

# 《全球最佳范例》杂志(亚太版)

WORLD BEST PRACTICES MAGAZINE (ASIA-PACIFIC EDITION)

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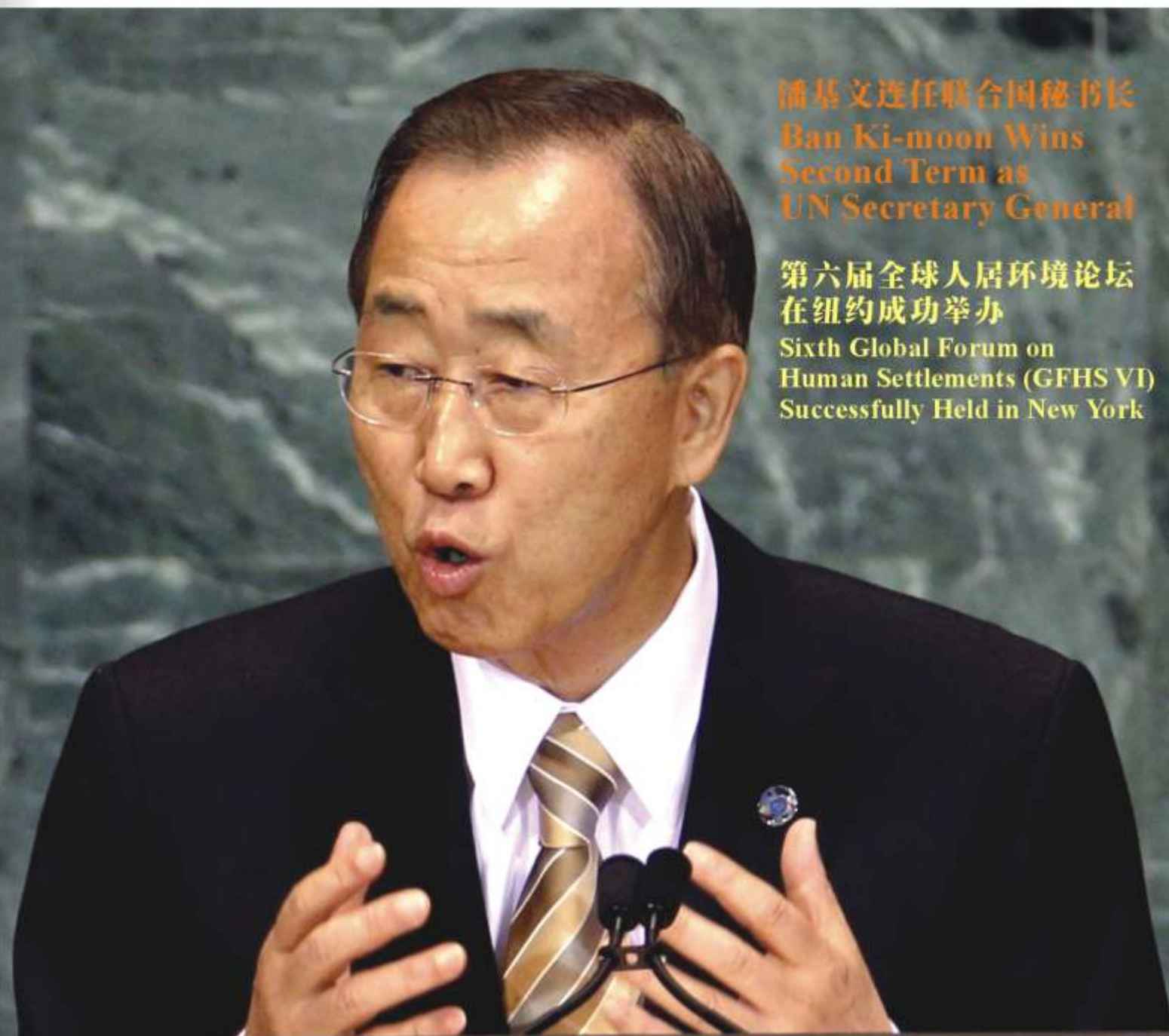
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2011 No.02 总第九期 Vol.9

潘基文连任联合国秘书长  
Ban Ki-moon Wins  
Second Term as  
UN Secretary General

第六全球人居环境论坛  
在纽约成功举办  
Sixth Global Forum on  
Human Settlements (GFHS VI)  
Successfully Held in New York





# 世界环境日致辞

——联合国秘书长潘基文

## A MESSAGE FOR WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

—By UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

2011年6月5日



自1992年召开地球问题首脑会议之后，近20年已经过去。世界再一次踏上前往里约之路——2012年6月将在那里举行联合国可持续发展大会。在过去二十年里，世界在地缘政治和环境方面已发生巨大变化。有数亿亚洲和拉丁美洲人，以及越来越多的非洲人已从贫困中崛起。然而，越来越多的证据也表明，地球维持我们进步的能力已发生深刻的和可能无法逆转的变化。

经济快速增长产生了传统上很少包括在国民经济核算中的代价，这些代价从大气和水污染到渔业和森林的退化，所有这些均影响社会繁荣和人类福祉。今年世界环境日的主题是“森林：大自然为你服务”，强调森林

和其他生态系统对社会——特别是穷人所能带来的数万亿美元的价值。

尽管全球越来越多的人意识到环境恶化的危险，包括气候变化、生物多样性丧失和荒漠化，但自地球问题首脑会议以来我们前进的步伐过于缓慢。我们必须十分重视可持续发展的三个支柱——社会、经济和环境，否则，我们无法建立一个公正和公平的世界。为了可持续地减少贫困，保证粮食和营养安全，并为日益增长的人口提供体面就业，我们必须以最明智的方式利用自然资源。

印度是2011年世界环境日的全球主办国，它是世界上越来越多致力于应对生态变化压力的国家之一。在联合国环境规划署和世界银行的援助下，它也在协助开创一种办法来更好地评估注重大自然的服务的经济价值。印度的《农村就业法》和国家鼓励使用可再生能源的作法，是如何扩大绿色增长，加快向绿色经济过渡的显著例子。

促使发展走上可持续道路并非是一朝一夕之事，但在前往里约会议二十周年大会的道路上，今年的世界环境日可传达一个信息，即那些具有影响力的政府和私营部门能够——而且必须——采取必要步骤履行地球问题首脑会议的承诺。全世界各国人民都在关注，他们期望这些承诺都能得到履行。

Nearly 20 years after the 1992 Earth Summit, the world is once again on the road to Rio — the site of the June 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. Much has changed in the past two decades, geopolitically and environmentally. Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Latin America and, increasingly, in Africa have risen from poverty. Yet evidence is also accumulating of profound and potentially irreversible changes in the ability of the planet to sustain our progress.

Rapid economic growth has come with costs that traditionally rarely feature in national accounting. These range from atmospheric and water pollution to degraded fisheries and forests, all of which impact prosperity and human well-being. The theme of World Environment Day this year, “Forests: Nature at Your Service”, emphasizes the multi-trillion dollar value of these and other ecosystems to society — especially the poor.

Despite growing global awareness of the dangers of environmental decline — including climate change, biodiversity loss and desertification — progress since the Earth Summit has been too slow. We will not build a just and equitable world unless we give equal weight to all three pillars

of sustainable development — social, economic and environmental. To sustainably reduce poverty, guarantee food and nutrition security, and provide decent employment for growing populations, we must make the most intelligent use of our natural capital.

India, the global host of World Environment Day in 2011, is among a growing number of countries working to address the pressures of ecological change. It is also helping to pioneer a better assessment of the economic value of nature-based services, with the assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank. India's Rural Employment Act and the country's encouragement of renewable energy are significant examples of how to scale up green growth and accelerate the transition to a green economy.

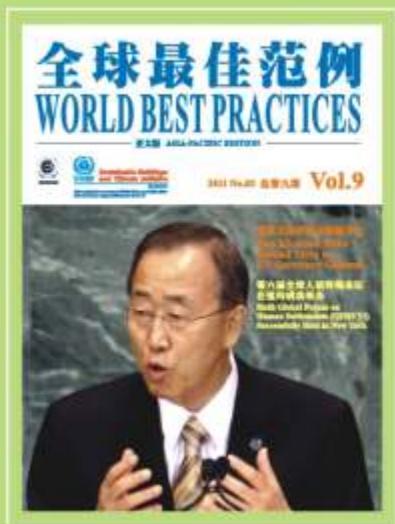
No single day can transform development onto a sustainable path. But on the road to “Rio+20”, this year's World Environment Day can send a message that those with influence in government and the private sector can — and must — take the necessary steps that will fulfil the promise of the Earth Summit. The global public is watching, and expects nothing less.











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#### 编 辑 Edit

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#### 深圳办公室 Shenzhen Office

地 址: 深圳福田区福虹路世贸广场C座701室  
Address: Suite 701, C floor, World Trade Square, Fuhong Road, Shenzhen, China  
Tel: 0755-83286289 83289296 Fax: 0755-83288619

#### 香港办公室 HongKong Office

地 址: 旺角彌敦道625号雅康中心二期9楼909B室  
Address: 909B, 9/F, Two Grand Tower, 625 Nathan Road, HK  
Tel: 00852-69418933 30657728

#### 美国办公室 The Headquarters

地 址: 纽约866联合国广场544套房  
Address: 866 UN Plaza Suite 544 New York, NY 10017 USA,  
Tel: +1 917 256 1364

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社 长 President 维克多·费什特 Victor Fersht

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Shenzhen Caiwangzi Advertisement Co., Ltd.  
Tel: 0755-83286299 83286296 Fax: 0755-83288619

#### 北京联络处 Beijing Office

地址: 德内大街5号中国社科院内中国城市发展研究会  
Tel: 010-65244982 Fax: 010-65244975

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# 国际资讯 International News

## 潘基文连任联合国秘书长

### 新任期将从明年1月1日开始

第65届联合国大会于6月21日下午举行全体会议，以鼓掌方式通过安理会对现任秘书长潘基文的连任推荐，潘基文将于2012年1月1日起继续担任联合国秘书长，任期5年。



潘基文1944年6月13日出生于韩国南部忠清北道忠州市的一个农民家庭。1970年，他以优异成绩从韩国国立首尔大学外交学专业毕业，并通过外交部高级公务员考试，开始了外交官生涯。他先后担任韩国驻印度使馆副领事、外交部联合国课课长、驻美国使馆总领事、外交部政策室长、外交部首席次官补、驻奥地利大使、外交通商部次官、驻联合国大使、外交通商部长官等职务。

除了在外交部工作外，潘基文还曾在韩国多位总统和总理身边担任要职，并得到他们的赏识。1985年，潘基文在美国哈佛大学获得行政学硕士学位回国后即被推荐前往国务总理秘书室负责礼宾事务；1996年至1998年，他出任金泳三总统的外交安保首席秘书官，负责外交和安全事务；2003年至2004年，他担任青瓦台总统府外交助理。

2006年10月13日，第61届联合国大会任命时任韩国外交通商部部长的潘基文为联合国第八任秘书长。同年

12月14日，潘基文正式宣誓就职，自2007年1月1日起行使联合国秘书长职权，任期5年。

气候变化、裁军、消除金融危机和贫困、全球健康等议题是潘基文作为联合国秘书长在过去四年半时间中所关注的优先事项。

## 2011年世界环境日凸显加大森林投资所带来的经济和人类惠益

2011年6月5日，联合国环境规划署（环境署/UNEP）的最新报告指出，每年在林业部门额外投资400亿美元将能使毁林率在2030年前减半，植树率到2050年将上升至140%左右，同时还将创造数百万个新就业机会。



在正确的扶持政策的支持下，此类投资——相当于目前林业部门投资的三分之二——将能够固集或者减少大气中的28%的额外二氧化碳，因此这类投资在应对气候变化方面也发挥着关键的作用。

《绿色经济中的森林——综合报告》在当天的世界环境日庆典上发布。环境日的主题——“森林：大自然为您服务”强调了森林为人类提供的诸多惠益。

2011年是联合国国际森林年。森林与向低碳的、资源有效的绿色经济过渡之间的重要联系是今年森林年的部分重点。

“12个月后，里约+20会议将在巴西召开。届时，世

界将会走到一起，为21世纪可持续发展挑战寻找并确立一个新的、更果断的应对方法。”联合国副秘书长兼环境署执行主任阿齐姆-施泰纳表示。

## 研究称2050年全球10亿人将面临水资源短缺

大自然保护协会(TNC)的一项研究结果显示，到2050年，10亿城市居民将面临永久性水资源短缺。该研究报告说，到2050年将有10亿多人每天只能靠不到100公升的水过日子。导致这一变化的原因是移民、城市人口增加和气候变化。科学家称，人类不仅需要工程学的方法，也需要自然的解决方案来阻止这种状况的发生。



科学家称，如果不兴建新的基础设施以及进行水资源保护方面的努力，到2050年，10亿以上的城市居民将面临以上这种状况。

此外，报告还显示，30亿以上的人口一年中最少有一个月会面临如上所述的水资源缺乏。这种短缺将影响世界所有的大城市——从马尼拉到约翰内斯堡，再到迈阿密。

## 《京都议定书》第二承诺期续签将推迟

当地时间6月6日-17日，在德国波恩举行的第17届联合国气候变化框架公约缔约方大会的气候谈判预备会议上，联合国官员透露，2012年《京都议定书》第一承诺期结束后，第二承诺期的续签工作将无法按期完成，可能会推迟至2014年或2015年。《京都议定书》的阴霾加重。

其中，限定工业国家温室气体排放量的《京都议定书》第一承诺期（2008年-2012年）将于2012年到期。备受关注的《京都议定书》第二承诺期续签问题，受到众多发达国家的刻意回避。

《联合国气候变化框架公约》秘书处执行秘书菲格雷斯表示，即使有关国家能在今年年底前就《京都议定书》第二承诺期续签问题达成一致，所有国家都在2012年结束前完成续签程序也是不可能的。



## 欧盟环境专员呼吁改善资源利用效率

欧洲最大的年度环境会议——2011欧洲绿色周于近日落下帷幕，进一步研究了可持续利用资源的方法。欧盟环境专员亚内兹·波托奇尼克参会并发表闭幕演讲。

波托奇尼克表示，目前资源利用效率及环境退化与经济增长脱钩，这将涉及把整体资源利用和污染降低至可持续水平。他说：“我们将它看作是经济、环境、气候和社会目标的一条途径。”波托奇尼克希望出台“走向资源节约型欧洲路线图”，帮助克服资源利用效率在市场和政策决策中遇到的阻碍。

“欧洲晴雨表”（欧盟委员会官方民调机构）最新调查显示，83%的受访者认为对自然资源的有效利用可以促进经济增长。

## 全球碳排创新高 触及气候变化“红线”

英国《卫报》日前报道称，全球二氧化碳排放量已经达到有史以来的最高水平，2010年的碳排总量已非常接近可引发全球气温上升超过2摄氏度的“危险界限”。



《卫报》援引国际能源署（IEA）尚未公布的预测数据显示，随着世界经济逐步恢复增长，2010年全球二氧化碳的排放量增加了16亿吨，这是有记录以来全球碳排的最大幅度。就总量而言，2010年全球与能源相关的碳排放已达306亿吨，其中3/4来自新兴经济体。

国际能源署此前一直警告，在2020年之前，这个数字不应超过320亿吨，否则全球气温上升2摄氏度将成为现实。科学界普遍认为，全球气温升幅超过2摄氏度将导致“危险而不可逆转”的气候变化，其后果是导致数百万人遭受干旱、饥荒和洪水侵袭。

《卫报》公布这一消息后，《联合国气候变化框架公约》秘书处执行秘书克里斯蒂安娜·菲格雷斯随即要求各国共同努力，制定更为严格的减排计划，呼吁将全球气温升幅控制在1.5摄氏度以内。



### 日本从海底泥土中检测出高浓度放射物

东京电力公司5月3日宣布，在福岛第一核电站附近海底泥土中，检测出远高于正常浓度的放射性物质。这是东京电力公司在核泄事故后首次对海底泥土进行检测。

东京电力公司4月29日在福岛第一核电站附近、距海岸约3公里的二三十米深近海海底采集了泥土。检验发现，泥土中放射性碘活度为每公斤98至190贝克勒尔，放射性铯活度为每公斤1200至1400贝克勒尔。正常情况下，此处海底泥土中放射性物质的活度以每公斤贝克勒尔为单位，要么是个位数，要么根本检测不出来。

东京电力公司说：“放射性物质浓度非常高，今后将采集鱼类和贝类样本进行分析，进而评估对环境的影响。”

### 全球首列太阳能绿色火车 在比利时投入运营

当地时间6月6日，第一列太阳能“绿色火车”驶离比利时北部城市安特卫普。车上坐满了大学生和公务人员，与其他列车的情况并无二致。然而，其动力能源既非来自核电站也非煤炭，据这项欧洲前沿项目的负责人表示，火车运行所需电力全部由16000块设置在高速铁路隧道顶板的太阳能电池提供。安特卫普北部地势平坦，铁路网络特别适合用于进行此次实验。



这条铁路专为高速火车(TGV)设计，从巴黎到阿姆斯特丹，途经布鲁塞尔，跨越自然保护区。

为了防止对自然环境造成破坏，铁路上方覆盖了隔板，形成全长3.6公里的隧道，隧道顶部被认为是放置太阳能电池板的最佳位置。太阳能电池板总面积达50000平方米，相当于8个篮球场，每年大约可以产生3300兆瓦的电量，相当于约1000个家庭的年用电量。太阳能产生的电力主要用于照明、信号等铁路基础设施以及电源供给。一位比利时铁路的负责人说，实地供电不仅减少了能源损耗，而且降低了运输成本。

### 智利火山沉寂50年后剧烈爆发 火山灰冲上近万米

当地时间6月4日，智利南部靠近阿根廷边境的普耶韦火山开始喷发，5日喷发持续，并出现火山闪电现象；大量火热的火山灰及石块上冲云霄达10公里，导致多趟航班取消，附近3500多人撤离。



据报道，由于智利火山爆发，火山灰飘至阿根廷和乌拉圭，阿根廷首都布宜诺斯艾利斯的全部航班，及乌拉圭蒙得维的亚的部分航班已经取消。

一名机场官员称现在火山灰云位于布宜诺斯艾利斯的正上方约9000米处。刚好在飞机正常飞行高度的下方。

### 数据显示：

#### 2011年美国已发生约1000次龙卷风袭击

美国南方尚未从风灾中喘过气来，一场新的龙卷风又从5月22日开始摧残美国中西部地区。截至5月25日记者发稿，新一轮风灾已经造成近130人死亡。美国国家海洋和大气管理局提供的数据显示，今年该国已经发生约1000次龙卷风，造成至少454人死亡，是1953年以来龙卷风最肆虐的一年。

