认证系统，www.igmc.org，该系统通过网络平台收集和分析数据，对城市和社区进行在线评估和认证，促进 IGMC 标准和倡议的推广实施。这是一个向所有人开放的系统。该系统让原本复杂的城市和社区评估认证简便易行，人人可以为自己的城市和社区亮分。中英文版已经上线试运行，欢迎体验。

## 二、范例新城标准 3.0 的方法：城市可持续性的四重杠杆方法

范例新城标准 3.0 方法的核心是利用空间规划和公共基础设施投资，以保护自然环境、生物多样性和宝贵的生态系统服务（能提供重要经济服务的生态功能），同时根据当地生物区域的条件来优化建成环境和完善人类住区。可持续的综合基础设施提供了大量机会来累积碳减排、节约资源、改善公共服务和提高投资效率。

范例新城标准 3.0 是基于联合国环境署国际资源小组报告《未来城市化需要的资源》<sup>1</sup> 中所述的环境、低碳和资

assess the position and level of a city project, just like a physical examination of a project to identify deficiencies and opportunities for improvement throughout the development process. Improved behavior can be tracked and scored, and policymakers, planners, and investors will be rewarded.

We use the following three principles as a guide for developing these 18 categories:

1) Benefits: Strategies, methods, and techniques must bring direct economic, environmental and social benefits compared to conventional practices.

2) Measurability: The impact of strategies, methods, and techniques must be quantified and measured. This makes it easy to identify whether a project has improved sustainability, resilience and well-being. For example, cities should measure the success of technology in terms of measurable benefits, rather than using the number of units that use a particular technology as a measure of success.

3) Practicality: Strategies, methods, and techniques are not only ambitious but also practical. These concepts have been proven in successful and prosperous cities. Best practices and case studies provide a useful reference on how to do this. Technology must demonstrate its market maturity through successful implementation and completion of projects, and people have measured and calculated the good benefits of the technology.

The main goal of IGMC Standards is to achieve economic, environmental and social benefits. Major roles of IGMC Standards 3.0

1. To assess the sustainability of existing built-up cities and urban areas, promoting more effective approaches to manage cities, population, and resources;

2. To help governments formulate policies and action plans with measurable goals, to enhance the city's competitiveness and support the local implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda;

3. To guide sustainable urban development projects through providing innovative concept, integrated strategies, approaches, technology, indicators, and monitoring framework, thus improving overall performance and effective investment;

4. To assess projects at the planning and design phase, identifying gaps and opportunities for improvement, and avoiding various risks;

源倍增效率的综合四重杠杆方法<sup>2</sup>。这种级联方法的开始是优化空间规划、城市形态、交通出行，从而在较大规模上降低对能源和资源的需求，然后通过优化建筑物和公共服务系统来继续减少需求，并通过需求/供应管理进一步增加效率。这可以通过利用四个主要杠杆的变化来实现，即：

**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**，来实现铰链式的密度，即具有高效和负担得起的大容量公交系统相互连接的战略性强节点的完善的网络形态；

**杠杆 2、宜居的、功能完善和社会混合的社区**，针对不同收入群体提供丰富组合的住房类型和社会活动设施；邻里工作岗位数/居民人数实现良好的平衡，在家的附近提供工作；密集和互连的街道网界定了周长小的街区，这为“软”交通（步行、骑自行车）创造了条件，采用生态气候设计导致了建筑物“被动式”供热、制冷和照明；

**杠杆 3、智能技术、资源节约型建筑和城市系统**，如具有创新设计的节能建筑，配备了新型供暖、制冷和照明技术以及楼宇管理系统；公共、软性、智能交通系统，如地铁和 BRT 快速公交系统、自行车道路、车辆共享、可步行性、更智能的交通信息系统，电动车辆和充电点网络；高效的能源、废弃物和水系统、街道照明技术和智能电网；

**杠杆 4、促进可持续行为，特别是促进废物循环利用**，利用公共交通，步行，骑自行车，种植食物，改变饮食，使用公园，照顾老人小孩，终身教育，和多样化的社区进行互动。

这些干预措施对能源和资源效率的实际改善不仅仅是各项干预措施的总和，如果它们以相互强化的方式实施，就取得了“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。这四重杠杆表明有一些关键特征作用突出：控制城市蔓延，建设具有吸引力的公共空间的宜居社区，适当混合用途，提供丰富多样的低碳出行选择，投资低碳技术，改变行为，将以更少的资源消耗提供高品质的生活。然而，一旦这些核心特征出错，将会导致城市的交

<sup>1</sup> 《IRP 2017：未来城市化的资源需求》。国际资源小组的报告；联合国环境规划署，肯尼亚内罗毕。

<sup>2</sup> 参见，例如 Salat, S (2009)；“能源负荷，二氧化碳排放量和建筑库存：形态、类型、能源系统和行为”，《建筑研究与信息》，第 37 卷，第 5-6 期。

<sup>1</sup> IRP 2017: Resource Requirements of Future Urbanization. Report of the International Resources Group (IRG); United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to, Salat S (2009) Energy loads, CO2 emissions and building stocks: morphologies, typologies, energy systems and behavior. Building Research and Information, Vol. 37, Journal 5-6.

5. To offer city managers, developers, planners, architects, engineers, and citizens a timely training manual on sustainable urban development.

To facilitate the participation of member partners and stakeholders, and to better apply the IGMC Standards 3.0, we have developed the IGMC global online assessment and certification system, www.igmc.org. It serves as an online platform to assess and rate cities and communities through data collection and analysis and promotes the implementation of IGMC standards. By using the system, the evaluation and certification of cities and communities become easier and more accessible for all. The Chinese and English versions have been put into trial operation and welcome to experience.

## II. IGMC Standards 3.0 Approaches: Four-level Approach for Urban Sustainability

The core of the IGMC Standards 3.0 approach is to use spatial planning and public infrastructure investments to protect the natural environment, biodiversity and valuable ecosystem services (ecological functions that provide important economic services), while at the same time based on the conditions of the local biological area to optimize the built environment and improve human settlements. A sustainable integrated infrastructure provides significant opportunities to accumulate carbon emissions, conserve resources, improve public services and increase investment efficiency.

The core of the sample New Town Standard 3.0 approach is to use space planning and public infrastructure investments to protect the natural environment, biodiversity and valuable ecosystem services (ecological functions that provide important economic services), while at the same time based on the conditions of the local bioregion Optimize the built environment and improve human settlements. A sustainable integrated infrastructure provides significant opportunities to accumulate carbon emissions, conserve resources, improve public services and increase investment efficiency.

The IGMC Standards 3.0 is a comprehensive four-level approach based on the environment, low carbon and resource multiplier efficiency described in the report “Resources Requirements of Future Urbanization” of UNEP International Resource Panel. The cascading approach begins with optimizing spatial planning, urban form, and transportation to reduce energy and

通拥堵、污染加重和生活质量下降。范例新城标准 3.0 可以帮助市长、城市投资者、开发商和其他利益攸关方创建繁荣和可持续的城市，其目标侧重于规划阶段，这也是蕴藏最多机会的地方。范例新城标准 3.0 提出了一种综合方法，城市发展的不同维度之间相互支持与协调，以取得高绩效，从而实现繁荣的经济、可持续的环境、公平的社会和多样的文化。

应该指出，城市发展的不同维度之间在实施战略中的协同和整合具有倍增效用。例如，混合用途的区域划分和紧凑土地利用能够优化能源效率。拥有更多样化的能源用户可以减少能源需求随时间发生的变化。这反过来降低了每平方米建筑物的区域能源基础设施的单位成本。建筑物彼此越靠近，连接它们所需的管道越短，这就降低了成本和能量损失。另一个例子是，当空间规划遵循可持续原则时，必须经常相互融合使用的智能技术效率更高。例如，智能交通和智能能源管理可以互相支持：这有机会创建一个需求响应功能和车辆-电网系统，智能充电网络为电动汽车（EV）服务。此外，同样用于智能照明系统的传感器可与空气污染测量装置进行集成。绿色规划（杠杆 1 和 2）和智能技术（杠杆 3）与行为变化（杠杆 4）的整合将大大增加城市的价值。

### 三、哥本哈根市体现的范例新城标准 3.0 多个类别之间的协同作用

根据西门子和经济学人智库的绿色城市指数评估，哥本哈根市是欧洲城市的佼佼者，邻近的北欧城市斯德哥尔摩和奥斯陆紧随其后。首先，哥本哈根的突出特点是一致性。在所有绿色城市指数类别中，除了一个类别——废弃物和土地使用之外，该市排名均在前五之列。IGMC 标准在哥本哈根市可持续发展中被成功地实施，重点体现在以下几个类别：

**空间规划与发展：**哥本哈根有着卓越的绿色土地使用政策。哥本哈根土地使用政策是基于不断的棕色地块的重建，以及绿色空间的广泛使用和可达性（哥本哈根市区的近 80% 居民住在距离公园或休闲区 300 米范围内）。在 2000 年至 2009 年期间，80% 的新开发项目都建在棕地上。

**绿色交通和公交导向型发展模式 (TOD)：**哥本哈根拥有广泛的公共交通系统，包括地铁系统、郊区铁路和公交网络，几乎所有居民都居住在距离公共交通设施 350 米的范围内。哥本哈根的人口密度和工作岗位数与交通便利度具有一致性。此外，丹麦首都的目标是通过将经常骑自行车上下班的居民比例从 2009 年的 36% 提高到 2015 年的 50%，从而成为“世界最佳骑行城市”。

resource requirements on a larger scale, and then continue to reduce demand by optimizing buildings and public service systems, and through demand/supply management further increases efficiency. This can be achieved by taking advantage of the four-lever approaches:

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

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

**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 improvement of energy and resource efficiency by these interventions is not only the sum of the interventions but if they are implemented in mutually reinforcing ways, they have achieved a “multiplier” effect, increasing social prosperity and public wellbeing while reducing resource consumption.

This four-lever approach has some outstanding key features: controlling the spread of cities, building a livable community with attractive public spaces, appropriate mixed-use, providing a rich variety of low-carbon travel options, investing in low-carbon technologies, and changing behaviors, and providing a high quality of life with less resource consumption.

However, once these core features are wrong, it will lead to traffic congestion, increased pollution and declining quality of life in the city. The IGMC Standard 3.0 can help mayors, city investors, developers and other stakeholders create a prosperous and sustainable city with a focus on the planning stage, where the greatest opportunities lie in. The IGMC Standards 3.0 proposes an integrated approach that supports and coordinates the different dimensions of urban development to achieve high performance, thereby achieving a prosperous economy, a sustainable environment, a fair society, and diverse cultures.

It should be noted that synergy and integration in the implementation strategy between different dimensions of urban development has multiplier effects. For example, mixed-use of zoning and compact land use can optimize energy efficiency. Having more diverse energy users can reduce the change in energy demand over time. This, in turn, reduces the unit cost

**低碳和能源效率：**哥本哈根在限制碳排放方面也志向远大。2009 年，该市确定了到 2025 年实现二氧化碳中和的目标。如果到时实现，将成为世界上第一个大型碳中和城市。该国政府的气候变化战略旨在到 2025 年将可再生能源的比例从 2008 年占能源消费总量的 17% 提高到 30%。根据经济学人智库调查，在 30 座欧洲城市中，该市是住宅建筑年能源消耗量最低的城市，为每平方米 554 兆焦耳。该市旨在通过建设和改造项目实现二氧化碳减排 10%，并计划将所有市政建筑升级为符合最高能效标准。

**治理与行为改变：**在环境治理单个类别中，哥本哈根也与其它城市（布鲁塞尔、赫尔辛基和斯德哥尔摩）并列第一，部分原因是其强有力的协同努力来制定政策。该市在供水系统渗漏、污水处理效能方面绩效突出，大约 55% 的废物被回收利用。大力提高自行车通勤出行比例。该市还为各行政单位委任了环境协调员，他们定期会面交流来确保实现跨部门环境管理一体化。

### 四、范例新城标准 3.0 评级系统

范例新城评级系统共有两个版本：包括含有 112 个指标的城市版本和包括 109 个指标的社区版本，是根据联合国人居署、环境署和全球环境基金的建议以及最佳范例的基准进行了校准。一般来说，这些指标、基准和分值分配的目标旨在：

- 1、反映国际组织、学术界和从业人员在城市规划、设计和政策方面的普遍共识，这些方面对促进更绿色的经济增长和社会包容性以及降低碳排放和环境压力作用最大。
- 2、对项目团队的决策予以激励，积极推动项目实施向着可持续城市发展转变。
- 3、基于可轻松获取、使用和易于独立验证的信息，方便应用。
- 4、与不同背景下各种不同的城市发展项目具有相关性。

——（原载于 2018 版《中国城市年鉴》）



▲ 快乐骑行的年轻人 Young people enjoy riding

of the regional energy infrastructure per square meter of building. The closer the buildings are to each other, the shorter the piping required to connect them, which reduces cost and energy losses. Another example is that when spatial planning follows the principles of sustainability, smart technologies that must often be used in conjunction with each other are more efficient. For example, intelligent transportation and smart energy management can support each other: this has the opportunity to create a demand response function and a vehicle-grid system that serves electric vehicles (EVs). Besides, sensors that are also used in intelligent lighting systems can be integrated with air pollution measuring devices. The integration of green planning (leverages 1 and 2) and smart technology (leverage 3) and behavioral change (leverage 4) will greatly increase the value of the city.

### III. The synergy between multiple categories of IGMC Standards 3.0 embodied in the city of Copenhagen

According to the Green City Index of Siemens and the Economist Intelligence Unit, Copenhagen is a leader in European cities, followed by neighboring Nordic cities Stockholm and Oslo. First of all, the prominent feature of Copenhagen is consistency. In all green city index categories, the city ranks in the top five except for one category – waste and land use. The IGMC standards were successfully implemented in the sustainable development of Copenhagen, focusing on the following categories:

**Spatial planning and development:** Copenhagen has an excellent green land-use policy. The land-use policy in Copenhagen is based on the continuous reconstruction of brown plots and the widespread use and accessibility of green spaces (nearly 80% of residents in downtown Copenhagen live within 300 metres of the park or recreation area). Between 2000 and 2009, 80% of new developments were built on brownfields.

**Green Transportation and Transit-Oriented Development (TOD):** Copenhagen has an extensive public transport system, including the subway system, suburban railways, and public transport networks, and almost all residents live within 350 meters of public transport. The population density and number of jobs in Copenhagen are consistent with the convenience of transportation. Besides, the goal of this Danish capital is to become the “World’s Best Cycling City” by increasing the proportion of residents who frequently commute to work from 36% in 2009 to 50% in 2015.



# Vigorously Develop Environmentally-Friendly Buildings

## 大力发展环境友好型建筑



▲ 2012年春考察灾后重建的汶川县水磨镇 Visiting the Post-Disaster Reconstructed Shuimo Town, Wenchuan County, Spring, 2012

### — Foreword of WBPM 4 — 《全球最佳范例》总第4期前言

2010年3月 March, 2010

全球气候变化，已经严重危及全人类的生存。哥本哈根会议上，中国作为负责任的大国，作出了2020年单位GDP减排40%-45%的庄严承诺。目前，我国的建筑能耗占全国总能耗的比例达到33%以上，因此，在这一减排目标中，建筑节能首当其冲，在节能减排方面将占有很大比重。今年的全国“两会”，不少委员提出了尽快研究和建立建筑领域的低碳标准和碳排放指标，积极发展环境友好型建筑，树立环境友好型建筑全国样板工程，加大对低碳住宅开发项目的政策扶持力度。

环境友好型建筑也就是绿色建筑，也叫生态建筑或者低碳建筑等，虽然名字很多，但其实质都是把建筑活动对自然界的影响降至最低，能与自然环境和谐共处，天人居三者合一，都应该具备设计合理、节约能源、节约水和其他资源、和山水、地形、植被等和谐一体等特点。

纵观国内外来看，优质建筑或住宅之所以具有超然的价值，取决于其在地理位置、稀缺环境资源、建筑品质、社区文化等诸多方面的优越性，但是，在气候急剧变化的宏观背景和低碳这一紧约束的前提下，未来最受欢迎的建筑首先是环境友好型建筑或住区。

当然，环境友好型建筑并不意味着降低居住品质，有了合理的选址、独具匠心的设计、日益先进且价格日趋可

Since global climate change has posed a grave threat to the survival of mankind, at the Copenhagen Conference, China, as a responsible country, made a solemn commitment to reduce emissions per unit of GDP by 40-45% by 2020. At present, the building energy consumption accounts for over 33% of the national total energy consumption in China. Therefore, top priority shall be given to energy consumption of buildings, which takes up a large share in emission reduction. During the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference this year, many delegates proposed that we shall carry out research on and establish the building-related low-carbon standards and carbon emission indicators as soon as possible, develop actively the environment-friendly buildings, establish National Environment-friendly Building Model Projects and enhance policy support for low-carbon residential development projects.

Environment-friendly buildings are also known as green buildings, eco-buildings or low-carbon buildings. Different as they are in names, they share the same meaning of minimizing the impact of buildings on Mother Nature, existing in harmony with the natural environment and users, featuring reasonable design, resources conservation, such as energy and water, and harmony with landscapes, terrains and vegetation.