受22日龙卷风影响最严重的地区是美国密苏里州的乔普林市。该市仅有5万多人，而遇难者人数达到122名。

这是美国近60年以来单次致死人数最多的一次龙卷风袭击。据测算，龙卷风到来时，风速接近每小时322公里。

自上世纪50年代以来，美国国家海洋暨大气管理局(NOAA)负责追踪龙卷风及死亡人数的信息。NOAA表示，今年已经发生约

1000次龙卷风，比过去年平均数多一倍；今年产生的致命龙卷风约50次，而一般年平均数为20次。



# 国内资讯

## Domestic News

### 我国重构国土空间开发 将在中西部培育新城市群

6月8日发布的《全国主体功能区规划》按开发方式，将国土空间划分为优化开发区域、重点开发区域、限制开发区域和禁止开发区域。这是新中国成立以来我国第一个全国性国土空间开发规划。国家发改委副主任徐宪平8日在国新办举行的新闻发布会上表示，这个规划是我国国土空间开发的战略性、基础性和约束性的规划。

《全国主体功能区规划》 国土空间开发格局		
	含义	绩效评价方式
优化开发区域	经济较发达、人口较密集、开发强度高、资源环境承载能力较强、发展潜力较大，集聚人口和经济的条件较好，应重点进行工业化城镇化开发的区域。	强化对经济结构、资源环境、创新能力、人口素质、开放水平等的综合评价，提升综合竞争力。
重点开发区域	有一定基础、资源环境承载能力较强、发展潜力较大，集聚人口和经济的条件较好，应重点进行工业化城镇化开发的区域。	实行工业化、城镇化开发，提高土地产出效率，增强综合承载能力，提升人口素质，优化经济结构，提升创新能力，提升开放水平。
限制开发区域	农产品主产区 重点生态功能区	坚持对农产品主产区实行以保护耕地、保障国家粮食安全为主要内容的保护，对重点生态功能区实行以保护生态、改善民生为主要内容的保护。
禁止开发区域	依法设立的各级各类自然文化资源保护区域，以及其他依法设立的各类自然保护区域，要依法实施强制性保护，禁止进行工业化城镇化开发，强化对重要自然文化遗产的系统性保护。	强化对自然文化遗产的原真性和完整性保护的考核。

《规划》确定了“9+1”的政策体系。“9”是财政、投资、产业、土地、农业、人口、民族、环境、应对气候变化等政策；“1”是绩效评价考核，即按照不同区域的主体功能定位，实行各有侧重的绩效考核评价办法，并强化考核结果运用，有效引导各地区推进形成主体功能区。

### 中国举行多种仪式纪念汶川地震三周年

5月12日，汶川大地震三周年的纪念日，当年的重灾区举行了各种形式的纪念仪式。人们在缅怀逝去的亲人的同时，也目睹家园在曾经的废墟上重建。

中国国家发展和改革委员会副主任穆虹日前表示，四川震区灾后恢复重建取得了决定性胜利，项目已完工的占规划项目的95%。

穆虹说：“近三年来，在各方面共同努力下，灾区城乡面貌已发生了脱胎换骨的巨变，居民住房条件显著改



善，公共服务能力显著提升，发展环境得到优化，经济发展恢复和超过了灾前水平。‘家家有房住、户户有就业、人人有保障、设施有提高、经济有发展、生态有改善’的重建目标基本实现。”

四川地震灾区三年重建取得的成就，与“中国式”对口援建分不开。据统计，全国19个对口支援省市全力以赴投入灾后恢复重建，共实施对口支援项目4121个，安排对口支援资金843.8亿元人民币。

### 政府加强房价监控 限购令可能将扩至三四线城市

国土资源部对土地市场的监控范围正在扩大到全国所有县级以上城市。近日，国土部向各省国土部门下发了《关于严格落实异常交易地块上报制度有关问题的函》，要求各县级国土部门对2011年以来的成交地块进行清理，对漏报的地块应在6月30日前补充上报。部分房价上涨较快或成交较为活跃的中小城市，也已登上住建部“城市房地产价格直报系统”的名单。



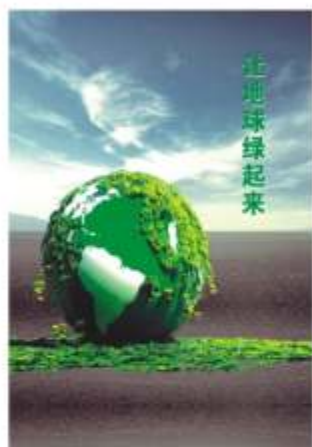
在住建部对于各城市房地产价格、市场成交状况的重点监测体系中，人口200万以下的部分中小城市终于“上榜”，这些城市按照习



惯可以划分为三四线城市。据了解,目前已经纳入这一房地产价格、成交重点监测体系的中小型城市包括内蒙古鄂尔多斯、陕西榆林、山西大同、河北廊坊下属的香河、大厂、固安等城市。

### 环保部发布2011年世界环境日中国主题

国家环境保护部新闻发言人陶德田4月12日向媒体通报2011年“六·五”世界环境日中国主题:“共建生态文明,共享绿色未来”。他表示,该主题旨在唤起社会公众对环境与发展关系的清醒认识和自觉行动,强调生态文明、绿色发展理念和公众参与,号召全社会行动起来为可持续发展之路做出贡献。



为了支持联合国国际森林年,联合国环境署确定今年世界环境日主题是“森林:大自然为你服务(Forests: Nature at Your Service)”,旨在配合联合国国际森林年,强调森林的生态价值,提高人们森林保护意识。中国主题在呼应世界主题保护森林和呵护绿色家园的同时,更加强调推进生态文明建设重大而紧迫的

战略任务,呼吁人人行动起来,树立绿色发展理念,共创绿色未来。

### 第七届国际绿色建筑与建筑节能大会暨新技术与产品博览会在京隆重召开

由中国城市科学研究会、中国建筑节能协会及中国城市科学绿色建筑与节能专业委员会共同主办的第七届国际绿色建筑与建筑节能大会暨新技术与产品博览会于3月28日在北京国际会议中心隆重召开。

作为绿色建筑行业影响力最大、最广的国际盛会,本次大会紧紧围绕“绿色建筑:让城市生活更低碳、更美好”的主题,分为研讨会和展览会两大部分。研讨会围绕大会主题安排了1个综合论坛和23个分论坛。

在28日下午举行的综合论坛上,国家住建部副部长仇保兴作了题为《中国绿色建筑行动计划草案》的主题报告,引起了巨大的反响。为期3天的展览会,向全世界展

示了国内外绿色建筑与建筑节能领域的最新成果、发展趋势和成功案例以及建筑行业节能减排、低碳生态环保方面的最新技术与应用发展。

### “旱涝急转”下的生态警示

6月3日以来,长江中下游及以南地区迎来了较强降雨过程。鄱阳湖、洞庭湖水系主要河流水位普遍上涨,赣、湘、黔、闽等省份有10多条河流发生超警洪水。



今年以来江西省37个县市出现严重干旱。而6月3日开始,这个省出现了范围最广、强度最大的连续暴雨过程。降水让江西旱情基本解除,但也导致中北部地区出现旱涝急转,部分地区出现水灾,个别河段发生超警戒洪水,少数地区发生险情灾情。

在湖南省,6月2日出现了持续的强降水,让这个省份从“火热”直接进入“水深”之中。目前,湖南有4个市州122万人遭受洪灾,紧急转移人口2.77万人。

生态专家认为,尽管“旱涝急转”是一种极端天气现象,与全球气候变暖的大环境有关;但这种极端天气现象,对长江中下游地区的流域生态保护与管理提出了多方面的警示。

### 2030年中国人口将会实现零增长

第六次全国人口普查(简称六普)数据日前公布,描绘了我国人口近10年主要变化和发展趋势——人口增长放缓、老龄化加速、流动人口激增。

“按照这个趋势,在2030年左右,中国人口将会实现零增长。”中国人民大学人口与发展研究中心主任翟振武认为,中国已经从人口转变的第二阶段——“高出生、高死亡率、高增长率”模式步入第三阶段——“低出生率、低死亡率、低增长率”模式。



在人口增长率减缓的同时,我国人口年龄结构也经历了剧烈的变化。六普公报显示,2010年我国60岁以上老年人口达1.78亿,比例达13.3%,比2000年提高了3.3个百分点。据预测,“十二五”期间,我国每年平均增加的老年人将从“十一五”的500多万提高到800多万。

专家们表示,尽管中国目前仍是世界第一的人口大国,但从刚刚公布的印度2011年人口普查结果看,印度人口年平均增长率大大快于中国,照此继续发展,预计在2030年前印度人口将会超过中国人口。

### 节能与新能源汽车产业规划有望出台

由工信部、科技部等部门参与制定的《新能源汽车产业规划(2011-2020年)》,经过进一步调研和论证,最终改为《节能与新能源汽车产业规划(2011-2020年)》(下称《规划》),并上报国务院,不久有望出台。

根据《规划》,在未来10年,我国新能源产业核心技术投资将达千亿元。据透露,《规划》明确2011到2020年的10年间,中央财政将投入1000亿元,其中,500亿元为节能与新能源汽车产业发展专项资金,重点支持关键技术研发和产业化,促进公共平台等联合开发机制;300亿元用于支持新能源汽车示范推广;200亿元用于推广混合动力汽车为重点的节能汽车。另外,还将有100亿元用于扶持核心汽车零部件业发展;50亿元用于试点城市基础设施项目建设。

### 中国限塑3年减少塑料购物袋使用量240亿个

据国家发展和改革委员会5月26日介绍,“限塑令”实施3年来,全国主要商品零售场所塑料购物袋使用量减少240亿个以上,累计减少塑料消耗60万吨,相当于节约石油360万吨,折合标准煤500多万吨,减少二氧化碳排放1000多万吨。

据发展改革委资源节约和环境保护司副司长李静介绍,3年来,超市、商场的塑料购物袋使用量普遍减少了2/3以上。全国“白色污染”问题得到一定程度抑制。



根据国务院办公厅2007年印发的《关于限制生产销售使用塑料购物袋的通知》,从2008年6月1日起,在全国范围内禁止生产、销售、使用厚度小于0.025毫米的塑料购物袋。所有超市、商场、集贸市场等商品零售场所要实行塑料购物袋有偿使用制度,一律不得免费提供塑料购物袋。

### 《2010年中国环境状况公报》发布

在6月4日国新办举行的新闻发布会上,环境保护部副部长李干杰说,2010年,我国部分环境质量指标持续好转,但环境总体形势依然十分严峻。长江、黄河等七大水系总体为轻度污染;被监测的26个湖泊(水库)中,富营养化的占42.3%,富营养化问题依然突出。

李干杰说,全国地表水国控断面高锰酸盐指数年均浓度为4.9毫克/升,城市空气中二氧化硫年平均浓度为0.034毫克/立方米,达国家环境空气质量二级标准,浓度分别比上年下降3.9%、2.8%,比2005年下降31.9%和19%。

据《2010年中国环境状况公报》,全国城市空气质量总体良好,但部分城市污染仍然较重。酸雨分布区域保持稳定,但酸雨污染仍然较重。





# 建设低碳城市 应对气候变化

——第六届全球人居环境论坛（GFHS VI）在纽约成功举办

## Building Low-Carbon Cities: A Response to Climate Change

— Sixth Global Forum on Human Settlements Was Successfully Held In New York

第六届全球人居环境论坛（GFHS VI）于2011年4月7日-8日在纽约联合国总部和联合国广场成功举办。此次论坛由全球人居环境论坛理事会和联合国环境规划署、联合国人类住区规划署、联合国全球契约城市项目、世界银行等联袂组织，是坎昆第16届联合国气候变化大会之后第一个以低碳城市为主题的国际盛会。联合国副秘书长谢克·迪亚拉、前联合国安理会主席、联合国副秘书长安瓦尔·乔杜里、联合国助理秘书长、上海世博会联合国馆总干事阿瓦尼·贝楠博士、联合国环境署可持续消费与生产部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉等出席会议。与会各国代表共

200余人，其中40多位发表演讲或参与对话。

论坛交流分享了相关国家建设低碳城市的先进理念、创新技术和最佳范例，发布了联合国和世界银行“测定城市温室气体的国际标准”和“可持续建筑指数”等标准体系的最新成果，并发布了由全球人居环境论坛理事会和联合国环境署等合作开发的《国际人居环境范例新城》倡议，旨在探索以人为本的低碳城镇化模式，计划选择在中国等人口密集的发展中国家率先探索实施。论坛还发表了《建设低碳城市、应对气候变化纽约宣言》，推动国际社会切实提高认识，采取行动。



中国代表在联合国总部向第六届全球人居环境论坛组委会赠送书法作品

瑞典、韩国、哈萨克斯坦、马里、孟加拉国等国代表着近百个国家和地区的常驻联合国大使及高级代表到会祝贺，纽约、旧金山、西温哥华等来自不同国家的城市市长与专家学者参与交流。来自中国的政府、企业和学术界代表共70余位应邀出席，分享了中国在应对气候变化和低碳城市建设方面的努力和创新，得到了与会者的高度评价。西温哥华市等四个城市获得了论坛授予的“全球绿色城市”荣誉，来自不同国家的住区、景区、低碳技术和杰出贡献个人也获得了表彰，来自中国的环保儿童代表李泓燕和方涵被授予“全球绿色环保儿童大使”等荣誉称号，以激励全社会

重视教育，从小做起，积极投身低碳环保行动。

本届论坛引发了国内外媒体的高度关注，中国中央电视台、新华社、新浪网、SOUTH NEWS等数十家主流媒体在第一时间予以报道。论坛的成功举办对于全球建设低碳城市、应对气候变化进程产生了积极和深远的影响。作为世界人居环境领域高规格的对话平台，全球人居环境论坛（GFHS）致力于把联合国的议程推广到世界范围内的地方政府和私营行业中，改善人类的生活质量，本届论坛更是以其支持联合国的务实行动和全新高度在国际上展示了领导力，做出了新的贡献。

## 论坛精彩回放 GFHS VI HIGHLIGHTS REPLAY



来自加拿大的演出团体MyEconomy代表加拿大温哥华市长向论坛组委会赠送礼物 环保儿童大使李泓燕（右）和方涵（左）合影



出席论坛组委会的七嘉宾



左起：总干事阿瓦尼·贝楠博士、乔杜里主席、陈可石教授



出席论坛的中国代表在位于华盛顿的美国绿色建筑委员会（USGBC）总部合影留念



联合国副秘书长谢克·迪亚拉



美国气候研究所总裁约翰·坎普



世界银行副行长兼联合国秘书长 泰吉·哈马德



中国环境与发展研究中心主任 王恩德



联合国经济和社会事务部可持續發展司高級經濟官 陈尔夫·万希夫特



美国马里兰州州长格洛弗·柯蒂斯



美国加州州长史蒂文·瓦格纳



美国圣地亚哥市长理查德·斯平诺



伊拉克全球资源委员会主席 贾马尔·穆萨



联合国环境署可持续城市与气候倡议高级协调员 科特·盖瑞尔



全球城市网络秘书处负责人 多伦多大学教授 帕特里夏·麦卡锡



纽约大学建筑环境中心主任 詹姆斯·坎托 詹姆斯·坎托



美国能源联盟执行董事 詹姆斯·坎托



中国华电集团CEO 蒋文刚



全球契约城市项目代表 凯瑟琳·康纳斯



中国人民大学附小一年级学生李浩



乔杜里主席会见论坛部分理事及工作人员



乔杜里主席接受中央电视台采访



乔杜里主席会见全球人居环境论坛秘书长万希夫特



论坛平行会议上的中外嘉宾对话



出席论坛组委会的嘉宾



来自加拿大的演出团体MyEconomy在论坛开幕式上精彩演出



中国与全球代表实地考察美国绿色建筑



中国与全球代表实地考察美国绿色建筑





## GFHS VI

# BRIEFING OF THE SIXTH GLOBAL FORUM ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

## NEW YORK DECLARATION ON BUILDING LOW-CARBON CITIES IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The objectives of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) are to Build Sustainable Human Settlements, to Promote the United Nations Habitat Agenda, and to Extend the Work of the United Nations. Now, by popularizing UN Agenda among the local governments and private sector, GFHS has provided a high-level platform for them to learn and benefit from one another, supplied opportunities in which they could work together and strive to improve the quality of human life.

We, the participants from the world over have assembled today, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York for the sixth session of the Global Forum on Human Settlements. We are aware that rainstorms and snowstorms are abusing the world; strong earthquakes and tsunamis occur more frequently than ever before; extreme cold and heat are becoming unbearable; deserts are expanding; glaciers are melting...

Climate change is like the Damocles' Sword hanging over our heads. And whereas many of these disasters seem to be natural, yet in inception a great deal may also be induced and aggravated by human activity.

We are aware that many things have gone wrong in the pursuit of human progress. It is also likely that many of our goals that have been achieved at the expense of the natural world. We are the children of the earth, and we must not do harm to our mother earth, and neither can we be the grave diggers to our next generations.

We are aware that we must profoundly rethink our priorities. Our values and cultures are in urgent need of changing.

We are aware that we are one family, and we share the same fate. Time and tide wait for no man and we must seize every minute, for there is always a hidden opportunity in each crisis, as it is believed that weal and woe go side by side. In taking proactive measures to meet the challenges, we may save ourselves in the nick of time.

Cities now are home to more than 50% of the world population, and greenhouse gas emissions from cities take up more than 80% of the total emissions from human activities. Cities therefore are pivotal in managing the challenge of climate change. And building low carbon cities and developing low carbon economies have

become imperatives for the future and well being of human kind. The world is ready for action.

"Better city, better life" is a wonderful concept on urban development that the Shanghai World Expo provides to us and it is a best practice that brings forth hope for a greener future; the Cancun Conference of Parties (COP16) saves climate negotiations on the verge of cul-de-sac, and takes us forward to a brighter future; the 2012 Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro will review the development course over the past 20 years, and we hope it will guide us to a green economy as a main focus. We are now full of expectations.

**Therefore, we hereby propose:**

**In terms of building low-carbon cities, values are essential.**

Development at all costs need not be our destination and material goods do not provide all we need. The inevitable road we have to take is the ecological civilization. Chinese ancient sages highlighted that "man is an integral part of nature", while Lao Tze encouraged us to "follow the law of nature". Be kind to nature, and achieve harmony with nature. Assume the responsibility, and start now.

**In terms of building low-carbon cities, education must proceed as a first priority.**

We must practice a low-carbon lifestyle and establish low-carbon economies before building low-carbon cities. Education leads to changes of people's mind. To achieve this goal, we must train our children from the earliest childhood; to achieve this goal, we need to take their little hands to dutifully join with our big hands. We can choose to walk; we may choose to be vegetarians; we can conserve water and save electricity; we must cherish natural resources; we walk our talk and make a little into a mickle.

**In terms of building low-carbon cities, standards must be unified.**

The international community must support unified standards and methods for measuring and inventorying greenhouse gas emissions and performance. Greenhouse gas emissions in the building sector account for one-third of total global emissions. It is an imminent task for us now also to support development of a

common language for global energy saving and emission reduction.

**In building low-carbon cities, we need guiding policies.**

Governments must attach great importance to the building sector, as it has the most potential for greenhouse gas emission reductions, and it will undoubtedly provide guidance for cultivating low-carbon industry and low-carbon consumption. Clean development mechanisms need to be revised. Carbon credit and carbon finance policy system need to be readdressed. Carbon emissions of each building, each enterprise, and each person must be made measurable, tradable and let each thing and every person contribute to building a low-carbon future.

**In terms of building low-carbon cities, innovation is the key link.**

Innovative policies, innovative planning and designing, innovative science and technology, innovative patterns of production and consumption are indispensable. Innovation is the

locomotive for the low-carbon revolution, and it will change everything, innovation will make cities better places in a real sense.

**In terms of building low-carbon cities, leadership is a must.**

Low-carbon revolution is a great opportunity, from governments to enterprises, from institutions to individuals, foresighted pioneers are needed to take the lead and shoulder social responsibilities, to set up best practices, to guide the way for the building sector as well as for the whole society.

Building low-carbon cities in response to climate change is a fundamental component to achieve a sustainable human future. Let us take action together now.

2011 Sixth Global Forum on Human Settlements  
Headquarters of the United Nations, New York  
April 8, 2011

## FORUM PROFILE



UN Under-Secretary-General Cheick Diarra attended the forum and offered congratulations.



Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury presented the Award of "Global Little Green Ambassador" to Li Hongyan.

Hosted by the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) and co-organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the United Nations Global

Compact Cities Programme and the World Bank, the Sixth Session of the Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS VI 2011) was grandly held at the headquarters of the United Nations and the UN Plaza in New York on 7 and 8 April 2011.





UN Assistant Secretary-General Awni Behnam (Middle) presented the award of "Global Green City" to Greensburg, Kansas, USA; West Vancouver, Canada; Yuyao, China; and Rockdale, Australia.



Forum Scene

GFHS VI is the first international thematic pageant focusing on low-carbon cities after the 16th United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun (COP16). UN Under-Secretary-General Cheick Diarra, former Chairman of the UN Security Council and UN Under-Secretary-General Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, UN Assistant Secretary General, and UN Commissioner General of Shanghai Expo Dr. Awni Behnam, Chief of Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP, Arab Hoballah and some other senior officials attended the forum. Some 200 participants attended the forum and over 40 of made keynote speeches or had in-depth discussions.

At the forum advanced ideas, innovative technologies and best practices of low-carbon city building from many countries all over the world were shared and exchanged. Meanwhile, the latest achievements of the United Nations and World Bank's standard systems, such as the "International Standard for Determining Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Cities" and the "Sustainable Building Index" were released. Board of Directors of GFHS announced the proposal of International Green Model City (IGMC) Project, it'll be the first pilot project in China and other developing countries to test, popularize and innovate low-carbon city standard, and build a low-carbon model city in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme; the forum also published the New York Declaration on Building Low-Carbon Cities in Response to Climate Change, so as to push the international community to raise the awareness, to take action in response to climate change.

Permanent representatives to the UN from Sweden, South Korea, Kazakhstan, Mali and Bangladesh, representing ambassadors and high representatives of over 100 countries

were present at the forum and offered congratulations. Mayors of New York, San Francisco, West Vancouver and other cities of different countries attend the forum. Representatives from government departments and international organizations, city mayors, entrepreneurs, and relevant experts attended the forum. Over 70 Chinese officials, enterprisers, experts and scholars being invited to attend the forum and shared the information about Chinese people's endeavors, practices and innovations in responding to climate change and in low-carbon city building and they were being highly spoken by the forum participants. West Vancouver and other 3 cities were awarded the honor of "Global Green City", and other outstanding human settlements, scenic spots, low-carbon technologies and individuals were also commended, and Chinese children representatives of environmental protection were honored as "Global Little Green Ambassador", so as to motivate the whole society to pay attention to education, to start from early childhood and take an active part in low-carbon campaign.

The forum attracted the attention of dozens of media both at home and abroad, China Central Television (CCTV), Xinhua News Agency, South-South News, and dozen other media covered the event at the earliest hour. The success of the forum exerted positive and lasting influences worldwide on building low-carbon cities and responding to climate change. As a high-level dialogue platform for global human settlements, GFHS has been striving to extend the UN Agenda to local governments and private sector to improve the quality of human life, and the forum showcased its leadership in the international community with its practical action in support of the United Nations with its brand new height.

## VIEW POINTS FROM MAJOR DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF GFHS VI



Ambassador Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Former Under-Secretary-General and High Representative of the United Nations, Chairman of Global Forum on Human Settlements(GFHS)

The world's urban areas are now home to nearly half of the humankind. The effects of urbanization and climate change are converging in dangerous ways that seriously threaten the world's environmental, economic and social stability. 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. The 2011 Report on climate change and cities by HABITAT argues that local action is indispensable for the realization of national climate change commitments agreed through international negotiations. Yet most of the mechanisms within the international climate change framework are addressed primarily to national governments and do not indicate a clear process by which local governments, stakeholders and actors may participate. As it is, cities generate a higher share of a nations' gross domestic product which typically translates into high levels of energy consumption for industrial processes compared to non-urban areas. Sustainable urban development is one of the most pressing challenges facing the human community in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is therefore significant that GFHS has since its establishment been focusing on these challenges at each of its annual conferences. This sixth theme "Building Low-Carbon Cities, A Response to Climate Change" is again another timely, relevant and appropriate initiative that is aimed at making the international community alert and proactive.



their governance. A future city is also one that protects cultural heritage and does not divorce itself from the traditional past, and enriches modernity through cultural diversity and creativity. A future city is one that invests in the potential and expectations of its youth and facilitates their empowerment. A future city is one that does not distance itself and its communities from its rural roots where modern cities remain closely linked with the values of rural life despite rapid urban development. In summing up the future city is a city of integration and communal harmony where society is living at peace with itself.

Dr. Awni Behnam, Assistant Secretary-General and Commissioner General, UN Pavilion





Climate Change has posed great challenges to cities, but at the same time, it also brings opportunities. For instance, in the context of global financial crisis, developing the low-carbon economy can create many job opportunities. The interesting fact is that there is a race worldwide, a race of energy saving and emission reduction and each country, city or company does not race for the market sharing, but for the contributions to low-carbon. China has become one of biggest investors in the clean energy industry.

In the past few years, the UN Secretary-General has put the issues of climate change as top priority, he made speeches to raise the awareness of the public, he travelled to the North Pole, to the Amazon Region to investigate how serious impacts that climate change has posed, he actively coordinates between the UN agencies to work efficiently to provide support to all the countries in addressing the issues of climate change. He supported negotiations between countries, in spite of the difficulty, he puts the issues of climate change in different boxes, such as boxes of finance, transport, and city planning, etc., if one box cannot continue, other boxes will still be moved on; and in order to prepare

for the Rio+20 next June, he set up a Global Sustainability Panel which is chaired by the Finland President and South Africa President and consisted of high representatives from other 20 major countries. The Panel can not only provide advice for the Secretary General, but also input approaches for the negotiations in the years to come.

**Janos Pasztor, Director of the Secretariat of the UN Environment Management Panel, Former Director of the Secretary-General's Climate Change Support Team**



The challenges of rapid and continuing urbanization coincide with efforts to transition to a greener economy. The increasing demands on resources, including energy, validate the need to create more efficient cities, infrastructure, and buildings (including public housing). Cities in particular must be designed and managed to take advantage of technologies and innovation that enable economic growth while simultaneously achieving environmental benefits and meeting social needs. Sustainable cities provide a resource and energy efficient infrastructure that can be the basis for exponential gains in the efficiency of services provided, and in the buildings served by that infrastructure. Buildings traditionally have contributed to

high consumption patterns- in construction, materials, waste, and operational energy use. Opportunities to transform the building industry to more efficient patterns of consumption through sustainable buildings remain available in all countries. Recognizing that the building sector should be central to any attempt at resource efficiency and that creating sustainable cities offers opportunities for emission reductions, technological innovation, and social benefits, UNEP's initiatives play a leading role in advancing these efforts. The principles of sustainable consumption and production in urban development and buildings can position cities to successfully transition to, and benefit from, a green economy.

**Arab Hoballah, Chief, Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP- Division of Technology, Industry and Economics**



The World Bank, together with UN-Habitat and UNEP, have developed an International Framework for Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emissions from cities. Standard greenhouse gas accounting methodologies are available for national and corporate accounting, but a single method to measure greenhouse gas emissions from cities is not yet widely adopted. This Framework is an open-source, global protocol consistent with existing methodologies for GHG accounting at the national and corporate levels (IPCC and WRI/WBCSD). The Framework was formally launched at the World Urban Forum in 2010, and is currently being used by cities as a simple and transparent method to calculate GHG emissions. According to the latest inventory report, of all the 50 cities that has using the GHG emission baselines,

Amman and Barcelona have the lowest GHG emissions. It is believed with the expanding of the carbon trade market, more and more cities will adopt this international standard.

**Dan Hoornweg, Lead Urban Advisor, World Bank**



improves the quality of people's lives, and constantly provides its habitats with the sense of happiness and achievements.

**Lu Haifeng, Secretary-General of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS)**



To address the problems caused by the climate change, in 2007, Mayor Bloomberg released a comprehensive sustainability plan to create a greener, greater city called PlaNYC. PlaNYC focuses on nine key issues: HOUSING Create homes for almost a million more New Yorkers, while making housing more affordable and sustainable; OPEN SPACE Ensure that all New Yorkers live within a 10-minute walk of a park; BROWNFIELD Clean up all contaminated land in New York City; WATER NETWORK Develop critical backup systems for our aging water network to ensure long-term reliability; WATER QUALITY Green Infrastructure Plan released to shift investments from grey to green infrastructure, and over 30,000 acres of land purchased to protect our watershed; ENERGY Provide cleaner, more reliable power for every New Yorker by upgrading our energy infrastructure; TRANSPORTATION Improve travel times by adding transit capacity for millions more residents, visitors, and workers; AIR QUALITY Achieve the cleanest air quality of any big U.S. city; CLIMATE CHANGE Reduce global warming emissions by more than 30%; 13% decrease in citywide carbon emissions.

**Adam Freed, Deputy Director, Mayor's Office of Long-term Planning & Sustainability of City of New York**



With the Mission that Buildings and communities will regenerate and sustain the health and vitality of all life within a generation and the Vision To transform the way buildings and communities are designed, built and operated, enabling an environmentally and socially responsible, healthy and prosperous environment that improves the quality of life, the Green Building Rating systems of The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) have been embraced by local authorities in the United States. Specifically, local and state authorities have chosen to "lead by example" by showcasing the benefits of building their own government buildings in conformity with green rating systems.

**Roger Platt, Senior Vice President, Global Policy & Law, U.S. Green Building Council**



Recent provincial legislation in British Columbia, Canada has provided a framework for us to drive action on climate change. West Vancouver has been able to take a leadership role due to a new model of local governance that is citizen lead, staff facilitated and politically innovative. The three pillars that form this strong foundation - politicians, staff and residents - have allowed West Vancouver to implement many low carbon strategies that otherwise might not have been realized from ocean loop geo-exchange systems to shoreline climate change mitigation work. 98% of the carbon footprint in West Vancouver comes from the community, not from government or industry. Therefore, in order to reduce our GHG emissions, a



citizen led, neighborhood based, initiative that is replicable and scalable has become the road map that we are following to achieve the targets that we have set for ourselves in our Official Community Plan of 33% by 2020 and 80% by 2050.

Pamela Goldsmith-Jones, Mayor of West Vancouver, Canada (1<sup>st</sup> R)



Yuyao is one of the cradles of the Chinese nation, and it has a history of over 7,000 years presented by the Hemudu Culture featured with paddy cultivation and Ganlan Style architecture. Yuyao is also a low-carbon city, with forest coverage rate 45.05%, air quality excellence rate 95.5% all the year round. Last year the city's energy consumption for ten thousand yuan worth production value was 0.76 tons standard coal and SO<sub>2</sub> cut rate 24.1%, COD cut rate 10.9%, and both urban life waste harmless treatment rate and industrial wastewater treatment rate were 100%. In Yuyao hydro power and solar green energy are being efficiently used and the city was honored by the UNEP "Neotype Environmental Protection Demonstration Cities". The rate for citizens choosing to go to work on foot, by bike and by public

transportation reaches 70%. Yuyao City attaches great importance to environmental protection education, and Dongfeng Primary School in particular takes the lead in the whole country and has made fruitful achievements by conducting environmental education for 20 years, with the Hand-in-Hand "1+6" Greening Programme to protect the earth.

Zheng Guichun, Deputy Mayor of Yuyao City, Zhejiang Province, China



The planning and design of New Shuimo Town of Wenchuan County, adopted the internationally advanced design concept by focusing on the geological nature, originality and artistic feature of urban design, with the sustainable industry pattern, green lifestyle, and traditional architecture as the basis, and the economy, environment and culture of the town in its macro view, aiming to build Shuimo Town into the most beautiful small town of Qiang ethnic minority in Southeast China. The success of the planning and design of Shuimo Town also lies in that it adopted a mechanism of Chief Designer accountability. During the whole process of the planning, designing and construction, Peking University China Urban Planning & Design Research Centre, as the "Chief Designer", took the full responsibility from planning and designing to architectural style and landscapes, thus giving priority to the landscape building and accomplishing consistency in modality and style for the new town insomuch to have created a betterment on the ruins.

Chen Keshi, Professor of Peking University, Director of Chinese Urban Design Research Center of Peking University



As we all know, when doing sums, one plus six is seven. But in our school, 1+6 is a symbol or a belief, which stands for our Hand-in-Hand Green Guards, one for 1 and six for people around. We do hope that each of us can get more than six people such as our parents, grandparents, other relatives or friends to be involved in our environmental protection activities. In this way, we can join hands to protect the earth. Twenty years ago, in the First Energy-Saving Week in China, our senior schoolmates went out of the school and publicized our Going-Green Programme. Thus the name One-Plus-Six Green Guard Team has come into being. In the past twenty years, though our school has gone through changes of four principals, we still stick to our Going-Green Programme. We carry out the programme in many ways,

for instance, we conduct Schoolyard Green Culture activities and systematic environmental protection education courses; we have established an Environmental Protection Foundation by collecting garbage; we join hands with our parents to do public benefit activities after school. In the past twenty years, our school has cultivated more than 4,000 student experts at energy saving and environmental protection.

Fang Han, Yuyao Dongfeng Primary School Education Group

## 第六全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS VI) 向世界展示中国绿色发展成就 联合国经济社会事务部 (UNDESA) 在深圳遴选“绿色交通”范例



拉尔夫·万查福特在第六全球人居环境论坛上做主题演讲

经由全球人居环境论坛理事会推荐, 4月19日至21日, 联合国经济社会事务部 (UN-DESA) 官员拉尔夫·万查福特 (Ralph Wahnschafft) 专程前往深圳, 对深圳巴士集团鹏程出租车公司纯电动出租车的运营情况进行深入考察和交流, 并成功遴选该公司作为绿色交通范例代表, 出席5月18-19日在里约热内卢召开的“可持续交通的专家组会议”。

拉尔夫·万查福特先生抵达宝安机场后, 便饶有兴致的坐上了深圳市鹏程出租车有限公司安排的纯电动出租车。他对于中国绿色出租车的迅速发展表示赞赏, 并表示这一次深圳之行具有十分重要的意义。

4月20日上午, 在全球人居环境论坛理事会秘书长吕海峰一行陪同下, 拉尔夫·万查福特 (Ralph Wahnschafft, 以下简称拉尔夫) 先生及随员来到深圳市政府, 与市发改局相关负责人及相关企业负责人进行会谈交流。



拉尔夫·万查福特在深圳市政府与发改局有关负责人会谈期间介绍2012联合国可持续发展大会 (Rio+20) 筹备情况

市发改局蔡羽处长表示, 深圳自2009年起就大力实施国家新能源汽车重点项目, 到今年8月大运会之前, 将有2011辆电动出租车和混合动力公交车投入运营。深圳鹏程出租车公司已经有50辆纯电动出租车运行了两年, 届时将增加到300辆, 这在国际上也是领先的。感谢联合国遴选深圳鹏程出租车公司纯电动出租车运营项目作为绿色交通范例出席下月的“可持续交通的专家组会议”, 也感谢联合国对深圳发展绿色交通的支持和重视, 深圳愿意积极协调和组织相关企业做好各项参会和演讲准备, 支持明年的里约峰会。



深圳鹏程出租车位于宝安区的充电站

拉尔夫先生对此表示感谢和赞赏, 对深圳在落实绿色交通范例方面的协助和配合表示满意。他向大家介绍了明年里约峰会的筹备情况, 他说联合国经济社会事务部 (UNDESA) 正在筹备这次盛会, 包括各国元首等在内的两万多代表将出席。为此, 将于下月18-19日在里约热内卢召开“可持续交通的专家组会议”, 作为里约峰会的筹备会议之一, 会议旨在: “论证和指导拉丁美洲鼓励绿色出租车发展及政策的选择”。为此将在全球范围内遴选“绿色出租车投放、运营的范例”, 出席这次专家组会议, 并在会上进行演讲。他很高兴深圳鹏程出租车公司纯电动出租车运营项目作为绿色交通范例出席演讲。他还和有关负责人探讨了参会与演讲的具体内容和细节。会后在论坛同事们的陪同下, 拉尔夫与随员实地考察了位于坪山新区的比亚迪总部和深圳温斯顿电池制造