负担的科技支持，舒适美观和环境友好完全可以融为一体。其实，古今中外，与环境和谐友好的绿色建筑比比皆是，如中国北方的窑洞、土炕，四合院等。自从人类发明采暖和空调以后，那些看着很土，其实很高明的技艺就被抛弃了。只要人类摆正在自然界的位置，并善加借鉴前人的智慧，人类可持续的、诗意的栖居不是梦想。

联合国人居署《全球最佳范例》(亚太版)杂志以“环境友好型城市(住区)最佳范例”为主题，致力于宣传中国乃至亚太地区城市化与可持续发展领域的政策、努力和成就，促进可持续的人居环境建设，推动联合国人居议程。本杂志创刊以来，一直重视环境友好型建筑的倡议和引导。2008年6月，《全球最佳范例》杂志和全球人居环境论坛理事会合作，在澳门举办最佳范例论坛期间，讨论了低碳城市和低碳住区的概念，引发了与会的万科、中海、华侨城等众多品牌发展商和众多设计师的响应。两年来，除了在理念方面的持续引进和推广外，我们还精心筛选和推荐了一批环境友好型住区和建筑范例项目，为业界提供了可资学习和借鉴的样板。

在气候变化等多重压力下，世界面临着巨大的危机与挑战。哥本哈根会议最大的成功可能就是唤醒了全世界民众的环境意识。皮之不存，毛将焉附。各国政府无疑将会陆续出台鼓励建设和消费绿色建筑的政策。最近日本政府推出“环保房换积分”计划，消费者建造或购买环保型住房将得到积分奖励，居民用诸如装双层窗等环保手段改造现有住房也可获得积分。我们预测，作为全球最大的建筑和住房市场，中国正在大力建设资源节约型和环境友好型社会，中国政府也必然会推出更加务实可行的配套政策，以推动环境友好型建筑的迅速发展。中国国民尤其是年轻人也将越来越乐于选择环境友好型的优质住房。现在，发展环境友好型建筑的时机日臻成熟。我们倡议，有眼光的地方政府和企业家们应该先行一步。

Globally, quality buildings or residences can be overvalued thanks to their advantages in geographical location, possession of scarce natural resources, building quality and community culture. However, because of the backdrop of drastic climate change and low-carbon requirements, the most well-received buildings in the future should be environment-friendly buildings or communities.

Of course, they do not equate with low living standard. Comfort, beauty and environment friendliness can all be achieved with reasonable site selection, ingenious design, increasingly advanced and affordable technologies. As a matter of fact, since time immemorial, a great variety of green buildings in harmony with the environment can be found both at home and abroad, such as the cave dwelling, adobe bed with heating and

quadrangles in China. Since the invention of heating and cooling, the seemingly outdated but brilliant techniques have been abandoned. As long as we can respect our Mother Nature and leverage the wisdom of our predecessors, sustainable and idyllic settlements will be accessible to us all.

The World Best Practices (Asia-Pacific Edition) features the best practices of environment-friendly cities(communities) and is committed to make known the policies, attempts and achievements of urbanization and sustainable development in China and the Asia Pacific Region and the promotion of sustainable human settlements construction and UN Habitat Agenda. Since its conception, it has attached great importance to the advocacy and guidance of environment-friendly buildings. In June, 2008, the World Best Practices partnered with the GFHS Council in holding the Best Practices Forum in Macao, where the concepts of low-carbon city and community were discussed, triggering the responses from such famous developers as Vanke, China Overseas Property Group and Overseas Chinese Town, and many designers as well. Over the past two years, apart from the imports and promotions of concepts, we have chosen meticulously and recommended some model projects of environment-friendly communities and buildings for the building sector to learn from.

Multiple kinds of pressure, including climate change, have posed severe crises and challenges to the world. The most commendable achievement of the Copenhagen Conference lies in the raise of environmental protection awareness of the world people. We cannot survive without the environment. There is no doubt that governments across the globe will launch policies to encourage the construction and consumption of green buildings. Recently, the Japanese Government rolled out a plan to grant consumers credits for building or purchasing environment-friendly housing. Residents will also get credits for renovating existing housing by installing double-deck windows. We predict that, as the largest market of buildings and housing, apart from the great efforts to build resource-saving and environment-friendly society, China will promulgate more pragmatic and feasible supporting policies for the rapid development of environment-friendly buildings. Chinese nationals, young people in particular, prefer quality housing of environmental friendliness. We now are blessed with an increasingly suitable chance to develop environment-friendly buildings. We encourage visionary local governments and entrepreneurs to be the pioneers in this regard. 

## From Copenhagen to Cancun: Finding a Way Out 从哥本哈根到坎昆：柳暗花明又一村

— Foreword of WBPM 7 — 《全球最佳范例》总第 7 期前言

2010 年 12 月 December 2010

历时两周的《联合国气候变化框架公约》缔约方第 16 次会议 (COP16) 终于在美丽的墨西哥滨海城市——坎昆落下了帷幕。各国代表们在最后的关键时刻通过了继续履行《京都议定书》第二承诺期的决议，并敦促《议定书》“附件一国家” (包括大部分发达国家) 提高减排决心。会议推动气候谈判进程继续向前，为明年在南非德班举行的第十七届联合国气候大会的成功打下坚实的基础。

联合国秘书长潘基文认为，坎昆气候大会取得了“世界急需的巨大成功”。坎昆会议终于让世界气候谈判走出了哥本哈根会议所带来的迷茫和困惑，回归其正确的方向和轨道。对此，我们表示热烈地祝贺！

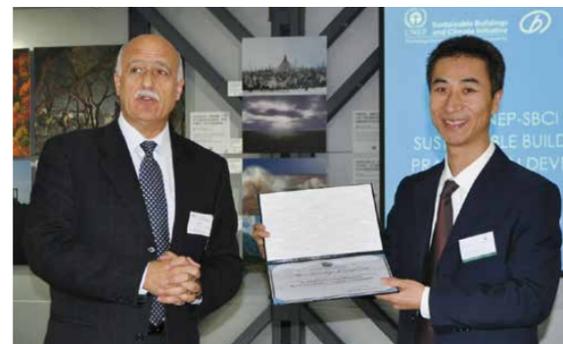
新世纪以来，碳这个化学元素，逐步成为判定生产和生活的新度量衡标准。低碳建筑、低碳交通、低碳城市、低碳经济……低碳无所不在，成为各国竞先发展的新方向，低碳革命已经到来。我们这一期杂志记录了近几个月来国际社会对于推动低碳革命和气候谈判所做的重要努力。

历时 184 天的上海世博会在为世人展示了当代人类文明的精彩华章后高调落幕。世博会是世界各国现代城市建设精华的大博物馆，这里汇集了各国先进的生活方式和理念，更有许多低碳建筑、低碳城市、低碳生活的杰出范例，将对全球尤其是对中国产生深远的影响，值得我们长期学习借鉴。

10 月底，联合国环境规划署可持续建筑与气候倡议组织 (UNEP-SBCI)，在上海举办了“发展中国家可持续建筑政策及实践研讨会”。本刊应邀全程采访，并在本期刊发专题报道。据联合国调查，建筑业消耗了全球 40% 的能量，而其温室气体排放量占到全球总量的三分之一。本次研讨会的一项重要成果是在坎昆会议前夕向《联合国气候变化框架公约》组织 (UNFCCC) 和与会的有关国家代表

Having lasted for two weeks, the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (COP16) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) finally rolled down its curtain in the beautiful coastal city - Cancun Mexico. Delegates from all the countries passed the treaty, in the nick of time, to continue to implement the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and urged the Annex I Countries (including most developed countries) to enhance emission mitigation determination. The conference pushed climate negotiations and delegates to move forward, and laid a solid foundation for the success of 17th UN Climate Conference (COP17) to be held in Durban, South Africa next year. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon spoke highly of the conference, saying "it has achieved tremendous success that the world urgently needs at the moment". The Cancun Conference finally pulled the world climate talks out of the confusion and bewilderments left by the Copenhagen Conference, and put it back to the correct track. Therefore, we offer our warmest congratulations to all parties involved in it!

Since the beginning of the new century, the chemical element carbon has come to be a new measurement criterion for production and life, and by and by, we have such modern, innovative and rapidly developing terms as low carbon building, low carbon transportation, low carbon cities and projects developing the idea of creating a low carbon economy, etc. Low carbon is so omnipresent that numerous countries in both developed and developing nations have set up new systems and potential protocols to aid in the direction and development for a low carbon revolution, which is now believed to be approaching. In this issue, we have recorded the efforts that the international



▲ 联合国环境规划署可持续消费及生产部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉为全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰颁发会员证书，2010 上海世博会 Arab Hoballah, Chief, Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry Branch, UNEP, presented a membership certificate to Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS in Shanghai Expo, 2010

团发出了一份公开信，呼吁各国政府重视建筑业在实现整个减排目标中的决定性作用并立即行动起来。这可以说十分及时，也十分必要。

11 月初，香港特别行政区政府主办了香港 C40 论坛，探讨发展低碳城市、实现优质生活的路径。这也是为坎昆会议提前预热。用纽约市长布隆伯格的话说，政府虽然还在讨价还价，但我们城市可以率先行动起来。

坎昆会议的成功，对国际社会发出了迎接低碳革命、应对气候变化的又一个积极的信号，信心再度升温。这对将于明年 4 月在纽约联合国总部召开的第六届全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS VI) 也是一个利好。论坛将努力和有关各方协作，组织分享最新的政策资讯，总结、探索建设低碳城市、应对气候变化的新理念、新技术和新范例。

从哥本哈根到坎昆：柳暗花明又一村。我们相信：低碳的明天会更美好。

society exerted for promoting a low carbon revolution and both enhancing climate negotiations and seeking to further encourage and in possible circumstances seek real assurances of promises and pledges over the course of the previous months.

For as long as 184 days the 2010 Shanghai World Expo has been showcasing to the world splendid human civilizations, cultures, history, national identities in a rapidly changing world together with future aims and brought us to a wonderful ending. The World Expo is in a sense a museum, collecting and presenting different aspects of modern urban buildings, progressive lifestyles, innovative concepts, as well as best practices of low carbon buildings, low carbon cities and the practical benefits of these low carbon lifestyles. It is worthwhile to serve as an example for people of the

world and particularly of China to learn from for many years to come.

At the end of October, the United Nations Environment Programme Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (UNEP-SBCI), convened in Shanghai a "Symposium of Sustainable Building Policies and Practices in the Developing Countries". We were invited to cover the whole meeting for these issues and provide some special reports. According to a UN survey, the building sector alone consumes 40% of the world's energy, and its greenhouse gas emissions accounts for 1/3 of the world total. One of the most important achievements for this meeting was that the delegates wrote an open letter to the delegates of Cancun Conference of UNFCCC to call on relevant countries to focus on the building emissions reduction goals and take immediate action. It is, we can say, both timely and necessary.

In early November, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government held a C40 Conference and explored how to develop low carbon cities and how to achieve high quality life. That was a warm-up for the Cancun Conference. To quote from New York mayor Michael Bloomberg, "governments are still bargaining, but we cities could take lead to take action".

The now recognized success of the Cancun Conference sent out to the international community another positive signal on how countries, governments and corporations must develop and innovate in order to meet new standards necessary on a globally concerted effort commonly agreed, and get ready for the low carbon revolution in response to climate change. This is a good thing also for the sixth session of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS VI) which is scheduled to be held in New York at the headquarters of the United Nations next April. The forum will make great efforts to cooperate with relevant parties to organize and share state-of-the-art technologies, projects, expertise and mutually beneficial information. The aim and ambition to summarize and explore the growing number of plausible and practical possibilities for developing, increasing and applying low carbon city buildings employing novel ideas, new technologies and the best practices available in response to climate change.

From Copenhagen to Cancun, we've eventually started to see what could be finally seen as new and fresh vista after twisting and turning in the long lane, and the world has found a way out again. We believe with the undertaking of the low carbon approaches we can rest assured that we will have a better tomorrow. 



▲ 联合国经济与社会事务副秘书长吴红波大使正在接受《全球最佳范例》杂志吕海峰总编辑专访，中国扬州，2013年12月  
Ambassador Wu Hongbo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, is accepting an interview with Lu Haifeng, Editor-in-Chief of WBPM, Yangzhou, China, December 2013

## New Year's Message: Build Sustainable City

# 新年寄语：筑梦可持续城市

— Foreword of WBPM 19 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第19期前言

2013年12月 December 2013

城市和城镇化是社会进步的产物，也是人类走向更高层次文明的标志。从世界范围来看，它极大地推动了经济、社会和文化的发展。上海世博会“城市，让生活更美好”的主题就是对城镇化给我们带来好处的最佳诠释。

但另一方面，城镇化引发的种种问题同样让我们无法忽视。在此背景下，可持续的绿色城镇理论应运而生，只有实现经济、社会、环境三者之间的平衡发展，才是全世界应该走的可持续城市与城镇化发展之路。里约+20决议和中共中央城镇化工作会议公报不约而同指明了这一方向。

全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）会同联合国环境规划署（UNEP）等联合国机构，积极探索可持续城镇化的模式。2011年4月，GFHS在联合国总部发起了国际人居环境范例新城（IGMC）倡议。作为一项已经在联合国秘书处注册备案的、“里约+20”峰会的重要成果，IGMC是一个高起点的国际绿色低碳城镇建设计划，其主要特点是低碳城镇建设和绿色经济相结合、与文化相结合。

Cities and urbanization are attributed to social progress and they are the symbol of higher level of civilization. They have promoted economic, social and cultural development greatly worldwide. The slogan of Shanghai Expo, “Better City, Better Life”, is the best illustration of the benefits brought by urbanization to us all.

On the other hand, we shall never ignore the problems caused by urbanization. Against such a backdrop, the theory of sustainable green cities and towns was born, advocating that the balance of economy, society and environment represents the very journey towards sustainable cities and urbanization that the world at large shall embark on. Both the resolution of United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and the communique of the Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization alluded to that with one accord.

IGMC倡议自2011年启动至今，已经在全球引起广泛关注。今年这个项目又进入一个新的发展阶段：一，IGMC标准指数得到进一步提升，更加细化、专业；二，有实力的投资商在试点项目中积极参与；三，来自国内外的更多城市对IGMC试点项目表示浓厚的兴趣，并希望在本城市启动像在中国江苏泰州、贵州贵阳一样的试点项目。

绿色建筑是可持续城市的基本单元，是节能减排和应对气候变化的重点。本期专题报道栏目以“绿色建筑，可持续城市化进程中建筑业的增值之道”为主题，从建筑与气候变化、绿色建筑的价值、绿色建筑大家谈三部分，详述了在可持续城市化进程中绿色建筑的益处和价值，特别采访了绿色建筑领域的五位国内外专家，指明了绿色建筑大发展的趋势和存在的问题，为大众解惑，供决策人士和同行参考。

回顾2013年，我们一起见证了以可持续城市和城镇化为主题的几次盛会：6月，联合国可持续城市与交通高层对话暨2013全球人居环境论坛在柏林隆重举办；11月，“中外绿色人居论坛”在深圳蛇口顺利召开；12月，联合国“可持续城市及可持续城镇化”高层研讨会在扬州圆满落幕。本刊均派主力做了重点报道，和读者分享其精彩观点、成功案例和成果共识，助力可持续城镇化进程。

2014年，GFHS将一如既往地推动和参与可持续城市发展领域的对话、交流与合作。2014联合国可持续城市、交通与旅游高层对话暨全球人居环境论坛（HLD&GFHS 2014）定于6月2-4日在哥伦比亚首都波哥大隆重举行，我们期待您的积极参与。

值此新年来临之际，GFHS和《全球最佳范例》杂志向所有关心和支持我们的领导、专家、合作伙伴、理事单位、读者和各界朋友们表示真诚的感谢和最真挚的祝福，对于所有合作伙伴为可持续城市及人居环境所付出的坚持不懈的努力和取得的成就，表示崇高的敬意。感谢您加入我们这个大家庭。

2014，我们期待与您再度同行。

GFHS, UNEP and some other UN agencies are exploring the sustainable urbanization modes actively. In April, 2011, GFHS initiated the IGMC Initiative in the UN Headquarters. As an important outcome of Rio+20 Summit registered in the UN Secretariat, IGMC is a high-profile development plan for international green low-carbon cities and towns, featuring the integration of low-carbon cities and towns development with green economy and culture.

Ever since the initiation of the IGMC Initiative in 2011, it has won extensive attention from the international community. This year, the Initiative has

entered a new stage of development. Firstly, the IGMC Standards indicators have been further improved, hence becoming more specific and professional. Secondly, cash-rich investors have taken part in the pilot projects actively. Thirdly, more cities from home and abroad are interested in the IGMC pilot projects and expect to have the projects settle in their own cities like Taizhou, Jiangsu, and Guiyang, Guizhou.