此次拉尔夫先生的深圳之行，显示了联合国对中国低碳发展成就的重视和赞赏，也是中国绿色形象的一次有力展示。同时，这也是刚刚于4月8日在纽约联合国总部成功举办第六届全球人居环境论坛的后续成果。论坛理事会和拉尔夫先生及深圳市有关方面曾在会前就此进行了多次沟



通，拉尔夫先生也在论坛上做了主题为“可持续交通的构想：现代化与绿色城市出租车队”的精彩演讲。通过举办这次论坛，让联合国和国际社会对中国的绿色发展范例有了更多的了解，最终促成了拉尔夫先生的深圳之行和深圳绿色交通范例的诞生。

## 可持续城市交通专家组会议： 拉美城市出租车队现代化和绿色环保的政策选择



2012里约峰会的两大主题为“可持续发展和消除贫困”

据悉,本次会议包括来自拉美地区及世界各地的专家、官员等50多人参与并讨论。会议共进行五场,包括第一节:介绍性的概述:政策选择和最佳范例,规范城市出租车系统;第二节:城市综合交通规划和出租车的角色;第三节:替代车辆技术和燃料选择以减轻城市空气污染及温室气体排放的出租车;第四节:“明天的出租车”——最新发展和未来趋势;第五节:结论和建议,圆桌会议讨论。

来自中国深圳巴士集团技术副总桂天骄和比亚迪公司代表应邀出席了会议，介绍了深圳巴士集团在电动出租车运营等城市绿色交通领域的范例经验。其可持续的商业化运营模式、由比亚迪生产的E6电动车续航里程、充电桩配套建设等均处于世界领先地位，代表了全球电动出租车运营的最高水平，得到与会各国代表的高度评价，成为大会的亮点。





# 沙祖康：希望 Rio+20 能为可持续发展制定一份蓝图

——(Rio+20) 秘书长沙祖康先生官方博客最新发布



## 与Rio+20 有关的问题

2011年4月29日

随着Rio+20准备工作的推进，我发现自己回答代表、联合国系统的同事和主要小组的提问越来越多。我决定将这些问题和回答作为本月我的博客文章粘贴在一起。当然，这些回答仅代表我的个人观点。接下来的几个月里，我将继续在这个空间和大家分享我的想法和观点。

如果您有兴趣分享您的观点和评论，请用电子邮件发送到uncsd2012@un.org。我将尽量在我日后的博客中解答它们。

## 期望

### 1. 本次会议将达到什么目的？

- 我希望Rio会议将为不断寻求可持续发展产生一个蓝图，包括：
  - 重新提出对可持续发展的政治承诺。
  - 推动整个联合国体系支持可持续发展。这需要巩固三个支柱，包括社会和经济支柱，而不仅是环境支柱。
  - 壮大可持续发展委员会
  - 加强UNEP。
  - 绿色经济的指导方针。
  - 切实可行的资金与技术合作承诺

### 2. 如果本次会议如此重要，为何只开三天？约翰内斯堡会议开了10天。而且，为何只是一次会议而不是最高会议？

- 我们如今面临的挑战比20年前在全球最高会议上确定的挑战更多。
- 不是各国认为这些问题不太重要。事实上，他们认为采取可持续发展更迫切。
- 他们必需朝着实施可持续发展而努力。因此，Rio + 20本

身将是一个更关注实施的例子——我们认为我们能获得切实的成果。

● 关于“峰会还是会议”这一问题。首先，让我重申一下，《决议》在第20条中规定，联合国大会“决定于2012年在尽可能高的级别组织联合国可持续发展会议，包括国家和政府首脑……”

- 所以，当然取决于各成员国希望在何种级别参加会议。
- 3. 这只是另一场向发达国家索要更多经费的会议吗？
  - 资金对发展中国家转变为绿色经济至关重要。因此，资金是获得清洁技术必不可少的。
  - 没有资金，发展中国家的人们除了继续采用高污染、高排放技术别无选择。
  - 不可否认的是，许多援助国正面临的金融危机必定会影响可能的结果。Rio会议的结果必需对这些挑战提供一致解决方案。

### 4. Rio+20将呼吁富裕国家的人们改变他们的生活方式吗？

- 不管我们在哪里，有很多事情都需我们区别对待。

同时，我们不能再像没有明天那样使用资源。

- 据估算，如果全世界每个人都采取目前的不可持续生活方式，我们需要五个星球来提供那些资源。
- 然而，我们只有一个世界。每个人都有机会过着完整、有尊严的生活——包括穷人和那些弱势群体。
- 因此，既然地球资源是有限的，所以我们必需换种方式，在地球资源利用方面更明智，而不是更糟糕。
- 寻找更有效地减少浪费、利用资源的方式是本次会议的主要目标。

## 绿色经济

### 5. 有国家已真正完成绿色经济转变吗？

- 目前还没有这样的国家。但是有几个发展中国家和发达国家为成为绿色经济做出了极大努力。
  - 哥斯达黎加、马尔代夫、丹麦和韩国也许就在这些国家之列。
  - 但是其它大型经济体也只是刚刚起步。
  - 例如，巴西、中国、印度、印尼和南非都是在这方面迈出很大步伐的国家。

### 6. 您同意转变为绿色经济的财务成本吗？

- 据报告，接下来的40年里，投资于绿色经济的财务需求相当于每年GDP的百分之2左右。
- 在这点上，我想强调容易融资的发展中国家，以及容易获得技术的发展中国家转变为绿色经济的重要性。
- 这些挑战将在整个准备过程中持续存在，本次会议必须找到这些挑战的解决方案。

### 7. 绿色技术是什么样的？这些技术将缩小还是扩大南北技术差距？

- 没有简单答案。富裕和贫穷国家的技术差距已经很大。
- 有些绿色技术比较成熟，它们的市场已经很大——比如风力发电机。对这些而言，大规模生产的经济对可承受性非常重要。中国和其它发展中国家作为大生产商正在崛起，有助于降低成本，使技术更负担得起。
- 那将使对开发可再生能源技术感兴趣的发展中国家受益，包括通过北-南-南三角合作。

- 对于最先进的绿色技术，情况可能是，发达国家将有一段时间保持技术领先。

- 对于技术上远远落后以及无力开发最新绿色技术的国家，应推行国际合作，以最优惠条款提供这些技术的使用权。

### 8. 对国际贸易而言绿色经济的含意是什么？贸易壁垒会增加吗？

- 简单的回答是这样的：绿色经济不应增加贸易壁垒，也不应成为“绿色保护主义”的理由。
- 相反，各国应合作，提高发展中国家的绿色产品市场份额。《里约宣言》原则12充分阐明了这点：“出于环境目的的贸易政策措施不得构成随意或不公平的歧视手段，或对国际贸易的伪限制……”

- Rio+20会上，在重新提出对可持续发展承诺的背景下，各国应重申对《里约宣言》原则的承诺。

- 因此，明年的Rio会议上对绿色经济达成的任何一致意见，都应符合《里约宣言》原则。可能有些分歧需按WTO规则来阐述，包括如何与可再生能源补贴关联起来。

- 发展中国家还关心贸易政策规定是否不适当地限制了发展他们自己国内绿色产业的政策空间。

### 9. 联合国环境规划署管理委员会发布的绿色经济报告如何影响 Rio+20？

- 从我们的观点来看，报告充分补充了迄今为止关于Rio+20政府间讨论中采取的方法。
- 其重点放在促进向绿色经济转变的战略领域，而不是定义性的问题。

## 机构框架

### 10. 将联合国环境规划署升级到专门的环境机构/世界环境组织这一地位的前景是什么？

- 期望参加Rio的成员国尽量在今已完成的工作基础上，建立对国际环境管理(IEG)的长久讨论。
- 机构改革的几种选择已摆在桌面上，包括将联合国环境规划署升级为专门机构。尚未对任何具体选择达成一致。
- 联合国可持续发展委员会还将考虑联合国经济及社会理事会和可持续发展委员会等团体的作用。

### 11. 联合国可持续发展委员会对国际环境管理(IEG)有什么含意？

- 有效地整合可持续发展的三个支柱需要强大、健全的环境支柱。
- 因此，我们必需在可持续发展的背景下加强环境支柱。



● 在这种背景下，必需提升和加强可持续发展委员会和联合国环境规划署，以履行它们的授权。

12. 联合国可持续发展委员会能在更广泛的IFSD议程上提交什么？

● IEG将是Rio成功结果的重要因素。但是可持续发展主题的机构框架延伸到IEG以外。经济和社会支柱都需要加强。

● 会议着眼于强化将可持续发展三个方面整合起来的机制。

● 这意味着考虑联合国经济及社会理事会和可持续发展委员会等团体的作用。

● 但是它还意味着支持国家和地方级别的综合管理。例如，加强从事确保获得清洁水、卫生、庇护和能源的那些机构。

## 气候变化

13. Rio将讨论气候变化吗？

● Rio+20 不是进行《联合国气候变化框架公约》谈判的气候变化会议。

● 不过，使我们的经济变得绿色可解决导致气候变化的诸多潜在原因。

● 例如，更有效的利用能源对于减缓气候变化起到重要作用。

● 改用更清洁的灶具和汽车对气候也有积极影响。

14. 本次会议将会对于《联合国气候变化框架公约》的进程有所促进吗？

● 不，根本不会。

● Rio有可能产生有助于《联合国气候变化框架公约》进程的结果，但是Rio+20决不会影响《联合国气候变化框架公约》谈判。

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www.uncsd2012.org



## Sha Zukang: Hope That Rio+20 Will Produce a Blueprint for Sustainable Development

Blog by Rio+20 Secretary-General, Mr. Sha Zukang

### Questions relating to Rio+20

29 Apr 2011

*As preparations for Rio+20 move ahead, I find myself answering more and more questions from delegates, colleagues in the UN family and major groups. I have decided to post these questions and answers as my blog entry for this month. Of course, these answers represent my personal views only. I will continue to share my thoughts and views in the coming months in this space. If you are interested in sharing your views and comments, please email them to [uncsd2012@un.org](mailto:uncsd2012@un.org). I will try to address them in my future blogs. Thank you.*

## EXPECTATIONS

### 1. What will this Conference achieve?

● I hope that Rio will produce a blueprint for a coherent pursuit of sustainable development, including:

○ Renewed political commitment for sustainable development.

○ Mobilization of the entire UN system in support of sustainable development. This requires strengthening of the three pillars - including social and economic, not just environmental.

○ A strengthened Commission on Sustainable Development ○ A strengthened UNEP.

○ Guidelines on the Green Economy.

○ Actionable commitments in financing and technology cooperation.

**2. If this Conference is so important, why is it only three days long? Johannesburg was 10. And why is it just a Conference and not a summit?**

● The challenges we face now are greater than they were when they were identified at the Earth Summit 20 years ago.

● It's not that countries think these issues are any less important. In fact they believe there is more urgency to implementing sustainable development.

● They need to see their efforts going toward implementation. So Rio+20 itself will be an example of a sharper focus on implementation - and we believe we can achieve tangible results.

● Regarding the question of 'a summit versus a conference'. First of all, let me highlight the Resolution, which states, in paragraph 20, that the General Assembly "decides to organize, in 2012, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development at the highest possible level, including Heads of State and Government..."

● So, of course, it is up to each Member State on what kind of level they wish to participate.

**3. Is this just another conference where developed countries are asked for more money?**

● Financing is critical for developing countries to transition to a green economy. So is the need for easy access to clean technology.

● Without financing, people in developing countries will have no choice but to continue to use high polluting, high emission technologies.

● That said, the financial crisis that many of the donor countries are facing will necessarily affect what is possible. The outcome of Rio will need to provide a consensus solution to these challenges. 4. Is Rio+20 about asking people in rich countries to change their lifestyles?

● There are a lot of things many of us need to do differently, wherever we are. Together, we cannot continue using resources as if there is no tomorrow.

● It's been estimated that if everyone in the world lived the current unsustainable lifestyle, we would need five planets to supply those resources.

● And yet, we have only one world. Every person should have the opportunity to lead a full and dignified life - including the poor and most vulnerable.

● So, given the natural limits on the Earth's resources, we need to do things differently, not to live poorer, but to live smarter in terms of our use of the Earth's resources.

● Finding ways to reduce waste and use resources more

efficiently is a major goal of this Conference.

## GREEN ECONOMY

**5. Are there any countries that have really made the transition to a green economy?**

● No countries are there yet, but several, both developing and developed countries, have made significant efforts to green their economies.

○ Costa Rica, the Maldives, Denmark, and the Republic of Korea are perhaps among them.

● But other large economies have taken this onboard as well.

● Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and South Africa are among the countries that have all made great strides in this respect, for example.

**6. Do you agree with the financial cost for shifting to a green economy?**

● According to the report, the financial needs for investment in a green economy would amount to some 2 per cent of GDP per year for the next 40 years.

● In this regard, I wish to highlight the importance for developing countries of easy financing for the transition to a green economy, as well as of easy access to technology.

● These challenges will remain a constant throughout the preparatory process and the Conference must find a solution to achieve such challenges.

**7. What about green technologies? Will these narrow or widen North-South technology gaps?**

● There is no simple answer. Technology gaps are already wide between rich and poor countries.

● Some green technologies are relatively mature and their markets are already large - like wind turbines. For these, economies of large-scale production can make a big difference to affordability. China and other developing economies are emerging as large producers, helping to force down costs and make the technologies more affordable.

● That should benefit developing countries interested in deploying renewable energy technologies, including through North-South-South triangle cooperation.

● For state-of-the-art green technologies, it may be that developed countries will maintain a technological lead for some time.

● For countries that are far behind technologically, and that cannot afford to deploy the latest green technologies, international cooperation should be reinforced to provide access to these technologies on favorable terms.

**8. What are the implications of a green economy for international trade? Will trade barriers rise?**

● The simple answer is this: a green economy should not



raise trade barriers or be a justification for "green protectionism".

- On the contrary, countries should work to provide increased market access for green products from developing countries. Rio Principle 12 says it all: "Trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade..."

- At Rio+20, in the context of renewing commitment to sustainable development, countries should reaffirm commitment to the Rio Principles.

- So, any agreement on a green economy in Rio next year should adhere to the Rio Principles. There are areas of possible disagreement which will need clarification of WTO rules, including how they relate to subsidies for renewable energy.

- Developing countries also have concerns that the trade policy rules not unduly restrict policy space to develop their own domestic green industries.

#### 9. How does the Green Economy Report, launched at UNEP's Governing Council, impact Rio+20?

- From our perspective, the report complements very much the approach taken in the intergovernmental discussions on Rio+20 so far.

- It focuses on strategic sectors for promoting a transition to the green economy rather than focusing on definitional issues.

### INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

#### 10. What are the prospects of upgrading UNEP to the status of a specialized agency for the environment/World Environment Organization?

- There is an expectation that Member States will in Rio try to build on the work done so far on the long-standing discussions on international environmental governance (IEG).

- Several options for institutional reform are on the table, including upgrading UNEP to specialized agency. Consensus has not emerged on any particular option.

- The UNCSD will also consider role of bodies such as ECOSOC and the Commission on Sustainable Development.

#### 11. What implications does the UNCSD have for international environmental governance (IEG)?

- Effective integration of the three pillars of sustainable development requires a strong and capable environmental pillar.

- Therefore we need to strengthen the environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development.

- In this context, both the CSD as well as UNEP needs to be enhanced and strengthened in order to fulfil their mandates.

#### 12. What can UNCSD deliver on the broader IFSD

#### agenda?

- IEG will be an important ingredient for a successful outcome in Rio. But the institutional framework for sustainable development theme extends beyond IEG. Both the economic and social pillars are also in need of strengthening.

- The Conference will look at strengthening mechanisms that integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development.

- That means considering the role of bodies such as ECOSOC, and the Commission on Sustainable Development.

- But it also means supporting integrated governance at national and local levels. For instance, strengthening those institutions involved in ensuring access to clean water, sanitation, shelter, and energy.

### CLIMATE CHANGE

#### 13. Will Rio address climate change?

- Rio+20 is not a climate change conference " that is what the UNFCCC process is about.

- Nevertheless, greening our economies can address many of the underlying causes that are driving climate change.

- For example, using energy more efficiently has major ramifications for climate.

- Switching to cleaner cooking stoves and vehicles also will have an impact on climate.

#### 14. Will this Conference serve as a way around the UNFCCC process?

- No, not at all.

- There may be outcomes in Rio that can help the UNFCCC process, but Rio+20 will in no way detract from the UNFCCC negotiations.

Courtesy: Rio 20 official website [www.uncsd2012.org](http://www.uncsd2012.org)



## 绿色建筑评价权下放，泛绿时代即将到来 Power of Green Building Evaluation Delegated and the Greening Era Is Around the Corner



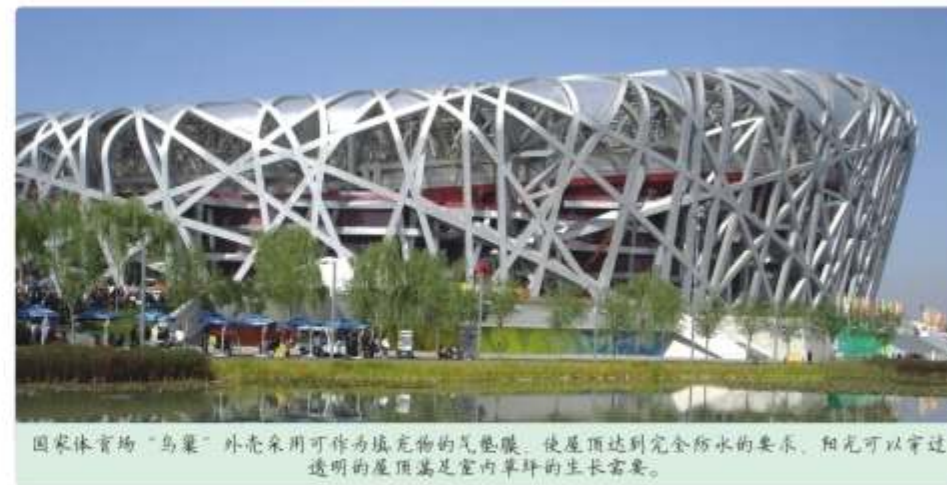
国家住建部副部长仇保兴于今年上半年发布《中国绿色建筑行动纲要》

绿色建筑应该如何量大面广地推行？如何调动并培育地方力量，确保地方主管部门、专业人士及从业人员对标准的把握与实际执行水平？

日前，吉林省住房和城乡建设厅便邀请住房和城乡建设部科技发展促进中心（下称科技促进中心）有关负责人及专家在长春举办了一二星级绿色建筑评价标识（下称一二级绿标）专业培训。来自全省相关主管部门、评审及技术人员，房地产开发、设计及科研领域等近百人深入学习了绿标相关内容及评级方法，并在专家协助下，对该省第1个申报项目进行了现场试评。

据了解，吉林已经是科技促进中心组织“地方一二星级绿色建筑评价标识培训班”的第10个省份。在此之前，该中心已在1年时间内完成了对全国1000余人的培训与考核，大面积宣贯了绿色理念与绿标评级“方法论”，积累了绿色建筑的人员储备。

与此同时，自2010年开始，绿标一二级评价权限已从住房和城乡建设部“下放”至



国家体育场“鸟巢”外壳采用可作为填充物的气垫膜，使屋顶达到完全防水的要求，阳光可以穿过透明的屋顶满足室内草坪的生长需要。



各省级主管部门，截至目前，已获权限的省市区达23个。

“未来将进一步加强对地方的培训，提高地方评价水平，强化‘权限’的执行效果，并不定期地在全国范围内进行互动、总结、交流，更好地推动绿色建筑的普及。”科技促进中心绿色建筑评价标识管理办公室马欣伯博士表示。

### 自上而下的方法论普及

两天的培训，来自科技促进中心、中国建筑科学研究院、清华大学、深圳市建筑科学研究院等机构的多位专家对《绿色建筑评价标准》进行了逐条深入解析，系统介绍了评价原则和方法，并协助吉林省有关人员进行了项目试评。立足传送具体“方法论”的培训，指导效果明显。

“现在绿色建筑已成趋势了，但我们很多企业并不知道应该怎么做，对标准各项条文的具体意图和侧重点也不能很好地把握，确实希望通过专家授课，更好地理解标准的要求，同时提高思想观念和技术水平。”与会的某知名开发企业代表向记者表示。

吉林省住房和城乡建设厅副厅长王涌慧则在培训现场阐明了培训的另一重意义：“要推动我省绿色建筑相关产业特别是相关服务业的发展，首先需要有一个认定体系和一支专家队伍。在此基础上，我们的下一步工作将立足于降低绿色建筑的成本，这也需要一些实用的新技术和产品作为支撑。”

同时了解到，近年来，吉林省通过标准建设、专项验收制度、既有建筑供热计量及节能改造、“暖房子”工程、可再生能源等举措，全面推进建筑节能，并于2010年7月30日正式成立了绿色建筑评价标识专家委员会，明确了吉林省建筑科学研究设计院等6个单位作

为技术依托，2010年9月，正式获批开展一二级绿标评价工作。

“按照住房和城乡建设部有关文件安排，我们支持这些基础较好、愿望强烈的地区开展一二级评价工作，并组织专家进行专业培训。”住房和城乡建设部科技发展促进中心副主任梁俊强介绍道：“截至目前，已获得住房和城乡建设部批复同意开展一二级绿标评价工作的地区包括江苏、浙江、上海、吉林、重庆等23个省市。”而在吉林之前的“培训班”名单上还包括：上海、山东、宁夏、江苏、河北、广西、厦门、辽宁和陕西。

在科技促进中心的具体组织下，绿标评价正在形成这样的格局：三星级由住房和城乡建设部专家委员会评审，一二星级则权限“下放”，由地方专家委员会进行评价。在此格局下，一个从中央到地方的培训、评价体系正在确立，一场自上而下的方法论普及正在推进中。

### “下放”的背后

当我们追思这一格局，便不难发现，权限“下放”或许正体现了绿标所背负的“普及”使命。

在节能减排国家战略之下，建筑高能耗的形势愈发严峻，大力推行绿色建筑的重要性与迫切性已无需赘述。与此同时，一些从业者对绿色建筑的理解却出现偏颇，甚至许多开发商看重的是绿色建筑所带来的宣传功用和商业回报，并不愿致力于真正的“绿色”。

形势与市场的双重压力之下，更需普及真正的“绿色”理念，树立真正的“绿色”样本。“与LEED着眼于美国5%的先锋建筑不同，绿标致力于绿色建筑的普及应用，需要量大面广地推行。”从操作性角度而言，一二级评价权限“下放”完全具备可行性，一星标准门槛很低，只要

项目严格按照国家强制性标准实施，稍加用心便可获得，在此基础上二星标准也并不太难达到。通过对地方主管人员及评审专家、专业人士的培训，一二级绿标的科学评价完全可以实现。

重要的是，权限“下放”极大地调动了地方政府的积极性，有助于绿色建筑量大面广地实施。截至目前，科技促进中心已协助10个省市评出28个一二级绿标项目。

而从另一角度而言，权限“下放”也有益于绿标体系的地域性完善。“必须承认我们的标准体系还不是非常健全，绿色建筑的评价刚刚起步，还需不断摸索。”马欣伯在培训中强调，鼓励各省结合自己的情况对标准进行修订，因地制宜。“由于绿标采取分项评价的方式，地域适应性有限，我们特别需要各地针对地方不同情况给予反馈。”

“吉林有自己的地域文化和自然特征，评价中还是需要编制地方标准和实施规范，才更有针对性。”前述开发企业代表向记者说道。

### “泛绿”时代来临

“下放”之后，“泛绿”时代即将来临。

在不久前召开的绿色建筑大会上，面对温家宝总理提出的“全面推进‘绿色建筑行动’，千万不要丧失机遇”要求，住房和城乡建设部副部长仇保兴发布了《中国绿色建筑行动纲要》，表示将全面推行绿色建筑“以奖代补”的经济激励政策。

按照纲要，“下放”之后，“下沉”、“西进”也将被提上日程：既向内地及西部推广，亦紧随县域经济大发展和新农村建设，向中小城市乃至村镇发展“下沉”，“十二五”期间将致力于推广农村绿色建筑。

与此同时，大规模建设的保障性住房也将成为绿色建筑大发展的契机，价格低廉的保障房将变成节能、节水、节地、节材的绿色建筑。

仇保兴更明确了绿色建筑发展步履：过去5年，采取自愿申报的办法，使得绿色建筑从零起步，获得每年100以上的标识标志；未来5年，每年获得标识的建筑应达到300甚至500个；到“十三五”时期，绿色建筑将进一步覆盖所有建筑类型。

对此宏观命题，住房和城乡建设部建筑节能与科技司早已明确了2011年绿色建筑工作重点：完善评价标准体系，制定针对不同地区、不同建筑类型的绿色建筑标识评价技术细则，研究制定医院、社区以及特殊建筑物的绿色



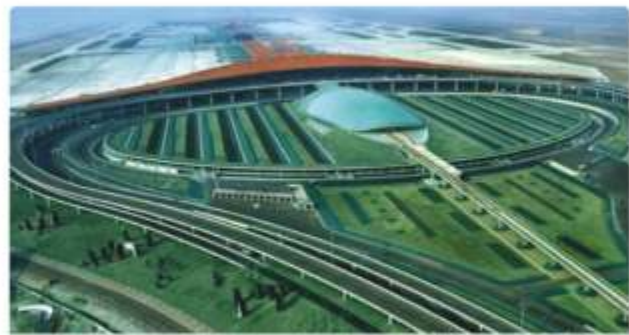
2011美国城市十大绿色建筑：威斯康星州麦迪逊市“唯一教派教会礼拜堂”（First Unitarian Society Meeting House）



万科绿色建筑



万科绿色建筑内部，采取了目前先进的节水器具及节水方法进行节水



北京首都国际机场3号航站楼从传统航站楼到3号航站楼前，屋顶面积总面积达70万平方米，相当于3号航站楼新建交通中心整体建筑面积的三倍多，并且采用多品种的植被和地面标高的错落，营造出空间的立体层次。



世博轴工程在世界首次采用了超大规模“阳光谷”结构，即如同上海市花白玉兰的巨型圆锥状结构，自然光透过“阳光谷”玻璃倾泻入地可满足部分地下空间的采光需求并自然通风，提升地下空间的舒适度，节约大量能源。

建筑评价细则；推动地方绿色建筑标识评价工作，积极指导和支持地方开展绿色建筑评价工作，提高标识项目的质量，扩大数量；组织开展绿色建筑创新奖的评审；加强绿色建筑技术研究；加强能力建设，加强对部专家委员会、地方专家委员会成员以及设计、开发等技术和管理人员的培训；加大力度宣传绿色建筑发展的理念及实施途径。

随着绿色建筑理念的深入人心、方法论的普及应用，一个清晰可见的“泛绿”时代正铺展开来。

本文来源：《中国建设报》



## 联合国环境规划署可持续建筑与气候倡议组织 2011年会暨研讨会在德国勒沃库森举行

### 2011 UNEP-SBCI Annual General Meeting and Symposium Held in Leverkusen, Germany

本刊专稿 WBPM Features



年会和研讨会举办地点——德国拜耳公司总部  
2011 UNEP-SBCI AGM and Symposium Venue:  
Headquarters of Bayer

2011联合国环境规划署可持续建筑与气候倡议组织 (UNEP-SBCI) 年会及研讨会于5月23-24日在德国勒沃库森举行，会议由拜耳公司承办。UNEP-SBCI会员、相关专业人士、联合国和有关国际组织代表近100人出席会议。全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS) 秘书长、《全球最佳范例》杂志总编辑吕海峰、《全球最佳范例》杂志编辑部主任张祥震专程出席了会议。

The 2011 UNEP-SBCI Annual General Meeting and Symposium on Sustainable Buildings was held on May 23-24 in Leverkusen, Germany. The meeting was sponsored by Bayer MaterialScience headquartered in Leverkusen. About 100 participants including UNEP-SBCI members, relevant professionals, delegates from the United Nations and relevant international organizations attended the meeting. Lu Haifeng, Secretary-General of Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) and Chief Editor of *World Best Practices Magazine* and Zhang Xiangzhen, Editorial Director of the magazine made a special trip to attend the meeting.



联合国环境署可持续生产和消费部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉在年会上致辞 (左一)  
Arab Hoballah (L1), chief of the United Nations Environment Programme's Sustainable Production and Consumption Branch



UNEP-SBCI年会场景 Scene of UNEP-SBCI AGM

年会在拜耳公司总部的一座古色古香的会议厅内举办。首先，会员们听取了秘书处关于2010-2011年度的工作报告和2011-2012年度工作计划，审议了2010-2011年度的财务执行情况和2011-2012年度财务预算，会员们围绕理事会的工作报告和财务预算展开了热烈的讨论，畅所



吕海峰与美国卡耐基梅隆大学建筑性能和诊断中心主任沃尔克·哈特考普夫教授在年会期间亲切交谈  
Lu Haifeng and Chief Editor of World Best Practices magazine and Professor Volker Hartkopf Director of Carnegie Mellon University, USA were having a cordial talk during the AGM

欲言。接着，会议以差额选举方式选举产生了新的一届理事会成员以及可持续建筑指数执委会等多个专业委员会成员，会议决定成立水技术顾问委员会和材料技术顾问委员会，以加强可持续建筑指数的研究。各专业委员会随后分组进行了讨论。最后，会员们投票选举2012年会举办地点，巴西圣保罗市和新加坡之间为此展开了竞争，双方代表分别进行了8分钟左右的陈述。圣保罗市的优势是建筑市场巨大，经济发展迅速，并可以和里约联合国可持续发展大会链接；新加坡的优势在于绿色建筑发展较好较快，经验丰富。最后圣保罗市以微弱优势险胜。2012 UNEP-SBCI年会定于5月30日至6月1日在巴西圣保罗市举办。本届年会在完成各项议程后于下午6:00圆满落幕。

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Meeting Room smacked of antiquity at the headquarters of Bayer. As it was scheduled, SBCI members first listened to the secretariat's annual work report about 2010-2011 and the annual work plan for 2011-2012, then reviewed the 2010-2011 financial executive circumstance and 2011-2012 financial budget, SBCI members spoke out and discussed freely about the financial budget and work report; and then, the Board of Directors and Sustainable Building Index Executive Committee and other professional committees were renewed through the multi-candidate election. The meeting decided to set up a water technology advisory committee and material technology advisory committee in order to strengthen the research of sustainable building index, and the professional committees then had separate discussions. And finally, the members voted to decide between Singapore City and Sao Paulo, Brazil for the venue of 2012 UNEP-SBCI AGM. Representatives from the

City of Sao Paulo and Singapore City had a competition by respectively making an 8 minute statement. The advantages of Sao Paulo are: it has a huge building market; its economy is developing rapidly; the AGM will be linked with the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. While Singapore's advantage lies in the rapid development of green buildings and its rich experience. As a result, Sao Paulo won by a nose. The 2012 UNEP-SBCI AGM is scheduled on May 30 to June 1, in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The Annual General Meeting successfully concluded at 6:00 p.m. when the whole agenda was finished.

如果说年会由于程序化的管理性议题有些枯燥沉闷，也由于一系列竞争性的选举显得气氛有些紧张，那么第二天的研讨会就非常生动新颖、引人入胜了。

研讨会在拜耳总部一楼一座绿色植物掩映其入口的多功能大厅举行，很有特色。室外大片的森林和草地给人留下强烈的印象。进入大堂，正中安置了许多圆形的吧台，铺着洁白台布，供会员们茶歇时三四人一组组交流，走道一侧陈列了易拉宝会议标版，相关会议资料和拜耳公司资料供人取阅，靠墙的长桌上放置饮料和水果，另外一边还有专门的贮藏区为代表们保管行李。会议厅位于最里面，剧院式的结构，讲台中央低、三面围合的阶梯座位渐次升高，气场强烈地聚向讲台和投影墙面。格调简介，各项配套设施一应俱全。



研讨会会场 Scene of the Symposium

If you observe that the routine management AGM was tedious, butted in occasionally by some periods of tension when elections for new board or committees were conducted, the Day 2 symposium could be called dynamic and fascinating.

The symposium was held at the Multifunctional Hall at the headquarters of Bayer, whose entrance was shaded by impressive green plants and the outside of the meeting hall was surrounded by a large strip of forest and lawn. In the foyer,



there was a round bar counter, covered with clean and white tablecloth catering for the participants at tea breaks in a group of three or four people at one table, at one side of the foyer, the meeting title band was hung on the portable framework, and on the tables there were relevant meeting materials and Bayer's brochures for the delegates reference, and on the long tables along the wall placed drinks and fruit, the other side was the special storage area for the delegates to keep their luggage. In the most inside, with theater structure, platform in the front of the hall was low in the middle with three sides seating increased gradually to the screen. It was simply stylish but all the necessary auxiliary facilities were efficiently furnished.



三位演讲嘉宾与代表们答疑交流。左起为：拜耳材料科学CEO帕特里克·托马斯、北威州能源机构的管理主任弗兰克·迈克尔·鲍曼、联合国环境署可持续生产和消费部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉。

Three distinguished guests answered delegates' questions at the Panel Discussion, from left: Patrick Thomas, CEO of Bayer MaterialScience; Frank-Michael Baumann, Managing Director of Energy Agency, NRW; Arab Hoballah, chief of the United Nations Environment Programme's Sustainable Production and Consumption Branch.

研讨会开幕式由拜耳材料科学新业务部门负责人曼弗雷德·林克先生主持。联合国环境署可持续生产和消费部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉先生分析了建筑行业作为碳排放第一大门类在全球节能减排和应对气候变化方面的关键作用，阐述了UNEP-SBCI的使命、任务、研究成果，以及在联合国气候变化谈判公约等重大国际谈判中所做的努力和发挥的积极作用。拜耳材料科学CEO帕特里克·托马斯先生介绍了拜耳公司的经营情况和拜耳在环保建筑材料方面的最新成果和一系列应用示范项目；来自北威州能源机构的管理主任弗兰克·迈克尔·鲍曼先生介绍了北威州作为欧洲能源第一重镇，在能源发展、节能减排方面的做法和所开展的相关咨询服务。三位重量级嘉宾的演讲均给在场的听众以强烈的冲击，提问和讨论非常热烈。

The symposium was hosted by Mr. Manfred Rink, Head of New Business, Bayer MaterialScience. Arab Hoballah, chief of the United Nations Environment Programme's Sustainable

Production and Consumption Branch highlighted the key role for building sector as the first category to play in global energy saving and emission reduction in response to climate change; he expounded UNEP-SBCI's mission, task and research results, as well as its efforts and positive effects made in the UN major international climate change negotiations. Bayer MaterialScience CEO Mr. Patrick Thomas introduced Bayer company operating condition and recent achievements and a series of practical demonstrative projects; while Mr. Frank-Michael Baumann, Managing Director of Energy Agency, NRW introduced as first European Energy town of Nordrhein-Westfalen, Energy saving and emission reduction in energy development and practice of and in related consulting services. The three heavyweight guests speech all give the audience with intense impact, accompanied by heated questions and discussion immediately at the panelist session.

接下来，研讨会围绕三个议题展开：可持续建筑的测量过程，在建筑、城市和区域方面的可持续建筑行动，迈向里约：驱动可持续建筑的政策制定。来自联合国欧洲经济代表团的专家保拉·德达女士、中央欧盟大学的戴安娜·乌尔姬·沃尔茨女士、新加坡建设局局长助理爱德华·昂格加加博士、伦敦的一个星球社区项目主任波然·德赛先生、美国卡耐基梅隆大学建筑性能和诊断中心主任沃尔克·哈特考普夫教授、联合国气候变化谈判公约（UNFCCC）的专家维多利亚·诺维科娃女士等10多位知名专家先后发表精彩演讲并和听众展开对话。专家报告及讨论中涉及较多的是对建筑和社区碳足迹和碳排放的分析预测、低碳建筑和社区项目最佳实践分享、对形成全球建筑碳排放测量标准的趋势展望、清洁发展机制（CDM）和温室气体国家适当减缓行动（NAMAs）机制的分析比较等等，其内容都代表了当今最新的政策、研究和发展成果，给与会者深入的启迪。

Thence, the symposium focused on three issues: the measuring process of sustainable buildings, sustainable building actions in buildings, cities and local areas, and towards Rio+20—pushing the policies to be soon made for sustainable buildings. Ms. Paola Deda from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Ms. Dianna Urge-Vorstz from Central European University, Dr. Edward Anggadajaja Assistant Director of Singaporean Construction Bureau, Mr. Pooran Desai Director of the One Planet Community in London, Professor Volker Hartkopf Director of Carnegie Mellon University in the U.S., Ms. Victoria Novikova an expert from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) were



五位演讲嘉宾与代表们答疑交流。左起为联合国环境规划署财政倡议组织代表吉尔·利维、巴西圣保罗大学建筑技术系教授乔安娜·索雷斯·贡萨尔维斯、联合国气候变化框架公约可持续发展机制署维多利亚·诺维科娃、马拉喀什特可持续建筑将建组前主席卡琳·泰佩尔、汉堡远景有限公司史蒂芬·魏纳。

Five distinguished guests answered delegates' questions at the Panel Discussion. From left: Gil Levy, UNEP Finance Initiative, Property Working Group Sustainable Development Capital LLP; Joana Carla Soares Gonçalves, Professor, Department of Architectural Technology University of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Victoria Novikova Sustainable Development Mechanisms Programme, UNFCCC; Kaarin Taipale, Former Chair, Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Buildings and Construction; Stefan Wehner, Perspectives GmbH, Hamburg.

among the dozen of speakers to deliver brilliant speeches and had dialogues with the audience. The experts' reports and discussions were frequently referring to the analyses and predictions of buildings and community footprints and carbon emissions, sharing best practices of low carbon buildings and community projects, with perspective for the trend of global building carbon emissions measurement standard, and comparative analyses of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and greenhouse gas National Appropriate Mechanism Actions (NAMAs), etc, most the contents reflected the state-of-art policies, research and development results, and provided the attendees with in-depth enlightenment.