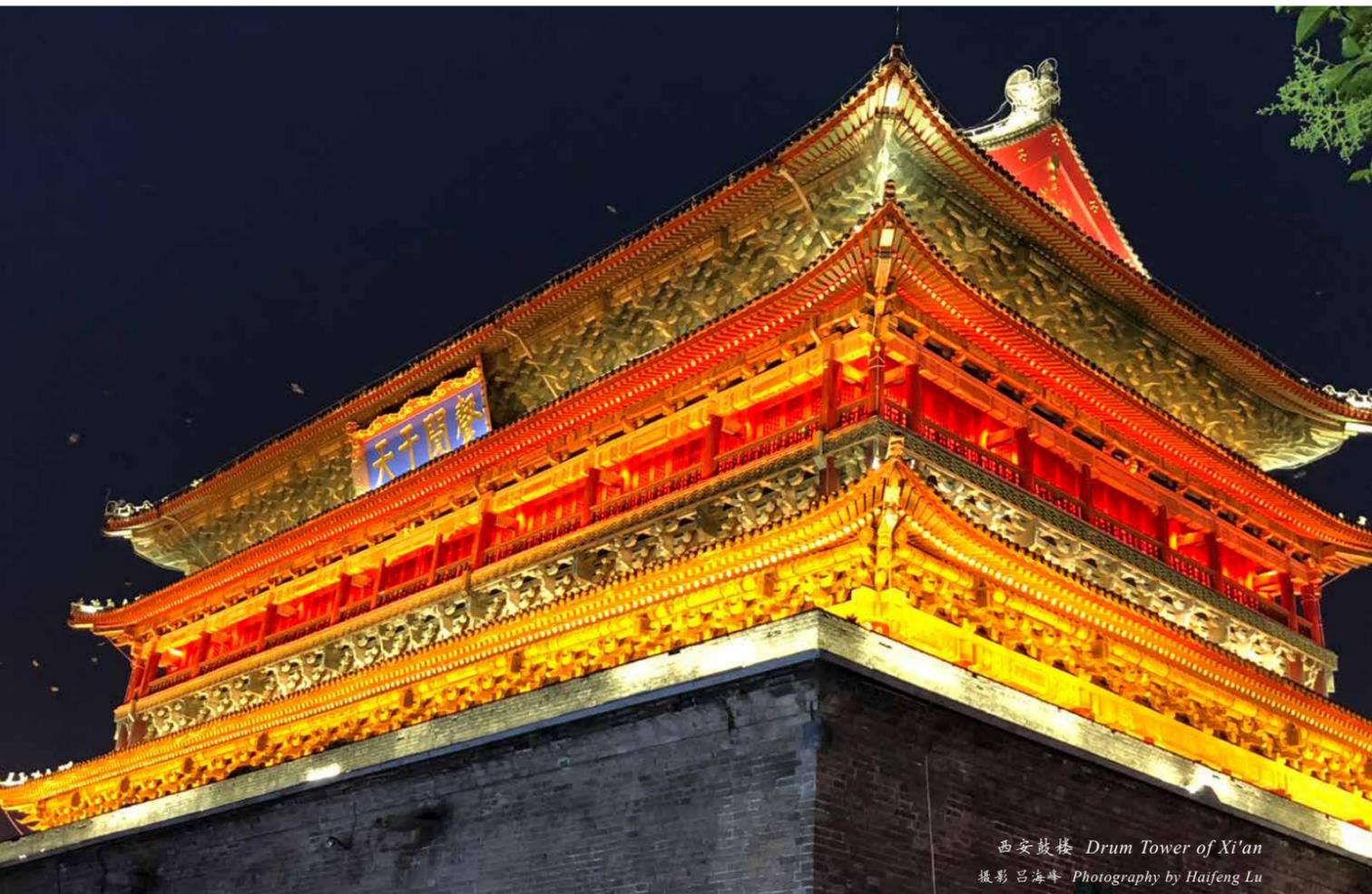
Green buildings are the basic unit of sustainable cities. They are also the key to conserve energy, reduce emissions and combat climate change. This Edition gives a special coverage on “Green Building—Approaches to Appreciate the Value of Building Industry in the Process of Urbanization” from three perspectives: firstly, relations between buildings and climate change; secondly, value of green buildings; thirdly, public opinions on green buildings. It has elaborated on the benefits and value of green buildings and interviewed experts from home and abroad on green buildings, who have pointed out the trends and problems of green buildings development. This information is particularly for the general public, decision makers and industrial practitioners.

The year 2013 witnessed several grand events of sustainable cities and urbanization. For instance, in June, High-Level Dialogue on Sustainable Cities and Urban Transport & 2013 Global Forum on Human Settlements was held in Berlin, in November, International Green Habitat Forum in Shekou, Shenzhen, in December, High-level Symposium on Sustainable Cities and Sustainable Urbanization in Yangzhou. This Edition did feature those events, sharing insights, success stories, outcomes and consensus with readers in the hope of promoting sustainable urbanization.

In 2014, GFHS will, as always, promote and engage in the dialogues, exchanges and cooperation in sustainable cities development. The High-level Dialogue on Sustainable Cities, Transport and Tourism & Global Forum on Human Settlements 2014 is planned to be held in Bogota, capital of Columbia, from June 2nd to 4th. We are looking forward to your active participation.

At the advent of the new year, GFHS and the World Best Practices extend our sincere appreciation and best wishes to the officials, experts, partners, council members, readers and friends from all walks of life and pay tribute to all the partners for their unremitting efforts for and achievements of sustainable cities and human settlements. Thank you so much for becoming a member of our extended family!

Let's join hands for a better year of 2014. 



## Focus on New-Type Urbanization in China: Opportunities and Challenges

# 关注中国新型城镇化：机遇与挑战

— Foreword of WBPM 20 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 20 期前言

2014 年 3 月 March 2014

今年是中国新型城镇化元年。

去年 12 月 12-13 日，中央城镇化工作会议在北京举行；

去年 12 月 16-18 日，联合国可持续城市与可持续城镇化研讨会在扬州举行。

3 月 1 日，国际人居环境范例新城研讨会在深圳举行，主题“新型城镇化与范例新城”。

3 月 5 日，第十二届全国人大二次会议开幕，李克强总理在政府工作报告中提出“三个 1 亿人”，“今后一个

This year marks the beginning of the new-type urbanization in China.

From December 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> last year, the Central Government's Conference on the Work of Urbanization was held in Beijing.

From December the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> last year, High-level Symposium on Sustainable Cities and Sustainable Urbanization was held in Yangzhou.

On March 1<sup>st</sup>, IGMC Symposium was held in Shenzhen, with the theme of "New-type Urbanization and IGMC".

时期，着重解决好现有‘三个 1 亿人’问题，促进约 1 亿农业转移人口落户城镇，改造约 1 亿人居住的城镇棚户区和城中村，引导约 1 亿人在中西部地区就近城镇化。”

3 月 16 日，《国家新型城镇化规划（2014-2020 年）》发布。

本期杂志聚焦中国新型城镇化，重点报道了范例新城研讨会的精彩观点和成果，对《国家新型城镇化 2014-2020》和范例新城倡议的众多共性进行了分析比较，刊登了联合国可持续城市与可持续城镇化研讨会的会议成果，这对于国内推进新型城镇化将有积极的参考意义。

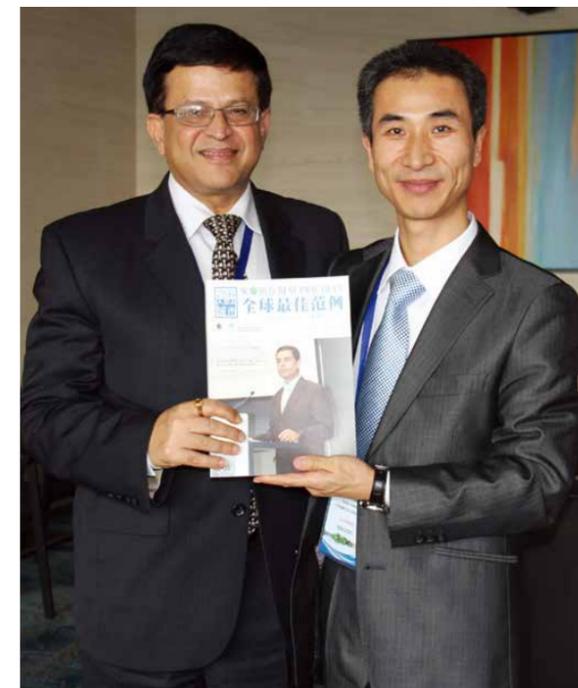
本期杂志汇集了多篇人物专访，既有联合国经社部和人居署高级官员，也有清华大学江亿院士等国内外知名专家，还有全国政协委员朱鼎健先生今年两会的提案，主题也都围绕城市和城镇化，有许多观点和数据很有独创性、甚至具有发聋振聩的作用，相信读者会喜欢。春暖花开时节，我们在美丽的观澜湖度假区举办了本杂志理事单位联谊酒会，和众多新老朋友汇聚一堂，分享了今年的主要活动和工作计划，度过了美好的时光，也迎来了新的理事单位加盟。感谢大家一路相伴！

现在，我们迎来了这充满梦想和智慧的 2014 春季刊。我们期待以杂志为媒，携手合作，为可持续发展和新型城镇化做出新贡献。

On March 5<sup>th</sup>, the Second Session of the Twelfth National People's Congress kicked off, when Prime Minister Li Keqiang, in his Report on the Work of the Government alluded to the task of China that "in the near future, China will go to great lengths to enable 100 million migrant workers to settle down in cities and towns, renovate the shanty towns and urban villages which accommodate 100 million people and guide the urbanization of areas in Central China and West China for 100 million residents nearby."

On March 16<sup>th</sup>, the National New-type Urbanization Planning (2014-2020) was promulgated.

With the focus on the new-type urbanization of China, this Edition will give a special coverage on the insights and achievements of the IGMC Symposium, the analysis of and comparison between the National New-type Urbanization Planning (2014-2020) and IGMC Initiative, publication of the achievements of the High-level Symposium on Sustainable Cities and Sustainable Urbanization, which will be a good source of information for the promotion of the new-type urbanization in China.



▲ 联合国经济与社会事务部可持续发展司司长尼克·赛斯先生接受本刊总编辑吕海峰专访，中国扬州，2013 年 12 月  
Exclusive Interview with Mr. Nikhil Seth, Director, Division for Sustainable Development, UNDESA, by Lu Haifeng, Editor-in-Chief of WBPM, Yangzhou, China, December 2013

This Edition presents you with many interviews of celebrities, including the senior officials from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UN Habitat, experts from home and abroad, such as Jiang Yi, academician from Tsinghua University, and Mr. Zhu Dingjian, member of the National Committee of CPPCC, whose proposal raised during the National People's Congress and CPPCC this year focused on cities and urbanization with many creative and inspirational opinions and statistics. We are sure that you will like his proposal. In this beautiful season of spring, we have organized a party for the council members of our magazine in the beautiful Mission Hills Resort, where we gathered together with new friends and old friends to share our major events, work plan for this year and memorable moments and to welcome our new council members. Thank you for being there for us, rain or shine!

Now, we will present you with the inspirational and insightful Spring Edition of 2014. We are looking forward to the collaboration with you through our magazine, thus making new contribution to the sustainable development and the new-type urbanization. 

## A Once and Lifetime Chance — Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda and Goals

# 一生一次的机遇： 2015 后可持续发展议程和目标

— Foreword of WBPM 21 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志第 21 期前言

2014 年 9 月 September 2014

千年发展目标将于明年到期。联合国正在就 2015 后可持续发展议程和可持续发展目标向全地球人征求意见。联合国开放工作组关于 2015 后可持续发展目标的文件链接：<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>，请读者参考。九月举行的联大会议上，各国领导人和各界代表将对此展开系列深入讨论。在接下来的 15 个月我们集体所做的决议将决定我们发展的进程并对世代发展有重要的影响。对于当代人来讲，这是一生一次的机遇。

第九届全球人居环境论坛（GFHS IX）为此付诸了积极的努力。论坛成功于 8 月 12 日在哥伦比亚首都波哥大市落下帷幕，共计有 6000 余名来自世界各国的代表出席了会议。本届论坛发布了精心准备、富有代表性的成果文件，将通过哥伦比亚政府和联合国机构提交给联大和人居三秘书处，为 2015 后可持续发展议程和目标的制定和将于 2016 年举办的联合国第三次人居大会的筹备提供参考。本期杂志对论坛盛况进行了专题报道，全文刊登了成果文件，欢迎读者提供建议，共同参与 2015 后可持续发展议程和目标的制定。

四月在哥伦比亚麦德林市举办的第七届世界城市论坛（WUF7）也可圈可点。论坛强调要把城市公正纳入发展议程，要把可持续城市和人类住区的关键内容纳入《2015 年后发展议程》，目的是利用城市转变的力量，实现和推动可持续发展。论坛强调要促进制定新的城市议程，克服缺乏充足的法律框架和规划带来的挑战。新城市议程应牢固地植根于公平正义和人权的基本原则。本期杂志刊登了论坛宣言中英文版。

第 65 届联合国非政府组织会议 8 月 27 日 -29 日在美国纽约召开，主题为“2015 与未来：我们的行动纲领”，来自全球 120 个国家的 4000 多名非政府组织代表出席了会

Since the Millennium Development Goals will expire next year, the UN is soliciting opinions from people around the world on the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda and Goals. Here is the link for our readers to the document of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals provided by the UN Open Working Group: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html>. In the UN Assembly in September, national officials and representatives from all walks of life will have in-depth discussion on it. The decision that we will make together in the next 15 months will exert great influence on the development course of our generation and the generations to come. Therefore, this is a once and lifetime chance for our generation.

The 9<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS IX), has made great efforts in this regard. The Forum, with 6,000-odd participants from across the globe, concluded in Bogota, capital of Columbia, on August 12th, releasing meticulously-prepared and representative outcome documents, which will be submitted to the General Assembly of the UN and Secretariat of the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) by the Columbian Government and UN agencies, for the reference of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda and Goals formulation and the preparation for Habitat III in 2016. This Edition gives a special coverage on the grand Forum, with complete versions of the outcome documents. We are looking forward to the opinions of our readers, so that we can take part in the formulation of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda and Goals.

The Seventh World Urban Forum organized in Medellin, Columbia, in April, was also highly



▲《IGMC 标准 3.0》发布仪式，联合国高级官员及知名专家代表出席。主席台右二为现任联合国副秘书长、联合国人居署执行主任麦姆娜·谢里夫女士，基多，人居三期间，2016 年 10 月

*Publishing ceremony of IGMC Standards 3.0 during the Habitat III in October 2016, Quito, Ecuador, attended by UN senior officials, mayors and well-known experts. Second from right: Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN-Habitat*

议。潘基文秘书长在致词中呼吁“我希望非政府组织及其成员能够让世界各国的领导人在塑造 2015 年后发展议程方面走上正确的道路。”会议宣言对 2015 后可持续发展议程和目标提供了系统的建议，也为民间社会构建了一个宏伟的行动纲领，并且承诺不要任何人掉队。宣言在全球人居环境论坛官网 ([www.gfhsforum.org](http://www.gfhsforum.org)) 上可下载。

以上是本期杂志的部分重要内容。我们希望这些汇集了各国千千万万人的精彩观点和经验之谈能对大家有所启示，也请大家都来关注 2015 后可持续发展议程和目标的制定，和我们一起，把握这一生一次的机遇。

commendable, which stressed that urban equity and the key contents of sustainable cities and human communities shall be incorporated into the Post-2015 Development Agenda, for the purposes of sustainable development realization and promotion by leveraging the force of urban transformation. The Forum also emphasized the promotion of New Urban Agenda formulation by overcoming the challenges of lacking in sufficient legal framework and planning. The New Urban Agenda shall be based on equity, justice and the basic principles of human rights. This Edition has published

the Chinese and English versions of the Declaration of the Forum.

The 65th International Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations was held in New York, the US, from August 27th to 29th, with the theme of "2015 and the Future: Our Program of Action. Over 4,000 representatives of NGOs from 120 countries attended the Conference. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary General, gave a speech and called upon the "NGOs and their members to enable the national officials to take the right course in shaping the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda." The Declaration of the Conference gives systematic suggestions to the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda and Goals, serves as a grand program of action for the civil society and has promised that no one will be left behind. The Declaration can be downloaded from the official website of GFHS ([www.gfhsforum.org](http://www.gfhsforum.org)).

The foregoing is the major contents of this Edition. It is our hope that you will find the insights and experience of people from around the world inspirational. Please keep an eye on the formulation of the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda and Goals. Let's take this once and lifetime chance together. 

If winter Comes, can Spring be far Behind?

## 冬天来了，春天还会远吗？

— Foreword of WBPM 23 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 23 期前言

2014 年 12 月 December 2014

冬天来了，春天还会远吗？面对气候变化和当前不可持续的发展模式，我们是否也可以这样信心满怀呢？

2014 年 11 月 2 日，联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会在哥本哈根发布了其第五次报告。这份综合报告指出，人类对气候系统的影响是明确无疑和不断增长的，如果不加以遏止，气候变化对人类和生态系统造成严重、顽固和不可逆转的后果的可能性将增加。本期杂志刊登了这一报告的摘要，让读者从纷繁复杂的报告中知其大略。潘基文秘书长敦促各国领导人必须采取行动，时间已经无多。但与此同时，潘基文也指出，如果现在采取行动，我们仍有能力建设一个更加可持续的世界。11 月 12 日，中美两国就温室气体减排目标达成一致。这一协议有望对世界其他国家起到引导作用，并实质上减少二氧化碳的全球排放量。12 月 14 日艰难闭幕的“利马气候大会”为 2015 年将举行的巴黎气候大会打下了良好的基础，基本实现了会议的预期成果。这些都值得国际社会谨慎乐观，并继续努力。

伴随着《国家新型城镇化规划（2014—2020）》的出台，首批 60 多个试点省、市、县、镇已经确定。2015 年新型城镇化将迈出实质性的步伐。作为积极的响应，中铁置业集团与深圳范例新城公司共同组织了首期“新型城镇化与国际人居环境范例新城培训”暨国内低碳生态城镇和绿色社区建筑范例项目考察，获得圆满成功，为范例新城试点项目合作奠定了基础。本期特别与读者分享了所考察绿色范例项目的可圈可点之处。作为传播绿色正能量的有效形式，绿色黄埔“微培训”也将持续开展下去。

本期最佳范例栏目分享了已经有四十年历史的波哥大自行车道项目，这为那些几乎要变成机动车停车场的城市提供了借鉴，还分享了韩国首尔清溪川恢复工程，这对于改善都市生态系统活力、提升城市宜居性、建设海绵城市等都具有十分重要的借鉴意义。

If winter comes, can spring be far behind? Can we be equally confident in the face of climate change and the present unsustainable development mode?

On November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, IPCC for short, released its fifth report in Copenhagen, which pointed out that mankind's influence on the climate system was definite and increasing. If left unchecked, the possibility that climate change would bring about severe, ingrained and irreversible consequences to human beings and the eco-system would increase. This Edition has published the abstract of the Report, so that our readers will have a glimpse into the lengthy report. Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary General, urged national officials to take action as our time was running out. Meanwhile, he also pointed out that we were still capable to build a more sustainable world if we could take action now. On November 12<sup>th</sup>, China and the US reached an agreement on the target of greenhouse gases emissions, which was expected to be the guidance to other countries for the actual reduction of the global carbon dioxide emissions. On December 14<sup>th</sup>, the Lima Climate Conference concluded with basically the expected outcomes, paving the way for the Paris Climate Conference in 2015. The foregoing shall enable the international community to remain prudently optimistic and continue to make efforts.

With the promulgation of the National New-type Urbanization Planning (2014-2020), the first 60-odd pilot provinces, cities, counties and towns have been chosen, marking the real progress of the new-type urbanization in 2015. To respond actively to the national planning, China Railway Real Estate Group and Shenzhen Model City Company organized the First New-type Urbanization and IGMC Training and Visit to Domestic Low-carbon Eco-cities and Towns, and Green Community Building



▲ 国际可持续发展专家组与观澜湖管理层合影，深圳，2014  
International Sustainable Development Expert Group and the management of Mission Hills, Shenzhen, China, 2014

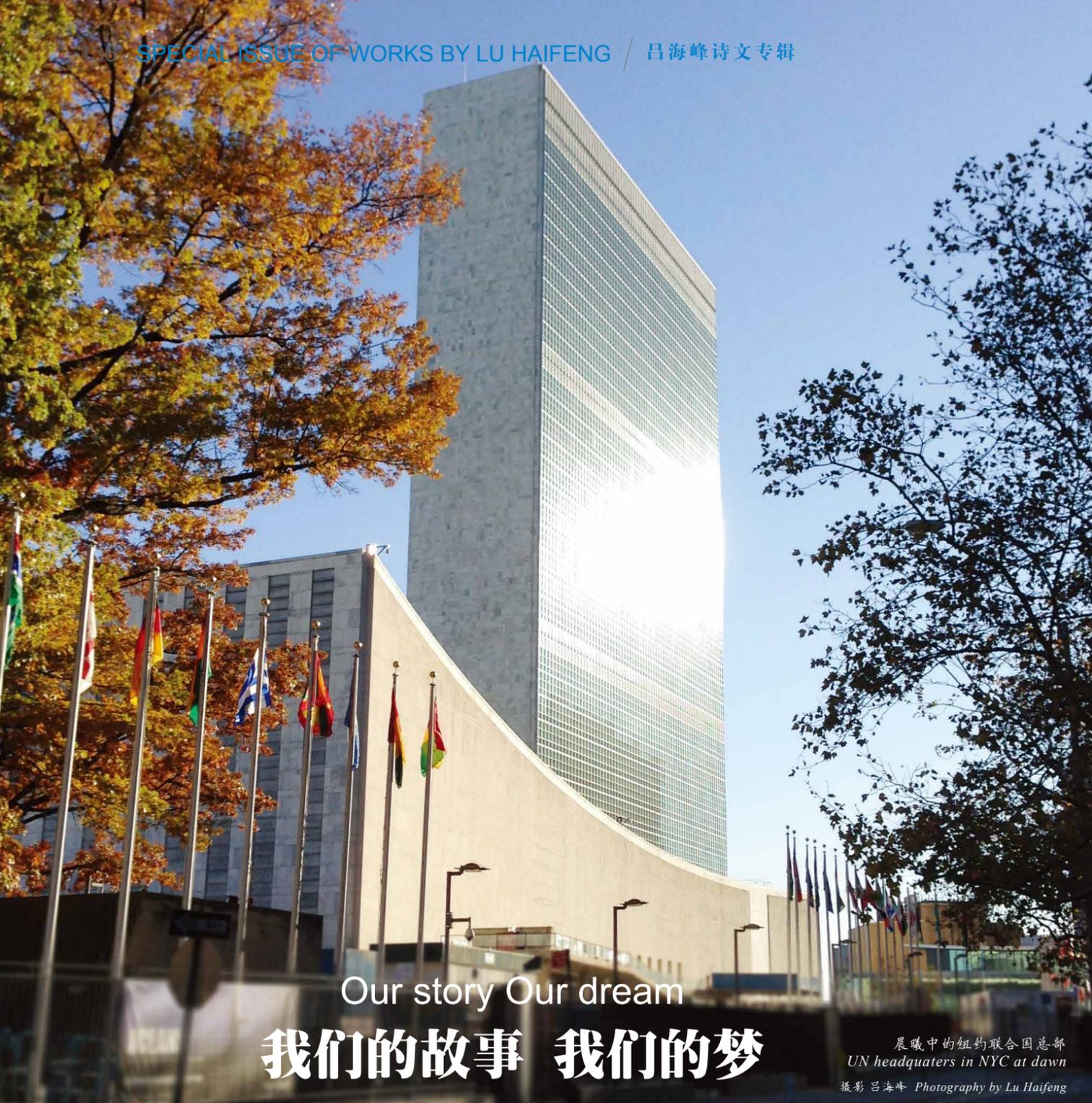
2015 新春佳节即将来临，在此我们编辑部向所有读者和理事单位，向所有供稿单位和个人、向广告客户及一切支持厚爱本杂志的人们致以诚挚的祝贺！感谢过去一路陪伴！“白雪却嫌春色晚，故穿庭树作飞花。”祝愿大家在新的春天有更加美好的收获。

Model Projects, which was a complete success and laid a foundation for collaboration in the IGMC pilot projects. This Edition shares with our readers the advantages of the green model projects. As an effective means of passing on the green and positive energy, the Green Huangpu “Micro-training” will continue.

The Column of Best Practices of this Edition shares with you the 40-year-old Bicycle Lane Project in Bogota,

as a source of information for cities that are about to become parking lots of motor vehicles. This Edition also shares the Cheonggyecheon Renovation Project in Seoul, South Korea, which is very inspirational for the vitalization of the urban eco-system, urban livability enhancement and sponge city construction.

At the advent of the Spring Festival of 2015, our Editorial Department would like to extend our since congratulations to all the readers, council members, contributors and their organizations, advertisers and lovers of our magazine. Thank you for being with us, rain or shine! As a line of poem written in Tang Dynasty goes, “Even the snowflakes hate the late arrival of spring; they pretend to be flowers, flying through the trees in the courtyard.” Wish you a fruitful year ahead!



Our story Our dream  
**我们的故事 我们的梦**

晨曦中的纽约联合国总部  
 UN headquarters in NYC at dawn  
 摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

— Foreword of WBPM 24 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 24 期前言

2015 年 5 月 May 2015

2015 年是联合国成立 70 周年，联合国和国际社会将于 9 月底通过“2015 后全球可持续发展目标 (SDGs)”，以取代到期的千年发展目标；这一年也是筹备联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会（每 20 年举办一次，简称“人居三”，2016 年 10 月在厄瓜多尔举办）、制定《新城市议程》的关键之年。在此时代背景下，为了促进“2015 后全球可

2015 marks the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the UN. Together with the international community, UN will adopt the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs for short, in late September in replacement of the Millennium Development Goals which are going to expire. 2015 is also a critical year for the preparation of the once-every-20-year event, the Third United

持续发展目标 (SDGs) ”的贯彻和“人居三”的筹备，推动世界可持续的城市与城镇化进程，2015 全球人居环境论坛暨十周年庆典 (GFHS X) 将于 10 月下旬在纽约联合国总部隆重举办，主题为：从 SDGs 到《新城市议程》，开启可持续城市和城镇化的新纪元。GFHS X 也将作为今年“世界城市日”（每年 10 月 31 日）的纪念活动。

作为拥有联合国经社理事会 (ECOSOC) 特别咨商地位的组织，全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS) 派代表出席了 5 月 26-27 日举办的联大非正式听证会，参加“2015 后全球可持续发展目标 (SDGs) ”的讨论，并汇聚合作伙伴的建议和 2014（波哥大）论坛年会成果文件，向联合国经社理事会递交了书面陈述建议，该建议正式被接纳并将被翻译成六种联合国语言发给各国代表，在 7 月 6-10 日举办的 2015 经社理事会高级别会议 (HLS) 期间讨论。

本期最佳范例剖析了非洲加纳的竹制自行车倡议项目，这是一个兼有环保、增加就业和扶贫的、极具启迪意义的绿色经济范例；绿色经济的发展有赖于绿色金融的支持，国务院发展研究中心金融研究所牵头发布的《中国绿色金融报告》值得我们深入研究；100 平方米的房子要消耗多少能源也许是一个让你吃惊的数据；《可持续旅游总体规划》相信对旅游行业会有所帮助。

2015 注定是不平凡的转折之年，一起来，演绎我们的故事，我们的梦。

Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) to be held in Ecuador in October, 2016, and the formulation of the New Urban Agenda. Against such a backdrop, to promote the adoption of the Post-2015 SDGs, the preparation for the “Habitat III”, and the global sustainable cities and urbanization, the anniversary celebration of the 10<sup>th</sup>

Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS X), will be organized in the UN Headquarters in New York in the late October, with the theme of “From SDGs to New Urban Agenda, a New generation of Sustainable Cities and Sustainable Urbanization”. GFHS X is also one of the activities in honor of the World Cities Day, which falls on October 31<sup>st</sup> each year.

As an organization in Special Consultative Status with Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC, GFHS sent its representatives to the Informal Hearing of the General Assembly of the UN held from May 26<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>, engaging in the discussion on the Post-2015 SDGs. After gathering suggestions from partners and the outcome documents of the GFHS Bogota Annual Conference, we have submitted the written proposals to ECOSOC, which have been accepted and translated into six working languages of the UN before being sent to the representatives of various countries. They were also discussed at the ECOSOC High-Level Segment from July 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>.

The Column of Best Practices of this Edition analyzes Initiative of Bamboos-made Bicycles in Ghana, Africa, which is an inspirational green economy model conducive to environmental protection, employment creation and poverty eradication. Besides, the green economy depends on the support of green finance. Therefore, the Report on Green Finance of China issued by the Institute of Finance, State Council Development Research Center, is worth in-depth reading. The amount of energy consumed by a 100-square-meter house might be surprising to you. The Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism might be helpful to the tourism industry.

The year 2015 will surely be an unusual and watershed year. Let's tell our own tales and realize our dreams. 

## Moving Forward with Green Dreams

# 绿色梦想 继往开来

— Foreword of WBPM 25 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 25 期前言

2015 年 12 月 December 2015

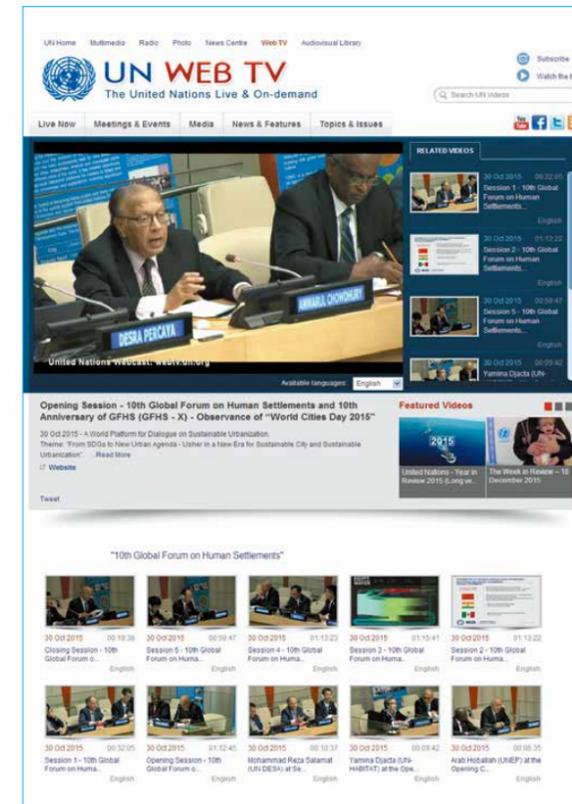
2015 年是联合国成立 70 周年，也是世界向可持续发展全面转型的拐点。这一年诞生了两大具有历史意义的成果。9 月，联合国可持续发展峰会通过了《2030 可持续发展议程》。17 条可持续发展目标和 169 条具体目标将激励人们在下一个十五年在事关人类和星球的关键领域展开行动。其中第 11 条目标指出“建设包容、安全、有复原力和可持续的城市和人居环境”，为未来城市和人居住环境建设指明了方向。12 月，《巴黎协定》签署。这是一份全面、平衡、有力度、有法律效力的协议，在照顾各方核心关切的基础上实现了现阶段最大可能的力度，体现了减缓和适应相平衡，行动和支持相匹配，责任和义务相符合，力度雄心和发展空间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

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

2015 年也是全球人居环境论坛创立十周年。风雨兼程，一路走来，绿色梦想，继往开来。第十届全球人居环境论坛暨十周年庆典 (GFHS-X) 于 2015 年 10 月 29 日 -30 日在纽约联合国总部成功举办，庆祝“2015 世界城市日”。论坛主题为：从 2015 后可持续发展目标到《新城市议程》——开启可持续城市与可持续城镇化的新纪元。与会各国代表深入讨论当前关心的热点议题，达成了高水平的成果文

The year 2015 marks the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the UN; it is also the turning point for the world towards sustainable development. There are two historic achievements this year. The first one is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in September. Its 17 sustainable goals and 169 specific goals will encourage people to take action in the key fields related to human beings and our earth in the next 15 years, among which Goal 11, to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, has mapped out the blueprint for the cities and human settlements of the future. The second achievement is the signature of Paris Agreement in December, which is a comprehensive, balanced, legally binding and valid agreement. On the basis of balancing the concerns of various stakeholders, it has the possibly strongest binding force, featuring balance between mitigation and adaptation, the match of action and support, balance between obligation and duty, coordination between enforceability ambition and chances for development, which has demonstrated that it has already become a common choice of human beings to build a low-carbon future with action on climate.

As the most populous carbon emitter with the urbanization of largest scale, China is making unremitting efforts towards sustainable development transformation in 2015 and demonstrating its leadership in the international community. It is driving forward eco-civilization and greening by implementing the stringent Environmental Protection Law and the strategy of the new-type urbanization, which has listed 123 provinces, cities, counties and towns as pilots of the new-type urbanization. Besides, China held the national conference on the work of urbanization again 37 years later, in order to build cities with more focus



▲ 联合国网站和数百家国内外媒体报道 GFHS 2015 盛会  
GFHS 2015 was reported by UN Web TV and hundreds of global media.

件，2015 全球人居环境奖也隆重揭晓，庆典活动丰富多彩，联合国网站视频全程直播，影响深远。这一年，GFHS 还与生态文明贵阳国际论坛秘书处、贵州省相关部门及安顺市政府合作，成功举办了可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛，成果丰硕。

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

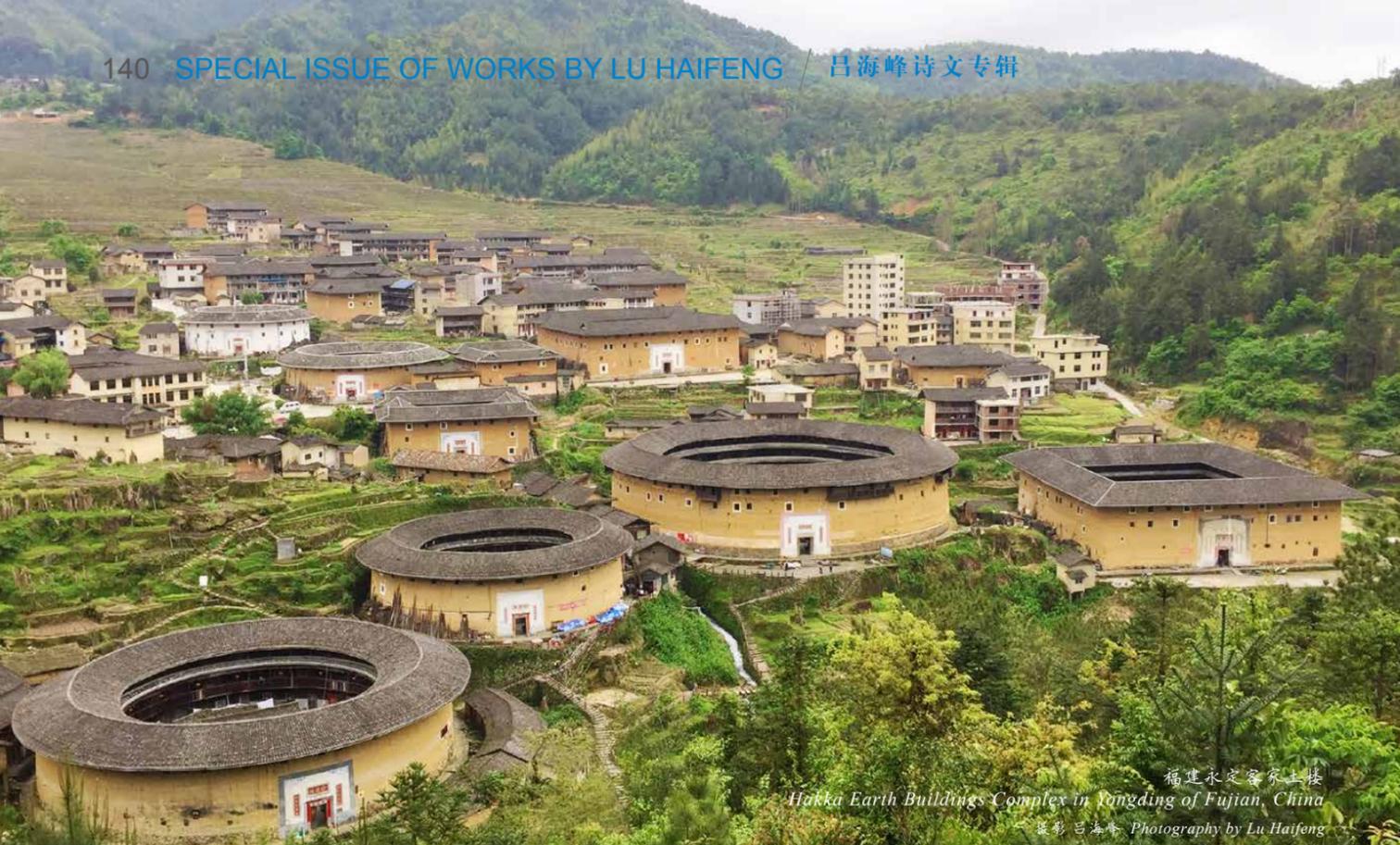
值此新年来临之际，我谨代表 GFHS 和本刊编辑部向所有的合作伙伴、供稿人、杂志理事单位和读者表示真诚的感谢和祝福！向所有为可持续发展做出贡献并继续努力的社会各界朋友表示崇高的敬意！

on environmental protection, cultural features, livability and human-centeredness, and to make life better. China has promised to fulfill its obligation to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to combat climate change has showed the responsibility of a responsible country, making active contribution to reach the Paris Agreement.