最后，UNEP-SBCI理事会主席玛丽亚·阿特金森女士进行了总结，认为本次会议将推动UNEP-SBCI在新的年度迈上新的台阶，对促进可持续建筑发展、推动联合国内部以及相关国际组织之间的跨部门合作将产生积极的影响。她代表理事会感谢所有会员的积极参与，并代表全体会员和与会者再次感谢拜耳公司对此次会议的支持。会议圆满落幕。

Finally, UNEP-SBCI Board Chair Maria Atkinson made a summary. She said that the meeting would promote UNEP-SBCI to step on to a new height, it would exert positive influence in promoting the development of sustainable building, enhancing the cooperation within the United Nations and between relevant international organizations. And on



茶歇期间，会议代表忙着交流和分享心得。左起为阿拉布·霍巴拉、吕海峰、马勇（招商地产）、帕特里克·托马斯。

During the coffee break, delegates were busy communicating with each other. From left: Arab Hoballah, Lu Hafeng, Feng Yong (China Merchant's Property Development Co., Ltd.), And Patrick Thomas.



澳大利亚新南威尔士州大学彼得·格雷厄姆教授发言。

behalf of the Board of Directors, she thanked all members, and on behalf of all the members and attendees she thanked Bayer Company for the support. The meeting successfully rolled down the curtain.

作为UNEP-SBCI的会员，《全球最佳范例杂志》全程记录了会议内容和精彩观点，并在会议间隙重点采访了阿拉布·霍巴拉先生、巴西可持续建筑理事会(CBCS)负责人马塞洛·高岗先生。本期及下期将全面报道此次会议。

As a member of UNEP-SBCI, the World Best Practices magazine covered the full contents of the both the meeting and the symposium and wonderful viewpoints of the attendees, and during the coffee breaks, reporters made some interviews with Arab Hoballah, Chief of Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP; Marcelo Takaoka, CEO of Brazilian Sustainable Construction Council. Please see our comprehensive coverage of this meeting in this and next issue.



## 2011联合国环境规划署可持续建筑与气候倡议 组织(UNEP-SBCI)年会暨研讨会 图片集锦

### Photo Album of 2011 UNEP-SBCI Annual General Meeting and Symposium



代表们欣然步入UNEP-SBCI年会会场



联合国环境规划署可持续建筑与气候倡议组织协调员  
科特·盖瑞格(左一)主持年会



新加坡绿色建筑委员会前主席李全盛



吕海峰与拜耳材料科学CEO 帕特里克·托马斯先生亲切交流



著名的科隆大教堂



壮观的波恩大学校门



深邃的波恩BUTANICHE园艺学院



波恩市中心残垣断壁唤起对昔日城池的记忆



繁华的波恩商业街



科隆·波恩机场。火车站台难得一见广告牌





贝多芬——波恩的骄傲



原西德议会大厦



科隆。发达的铁路轨道交通



波恩。多样化便捷的交通



波恩市绿色的街区



在德国这种分类垃圾桶随处可见



科隆。暮色中的莱茵河堤



科隆。古老与现代在莱茵河堤和谐融合



位于勒沃库森乡间的莱茵河博物馆



莱茵河博物馆的庭院里开屏的孔雀和悠然的母鸡



位于勒沃库森的莱茵河博物馆主人在庭院里和虎皮鹦鹉恰然自得



孔雀开屏也许启发艺术家创造出这样的雕塑



新加坡：绿色行动，从今开始

# 2011世界绿色建筑大会 将于9月在新加坡举行

SINGAPORE'S ALL SET TO "BUILD GREEN. ACT NOW."

The Singapore Green Building Week 2011 from 12-16 September will host a series of regional events on sustainable development solutions



主题为“绿色行动，从今开始”的2011年度世界绿色建筑大会将于9月13日至16日在新加坡举行。此次大会将为全球的政策决策者、行业领袖、专家与业者提供关于绿色建筑的顶尖交流平台。由新加坡建设局主办的世界绿色建筑大会将会是新加坡绿色建筑周期间的重点项目。

本次绿色建筑大会将探讨国际及亚太区绿色建筑的趋势及分享相关的高效绿色科技和方案。

此外，新加坡建设局也会在同期举行的亚洲生态建筑展上展示新加坡的绿色建筑总蓝图及奖励计划，也会分享

“Build Green, Act Now”，the theme of this year's International Green Building Conference (IGBC) in Singapore is a strong call-to-action for stakeholders of the building industry to heed the pressing global need to develop more

本地优质绿色建筑采用的科技及设计。

大会与会者也能选择参观新加坡的绿色建筑示范项目。这些项目都是热带地区可持续发展的典范，也获得了新加坡建设局在绿色建筑标志计划下所颁发的最高荣誉。

从9月12日至16日举行的新加坡绿色建筑周期间也会进行“亚太区与亚洲地区绿色建筑研习论坛”，“高校热带绿色建筑设计竞赛”，“绿色建筑业领袖早餐会”等一系列精彩活动。

请查询 [www.sgbw.com.sg](http://www.sgbw.com.sg) 索取更多关于新加坡绿色建筑周的详情。  
(新加坡建设局供稿)

sustainable built environments.

With a growing population worldwide, there is an ever increasing need for more urban spaces. Therefore, it remains imperative to develop buildings with better energy efficiency



往届大会现场 Scene of Previous Sessions

and to retrofit existing ones to minimise the impact on the environment. As a sign of commitment to this cause, the government of Singapore has set an ambitious national target to green at least 80% of all buildings by 2030, with an emphasis on the existing building stock.

During the IGBC 2011 from 13 to 16 September, renowned green building experts will visit these key topics, particularly on the immense challenge of greening the built environment, as well as explore ways to further accelerate the retrofitting of the existing buildings.

The IGBC 2011 will be the anchor event of the annual Singapore Green Building Week (SGBW) which is hosted by the Building and Construction Authority (BCA) of Singapore from 12 to 16 September this year. On top of the Conference, there will also be a line-up of exciting programmes on green building technologies and solutions that is in store for like-minded green building enthusiasts.

## Highlights of the Singapore Green Building Week 2011

### APEC-ASEAN Workshop on Green Buildings (12-13 September)

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will

convene a joint workshop on Green Buildings to start off the SGBW on 12 and 13 September. Riding on the success of the inaugural IGBC in 2009 and Singapore's strong reputation in Asia for its green building policies, the APEC event, which is supported by the US Department of Commerce, will bring senior officials and green building experts from 21 economies to Singapore for the first time to discuss issues and solutions pertaining to trade barriers on green building products and services, as well as green building standards within the APEC economies.

### BCA Green Mark Eco-tours (13 September)

One of the highlights that participants to the IGBC 2011 can look forward to is the BCA Green Mark Eco-tours. The site visits will bring conference participants to visit exemplary green buildings and offices in Singapore. These selected green buildings had been highly rated for their energy performance and had received the top Platinum accolade under the BCA Green Mark scheme which rates buildings in the tropics for their environmental performance.

### International Green Building Conference 2011 (14-16 September)

The inaugural IGBC in October 2009 was well-attended by nearly 1,000 delegates from more than 20 countries. Following its success, the event this year expects to attract some 1,200 participants with its exciting line-up of activities





往届大会出席嘉宾对话 Distinguished Guests of Previous Sessions at the Panelist Session

including a series of new symposiums, such as the Tropical Sub-Tropical Green Building Councils Alliance Symposium and the Sustainable Infrastructure Symposium. These are held in collaboration with international partners such as the Green Building Alliance of Tropical and Subtropical Regions and the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), and will offer greater insights into what sustainability entails.

Other key programmes during IGBC 2011 include the World Green Building Council (WGBC) Asia Pacific Network Meeting, which will provide a platform for discussion on how the respective Asia Pacific governments can work more closely with the private sector to accelerate the green building movement in their respective countries. BCA will also be partnering the Waste Management and Recycling Association of Singapore (WMRAS) to jointly organise a Sustainable Construction Symposium to explore strategic and innovative approaches to reduce the reliance on conventional building materials and methods.

#### BCA's Green Pavilion at Build Eco Xpo Asia 2011 (14 - 16 September)

Strategically held alongside the IGBC will be an extensive showcase of the latest green building products and services at

the BEX Asia 2011 exhibition. Last year, the exhibition saw more than 7,000 professionals and decision makers from the region during the 3-day event. This year, the event is expected to draw some 8,000 visitors. A new introduction to BEX Asia 2011 will be the Green Infrastructure segment, featuring products and services on green construction, certification, waste management, facility management and HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning). This enlarged offering enables industry players to source for the latest eco-friendly, energy-efficient products and services, as well as design and architecture for the future sustainable environments.

Also located at the exhibition is BCA's Green Pavilion which will serve as a showcase for exemplary Green Mark building projects as well as the various Green Mark incentive schemes that have been put in place by BCA to promote sustainable buildings and spaces beyond buildings in Singapore. Visitors to the BCA Green Pavilion can also look forward to having a fun and interactive experience of retrofitting a virtual building and transforming it to a green building.

#### Breakfast Talk for CEOs

The Breakfast Talk aims to galvanise CEOs, CFOs and

decision-makers of government agencies and international organisations to take immediate actions to protect the environment. The session will be focused on how stakeholders should set their eyes on the valuation of green buildings instead of the green premiums, in particularly on preserving and even improving the capital value of a sustainable building.

#### BCA-SIA-SGBC Tropical Architecture Design Competition

Another event held in conjunction with the IGBC is the inaugural Tropical Architecture Design Competition jointly-organised by BCA, the Singapore Institute of Architects (SIA) and Singapore Green Building Council (SGBC) for students from Institutes of Higher Learning (IHLs) around the region. The competition aims to provide an applied learning experience through a study on green solutions that are suitable for the tropical context. The finalists of the competition will have their projects displayed and judged during the IGBC, according to various criteria such as creativity, relevance to the

tropical context, and practicality in achieving the sustainable objectives. Through this competition, the organisers hope that the students will have a stronger appreciation of the green building initiatives around the world which would in turn spur them to join in the green building sector in the near future.

With the host of events, SGBW 2011 will provide an extensive platform for government officials, decision-makers and green practitioners from all over the world to share their views and discuss about the pertinent issues and solutions that impact the sustainability of our built environment. The high level of international participation expected from overseas partners as well as from members of APEC and ASEAN will also offer alternative insights and perspective into the green building movement.

To find out more about the Singapore Building and Construction Authority, please log on to [www.bca.gov.sg](http://www.bca.gov.sg). Registration details for the events during the Singapore Green Building Week 2011 are also available at [www.sgbw.com.sg](http://www.sgbw.com.sg).

(Contributed by Singapore Building Authority)



往届大会主题研讨会 Thematic Seminars of Previous Sessions



# 在这里我们写下“中国信心”

——汶川特大地震三周年志

## In Here We've Engraved “Chinese Confidence”

—Marking 3<sup>rd</sup> Anniversary of the Wenchuan Massive Earthquake



2008年，汶川曾经变成了一片废墟。



武警官兵冒生命危险挽救业主迁居

(一) 一场吞噬近9万人鲜活生命的8级地震过后，把十多万平方米的破碎山河重整为安居乐业的家园，需要多久？

在如此广阔的土地上，为遭受重创的经济重新注入活力，将震区社会发展水平提升一二十年，需要多久？

抚平千万颗心灵的创痛，从毁灭走向新生、从悲壮走向豪迈，又需要多久？

3年。

这是一段浓缩的时间。从瞬间“归零”到经济重振、社会重整、文化重生，仅仅1000多个日夜，谁能有这样的信心，把一场惨烈的天灾变成新跨越的起点？

这是一个震撼世界的数字。1995年日本阪神大地震，重建用了近10年。2005年美国新奥尔良遭受风灾，6年过去，还有大量灾民流离失所。面对恢复重建的世界难题，谁有这样的气概，将被灾难倒拨的发展时钟逆转？

中国，汶川。

培根说过：“超越自然的奇迹，总是在对厄运的征服中出现。”汶川，早已不只是川西崇山峻岭间一个小小的

县城，也不仅指川、陕、甘那片3年前震颤不已的土地。它是一种象征，一种印证中华民族精神信念的象征：一把钥匙，一把解读社会主义中国的钥匙。

(二) 当绵竹市失去双腿的舞蹈教师廖智跳起“鼓舞”，当虹口乡党支部书记马远见开始为游客的停车位不够发愁，当金乡镇农妇刘小蓉费心琢磨自家餐厅推出的新菜式，我们看到了什么？

普通人的命运，是时间的尺度。3年来，廖智、马远见、刘小蓉与几千万灾区干部群众、与13亿中国人民一起，走过风雨，走向新生。

这不同寻常的3年，是社会重生的3年。汶川、北川、绵竹、青川……农房重建完成，城镇住房重建完成，“最漂亮的是民房，最坚固的是学校，最现代的是医院，最满意的是群众”。山川的伤痕尚未抹平，生活却已昂然前进。“决定性胜利”带来“历史性剧变”，一个生机勃勃的新灾区，为巴蜀大地、陕陇高原的人民注入信心。



2009年5月11日至12日，在四川汶川特大地震一周年之际，中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席胡锦涛到四川考察灾后恢复重建工作。这是胡锦涛同中共中央政治局常委、国务院副总理李长春一起，在刚刚建成通车的都江堰至映秀高速公路狮子坪大桥上看望慰问公路建设者代表。



2008年5月16日，中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席胡锦涛乘飞机抵达四川绵阳，慰问灾区干部群众，看望抗震救灾一线部队官兵和医护人员。国务院总理温家宝到机场迎接胡锦涛。

这不同寻常的3年，是发展跨越的3年。变压力为动力，视重建为机遇，灾区寻求新的经济增长点和新的发展模式，铸造发展振兴的强大引擎，城乡面貌、基础设施、产业发展、社会建设出现了历史性跨越。打造西部综合交通枢纽，建设西部物流中心、商贸中心和金融中心。“突破性进步”伴随“长远性发展”，一个充满力量的新灾区，为原地起跳、奋力摸高的发展注入信心。

这不同寻常的3年，是精神凝聚的3年。看得见的跨越背后，是看不见的变化。乡间里巷的灿烂笑脸，写满对未来的美好希望。整洁雅致的城乡社区，新的生活方式、新的文明理念，丰富着巴蜀文化的内涵。东西部的文化交流、观念碰撞，体制机制上的创新探索，迸发出新的思想火花。告别“盆地意识”，今日四川从历史上的“四塞之国”跃至西部开发的前沿。“激情性燃烧”变成“持久性释放”，一个坚定从容的新灾区，为穿越灾难、拥抱光荣的未来注入信心。

如果说3年前那场深重的灾难让世界记住了汶川，那么3年间一连串难以置信的变化让世界再次为之震撼——

震后十天，完成1500多万人的应急安置；震后一百天，完成1200多万人的过渡性安置；震后一年内，355万户震损住房修复加固全面完成；震后一年半，150万户农房重建全部完成；震后两年，25万户城市居民住房基本完成；如今，震区“经济总量大幅提升，发展速度超过震前；工业化程度提高，产业结构优于震前；居民收入明显

增加，人均水平高于震前”……

新中国成立以来尤其是改革开放以来，“奇迹”、“震撼”已经成为世人观察和评价中国的关键词，但这一次“中国震撼”，比深圳、上海、北京等地日新月异的变化，在人们心中激起更为强劲的冲击波——

水磨镇被联合国人居署视为“全球灾后重建最佳范例”，美丽的羌寨村寨被誉为“世界灾后重建的灯塔”。加拿大原总督感慨，“四川树立了世界灾后重建的典范，你们宝贵的经验可以在世界推广”。近日走近汶川的60多个外国记者面对这些经验带来的巨变，“震惊”之余坦言：“只有亲自来到灾区，才能读懂‘奇迹’的含义。”

(三) 时间为我们呈现结果，却往往省略了过程。奇迹从来就不是一时的激情喷发和瞬间的灵光闪现，而是一个持续而漫长的努力中从量变到质变的积累。看到这个过程，才能真正走近“汶川奇迹”的核心。

如果说，救援抢险是一个国家应急能力的集中体现，那么，漫长的灾后重建，则是对国家全方位能力的不断考验。这3年中，社会主义中国如何砥砺自身，促成灾区的全面复苏？

如果说，支撑抗震救灾的是强大的动员能力，那么，漫长的灾后重建，需要的是更广泛的制度保障。这3年中，是什么样的制度持续释放沉潜的力量，让灾区迥然前行？





2010年5月7日，四川省委副书记刘奇葆（右二）在佛山援建工作组组长刘宏葆（右一）陪同下考察水磨灾后重建。



映秀新镇一景

如果说，面对灾难需要的是迅速反应，那么，漫长的灾后重建，则需要战略布局与战略协调的综合能力。这3年中，怎样的发展模式在灾区造就了难以置信的巨变？

如果说，灾难激活了一个民族最强烈的情感，那么，漫长的灾后重建，更需要这种情感从“非常”到“日常”的转化。这3年中，抗震救灾精神如何成为激励我们前行的思想航标？

三年重建，一个民族同生共死、守望相助的深情凝聚于此，一个国家举国携手、风雨同舟的力量倾注于此，一个政党以人为本、科学发展的理念展现于此，一种制度协同整合、握指成拳的优势印证于此。那些在汶川重新生长起来的东西，将成为整个人类共同的财富。