The year 2015 also marks the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of GFHS. We've experienced twists and turns over the years. We are determined to build on our achievements and forge ahead for our green dreams. The 10<sup>th</sup> GFHS, GFHS-X, was successfully organized in the UN Headquarters in New York from October 29<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> in celebration of the World Cities Day 2015. The theme of the Forum is “From Sustainable Development Goals to New Urban Agenda – Usher in a New Era for Sustainable City and Sustainable Urbanization”. At the Forum, the discussions among representatives from various countries on the topics of common concern culminated in high-level outcome documents. In addition, the GFHS Awards 2015 were presented to the winners. The wonderful celebration events were broadcast live on the website of UN, exerting far-reaching impact. Furthermore, GFHS, together with the Secretariat of Eco Forum Global, and relevant departments in Guizhou Province and Anshun City, successfully organized the Forum on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements, which had gained very fruitful results.

2016 is the first year to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the first year to execute the 13<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan of China. The Third UN Conference on Housing and Urban Sustainable Development, Habitat III for short, will be held in Quito, capital of Ecuador, from October 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>, where national officials from various countries and stakeholders will discuss the sustainable urbanization and the future of existing cities. The 11<sup>th</sup> GFHS, GFHS-XI, as an important parallel meeting of Habitat III, will also be organized in Quito, so as to make contribution to Habitat III and witness the birth of the historic New Urban Agenda. Despite the smog, city diseases, inequality and many other problems, we shall shoulder our responsibility and embark confidently on a new journey towards the right future.

At the advent of the new year, on behalf of GFHS and the Editorial Department of our magazine, I'd like to extend our sincere gratitude and congratulations to our partners, contributors, council members and readers, and to pay tribute to friends from all walks of life for their contribution to and their unremitting efforts for sustainable development.



福建永定客家土楼  
Hakka Earth Buildings Complex in Yongding of Fujian, China  
摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

## To the Spring 致春天

— Foreword of WBPM 26 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第26期前言

2016年7月 July 2016

“**没**有谁是一座孤岛，每个人都是广袤大陆的一部分”

17世纪，英国诗人多恩写下这句诗歌时，大航海已经使广阔世界连成了一个整体，葡萄牙的舰队穿越太平洋到东方寻找黄金和香料，东印度公司把中国的瓷器源源不断地运往世界各地……从此，世界上再也没有一个国家或城市是独立的存在，每个人都是广袤大陆的一部分，没有人能够自全。

经济全球化使人与人之间的距离越来越小，在蝴蝶扇动翅膀也能刮起一场飓风的今天，万物相依独难住，每个个体的行为都会对地球产生影响，每个人对环境都负有不可推卸的责任。

2016年4月22日，是人类历史上意义非凡的一个“世界地球日”，175国代表在纽约联合国总部签署了全球减排协议——《巴黎协定》，史上第一次，这个地球上的所有国家，将共同应对气候变化带来的挑战。“没有后果而进行消费的时代一去不复”，《巴黎协定》是人类共同和

“**N**o man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent.”

When the line of poem above was written by John Donne, an English poet, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the vast world had already become a whole thanks to voyages. For example, the Portuguese fleet travelled across the Atlantic Ocean to the East for gold and spices, and the East India Company was shipping the Chinese porcelain to every corner of the world. Since then, no country or city in the world can exist in silo. Every man is a piece of the continent. No one can be completely self-contained.

Economic globalization has brought people closer and closer. A butterfly that is flapping wings can cause a hurricane, which proves that everything is interdependent in the world. The action of each individual will exert influence on the earth. Therefore, everybody shoulders unshirkable responsibility to the environment.

April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016, is an unusual World Earth Day in human history, when representatives of 175 countries

未来签订的一个契约，是人类合作应对全球气候挑战的尝试与决心，它将世界所有国家都纳入了呵护绿色星球以確保人类可持续发展未来的命运共同体当中。在这个相互依存、休戚与共的世界上，我们一荣俱荣、一损俱损。

10月17日至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”）将在厄瓜多尔首都基多市举办。届时，各国领导人及全球利益相关者将相聚“人居三”，结合《2030可持续发展议程》，通过《新城市议程》，为今后20年世界城市的发展确立目标和方向。全球人居环境论坛也和国际社会一道努力，积极筹备第十一届论坛年会，收集行业专家和公众建议，征集最佳范例，为“人居三”凝心聚力，为《新城市议程》建言献策，激发更多的觉醒和行动。

城市让生活更美好。城市和人类的纽带早在7000年前就已存在，城市是伴随着人类的文明与进步发展起来的，它随着人类的进化在不断地生长、适应。今天，我们为未来20年的城市所绘制的蓝图，不仅反映了当下我们所面临的机遇与挑战，也将定义20年后，我们能否拥有我们想要的城市和想要的生活，我们的后代，将生活在蓝天之下还是雾霾之中。

春天，是播种希望的季节。在通往可持续未来的道路上，一定布满了鲜花和陷阱。但我们也深信，只要国与国之间，人与人之间建立对话与交流，相互理解和尊重，知行合一，地球的未来将更蓝、更绿、更美好。

在这个春天相约，我们携手迈向“人居三”，迈向可持续发展的城市未来。

signed the Paris Agreement, a global emission reduction agreement, in the UN Headquarters in New York. It was the first time in history that all countries on earth join hands to stand up to the challenges of climate change. Gone is the era of consumption without any consequence. Paris Agreement is a

contract signed by all human beings with the future, which reflects the attempts and determination of human beings to tackle global climate change. This Agreement has incorporated all the countries on earth into the community of shared future for mankind, asking countries to engage in environmental protection so as to ensure our sustainable development in the future. In this world of interdependence and common interest, we share the same destiny.

From October 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>, the Third UN Conference on Housing and Urban Sustainable Development, Habitat III for short, will be organized in Quito, capital of Ecuador, which will bring together national officials and stakeholders from across the globe to adopt the New Urban Agenda on the basis of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, setting the goal for the future development of cities worldwide in the next two decades. GFHS is making efforts with the international community to prepare for the 11th annual conference, collecting suggestions from the industrial experts and the general public, and the best practices so as to encourage all the stakeholders to put their heart and soul into Habitat III, give advice to the New Urban Agenda, raise awareness and call upon them to take action.

Cities make our life better. The bonds between cities and human beings have been existing for 7,000 years. Cities have been developing with and adapting to the progress of human civilization. The blueprint of cities we are mapping out today for the next two decades not only reflects the opportunities and challenges we are facing now, but also determines whether we can have the cities and life we want and whether our future generations can enjoy blue sky or suffer from the smog.

Spring is a season of hope. The journey towards a sustainable future is full flowers and pitfalls. But it is our firm belief that our earth will be greener and better as long as there are dialogues between countries, people-to-people communication, mutual understanding, mutual respect and concrete action.

In spring, let's make a promise to keep an eye on Habitat III and join hands for a sustainable future of cities. 



▲ GFHS 2016 颁奖嘉宾与获奖者集体合影，基多 The awarders and awardees of GFHS 2016, Quito

## The Wind of the Green is Flying around the World

# 飒飒之风，飞越全球

— Foreword of WBPM 27 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 27 期前言

2016 年 12 月 December 2016

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

与会嘉宾虽然来自五洲四海、各行各业，但都有一个共同的愿望：更好的城市，更好的生活。正是大家的信念和行动鼓舞着我们，本次会议因此充满活力，意义深远。通过你们，可持续城市发展理念必将影响更多的人。正像

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



▲ 联合国秘书长潘基文在人居三开幕式上讲话  
UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon addressing the opening of Habitat III UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe

命名“飒飒奖”的初衷一样：飒飒的意思是飞翔的风，寓意为绿色之风，飞越全球。

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

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

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

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

飒飒！👏👏

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCAHS! 👏👏

# Action Comes Uppermost

## 行动至上

— Foreword of WBPM 28 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 28 期前言

2017 年 5 月 May 2017

清明谷雨，立夏小满。春生夏长，万物欣欣向荣。

上一届联合国秘书长潘基文最大的贡献之一，莫过于领导联合国、协调国际社会、历经磨难、签署了三个重要协定：《2030 年可持续发展议程》、《巴黎气候协定》和《新城市议程》。三大协定体现了人类对近代以来工业化、城镇化的全面反思和觉醒，是全球向可持续发展全面转型的行动纲领，对于保护我们赖以生存的星球、促进人类持久和平和共同繁荣意义重大。

三大议程为地球村的经济、社会、环境、文化、城市生活等方面提供了政策指导和行动指南，关键在于各国、各地区、各市、各镇、各社区、各村、各企业、各人贯彻和落实。行动起来，任重道远。今春，我们相继出席了万象亚洲可持续交通论坛和市长论坛、曼谷亚太可持续发展论坛、北京国际绿色建筑大会、香港高层国际海洋研讨会，有关行业和区域都在研究和部署行动事宜。

为此，第 12 届全球人居环境论坛暨飒飒奖盛典定于 10 月 30 日 - 31 日在纽约联合国总部隆重举办，作为 2017 世界城市日的庆祝活动，目的也只有一个：促进行动。国际绿色范例新城倡议正式向首批创始城市和企业开放，更是为了促进行动。

全球人居环境论坛和《全球最佳范例》杂志将致力于成为四个中心：知识加工中心、信息传播中心、技术推广中心、行动促进中心，也是为了促进上述三大协定的贯彻落实。

本期刊登了德国曼海姆市和南非开普敦市的范例经验，以及丹麦向污水要能源的成功案例，为同行提供了行动参考。

春生夏长，行动至上！

Pure Brightness, Grain rain, The Beginning of Summer, Lesser fullness of Grain - All things come to life in Spring, and swell in Summer. Everything is at its best.

One of the former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's greatest contributions lies in his efforts in leading the United Nations and coordinating the international community to overcome all kinds of difficulties and successfully bring out three major agreements: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Climate Agreement and the New Urban Agenda. The birth of the three agreements indicated that mankind is starting to rethink the model of, and wake up to the problems associated with, industrialization and urbanization. These agendas serve as guidelines of actions for all-round transformation toward sustainable development, and are of vital significance to protect the planet that we live on and promote lasting peace and common prosperity.

The three historical protocols provide both policy and action guidance for the various areas - social, economical, environmental, cultural and urban life on global village, of which the key is to get them implemented at national, regional, city, community, rural, business and individual levels.

Taking action, we still have a long way to go. In Spring, we attended and contributed to the 10<sup>th</sup> Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum and Vientiane International Mayors Forum, Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in Bangkok, the 13<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building in Beijing, and International Leadership Conference on "Healthy Oceans - Healthy Coast" in Hongkong. Relevant industries and regions are planning to take practical actions.



▲ 宾主亲切合影：左起李从佳副市长、沙姆沙德·阿克塔尔博士、吕海峰秘书长、钦州市扶贫办张炳东主任，曼谷，联合国亚太经社理事会，2017 年 3 月

From left: Deputy Mayor Li Congjia, Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, GFHS Secretary General Lu Haifeng, and Zhang Bingdong, Director for Poverty Alleviation Office, Qinzhou, UNESCAP, Bangkok, March 2017

As such, the 12<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements & Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards Ceremony will take place focusing on the urgent sustainability issues as well as commemorating the "World Cities Day 2017" at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York on 30 and 31 October 2017. The only goal is to promote actions. In the meanwhile, International Green Model City Initiative is officially open to first foundation cities and entities for better promotion of actions.

Besides, Global Forum on Human Settlements and World Best Practices Magazine are dedicated to

become a center for processing knowledge, spreading information, promoting technology and facilitating action, thus facilitating the implementation of the three agenda.

In this issue, we covered the sustainability experience from city of Mannheim and city of Cape Town, as well as best practice from Danish wastewater plant, in the hope of inspiring the peer industries and cities to take actions on the ground.

All things come to life in Spring, and swell in Summer. Action Comes Uppermost! 



▲ GFHS 2017 颁奖嘉宾与获奖者集体合影，纽约 The awarders and awardees of GFHS 2017, New York

## A New Starting Point, A Fresh Journey 新起点，新征程

— Foreword of WBPM 29 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 29 期前言

2017 年 12 月 December 2017

十二载春华秋实，一朝夕绿冠亭亭。

2017 对全球人居环境论坛和合作伙伴而言，是知行合一和积极进取的一年。这一年里，我们完成了国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0 中英文版的编校，投资开发和启动了范例新城在线评估认证系统，积极筹备范例新城微电影制作，全面着手中国首家范例新城试点园区——浏阳经开区的创建工作。

这一年，我们在纽约成功举办了第 12 届全球人居环境论坛年会，并取得了丰硕的成果。23 个来自全球的最佳范例获得了飒飒奖。他们的成功经验将示范群伦，照亮新的征程。此外，10 个来自全球的知名的城市和企业加盟了范例新城倡议，成为贯彻《新城市议程》和《2030 年可持续发展议程》的生力军。

感谢大家在过去一年对论坛和杂志工作的大力支持。在东西方多种文化里，“十二”代表着轮回，意味着一个旧阶段的结束和一个新阶段的开始。2018 年，我们将站在全新的起点，踏上充满希望和挑战的“绿色”新征程。

After twelve years of hard work, Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) has made great achievements.

The year 2017 is a year of the unity of knowledge and action for Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) and its partners. During the year, we completed the compilation of Chinese and English versions of IGMC Standard 3.0, established and launched the IGMC Online Rating System, actively prepared for the production of the short film of IGMC, and proceeded with China's first IGMC pilot in the area of industrial parks - Liuyang Economic and Technological Development Zone.

This year, we successfully held the 12<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS-XII) in New York City and achieved fruitful results. The 23 best practices from around the world won the SCAHSA Award. Their successful experiences will demonstrate the prosperity of the community and light up a new journey. In addition, 10 outstanding cities and enterprises from around the

按照中国农历，2018 是狗年。狗代表忠诚、友谊和勤奋。我们将忠于使命，努力开展各项工作：2 月，我们将参加在马来西亚吉隆坡举办的第九届世界城市论坛；4 月，我们将于中国珠海组织第十四届国际绿色建筑与建筑节能大会的分论坛——人人共享的绿色城市：政策、标准和实践；10 月，2018 全球人居环境论坛将于曼谷联合国会议中心举办，这也是时隔多年以后，论坛年会再次在亚洲举办。把范例新城倡议和试点工作推向深入，亦是新年工作的重中之重。我们希望通过这些努力，进一步推动贯彻《新城市议程》和《2030 年可持续发展议程》，推动生态文明新征程。

十二年前，我们播下了“可持续城市人居环境”的种子。而今，这棵树已然绿冠亭亭。面向 2018，我们仍将继往开来，砥砺前行！飒飒！👏👏

值此辞旧迎新之际，我们祝福读者和伙伴们新年快乐，幸福安康！

world joined the IGMC Initiative as a leading force in implementing the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Thank you all for your support to GFHS and this magazine over the past year. In Eastern and Western cultures, the figure "Twelve" represents a reincarnation, meaning the end of an old stage and the beginning of a new stage. In 2018, we will stand at a completely new

starting point and embark on a new "green" journey full of both hopes and challenges.

According to the Chinese Lunar Year, 2018 is the Year of Dog, where the Dog represents loyalty, friendship and hard work. We will be faithful to our mission and work hard to accomplish a variety of tasks. In February, we will participate in the Ninth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In April, we will hold a sub-forum of the Fourteenth International Conference on Green Building and Energy Efficiency Building in Zhuhai of China, with the theme of "A Green City for All: Policy, Standard and Practice. In October, the 2018 Global Forum on Human Settlements will be held at the United Nations Conference Center in Bangkok, of which the host place will be in Asia again after some years. The deepening of the IGMC Initiative and pilots is also the top priority in the New Year. We hope that with these efforts, we will further promote the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and boost the new course of ecological civilization.

Twelve years ago, we sowed a seed for "Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements". Now, it has grown to be a big tree with thick green crown. In 2018, we will continue to move forward! SCAHSA! 👏👏

On this occasion of ringing out the Old Year and ringing in the New Year, we wish our readers and partners a happy New Year and a healthy life! WBPM



▲ “国际绿色范例新城在线评估认证系统”启动揭幕仪式，纽约，2017 年 10 月  
Launch Ceremony of "Online Rating System of International Green Model City Initiative",  
New York, October 2017



▲ 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，中国珠海，2018年4月  
The International Green Model City exhibition booth attracted many guests and professionals, which featured the idea that "a sustainable city is like a tree", Zhuhai, China, April 2018

## Better Life for Present and Future Generations

# 今生后世都有美好生活

— Foreword of WBPM 30 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第30期前言

2018年6月 June 2018

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

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

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将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，今生后世都有美好生活。

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。

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. 