（四）2008—2011，汶川。以人为本的国家理念在此得到深刻阐述，它告诉我们，只有激发人的自主性，才能激发人的创造力。

大规模的调查显示，96%的灾区群众最担忧的是重建住房，94%的群众最期待的是安置新家，数以万计借读他乡的孩子最盼望的是重返故乡。“三年目标任务两年基本完成”，为的是群众少一年焦虑中的等待，早一年幸福安宁。中国没有美国那样的雄厚财力，没有日本那么丰富的抗灾经验，但在重建安民、重建利民的问题上，我们的努力有过之而无不及。倾听人民呼声，尊重人民意愿，维护人民利益，千头万绪的灾后重建指向“人”这个核心，唤起灾区人民坚强奋进的内生力量。

把“人的自主性”放在第一位，不仅发挥制度的整合作用，更强调群众的“主体力量”。信息公开、平等协

商，变“政府包办”为“群众自治”，救灾物资分配由群众做主，住房重建充分尊重群众意愿，经济恢复与群众利益和发展愿景相结合。这3年，“参与式重建”推动千万民众对灾后社会的再适应，人们对未来的信心和重建的积极性空前高涨。

把“人的自主性”放在第一位，不仅关切群众的眼前利益，更重视可持续发展的能力。优先重建城乡住房，优先供给公共服务，优先恢复基础设施，优先发展重大产业。“建房子还要给路子，补资金也要提素质”，在物质援助的同时加强技能培训，在“输血”的同时努力提高“造血”功能。重建超越了简单的复制，危机变为跨越式发展的契机。

把“人的自主性”放在第一位，灾区人民不仅是地震灾害的承受者，更是重建奇迹的创造者。“坝坝会”、“板房夜话”，协商式民主改变自上而下的决策程序，群众意见得以充分表达。“一事一议”、“一执行一监督”，议事型民主让矛盾和纠纷大大减少。村庄重建规划、民居设计图纸供居民讨论选择，引导型民主推动政府向服务型转变。开放、民主、参与、监督的现代观念和公民意识，在灾后重建中萌发、积累、传播。

青川县东河口地震遗址公园，矗立着一座“大爱崛起碑”，一个大写的“人”字，寓意着灾后恢复重建最核心的价值理念——以人为本。这一价值最生动的体现，莫过于3年间灾区大地站立起来的大写的人。正是人民群众迸发出强烈的自主性、持久的能动性和非凡的创造性，书写了世界抗灾史上的壮丽篇章。

最深刻的变化在于人，最实在的成果施于人，最持久

的动力源于人。“人权”，这个国际政治中高度意识形态化的字眼，在汶川震区还原了它的本意。它点点滴滴渗透于民众的日常生活，经得起任何一部白皮书的挑剔。

（五）2008—2011，汶川。社会主义中国的制度优势在此得到生动印证，它告诉我们，善用政府和市场两种手段配置资源，就能最大限度地推进社会发展。

震后仅一个月，国务院即出台《汶川地震灾后恢复重建对口支援方案》，全国近2/3的省份行动起来，对口支援重灾县市。3年来，中央财政在恢复重建的投入达到2200亿元，税费优惠、金融支持、用地保障、法制保障……党和国家的一系列“顶层设计”，为恢复重建提供了最强有力的制度支撑。

寿光的蔬菜，在北川抽出嫩芽；江苏的草莓，在绵竹结出果实；汶川的教师，在羊城深造；都江堰的保姆，在上海找到工作。温州精神、辽宁经验，东部先进的发展理念与管理模式，在重建中推广传递，生根开花。3年过去，“对口援建”正向“对口合作”演进：青川经济社会发展，编入浙江省的“十二五”规划；广东每年异地培训上千名汶川籍农民工、山东学校医疗机构对口帮扶北川，都将持续多年……

三年重建，五湖四海的人才资源、技术资源和智力资源在这里聚集，全国各地的灾害防治和建设经验在这里交汇。汶川，成为中国体制创新、机制创新、科技创新、观念更新的最大实验场。如此巨大的制度力量，如此热烈的民族情感，世人惊叹：这是多么牢固的一个共同体。

当都江堰运用市场手段解决数以十亿计的资金缺口，



映秀河口中学遗址

完成农房重建；当什邡市建立重大事项联席会议制度，保证资金效益和项目廉洁；当四川金融机构3年贷款增加量超过新中国成立以来该省贷款总和；当3年过后四川人民拿出这样的答卷：1.7万亿元重建资金，80%是灾区自筹；几百万套过渡住房，近一半由灾区群众自搭自建，人们充满敬意地得出结论——

汶川奇迹，是政府动员与市场力量的雄浑交响，是自力更生与八方支援的壮丽凯歌。

美国红十字会驻中国地区代表雷伊斯感慨，“你们确实有一个能帮助人民的强大中央政府。这十分重要。”他只说出一个方面。让政府力量与市场手段相互补充彼此呼应，将强大的组织动员能力服务于以民生福祉为根本的“国家目的”，把无私援助从个人的自由选择上升为不可动摇的制度意志，这才是中国特色社会主义的本质特征。

（六）2008—2011，汶川。科学发展的时代规律在此得到深刻揭示，它告诉我们，没有“全面协调可持续”，就没有灾区大地脱胎换骨的超越与新生。

震后两年，最高时速220公里的成灌快铁顺利发车，四川跑步进入“快铁时代”；震后三年，“家家有房住、户户有就业、人人有保障、设施有提高、经济有发展、生态有改善”的重建目标基本实现。回首3年历程，如果没有十六大以来科学发展观在神州大地贯彻落实所形成的全民共识，如果没有我们时代所秉持的“生命至上、民生为先”的治国理念，就没有今日灾区举世瞩目的“发展转型”、“社会发育”与“民生跨越”。凤凰涅槃，灾区的新生是一部波澜壮阔的重建史、一往无前的奋斗史、豪迈雄壮的发展史。



5月10日，离“5.12”汶川特大地震三周年纪念日还有2天，四川北川地区民众纷纷赶回老县城遗址敬献鲜花，致敬抗震救灾遇难者。





映秀入口

把建设社会主义新农村作为重点内容，在统筹城乡的清晰思路中，发展实现历史性跨越。震区总结和推广成都先行先试的经验，首次把农村建设纳入规划范畴，结合重建推动城乡一体化进程。新型工业化、新型城镇化和农业现代化“三化”联动，农村居民“放下锄头进车间，屋后还有一片田”，收入渠道大大拓展。城乡一体的社保制度、教育机制、公共设施，让广大农民逐步享受到和城里人一样的公共服务。

把加快经济发展方式转变作为重要方向，在实施西部大开发的宏伟战略中，发展呈现历史性嬗变。东汽跻身世界一流行列，戴尔全球运营基地落户成都，北川新县城有了农产品电子交易平台……淘汰落后产能、承接产业转移，重塑发展的空间布局与产业结构，灾后的四川崛起为中国西部经济社会发展的新高地。

把“民生为先”作为恢复重建的重要标准，在让灾区人民“大踏步走向新生活”的执政信念中，发展凸现历史性进步。从保障灾民基本生活，到提供更多就业机会；从关怀“三孤”人员，到做好再生育服务、为失去孩子的家庭燃起希望；从崭新的城镇丰饶的乡村，到新辟的道路崛起的园区，巴山蜀水浓墨重彩书写民生情怀。穿行震区，面对白墙青瓦的川西民居、石墙灰顶的羌寨石阁、粉墙金瓦的藏式小楼，你会理解为什么会有“苦干两三年，跨越二十年”的“汶川巨变”。

（七）2008—2011，汶川。伟大的抗震救灾精神在此得到广泛验证，它告诉我们，3年时间，我们不仅重建了一个山河壮美的物质家园，更重建了一个意义深远的精神故乡。

“汶川不哭，中国加油”“我们都是汶川人”，当年响彻中国的呐喊，在3年重建中依然诠释着一方有难、八方支援的民族情怀。“有手有脚有条命，天大困难能战胜”“泰山压顶不弯腰”，曾经激荡灾区的强音，在3年

重建中依然传递着灾区人民自强不息的坚韧精神。

山东援建干部崔学选病危之际仍牵挂着灾区的“三个家”：北川擂鼓镇茨沟村年轻的村委会主任尹显波最后才修自家的房子，感动的村民自发为他添砖加瓦；玉树遇险、舟曲遭灾，第一支赶赴灾区的外省公安特警队伍来自成都，第一支跨省异地救援的民兵队伍来自青川……

“万众一心、众志成城，不畏艰险、百折不挠，以人为本、尊重科学”，3年来，千百万干部群众的奋斗，亿万中国人民的坚守，无数建设者的奉献，崇高的理想、坚定的信念和深沉的感恩，汇入社会主义中国一脉相承的精神谱系。

过去的时代，这些精神让地底的石油喷薄、让卫星遨游太空，战胜过自然领域的水旱天灾、也战胜过社会发展的风险挑战。今天，伟大的精神再次迸发出重整山河、重塑心灵的强大力量。恢复重建激发的社会责任与使命，共同理想唤起的精神体认与凝聚，灾区巨变催生的民族自豪与自信，升华为我们这个时代弥足珍贵的精神财富。

这种宝贵的精神财富，铸就了党领导人民自强不息、顽强拼搏、不怕牺牲、敢于胜利的又一座历史丰碑，必将长久地留存于我们民族的血脉。

（八）“在我眼里，灾区每一幢新建筑，都是一面飘扬的国旗！”一位去过四川的网友这样说。

此时，走过90年风雨征程，中国共产党引领社会主义中国抵达新的历史起点。飘扬的五星红旗凝聚了怎样的信念？不屈的中华民族走过了怎样的历程？也许这才是“汶川奇迹”的根源。从嘉兴南湖的一艘红船出发，这个为着民族独立、国家富强、人民幸福而不懈奋斗的政党，在历经北伐战争的洗礼、土地革命的磨砺、抗战岁月的硝烟、解放战争的炮火、社会主义改造和建设的激荡风云、改革开放的历史考验之后，所建立的功勋，所铸就的旗帜，所探索的道路，是“汶川奇迹”乃至“中国故事”最令人信服的历史逻辑与现实答案。

人的自主性，制度的灵活性，发展的协调性，精神的创造性。3年重建不过是再次呈现了一个政党对人民的信念、一个民族对未来的想象，再次检验了社会主义中国的国家能力，再次增强了我们走“中国道路”的坚定信心。

这种信心，源于党中央的坚强领导。胡锦涛总书记在抢险救援的危急关头和灾后重建的关键时刻亲临一线；所有中央政治局常委都曾走进灾区，与最需要他们的人民在一起。恢复重建3年历程中，党和政府表现出高超的驾驭

全局与应对危机能力，资源整合和利益协调能力，依法行政和高效行政能力，自我调适和开放转型能力。汶川作证，党中央的坚强领导，往前溯，承续90年波澜壮阔的光辉历程、60年执政兴国的伟大实践、30年改革开放的辉煌业绩；往后看，决定着“十二五”开局的宏伟蓝图、全面建设小康的奋斗目标、中华民族复兴的漫漫征程。

这种信心，源于“中国道路”的正确选择。安置群众百日攻坚，灾后重建千日奋战，发展振兴万米长跑。无论是政府强大的组织动员能力，还是国家责任的持续释放；无论是民生为大的基本理念，还是包容性增长的基本模式；无论是精神信仰的强大力量，还是有统有分的统筹协调，灾区提供的样本不仅是在为自己寻找答案，也在为中国的未来积累经验。汶川作证，恢复重建的3年，是“中国探索”的实验场，“中国力量”的汇集地，“中国道路”的浓缩版。

这种信心，源于党员干部的精神追求。发展的“主心骨”，致富的“火车头”，生活的“贴心人”……同样经历家国破碎的苦楚，同样承受痛失亲人的悲伤，但领救济、发帐篷、住板房，他们朝后让；挑重担、克难关、解纠纷，他们往前冲。“我们是有组织、有信仰、有觉悟的人。”在地震中失去11位亲人的北川县委副书记瞿永安的话，道出了千万震区党员干部的心声。汶川作证，觉悟、组织、信仰，是这个有着90年历史、7800万党员的政党最坚实的基础，是凝聚力、动员力和战斗力的源泉。到汶川

震区考察的外国友人感慨：“有一条‘经’我们很难取走——你们有这么多勇于献身的中共党员。”

2008—2011，汶川。惨烈的地震，在中国的“心腹之地”划开了一道深深的伤口。但龙门山断裂带上，透过地震掀开的一个小角，世界得以纵览一个民族3年、60年、90年、5000年的精神脉络，窥见“中国共产党为什么能”的奥秘，解开社会主义制度在中国欣欣向荣的政治密码。

（九）灾害挡不住四季轮回，生命蓬勃。

当大地再次开满鲜花，新北川中学的教室里，一群学生打听如何向日本灾区捐款。在灾区，几千个失去孩子的家庭迎来新的生命。“地震宝贝”张震安满地跑了，“敬礼男孩”郎铮读学前班了，“芭蕾女孩”李月迈动永不停跳的舞步……

永不停跳的舞步，一个古老民族向死而生的脚步。

“你只有去中国才能看见未来。”2008年，《纽约时报》一位专栏作家以这样的句子，总结中国走过的这大喜大悲之年。

时间是考量一切事物的标准。3年，奔腾不息的岷江，把灾难与痛苦沉积在历史河床的深处，也把气壮山河的声响激荡在岁月的天空。面对未来，我们比任何时候都坚信——

“任何困难都难不倒英雄的中国人民！”

本文来源：《人民日报》



汶川水磨羌城飞鸿广场上，羌族姑娘们在跳着欢快的舞蹈。



# When Nuke Comes to Null:

# 核去何从 德国为何敢弃用核能



5月29日，总理默克尔领导的德国执政联盟在经过12个小时的“马拉松式”磋商后，就放弃核电的时间问题达成明确共识。根据淘汰核电的时间表，日本福岛核电站事故后被暂时关闭的7座1980年以前投入运营的核电站将永久性停运。德国其余的10座核电站原则上都将于2021年前关闭，只有其中3座核电站可能将在新能源无法满足用电需求的情况下“超期服役”一年。弃核计划的背后，展现了德国政府致力于发展清洁可再生能源的决心与计划。

## 政府扶植发展可再生能源

资金支持：400亿欧元用于发展可再生能源

尽管核能和传统能源仍占德国发电量的绝大部分比重。2007年德国煤电占总发电量的一半左右，天然气发电占总发电量的12%。但是德国的可再生能源已成长为一个成熟的行业。自上世纪90年代，德国政府就通过《优先发展可再生能源法》来引导能源发展方向，并设立了联邦经济和科技部来支持可再生能源发展。早在绿党参与执政期

间，德国已开始推行旨在推广可再生能源的生态税——对可再生能源消费的免税，对核电、汽油等能源收取较高的生物生态税。

在宣布2022年关闭核电站的同时，德国执政联盟还公布了一份雄心勃勃的新能源计划，包括大力发展风能、太阳能和生物能以及改造新型智能电网等内容，希望在2022年之前将可再生能源的比重翻倍达到35%左右。到2012年，德国能源工业将投入300亿欧元用于修建发电站以及扩建输电网。同时将投入330亿至400亿欧元用于发展可再生能源。德国环境部长诺贝特·罗特根曾向外界宣布：“到2050年德国的能源消耗几乎可以全部来自可再生能源。”这是迄今世界上已出炉的最宏大的可再生能源发展目标。

**法律保障：**研发可再生能源发电可不计成本

正是2004年生效的《可再生能源法》，规定了新能源占德国全部能源消耗的比例最终要超过50%，并为此制定

了政府补助、新能源发电无条件入网、新能源与传统能源非对等税收等一系列非常规政策，全力扶植新能源企业发展。10年间，德国政府陆续采取了一系列措施。如新能源电价补贴、促进太阳能的“十万屋顶计划”、《生物能发展法规》等。2009年，德国政府还通过了《新取暖法》，政府继续提供5亿欧元补贴采用可再生能源取暖的家庭。

在《可再生能源法》的指导下，德国企业如果利用风能、太阳能和生物能等发电，可以完全“不计成本”，企业可以将全部的研发成本、制造成本加上一定的利润全部计入电价，电网巨头只能无条件接受，所生产电力电网企业无条件采购、无条件入网。德国能源巨头被要求用高于市场价四倍的价格购买太阳能电力，家庭、农场等如果采购相关设备直接利用太阳能，将得到政府的直接现金奖励。而这些，仅仅是众多激励措施的一部分。

## 可再生能源行业已逐渐成熟

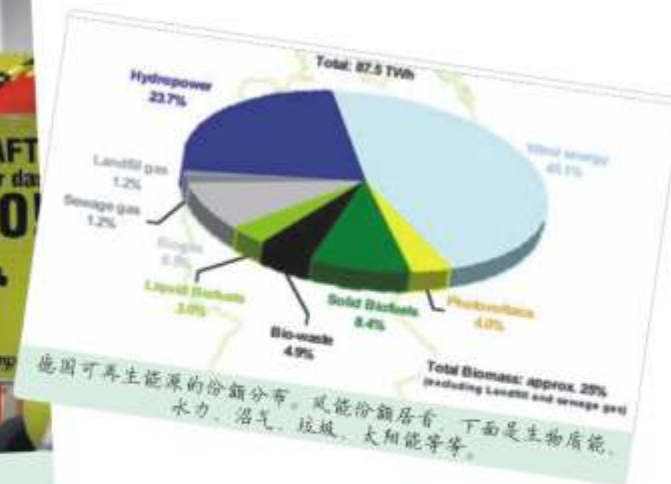
2010年,核能占到德国能源总量的22%,可再生能源的比例是17%。作为环保中的积极分子,德国是最坚决执行《京都议定书》的国家,在减排方面起着模范作用。关闭清洁的核电站,对减排将是一大挑战。默克尔不可能转向德国资源储备丰富的煤,因为这会造成高污染,且德国已经宣布要在2020年之前减排40%。而德国环境问题咨询委员会成员奥拉夫·霍迈尔教授认为,德国在2050年实现100%可再生能源供应是很可能的,因为快速发展的可再生能源产业将使煤电站和核电站成为多余。