▲ GFHS 2018 开幕式全体参会代表合影，曼谷，联合国会议中心  
Group photo of all participants at the opening session, GFHS 2018, UNCC, Bangkok

## Embrace Change Through Fostering Innovation and Partnership

# 以创新与伙伴关系迎接变革

— Foreword of WBPM 31 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 31 期前言

2018 年 12 月 December 2018

2018 年，全球人居环境论坛及伙伴们的工作取得了长足进展：二月，GFHS 代表团出席在马来西亚吉隆坡召开的第九届世界城市论坛（WUF9）；四月，国际绿色范例新城论坛在珠海召开的第十四届绿建大会上成功举办；六月，国际绿色范例新城在线评估认证系统中英文版全线开通；十月，第十三届全球人居环境论坛年会在曼谷联合国会议中心成功举行，达成一系列共识和成果；十一月，中国城市发展研究会第七届代表大会在北京召开，可持续城市专业委员会集体亮相；西安经开区管委会开始在汽车小

The past 2018 witnessed the great progress made by Global Forum on Human Settlements and its partners. In February, GFHS delegation attended the Ninth Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. In April, the International Green Model City Forum (IGMC Forum) successfully convened during the Fourteenth International Conference on Green and Energy-Efficient Building & New Technologies and Products Expo (IGEBC) in Zhuhai, China. In June, the IGMC Global Online Assessment and Certification

镇系统导入范例新城标准。岁末，联合国气候变化大会全面开启《巴黎协定》实施新征程，全球欢欣鼓舞，因为像今夏“山竹”等极端天气频发。在此我们感谢所有合作伙伴与社会各界的大力支持与陪伴！

回顾这一年，创新是主旋律。新技术革命重塑着今天的世界，推动可持续的城市与人居环境变革。传统的不平等、城市病、环境问题也需要用创新的方式方能更有效地解决。“可持续城市与人居环境奖”得主们很好地诠释了创新的主题。

回顾这一年，伙伴关系是主旋律。跨越地域、性别、部门和界别的新型伙伴关系在凝聚共识、培育创新、促进协同行动方面显得非常重要，离开企业和民间社会，离开市民，光靠政府和国际组织的力量无法实现可持续发展。

展望 2019，挑战与机遇并存，冷暖交替。第十四届全球人居环境论坛年计划 9 月在非洲举办，探讨数字经济时代城市与人居环境的可持续发展，以创新与伙伴关系迎接变革。借用国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）动画短片小主人飒飒的期许，我们期待未来城市更加绿色，更加美好；让绿色之风，飞遍全球。

2019，我们继续一起走，飒飒！👏👏

System in English and Chinese versions have been put into operation. In October, the 2018 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2018) came to a productive close at the United Nations Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand. In November, the 7th Congress of China Research Society of Urban Development convened in Beijing, during which the Sustainable City Special Committee of China Research Society of Urban Development (SCSC-CRSUD) made debut; the Administration Committee of Xi'an Economic & Technological Development Zone began to systematically introduce IGMC Standards in its Auto

Town. In December, the 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24) launched the new journey of the Paris Agreement. The whole world is encouraged by all these endeavors against the backdrop of frequent natural disasters like Super Typhoon Mangkhut in this summer. Here we would like to extend our thanks to all partners and all sectors of society for their strong support.

Looking back at 2018, innovation was the main theme. The new technological revolution is reshaping the world and promoting the transformation of sustainable cities and human settlements. Traditional inequalities, urban diseases, and environmental problems also require innovative ways to be resolved more effectively. The awardees of the “Sustainable Cities And Human Settlements Awards” (SCAHSAs) are good examples of innovation.

Looking back at 2018, partnership was the key word. New partnerships across regions, gender, sections and sectors play an important role in building consensus, fostering innovation, and advancing concerted action. Sustainable development needs to rely on the strength of governments and international organizations, but cannot be achieved without the engagement of enterprises, civil society and citizens.

Looking forward to 2019, challenges and opportunities coexist. The 14th Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements is scheduled to be held in Africa in September, 2019 to explore sustainable development of cities and human settlements in the coming digital economy era and to embrace changes with innovation and partnership. As expected by SaSa, the protagonist of the International Green Model City animation film, we look forward to a greener and better city in the future. Let the wind of green fly around the world.

Let's continue our efforts in 2019, SCAHSAs! 👏👏

# Congratulations and Keep Moving

## 加油 祝贺 期待

— Foreword of WBPM 32 — 《全球最佳范例》杂志总第 32 期前言

2019 年 6 月 June 2019

这个夏天迟迟而至，似乎再次提醒着人们气候变化的紧迫性。3月初本刊编辑部应邀出席第九届亚太区 3R 论坛，主办国泰国所倡导的自给经济（Sufficiency Economy）让人联想到一度曾饱受诟病的中国自给自足的小农经济，以及巴塞罗那智慧城市的“自给自足的城市”理念（Self-sufficient City）。安徽界首市何市长的演讲让人对这个名不见经传的县级市在循环经济方面的成果印象深刻。随着去年来对塑料污染的全球反击，国家层面和公众层面我们都看到了越来越多鼓舞人心的行动。加油！

4月初，第二届国际绿色范例新城论坛在深圳成功举办。开幕致辞中指出，深圳国家可持续发展议程创新示范区、雄安新区和粤港澳大湾区三大国家战略规划都把生态文明、绿色发展、智慧高效当做主导方向，刚性约束，其中不少指标、策略都和范例新城完全一致；论坛分享了北京副中心、浏阳经开区、西安经开区、章丘绿波城在绿色规划管理中的探索实践；菲律宾奎松市和一批规划设计机构签约加入了范例新城倡议。祝贺！

6月，《河北雄安新区启动区控制性详细规划》和《河北雄安新区起步区控制性规划》公示。其中路网密度、道路红线宽度、人均日生活用水量、绿色出行率、生活垃圾和污水处理率等指标都和范例新城一致。我们也及时在线提交了建议，希望新区规划能结合国际经验，更趋完善。

今年以来，范例新城标准也全面应用于“飒飒奖”城市与社区的评估之中，多用数据说话，更加科学、透明，对申报城市或项目的指导也更精准。

本期还专访了马来西亚八打灵再也市的副市长，他们编制了“2030年可持续城市规划”，从地方层面全面衔接《2030年可持续发展议程》，值得借鉴。

在本刊付印之际，适值世界环境日，第十四届全球人居环境论坛年会进入了90天倒计时。合作伙伴们全力

This summer's belated arrival seems to remind people once again of the urgency of climate change. In early March, the editorial department of WBPM was invited to attend the Ninth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The Sufficiency Economy advocated by the host country Thailand is reminiscent of once much-maligned China's self-sufficient small-scale peasant economy, as well as the "Self-sufficient City" concept of Barcelona Smart City. The speech by Mr. He, Jieshou City, Anhui Province, made people impressed with the outcomes of the circular economy in this unknown county-level city. With the global counterattack against plastic pollution last year, we have seen more and more inspiring actions at the national and public levels.

In early April, the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Green Model City Forum (IGMC Forum) was successfully held in Shenzhen. In the opening session, it was pointed out that the three state-level super strategic plans of Shenzhen National Innovation Demonstration Zone for Sustainable Development Agenda, Xiongan New District and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area all regard ecological civilization, green development and high efficiency as the principal direction with rigid instructions. Many of their indicators and strategies are consistent with those of the IGMC. The forum shared the practical exploration of green planning and management of Beijing Sub-center, Liuyang National Economic & Technological Development Zone, Xi'an Economic & Technological Development Zone and Zhangqiu Green Wave City. Quezon City, Philippines and a few planning and design institutions signed up to join the IGMC Initiative. Congratulations!

In June, the "Controlled Detailed Planning of the Start-up Area of Xiong'an New District of Hebei" and the "Control Plan of the Starting Area of Hebei Xiong'an New District" were publicized. Among them, road network



▲ 全球人居环境论坛代表访问联合国人居署总部，2019年元月 GFHS delegation visiting UN-Habitat headquarters, January, 2019

以赴，各项工作有序推进。一届关注数字时代可持续城市与人居环境、富有非洲特色的高层次国际盛会渐次浮出水面。期待！🙌🙌

density, street red line width, per capita daily water consumption, green mobility rate, household garbage, sewage treatment rate and some other indicators are all consistent with the IGMC Standards. We also submitted suggestions online in time, hoping that the new district planning can be combined with international experience and more perfect.

Since the beginning of this year, the IGMC Standards have also been fully applied to the evaluation of cities and communities of Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards (SCAHSAs). Thus the awards evaluation becomes more data-based, more scientific

and transparent, and more instructive in guiding cities and projects that are submitted for the application.

In this issue, we also had an inclusive interview with the deputy mayor of Petaling Jaya City Council, Malaysia, who has compiled the "Sustainable Petaling Jaya City 2030" that implements the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" from the local level, which is worth learning.

On the occasion of this new issue to be published, just at the time of the World Environment Day, the 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS 2019) entered a 90-day countdown. The partners have been devoting every effort to the preparatory work which is in full swing. We look forward to a high-level international event with African characteristics and fruitful discussions on sustainable cities and human settlements in the digital era. 🙌🙌

# Foreword for the International Green Model City Standards 3.0 Version

## 《国际绿色范例新城标准 3.0》前言

2017年11月 November 2017

我们正处在一个空前、快速且不可逆转的城镇化时代。到2050年，世界人口预计将达到90亿，城市人口比例预计将上升到70%到80%之间。发展中国家的城市增长最为迅速，平均每月新增500万居民。城市是工业化的中心和排放源头，但也是解决快速城镇化挑战的关键所在。

为应对这些挑战，需要各种适当的解决方法和工具，在与联合国环境规划署等国际组织和有关国家和地方政府的紧密合作下，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）于2011年4月在联合国总部发起了《国际绿色范例新城倡议》（简称“IGMC”），一种更加绿色低碳的城市（城镇）倡议。作为里约+20的自愿承诺成果之一，IGMC倡议已经在联合国注册，并在提高认识和规划指导方面取得重大进展，尤其是在发展中国家。

2016年是全球可持续城市发展的转折点。可持续发展目标11承诺“建设包容、安全、有弹性的可持续城市和人居环境”。作为综合议程的一部分，城市和人居环境在《2030年可持续发展议程》的17个目标范围中发挥着重要作用。联合国住房和城市可持续发展大会通过了《新城市议程》，为今后20年世界城市的发展确立了目标和方向。

2015年，时隔37年，中国召开中央城市工作会议，中央政府出台了关于加强城市规划、发展和管理的新的指导方针，旨在将可持续城市发展的原则贯彻到全国各地，强调生态保护，城市宜居性和合理规划。

现行的《国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准》必须纳入上述新兴的国家和国际议程，并容纳城市发展的新兴需求和解决方案，因此，IGMC标准与时俱进，要予以提升并向3.0版升级，以支持《国际绿色范例新城倡议》。期待的IGMC标准3.0版应是体现所有可持续城市发展的想法和最佳范例的一个集大成者，并且能适应最新的需求，甚至是适应未来至少二十年内的可预见的变化。

在此背景下，《国际绿色范例新城（IGMC）标准3.0》于2016年10月18日在基多市举办的联合国人居三峰会平行会议——第十一届全球人居环境论坛上隆重发布。来自全球人居环境论坛、联合国人类住区规划署、联合国环境规划署以及全球地方政府的高级代表和相关知名专家出席了发布仪式。

IGMC标准3.0是一个通用的国际标准，是可持续城市发展的评估和规划指导工具，为全球范围内《2030年可持续发展议程》、《巴黎气候变化协定》和《新城市议程》在地区和社区层面的具体实施提供了技术手段和评估方法。IGMC标准3.0也将为发展中国家和中国新型城镇化进程中向可持续城市发展范式转变做出贡献。

Our world is experiencing an era of rapid, unprecedented and irreversible urbanization. The percentage of urban population is projected to rise to between 70% and 80% by 2050 when the world population is expected to hit 9 billion. Urban growth is most rapid in the developing world where cities gain an average of 5 million people every month. Our civilization is experiencing in reality the beginning of a new urban era. Cities have the potential to shape the future of humankind. In the meantime, cities are at the forefront of the global battle against climate change. The UN has rightly alerted: "Our struggle for global sustainability will be won or lost in cities."

To join in global efforts in addressing the challenges of rapid urbanization, which will require a variety of well-conceived approaches and appropriate tools, the International Green Model City (IGMC), a greener and low-carbon city /town initiative was launched by the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) at the headquarters of the United Nations in April 2011, in close collaboration with various international organizations including UNEP and national as well as local governments. IGMC initiative has been registered at the United Nations as an important commitment to the implementation Rio+20 outcome. IGMC has made a remarkable impact in awareness raising and planning guidance especially in developing countries.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the world leaders at the United Nations in September 2015 integrated the continuing urban challenge in its 17-goal spectrum. In Goal 11, the international community has made a commitment to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". In October 2016, the New Urban Agenda adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development has mapped out the direction and development objectives for cities in next 20 years.

In China, Central Urban Work Conference was held in 2015 for the first time in 37 years and the government delivered the new Guidelines to Strengthen Urban Planning, Development and Management which aim to apply principles of sustainable urban development to all cities across China and to emphasize the ecological protection, livability of cities and reasonable planning. It is imperative that current IGMC Standards incorporate the emerging national and international agenda and accommodate the emerging needs, requirements and solutions for urban development. These Standards should be improved and upgraded to the 3.0 version to support the International Green Model City Initiative.

IGMC 倡议将运用其标准 3.0 作为一种先进的评估和规划工具，提供创新概念、综合策略和方法、基准和监测框架，以及以需求为导向的解决方案，用来评估和指导可持续城市发展，改变我们对城市和人居环境的规划、开发、融资、治理和管理方式，走上实现可持续发展的道路，并为全球的地方利益相关者提供一个对话交流与合作的共享平台，以建立新型伙伴关系。

在此，我们诚挚地感谢联合国人类住区规划署、联合国环境规划署和相关组织机构的友好合作，感谢所有 IGMC 倡议合作伙伴和成员的参与和支持，感谢技术合作伙伴和专家的睿智努力，也感谢所有同事们的辛勤付出。

全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS) 宗旨为“致力于人人共享的可持续城市与人居环境”，为可持续城市人居环境提供高规格的对话平台，并获得了联合国经社理事会特别咨商地位。GFHS 期待与更多的合作伙伴和利益相关方携手合作，共同推广 IGMC 倡议和其标准 3.0，加快可持续城市转型，实现人人共享的、安全、包容、繁荣和可持续的城市和人居环境。



马耳他 Malta  
摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

The planned Standards should be the culmination of all relevant ideas and best practices on sustainable urban development, and should have the adaptive capability to incorporate the most updated needs and to accommodate even the changes evolving during the next two decades ahead.

In these contexts, IGMC Standards 3.0 was officially released at the 11<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS-XI) that took place in Quito, Ecuador on 18 October 2016 as a parallel event of "Habitat III". The relevant experts and senior representatives from GFHS, UN-Habitat, UNEP and local governments participated at the event.

As an universal and international standards, IGMC Standards 3.0 is an assessment and planning guidance tool for sustainable urban development and provides technical means and evaluation methods for the specific implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the Climate Change Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda at local and community levels around the world. IGMC Standards 3.0 will also have the potential of contributing to the success of the sustainable urban development agenda, especially in developing countries in general and in China's new urbanization wave in particular.

IGMC Initiative will use its Standards 3.0 as an advanced planning tools by providing innovative concepts, integrated strategies and methodologies, benchmarks and monitoring framework as well as demand-oriented solutions for assessing and guiding sustainable urban development, conducting pilots, to readdress the way we plan, develop, finance, govern and manage cities and human settlements and lead onto the path towards delivering sustainable development, and to create a shared platform for dialogue and cooperation among the global stakeholders for the purpose of establishing new partnerships.

We extend our thanks to the UN-Habitat, UNEP and other relevant organizations for their kind collaboration, to all the partners and members of IGMC Initiative for their participation and support, to the relevant technical partners and experts for their smart efforts and contribution, and to all colleagues for their hard work.

With the mission of "Committed to Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All", the Global Forum on Human Settlements continues to devote its efforts to building a high level dialogue platform for sustainable city and human settlements. Our continuing commitment to our mission objective has helped GFHS to deserve the Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC of the United Nations. We look forward to working together with many more partners and stakeholders to promote IGMC initiative and its Standards 3.0 to advance the sustainable and inclusive urban transformation for all. 

# 诗词

专辑第四部分按时间顺序共收录了吕海峰先生创作的诗共 19 篇。时间跨度从 2012 年 -2019 年。形式有题词，古体诗、现代诗等，抒发了作者在工作 and 生活中的真情与人生感悟。

The fourth part includes a total of 19 poems written by Mr. Lu Haifeng in chronological order, from 2012 to 2019. This part contains inscriptions, ancient poems, modern poems, and others., which shows the true feelings and life perceptions of the author in his work and life.

秋天的北京三里河路  
Sanli River Road in Beijing in Autumn  
摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng



2012 贵阳生态文明论坛期间于贵阳市  
金阳区观山湖畔

观山观水观天下，  
生态生财生和谐。

Inscription at Guanshan Lakeside, Jinyang district, Guiyang  
city during Guiyang Eco Forum Global 2012

By viewing Guanshan, you view mountains, waters and even the whole world;  
By building ecological environment, you build fortune and harmony.

咏冲浪

2012年6月

里约一片海，  
心头万顷波。  
尤羨冲浪者，  
朝夕自穿梭。

注：里约+20峰会期间，作于里约热内卢海滨公寓

Watching Surf-riders

June 2012

A strip of sea in Rio,  
Heaves huge waves in my heart.  
Admiringly, I watched the surfers,  
Shuttling from day to night.

Note: Written at a seaside apartment in Rio de Janeiro, while staying there for the Rio + 20 Summit.



里约科帕卡巴纳海滩 Copacabana beach, Rio

## 2013 全球人居环境论坛年会柏林成功举办后记

2013年7月2日

里约二十承诺新，  
周年相聚话履行。  
潘秘祝词基调暖，  
柏林范例昭示深。  
三日盛宴四百众，  
四十国家九十城。  
绿杯高擎群星闪，  
榜样一夜天下闻。

## Notes after the 2013 Annual Session of Global Forum on Human Settlements Fruitfully Held in Berlin

2 July, 2013

At the 2012 Rio+20, the world renewed the commitments,  
At our 2013 annual session, we addressed the fulfillments.  
Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon sent us a warming-up message,  
And we set Berlin here in a proper role model image.  
400 guests from 90 cities in 40 countries,  
Gathered together for 3 successive days.  
The best practices awarded green trophy here,  
Were made glamorously ready overnight for others to share.



记生态文明贵阳国际论坛 2015 年年会——  
可持续旅游与人居环境建设主题论坛在安顺市  
黄果树风景区成功举办

2015 年 6 月 28 日

白水河上十八瀑，  
飞流直下黄果树。  
各路英豪来论剑，  
绿色发展创新路。

Notes on the Successful Conclusion of the Theme Forum  
on Sustainable Tourism and Human Settlements of 2015  
Annual Session of Guiyang International Forum on Ecological  
Civilization

June 28, 2015

Eighteen cascades on the Baishui River  
Form into the cascading Waterfall of Huangguoshu;  
Where our brilliant experts assembled together,  
And discussed about the green development innovation.



中美五位少儿联袂演绎配乐诗朗诵《一路走来》 右起：来自中国的吕秋石、欧阳可依，来自美国的 Taylor、Philippe、Sun  
*Passionate poetry recitation of "Coming along the Way" by Chinese and American teenagers*  
*From right: Lyu Qiushi, Ouyang Keyi, Taylor, Philippe and Suni*

## 一路走来

### —— 庆祝全球人居环境论坛创立十周年

2015年10月

我们从远方一路走来，  
 翻越高山，飘过大海。  
 纵使千难万险，  
 我们风雨兼程，初衷不改。  
 我们从过去一路走来，  
 从风华正茂到鬓发初白。  
 纵使十年磨一剑，  
 我们真金烈火，锤炼不殆。  
 我们从梦里一路走来，  
 菩提无树，明镜非台。  
 纵使红尘万象，  
 我们安平乐道，心无挂碍。

我们只想这颗星球天蓝水清，  
 我们祈盼浮云不要遮住快乐的眼晴，  
 我们只想人人拥有适足的栖居之所，  
 我们祈盼城市能包容其中的每一个人。  
 我们一路走来，心手相连，一走就是十载，  
 我们还将走下去，续写故事，继往开来。  
 为了你我憧憬的绿色梦想，  
 为了你我无辜的世世代代。

## Coming Along the Way

### — Celebration for 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Global Forum on Human Settlements

October 2015

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

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

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

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

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



▲ 第十届全球人居环境论坛开幕现场，联合国经社理事会大厅  
Opening of 10<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements, ECOSOC Chamber, UN

## 第十届全球人居环境论坛年会暨十周年庆典后记

2015年11月8日

2015年10月29-30日，北美层林尽染，秋色迷醉，第十届全球人居环境论坛年会暨十周年庆典在位于纽约东河之滨的联合国总部成功举办。回顾创业十年，一路走来，感恩各届良友伙伴扶助，感慨良多，以诗记之。

色闹霜枝霞满园，  
长灯厉笛枕无眠。  
东河水阔登台喜，  
总部厅高望海宽。  
一梦萦回山水净，  
十年逆旅鬓云斑。  
心无挂碍从头越，  
继往开来看少年。

注：

- 1、厉笛：去过纽约曼哈顿的人都有体验，街上常常响起刺耳凄厉的警笛声，尤其是夜深人静时。
- 2、东河（East River）位于纽约，实际上是一条潮汐海峡，水面宽阔，在曼哈顿岛的东侧，全长26公里，历来是重要的航道，联合国总部坐落在东河之滨。河上著名的布鲁克林大桥是当年世界上最长的悬索桥，已经成为美国的国家历史地标。
- 3、登台指在联合国总部登上户外平台望东河流淌，总部厅高指经社理事会大厅宏伟的景象。

## Notes on the Annual Session and Celebration of 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Global Forum on Human Settlements

November 8, 2015

October 29 to 30, 2015 saw in North America a harvesting and intoxicating autumn time and both the annual session and celebration of 10th anniversary of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) successfully held at the United Nations headquarters on the East River, New York. Looking back on the ten years of entrepreneurship along the way, I feel grateful for the support from both friends and partners, so I versified it to keep in memory.

Rosy clouds filled the frost-licked garden,  
Sirens were so thrilling that I couldn't sleep at all.  
I mounted the steps and delightedly beheld the East River broaden;  
And the sea looked wider from the UN headquarters hall.  
A dream haunts where mountains and rivers become green and clean,  
But ten years' traveling turns my sideburns gray.  
There is no hindrance when the heart is willing and keen,  
Yet still I look to the youth to go on along the way.

Note:

- 1、Sirens: People who have been to Manhattan in New York may all have experienced it: there are often shrilling sirens in the streets, especially in the dead of night.
- 2、The East River, Located in New York City, is actually a tidal channel with a wide surface, 26 kilometers long. It has always been an important waterway, and the United Nations headquarters is seated on the coast of the East River. The famous Brooklyn Bridge on the river is the longest suspension bridge in the world and has become a national historical landmark of the United States.
- 3、The steps here refers to the outdoor platform at United Nations headquarters, where the East River flows; and the headquarters hall refers to the grandiose hall of the Economic and Social Council.

## 新年感怀

2016年1月1日

(一)

筑坛布道几无闲，  
播绿推文指掌间。  
恰似有情春江水，  
清波送舟又一年。

(二)

斗转星移又一年，  
得失悲喜各盘点。  
光阴飞逝催人老，  
更惜初日照海天。

## New Year Inspirations

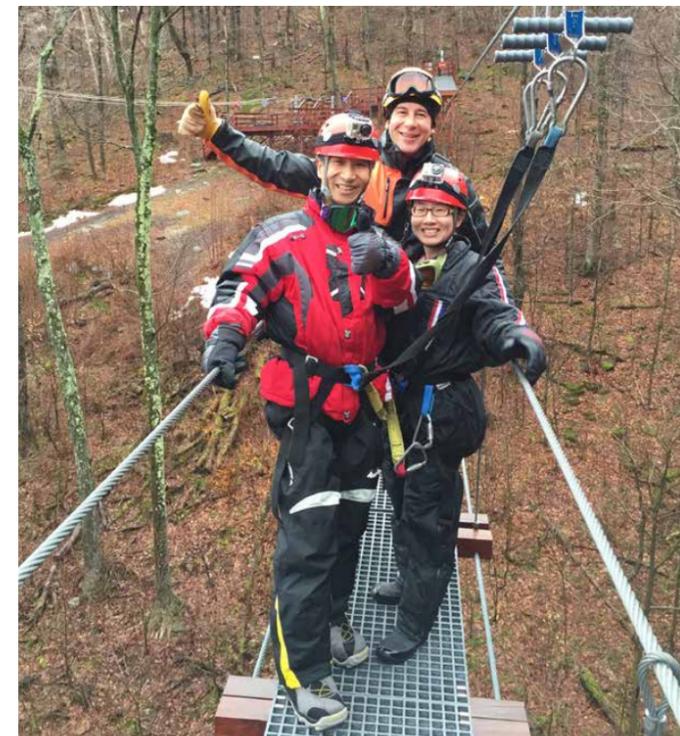
January 1, 2016

I

Having tried to build a communication platform,  
I've been busy sowing the Green Dream.  
Now again for another year it motivates me to perform,  
Like the vehement waves pushing boats in the spring stream.

II

Stars move and cause another year unfold,  
When we check what is lost and what is gained.  
Time flies to urge people to grow old,  
So the early sun is too dear to be drained.



## 丙申正月体验纽约猎人山空中飞索旅游项目

2016年2月

雪映峰峦薄雾闲，  
冲寒车缆向山巅。  
飞身滑索三千里，  
万水千山一刻还。

## Touring the New York Hunter Mountain Zip Line in the First month of the Year of the Monkey

February 2016

Snow reflects the idling mist,  
Till the cable car rushes to reach the mountain high.  
Miles of fabulous landscape never to be missed,  
Though sliding on zip line and flying back for just one twinkling of an eye.



## 丙申秋京城拜会 里约+20峰会秘书长沙祖康大使有感

2016年9月10日

里约立马帅旗张，  
普世转型利万方。  
纵横半生天下计，  
谁人不识沙祖康！

### Calling on Ambassador Sha Zukang, Secretary-General of the Rio+20 Summit in the Golden Autumn of 2016 in Beijing

September 10, 2016

During the Rio + 20 Summit,  
You were in charge and took the lead;  
Steering all the countries and they were to commit,  
And peoples of the world will remember your heroic deed.

注：作为2012年里约+20峰会秘书长，沙祖康大使凭借自己高超的外交智慧和国际威望，在主办国巴西政府和联合国的大力支持和配合下，面对众多不利因素，力促各国政府求同存异，最终达成了会议成果文件——《我们憧憬的未来》，为世界向可持续发展全面转型指明了方向，制定了路线图。根据这一路线图，世界各国于2015年通过了《2030年可持续发展议程》，其核心是雄心勃勃的17条目标，涉及经济、社会和环境各个领域，旨在全面根除贫困、消除不平等、应对气候变化，对促进和平、造福星球和人类将产生深远的影响。

沙祖康大使是首位成功掌舵全球峰会的华人，他对世界的杰出贡献得到国际社会的高度赞赏，堪比1992年里约峰会的秘书长莫瑞斯·斯特朗先生，历史不会忘记他们。

Note: Ambassador Sha Zukang served as Secretary-General of the 2012 Rio 20+ Summit, with the strong support and cooperation of the host country Brazil and the United Nations, he urged governments to seek common ground while reserving differences, and finally reached the outcome document of the Conference: "The future we want." It points out the direction for the comprehensive transformation of the world to sustainable development and formulates the road map. On the basis of this road map, countries of the world adopted the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 in 2015, the core of which is an ambitious 17 goals covering all the economic, social and environmental fields, aiming at the total eradication of poverty, the elimination of inequality and the response to climate change, which will have far-reaching implications for the promotion of peace, and for the benefit of the planet and mankind.

Ambassador Sha Zukang is the first Chinese to succeed in steering the global summit. His outstanding contribution to the world has been highly appreciated by the international community. Similarly, the Secretary-General of the 1992 Rio Summit was Mr. Maurice Strong, -- history will not forget them.



▲ 沙祖康大使（右）同全球人居环境论坛秘书长吕海峰先生（左）亲切合影，2012年6月  
Ambassador Sha Zukang (right) posed with Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS (left), June, 2012

## 戊戌泰历新年与世界一带一路组织 王鸿宾主席欢会于曼谷市，感怀赋赠

2018年4月

缘溯金城学府中，  
欢谈曼谷沐春风。  
三生慷慨好公义，  
四海豪杰出难营。  
发愿苦僧大道悟，  
图南巨翼政商通。  
同怀万里青云志，  
一带一路显英雄。

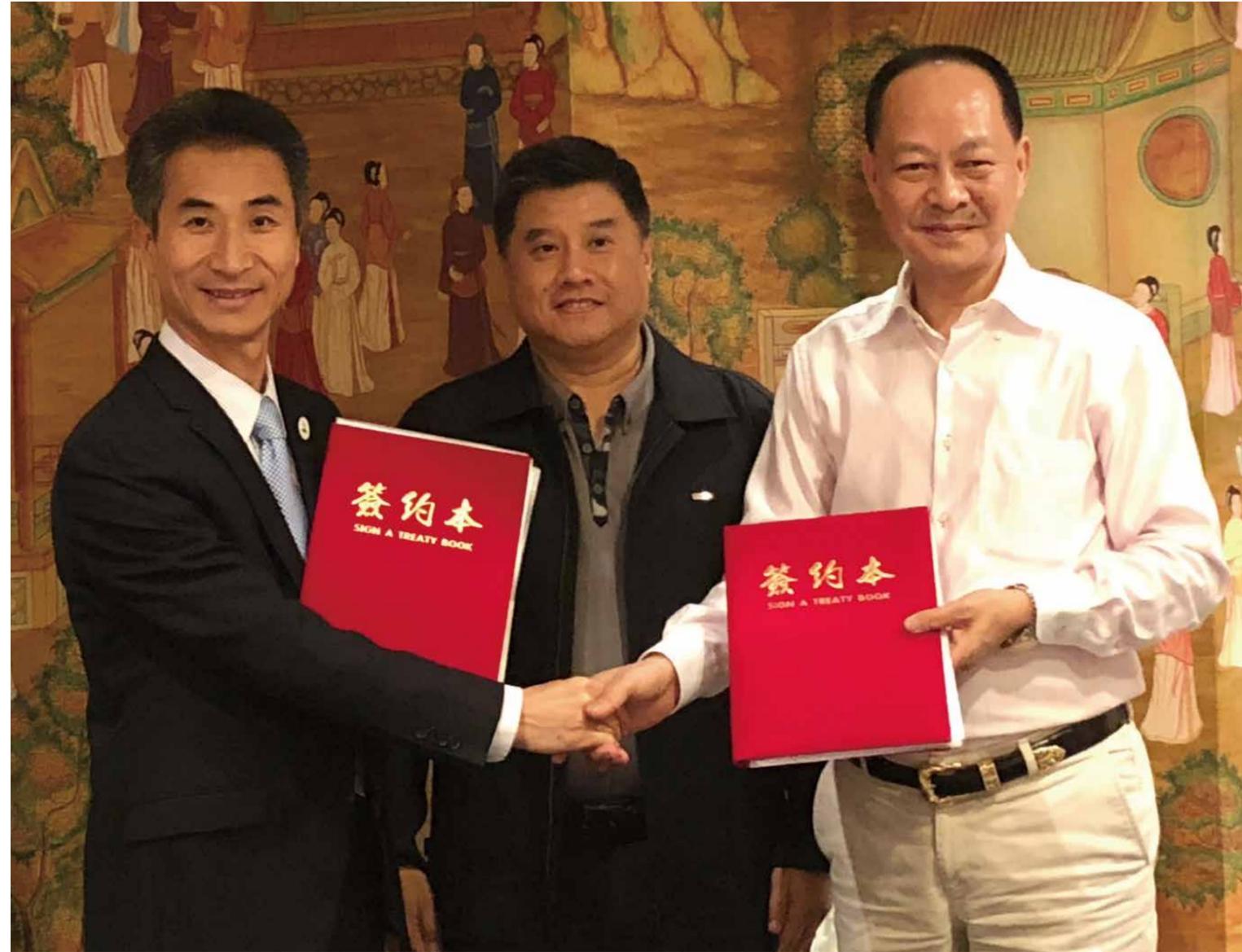
注：

- 1、兰州又名金城，王鸿宾85年作为四川大学团委负责人曾在我就读过的兰州大学工作过几个月，也喜欢兰州牛肉面。因此甫一见面，我俩就觉十分有缘。
- 2、王鸿宾性格豪爽慷慨，曾在法国巴黎留学工作，与波兰总统瓦文萨、捷克总统哈维、南非总统曼德拉及国内多位豪杰落难之时有过交情。
- 3、王鸿宾55岁生日时，曾在清迈一寺庙剃度出家为僧7日，历经辛苦，坚持成功，体悟大道，人生由此再出发。
- 4、图南：典故源自庄子《逍遥游》，”鹏之徙于南冥也，水击三千里，扶摇而上者九万里……背负青天……而后乃今将图南”

### To Mr. Oudom Wang, Chairman of Global One Belt and Road Association (GOBA)

April 2018

Acquainted in Lanzhou University in our youthhood,  
Now we met in Bangkok in a joyous mood.  
Innately you're always generous and upright;  
And bravely you have overcome many a plight.  
Practicing buddhism enabled you to get fully enlightened;  
You are familiar with politics and commerce due to the vision heightened.  
Now that we both have the same high aspirations,  
To the Belt and Road, we'll make heroic contributions.



▲ 吕海峰秘书长（左）与王鸿宾主席（右）在泰国素披迪·巴威塔亲王（中）见证下代表双方在协议书上签了字  
曼谷，2018年4月

Secretary General Lu Haifeng (left) and Chairman Wang Hongbin (right) signed the agreement witnessed by  
M.L.Supridee Pravitra (middle) of Thailand, Bangkok, April 2018

Note:

During the 2018 Thai New Year season, I met Mr. Oudom Wang, Chairman of Global Belt and Road Association, in Bangkok. 33 years ago, he worked in Lanzhou University as a visiting student cadre for a few months, where I was a student. The meeting was so touching and inspiring that I composed a poem to the tune of Qilü in Chinese to mark the unforgettable moment.



尼亚加拉大瀑布 Niagara Falls  
摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

## 戊戌仲夏末，国际绿色范例新城评估系统上线感赋

2018年7月

太平四代人丁旺，  
郡邑蛮生物种亡。<sup>1</sup>  
五度越洋绿色计，<sup>2</sup>  
万邦盟会共享纲。<sup>3</sup>  
欲修娲祖补天术，  
应养佛陀悲悯肠。  
稍饮琵琶重抖擞，<sup>4</sup>  
南飞雁阵唤领航。

注：

1、二战以后，世界整体太平70余年，人口快速增长，规模空前的世界城镇化及城市蔓延加剧，带来一系列经济社会和环境挑战，许多国家的地貌和生态系统都受到不同程度的损害，污染横生，物种快速消亡。

2、2011年起，作者率队先后五次飞行万里，在联合国总部、巴西、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔组织全球人居环境论坛，参加里约+20等联合国大会，和国际社会各界研讨，发起范例新城倡议，探求城市绿色发展策略和标准。

3、指2016年10月在厄瓜多尔召开的联合国“人居三”大会，3.6万人出席，会上通过了《新城市议程》，其核心为人人共享的城市，同期发布了《范例新城标准3.0》，为评估和指导城市可持续发展提供了先进的标准和策略。

4、借唐代王翰的凉州词“葡萄美酒夜光杯，欲饮琵琶马上催”，提醒自己和同仁，现在还不是功成名就、庆祝胜利的时候，听从时代召唤，振作精神再出发，服务可持续城市发展。

## Written in 2018 Summer, When the International Green Model City (IGMC) Evaluation System Was Launched Online

July 2018

World wars were gone for long,  
Yet birds and beasts are dying when cities sprawl and throng.<sup>1</sup>  
Five times I flew across the oceans,<sup>2</sup>  
And allied stakeholders with the shared cities visions.<sup>3</sup>  
Should we replenish heaven as Nuwa,  
We need to nourish at heart a Buddha.  
Laud it and pluck up with the Pipa Tune,<sup>4</sup>  
For the pioneering work calls for a pilot soon.

Note:

1、After World War II, the world as a whole has been peaceful for more than 70 years, with rapid population growth, unprecedented urbanization and urban sprawl, it is resulting in a series of economic, social and environmental challenges, varying degrees of damage to landforms and ecosystems in many countries, and widespread pollution and rapid extinction of species.

2、Since 2011, the author has led the team to fly ten thousand miles, organized the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) at the United Nations headquarters, Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador, participated the Rio 20 + summit and other UN meetings, and discussed with people from all walks of life in the international community to launch the International Green Model City Initiative, which explores urban green development strategies and standards.

3、Here it refers to the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) held in Ecuador in October 2016, attended by 36,000 people, at which the New Urban Agenda was adopted, the core of which was a city for all, and the Green Model City Standard 3.0 was issued at the same time, which provided advanced standards and strategies for evaluating and guiding the sustainable urban development.

4、Borrowing a line from Wang Han's Liangzhouci poem in the Tang Dynasty, "Mellow wine in the luminous cup, I was about to drink, when the sound of pipa urged me on the horse." I intend to remind myself and my team that it was not yet a success. When celebrating victory, we need duly listen to the call of the times, brace the energies and start again to serve the sustainable urban development.

## 绿城如树

为诠释 2018 全球人居环境论坛年会  
“绿色范例城市”主题而作

2018 年 10 月

亭亭树参天，  
大道法自然。  
能量借白日，  
源源不间断。

沐泽善化育，  
升落自循环。  
固碳释鲜氧，  
众生吐纳酣。

叶脉网络匀，  
殊途通各点。  
瓣瓣欣共享，  
飒飒风来欢。

绿城若如树，  
幸福遍人寰。

## Green Cities Resemble Trees

Versifying the Theme of "Green Model Cities" at the Annual Session of the  
Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) 2018

October 2018

Gracefully erect, the trees are towering,  
Like Tao that closely follows nature.  
Uninterruptedly from them energy is emanating,  
For daylight provides the source of power.

Blessedly rained and dewed, they thus tend to cultivate,  
In a robust cycle they turn over and over again.  
They oblige loads of carbon to sequester,  
While nursing numerous breathing lungs with fresh oxygen.

The leaf vein network is balanceably level,  
Reaching each cell through every different way.  
Happily it conveys synergy from petal to petal,  
And ushers rustling wind to merrily stay.

As long as Green Cities resemble trees,  
The world will teem with happiness forever.

树对于绿色城市发展的启示

Inspirations from Trees for the Development of Green Cities

- 1、光合用能，最妙科技：通过光合作用吸收太阳能，最好的可再生能源，简洁高效，源源不断；
- 2、固碳释氧，环境友好：让生命甜美呼吸，净化空气质量，控制大气二氧化碳浓度；
- 3、资源循环，没有废物：善于合成有机物，水和养分循环利用，生态平衡，生生不息。
- 4、叶脉网络，均匀互联：多条路径到达一个目标，弹性的城市交通路网模式。
- 5、包容公平，机会均等：每片叶子都有机会，没有贫富分化和社会隔离，真正做到了不落一个个体。

1. Best technology with photosynthetic energy: By absorbing solar energy through photosynthesis, it provides the best renewable energy in a simple, efficient and continuous way.

2. Environment-friendly by sequestering carbon and releasing oxygen: It offers refreshable breathing for life, purifies air quality, and helps to control atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration.

3. Circulating resources without making any waste: It is good at synthesizing organic matter, recycling water and nutrient, keeping ecological balance, and making life go onward in an endless succession.

4. Even interconnection in the leaf vein network: Reaching a single target through multiple paths, it provides a flexible urban traffic network mode.

5. Inclusive and equitable: Every leaf has equal opportunities, and there's no polarization and social segregation. It can matter-of-factly realize the goal of realizing the goal of leaving no one behind.

广东从化温泉宾馆 Spring Hotel, Guangdong Conghua

摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng



摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

### 飒飒水晶杯

2018年10月19日

绿意茵茵满眼春，  
千雕百刻聚精神。  
又逢世界城市日，  
飒飒风起四海闻。

### Sa-sa, Rustles the Green Crystal Cup

October 19, 2018

Green, green, a profusion of the scenic spray,  
Where we infuse robust zeal and gusto,  
Now again we observe the World Cities Day,  
Sa-sa, green breeze expedites a get-up-and-go.

注：关注10月31日世界城市日，风流尽在2018可持续城市与人居环境颁奖盛典。看绿水晶杯，花落谁家。

Note: Observe the World Cities Day on October 31, and look forward to the 2018 Award Ceremony for Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements. Let's see who'll be the winners of the SASA Green Crystal Trophy.

### 畅游千米迎新春

2018年12月

我本一条鱼，  
乐游江海里。  
冬阳照碧玉，  
光影逐涟漪。

### Swimming a Kilometre to Welcome in the Lunar New Year

December 2018

At heart I've been a fish so cool,  
And in rivers and seas I enjoy swimming.  
Winter sun shines on jasper-like pool,  
Light and shadow chase where the waves are rippling.

注：碧玉指一池碧绿的清水。

Note: Jasper-like pool refers to a pool of clean and clear water.



马耳他海滨 Beach in Malta  
摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng



▲ GFHS 理事会理事、世界非政府组织联合会秘书长泰吉·哈马德博士和 GFHS 秘书长吕海峰在零排放电动车试驾现场手持里约+20 峰会联合国指定用车通行证合影，里约，2012 年 6 月

*Dr. Taj Hamad, Board Member of GFHS, Secretary General of WANGO and Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary General of GFHS posing at the EV test drive location with UN Electric Service Car Certificate in hand, Rio, June 2012*

## 赠智者泰吉·哈马德先生

2019 年 1 月

笑口常融百丈冰，  
柔声细语点迷津。  
浮云一破见真性，  
四海奔波促太平。

## To Dr. Taj Hamad, Man of Wisdom

January 2019

Your smiles amiably thaw frozen mouths,  
Your whispers softly defrost confused hearts.  
To lay bear the truth and be readily inspiring,  
You travel worldwide and spread the good tiding

注：泰吉·哈马德先生是全球人居环境论坛副主席、世界和平联盟秘书长，是我十余年的兄弟和合作伙伴。他睿智幽默，笑口常开；他每年现身联大，与多国政要、各派宗教领袖互动为友；他行走全球，演讲布道，不图名利，为世界和平与可持续发展鼓与呼，为人指点迷津。与他相处，在笑声中常受启迪。

Note: Dr. Taj Hamad is Vice Chairman of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS), Secretary-General of the Universe Peace Federation. He has been my brotherly friend and partner for more than a decade. He shows himself up at the General Assembly every year and interacts with quite a lot of political and religious leaders. He travels around the world, delivering speeches and giving presentations, with no aspirations for fame and fortune, serving as a guide to world peace and sustainable development. Getting along with him, I'm constantly inspired by his hearty laughs.

## 赠联合国人居署执行主任麦慕娜女士

2019年1月

威省槟城掀绿风，  
四P四R理念新。  
一城升任万城长，  
人本情怀惠众生。

To Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif  
Executive Director of UN-Habitat

January 2019

After Seberang Perai and Penang a fresh start,  
When you updated the concept for 4P and 4R.  
Humanistically, you have been serving as the mayor from one  
city to world cities,  
More and more people are benefited from that.

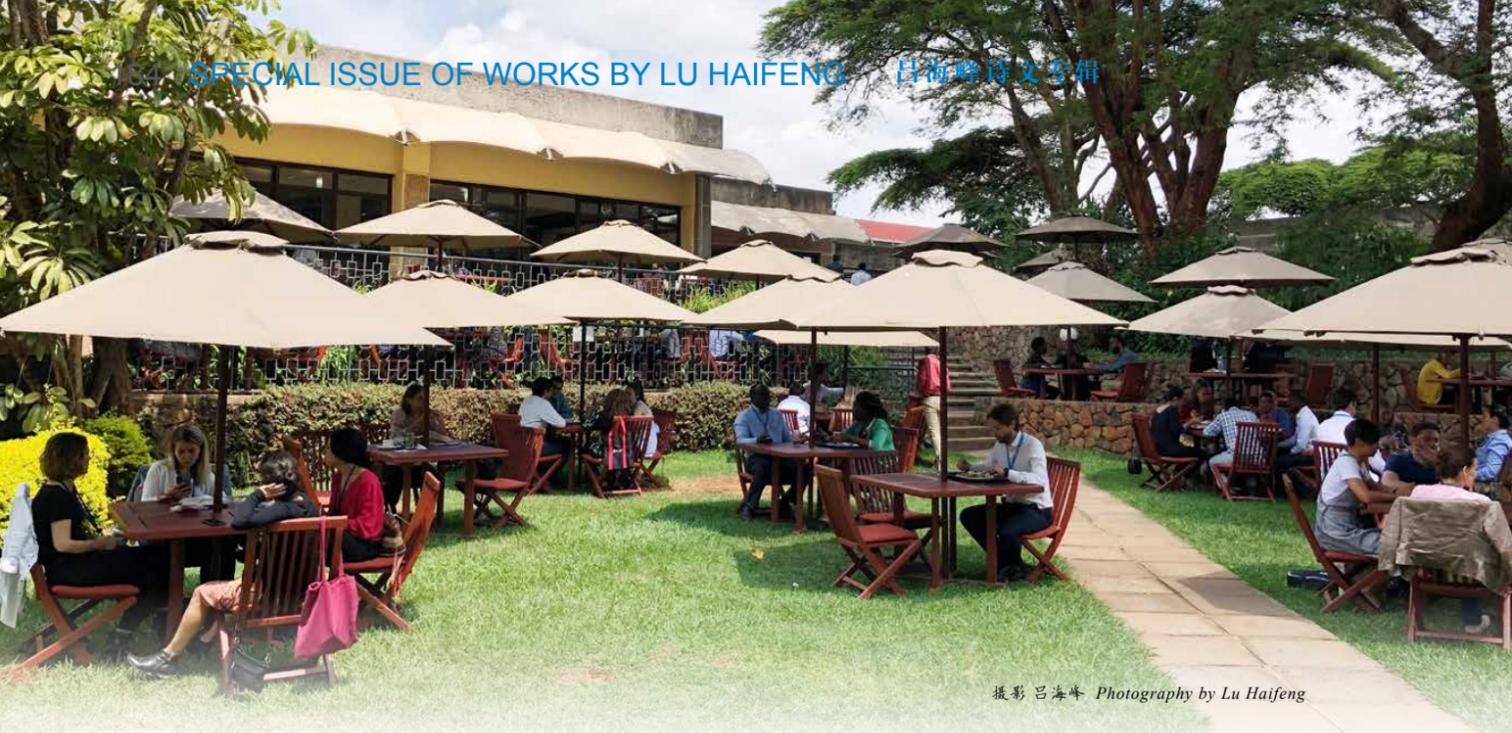
注：联合国人居署执行主任麦慕娜女士曾先后担任马来西亚威省和槟城市的市长，2018年初履新联合国人居署执行主任。她是全球人居环境论坛的老朋友和支持者，曾于2016年联合国人居三期间被论坛授予“全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”。全球最佳范例杂志曾经于2015年采访过她。她卓有思想，促进绿色发展。她在常规的3P (Public, Private, Partnerships, 公私合营伙伴关系) 理论上加入1P, 即 People, 成为4P; 在常规的3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) 理论中加入1R (Rethink), 成为4R, 突显其人本主义思想。此次我们访问总部得到她的大力支持，非常感谢。因地临时有事惜为谋面，期待后续会有期。

Note: Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director of the UN-HABITAT, has served as mayor of Malaysia's Seberang Perai and Penang cities, respectively, and has assumed the post of Executive Director of UN-Habitat in early 2018. She was given the Global Human Settlements Outstanding Contribution Award by GFHS in 2016 at the occasion of Habitat III. She was interviewed by the World Best Practices magazine in 2015. She has great ideas and promotes green development. Highlighting her humanism, she adds 1P (People) in the conventional 3P Theory (Public-Private-Partnerships), hence it becomes 4P; and 1R (Rethink) in 3R Theory (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), and makes it 4R. Our visit to the Headquarters has received her strong support, for which we're very much grateful. As she was on temporary business, we failed to see her this time and we look forward to a later meeting.



▲ 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.



摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

## 访联合国人居署总部

2019年1月

布道人居遍四海，  
今朝始访总部来。  
园林深处疑迷路，  
未见高楼见猴仔。

## Visiting the Headquarters of UN-HABITAT

January 2019

Promoting globally sustainable settlements,  
I'm now paying a visit to the Headquarters.  
Deep in the jungle I wonder where I've been going,  
For I see no tall buildings but monkeys playing.

注：联合国人居署和环境署两大总部都设在肯尼亚首都内罗毕一个占地约800亩左右的公园中，树木葱郁，草坡舒缓，猴子成群，百鸟齐鸣，生态环境一流。相比之下，始建于70年代的办公楼和会议中心掩映于丛林之中，和新建的高楼大厦相比，显得低矮、陈旧，但依然有效地使用，不失庄严，进出着来自各国的西装革履的人们。这正是资源节约型和环境友好型理念的体现。

Note: The headquarters of both UN-Habitat and UNEP are located in a park covering about 800 acres in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. The trees are lush, the grassy slopes are soothing, swarms of monkeys playing, and numerous birds are flocking together singing, which marks literately a decent ecological environment in its real sense. By contrast, the office buildings and convention centers built in the 1970s, hidden in the jungle, look low and old compared to new tall buildings, but they are still used effectively, and with dignity, people in decent suits are frequenting there from all over the world every now and then. This is the embodiment of the concept of resource conservation and environmental friendliness.

## 内罗毕1·15恐怖袭击

2019年1月

酒店谋杀天下惊，  
春城失色户闭门。  
自古难寻治世药，  
医却心魔保太平。

## The Nairobi 1•15 Terrorist Attack

January 2019

The hotel was shot and the world was shocked,  
Doors within the spring city were disgracefully closed.  
People have since long been seeking the remedy,  
But it's hard to find one for permanent security.

注：首访春城内罗毕，1月15日15时许居然发生了精心筹划和预谋的爆炸与枪击重大恐袭，死亡21人，举世震惊！事发地点位于五星级豪华都喜D2酒店（Dusit D2 Hotel），我们来之之前差点就选择这个酒店！惊出一声冷汗！事发时我们正在市中心考察酒店，索性就潜伏在酒店内，动弹不得。亲朋好友闻讯十分担心。当晚九点左右事件才初步得到控制，我们才得以拖着疲惫不堪的身心返回驻地。为心魔邪恶所驱使的索马里伊斯兰教极端组织“青年党”制造了这次事件。如何消除人间不平，驱除心魔邪恶，正是我们这几日早餐时讨论最多的话题。要实现长久和平真是任重道远啊！

Note: On my first visit to the city of Nairobi, at about 15:00 on January 15, an elaborate and premeditated bombing and shooting attack took place. 21 people were killed. The whole world was shocked! It happened at the five-star luxury Dusit D2 Hotel (Dusit D2 Hotel), which we almost chose before we arrived! A cold sweat! At the time of the incident, we were visiting the hotel in the center of the city, lying dormant in the hotel, unable to move. Relatives and friends are very worried at the news. It was only around nine o'clock that night that the incident was initially brought under control and we were able to drag our tired bodies and minds back to the compound. Al-Shabaab, an extremist Somali Islamist group driven by evil spirits, created the incident. How to eliminate the world's grievances, exorcism, is the most discussed topic at our breakfast those days. There is still a long way to go to achieve lasting peace!

摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

## 回家

2019年1月

非洲初访遇劫回，  
迪拜稍歇向港飞。  
入境皇岗无多路，  
街灯如月照我归。

## Returning Home

January 2019

From my first visit to Africa I was coming back,  
After I witnessed there a terrorist attack.  
Via Dubai I thence flew to Hong Kong;  
And the distance instantly shortened after I entered the border port of Huanggang;  
The streetlights were shining like the moon,  
Escorting me peacefully to my home soon.



摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng



深圳荔枝公园景色 View of Shenzhen Litchi Park

摄影 吕海峰 Photography by Lu Haifeng

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