风能是德国高度重视的可再生能源，20年前就开始发展和补贴

据德国能源和水利协会在2009年公布的一份调查结果  
显示,德国2009年的各种可再生能源发电总量近930亿千  
瓦时,其中居首位的是风力发电,其后依次为生物质能发  
电、水力发电、太阳能发电和垃圾发电。风能是最早受到  
德国政府重视的可再生能源,20多年前德国政府就开始对  
发展风能给与补贴。有的地方政府对安装风力涡轮机的补  
贴高达总投资的30%。近10年来,德国大力投资风力发  
电,近2年来德国风力发电增长44%,现已有1.5万个风力  
发电机。截至2010年底,德国风电总装机容量为2721.5万  
千瓦,风电占德国用电总量的7.5%,风力装机容量占世界  
总能力的1/3左右。

地热能潜力巨大：预计可满足当前德国电力需求的600倍

德国地热能或许会成为其放弃核能之后又一个能源渠道。早在2004年德国就推出了对地热能的补贴政策，每千瓦电补贴高达0.15欧元，这一政策极大地推动了地热能的发展。经过多年的研发与实践，掌握了以地下水开采井、井下换热器以及换热桩等技术途径获得浅部地热能源的技术，这些技术与热泵技术结合使用，不仅需要的常规电能要减少75%，同时二氧化碳的排放也减少了20%至25%。尽管在短时间内，德国地热发电尚处在幼年期，但其发展迅速且潜力巨大——预计每年增加地热泵2.5万至3万个。据





德国地热协会执行总裁沃纳·布斯曼预测，若地热发展成熟可满足当前德国电力需求的600多倍电量。

许多城市建有大功率太阳能发电站，鼓励居民自主发电

德国在太阳能热利用和光伏发电领域处于世界领先地位，2008年德国太阳能装机总量达到1300兆瓦，几乎占当年全球新增装机量的一半。目前德国已有约0.9%的家庭使用太阳能发电装置，居民白天把屋顶太阳能电能高价卖给电网，晚上平价买电使用，居民成为电能的生产者和消费者。德国许多城市还建立了大功率太阳能发电站。2005年莱比锡市附近建成了世界上功率最大的太阳能电站，有3.35万块光电池板，占地21.6公顷，功率5000千瓦，可为1800户住家提供生活用电。

生物质能利用率全球最高，水力发电占3.5%

德国还是生物质能利用率最高的国家之一。生物质是德国最重要的可再生能源提供方式之一，广泛应用在沼气发电和制取液体生物燃料上。德国比勒费尔德大学和澳大利亚昆士兰州大学合作培植出一种能产生大量氢气的转基因绿藻，该绿藻每公升可产生750毫升氢气，其氢气转化率达到7%—10%，具有实际经济应用价值。这为未来生产氢能提供了一种生物途径。除此之外，德国水力发电占整个电力生产的大约3.5%。

发展可再生能源和提高能源利用率并重

为了应对能源和环保问题，德国目前除了大力发展可再生能源，还致力于提高传统能源的利用效率，深入开发电力消费方面存在的节省潜力。这不仅是指私人家庭的能源节约，工业领域也必须在经济增长的前提下减少电力损耗。这样，可再生能源也可以满足其它额外的电力需求。

德制定40年后减耗目标：2050年用电量减少25%。德国联邦政府于2010年推出“能源方案”长期战略，其目的是使德国在能源效率和绿色经济方面走在世界最前列。能源方案规划了德国未来40年里降低能源消耗和提升能源效率的长期目标。到2020年德国电力消耗量较2008年将减少10%，到2050年则将减少25%。为实现节能和节电目标，每年建筑物翻新改造率将从目前的不到1%增加到占建筑物的2%。此外，到2050年，建筑物初级能源使用量较2010年将下降50%，建筑通过可再生能源便可基本获得所需能

源。德国政府认为，虽然上述目标并不一定会精确实现，但它们规定了大致发展路径，并向社会公众和相关部门释放出前进方向信息。德政府还将用科学方法，以透明程序，每3年组织一次关于能源的监测，监测结果公布并开放社会各界讨论。以监测结果为基础，政府将考察分析目标可行性和成本、效率等各方面因素，识别达到目标的障碍，并决定和实施后续措施。

作为一个领先的工业国家，缺乏传统常规能源的德国为保障能源供给不得不依赖于国际市场，通过能源进口多元化或与之签订长期合同来保障本国能源安全。同时德国又是欧洲最大的能源消耗国，对实现欧盟的减排指标也起着举足轻重的作用，过早退出核电将使德国承受不小的压力。可以想见弃核的道路不会一帆风顺，其中无论是经验还是教训都将值得其他国家学习。

本文来源：网易《发现者》专题

核能简史

核能发电的历史与动力堆的发展历史密切相关。动力堆的发展最初是出于军事需要。1954年，苏联建成世界上第一座装机容量为5兆瓦(电)的核电站。英、美等国也相继建成各种类型的核电站。到1960年，有5个国家建成20座核电站，装机容量1279兆瓦(电)。由于核浓缩技术的发展，到1966年，核能发电的成本已低于火力发电的成本。核能发电真正迈入实用阶段。

1978年全世界22个国家和地区正在运行的30兆瓦(电)以上的核电站反应堆已达200多座，总装机容量已达107776兆瓦(电)。80年代因化石能源短缺日益突出，核能发电的进展更快。到1991年，全世界近30个国家和地区建成的核电机组为423套，总容量为3.275亿千瓦，其发电量占全世界总发电量的约16%。

中国大陆的核电起步较晚，80年代才动工兴建核电站。中国自行设计建造的30万千瓦(电)秦山核电站在1991年底投入运行。大亚湾核电站于1987年开工，于1994年全部并网发电。



Global Brand Leader



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Add.: No 15, Liutang Road, Hudai Industrial North Park, Wuxi, China. 214161.

Tel.: 0510-8558 5220 Fax: 0510-8558 5075

Web: www.westechsolar.com





## 西温哥华式的地方治理： 以市民为主、以官员为辅的市政创新举措

——在第六届全球人居环境论坛上的演讲

帕梅拉·戈德史密斯·琼斯市长等

### A West Vancouver Model of Local Governance: Citizen Lead, Staff Facilitated and Politically Innovative

— A Presentation at the Sixth Global Forum on Human Settlements

Mayor Pamela Goldsmith-Jones et al



帕梅拉·戈德史密斯·琼斯市长在第六届全球人居环境论坛上演讲

#### 西温哥华市长帕梅拉·戈德史密斯·琼斯

大家早上好。我叫帕梅拉·戈德史密斯·琼斯，是加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚西海岸西温哥华的市长。

作为2010年冬季奥运会及残奥会好几个项目的举办地，温哥华市处于崇山峻岭的掩映之中，而我们不到5万人的西温哥华社区则是位于海滨热带雨林中，三面是冰川覆盖的连绵起伏的山脉，另一面是蓬勃发展的有着210万人口的大温哥华地区。

受全球人居环境论坛的邀请，我们来谈一谈我们在加

拿大乃至在恢弘如织的北美洲西海岸领先的新举措，我们非常荣幸地与您分享我们是如何引导政界和专业人士从传统的角色中转变过来，使他们与民众打成一片，共同创建真正意义上的可持续发展城市。

西温哥华是个年轻的城市，明年才满100周年。但早在上世纪我们就成为加拿大的一个特殊的地方，我们这里有一部分人的年收入是全国乃至全美洲大陆最高的，我们也有相当数量的精明银发族，他们也都有较高的固定收入。维护我们团结与和谐的因素有很多，但其中重要的一点就是对于我们赖以生存的自然环境的保护。根据最近的社区环境调查，我们社区所关注的头等大事就是环境。而且，我们对于环境变化也是异常警觉的。

近年来我们的社区尤其重视的就是气候变化。我们想要在加拿大乃至全世界率先展示城市社区应如何与自然共同生存，充分利用自然系统，做自然资源的好管家以适应气候变化。

西温哥华的后面就是真真切切的荒野所在，大自然是我们民族精神的一部分。我们解决应对城市挑战的同时也同样要处理一些具体的报告，诸如后山上出现了北极熊、有多少三文鱼又回到了我们的溪流产卵，等等。我们不断地提醒自己，我们生活于自然之中，我们的责任是确保为我们的孩子和我们孩子的孩子留下一片野生空间。

2008年，不列颠哥伦比亚省成为北美唯一设立碳排放税制的省份。这个开创性的立法促进了我们的气候行动目标的实施。全省各地的市长正式签署了一项气候行动宪章以表达我们的支持，紧随其后的是正式立法，这要求政府

要在他们的官方社区计划里列入气候行动计划。目前在我们官方社区计划里温室气体减排目标是到2020年和2050年分别为33%和80%。

五年半以前，我竞选这个被很多人觊觎的市长职位。《温哥华太阳报》建议大家不要投我的票，说是因为西温哥华人是惯于墨守陈规的。我当时是最不被看好的，我的成功当选完全出乎大家的意料之外，现在我的第二个任期就快要结束了，可见从那时起大家心里就开始有点要接受激进政治决策和社会参与的苗头的。

我继承的是一个老掉了牙的顾问委员会体制。这些委员会，已经有几十年历史了，都是由那些具有善良愿望的公民组成的，他们做顾问都是出于因循守旧的惯例，没有议会所赋予的明确职责范围、计划和预算，那时我们的社区都是靠老规矩治理的。

于是我就建议彻底甩掉这个老式管理方法，我的建议被勉强通过了。陈规陋习就这么着受到了被革除的挑战。

后来我们又尝试一些新的举措。议会为我们的公共政策做出了新的界定——这些政策涉及可持续住房开发及如何制定气候行动计划。我们把这些亟待解决的问题交给了公民领导的工作小组。我们希望这些公民为政府起草公共政策。他们照办了。

我们的工作小组出了个极好的主意，这个主意我们为

政府高层和私人捐赠两个渠道赢得了数量可观的资金，这些捐赠者也给我们西温哥华制定了战略计划。工作小组把我们社区凝聚在一起，为议会勇敢的决策提供了一个平台。正如甘地所说：“永远不要害怕打开窗户，要敢于让新鲜空气吹进来，只是要保证你的房子是建筑在坚固的基础上的。”

参与进来的公民就是我们社区这个大房子的建筑基础，尤其是对于采取行动应对气候变化这样巨大挑战的问题。我们这个基础的成员之一就是翠西·潘兹议员。她是自然世界的守望者，她是应对气候变化行动的催化剂。

#### 翠西·潘兹议员

是大自然的爱把我养大的，这也激励我投身到我们的社区行动中——起初我只是作为学校场地绿化的一个家长志愿者，后来我成了禁用化妆品和杀虫剂的呐喊者，再后来我又成了带头反对在湿地建设高速公路的反对者，直到今天，我被选为议员，从事自然环境和采取行动应对气候变化的一系列工作。

我把握这个机会参与帕梅拉让公民参与管理的创新措施。想当初——也就是不到五年以前——我们压根就没有意识到我们竟会参与政府的改革。

同样，放权让公民制定公共政策也出乎我们意料之外，当时，像我一样面对这个机遇而不知所措的人大有人



利用自然腐蚀的方法让沙石从山间小溪道到海滩，战略性地使巨石利用退潮时的动力堆聚成一个更良好的海岸线格局，以保护西温哥华市免受风暴和海平面上升的威胁。





西温哥华市夜景

在。那时我们工作小组成员的共同之处就是，我们原先是被议会吓怕了的，是被推到了敌对立场上的，这样就根本没有给创造性的解决方案留有余地。

我们的环境工作小组就开始迎难而上，就向议会提出三条建议，并将它列为头等大事：

- 1) 保护我们的山林
- 2) 保护我们的海滩
- 3) 采取行动应对气候变化

这种政府转变角色的做法真是神奇无比，政府通过把管理权交给民众——使我们的这三个倡议取得了显著成效。

第一套建议旗开得胜以后，公民们强烈地感到工作小组应该亮出一套应对气候变化的行动方案来。于是我在议会委员会提出了这个建议，他们居然同意了！

显然，这个体制是按多数人的意见办事的，我想我竞选议员的时候到了。在那两年里，我从一个社区为环境而战的志愿者成长为服务于“气候行动工作小组”的民选官员。

我们的气候行动工作小组分成了两派，一派认为必须教育人们认识气候变化的事实和风险，另一派则认为我们必须做点事实，少说空话。工作小组里的工程师们对此并不介意我们做了究竟是哪一样，说是只要能看到我们的进步就行。我们的最佳建议来自小组里最年轻的那位，其贡献是不住地催促我们树立一个远大目标。

我们得知，我们西温哥华98%的碳足迹是来自社区，而不是来自政府或工业。其中一大半是来自家庭，另一小半是来自车辆。这是我们认识问题和解决问题的关键，它帮助我们目光聚集在单个家庭住宅的能源审计和改造上。

## 可持续发展、环境与健康社区委员会经理 斯蒂芬·詹金斯



西温哥华市团队在第六届全球人居环境论坛上演讲

西温哥华的许多工作人员的角色都从制度的执行者转变成社区理念和培养创新解决方案的服务者。这是戈德史密斯·琼斯市长所谈到的关于管理模式改变而带来变化的主要部分。

环境工作组的目标激发我锐意创新，甚至使我在思考采取应对气候变化行动的新点子时，有过于激进之嫌。不过我们的确是在采取积极的措施，将注意力集中在怎样做上，而不是在为什么做上。

政策措施的一个成功的例子是西温哥华在每年夏天限制用水的时候都要在报上登出醒目的标题，如“西温哥华”在报上就被写成了“西温水豚”，居民家里的水表一装上就被议会监制的阀门控制着，这样水消费就降了20%。大家现在都成了自然资源的保护者，也学会了随时评估我们的行为。

结成伙伴措施的一个例子是大家逐步认识到日益增多的极端暴风雨摧毁设施和私人财产之后，大家每个人每年

都要掏钱来修复。

所以，通过跨行业的方法而采取应对气候变化的措施涉及到使用自然资源整个过程，它帮助我们实现我们的目标。利用自然腐蚀的方法让沙石从山间小溪流到海滩，我们也战略性地使巨石利用退潮时的动力堆聚成一个更良好的海岸线格局，以保护我们免受风暴和海平面上升的威胁。这项工作也提高了栖息地机会，改善碳回收，因为所有形式的海洋生物都会聚居在这些暗礁里生活。

我们现在在设计水下设施通过海洋循环系统和地理交换系统制造能源，这些解决方案可为大部分建筑提供制热和制冷能源，同时又大大减少温室气体的排放。

这些措施已得到社区的广泛认可，目前很多工作都是通过私人资助展开的。不仅如此，我们还与不列颠哥伦比亚大学、西蒙弗雷泽大学、加拿大哥伦比亚理工学院以及太平洋研究所建立重要伙伴关系，使我们学术可信度与学生的创造力有了有机的结合。

西温哥华的商业也照例为员工而改变。我们不再只从规章制度、政策和实施规程里寻找方向，相反的，我们会信心百倍地与居民一起工作，人们对于他们的社区满怀豪情，积极投身到拯救未来的事业之中。我们选出的官员不仅有助于创造促其发生的框架，而且能够确保它持之以恒地坚持下去。

现在，我想介绍达然·斯塔福德，我们社区里的排头兵之一，是她启迪了社区脚踏实地的改革。

## 社区志愿者达然·斯塔福德

我加入这个队伍是缘于一次在电影院的屏幕上看到了冰川融化的情景。我已经花了好几年时间在不同的环境问题上：从普通公民的角度，从领导班子的角度，也通过我编写的剧本作品。但是那一天坐在剧院里我产生了一个有趣的想法：如果实现了低碳的目标，我们未来的世界不就会变得越来越好，而不是越来越小了吗？如果我就从自己的社区做起，我不就马上能够看到变化了吗？我知道大多数人一听到气候变化等字眼就会感到恐惧和无助，或许也有的是不屑一顾。以一个社区为单位齐心协力地做事，彻底改变了游戏规则。

我们就从我们所在的社区开始做起。经过几次晚餐聚会，80%的居民达成了共识，同意朝着低碳社区的方向努力。我组织两个不同的公司对邻居家的房子进行能源审计。我和史蒂夫马上意识到光靠报告里的几串干巴巴的数据

很难让人行为起来。因此，我们就请来西温哥华消防队员来到我们的家里，用热成像照相机把我们家里的热漏出的图像都拍了下来，这一招果然灵验，大家就被动员起来了。

接下来，我们就联络不列颠哥伦比亚理工学院学习这个领域的学生。他们参与了进来，自愿在接受审计的邻居家里安装挡风雨条。我们还联络了两家金融机构，他们也兴致勃勃地为我们提供低息绿色贷款进行热交换和太阳能热水器的更换。贷款可以等到节省的成本出来以后再偿还，这样，大家都没有感到手头紧。这成了我们的一项重要措施。

我们也开始从一个群体的角度去思考问题，并实行团购，例如我们在购买一家公司的电动机时，他们就以低于成本的价格卖给我们，这样我们就实现了目前减少温室气体42吨目标，我们把社区渡船上的汽油机换成了电动机。

诺贝尔和平奖得主、国际气候变化委员会(IPCC)的安德鲁·韦弗博士最近告诉我说“每一个能源消费者都是问题的一部分，但同时又都解决方案的一部分。我们正在进入一个前所未有的创新型时代。”而且，他激动地看到西温哥华——不是担心这种变化，而是热烈地欢迎它。我发现，这个无形财富给我们的改革带来无穷的动力：信任建立起来了，友谊产生了，理念共享了，社区环保项目诞生了。对于我来说，我的动力来自我们社区的精诚合作、来自卑诗水电局和我们当地居民小组，我要把我们的经验推广到整个不列颠哥伦比亚省。

为什么消防员、金融机构、电动机公司、当地政府乃至省皇家公司会团结在我们的周围？因为我们脚踏实地地做了点实事，创造了积极的变化。我虽然没有可持续发展学科的博士学位，也没有多年规划或心理学方面的经验。我所拥有的是一种对于我的孩子、我的家庭、我的朋友以及我的邻居的深切持久的爱，是一种对于未来乐观积极的心态。我看到了行动的必要性。我关注着我居住的地方，我也关注着你居住的地方，因为归根结底我的邻里社区和你的邻里社区同在一个地球村。

## 帕梅拉·戈德史密斯·琼斯市长

西温哥华明年要庆祝她的百岁生日了。我们会用什么形式来庆祝呢？我们要用应对气候变化的实际行动来庆祝，我们要修复我们的市中心，我们要修复我们的海滩，使其达到自然状态，我们要保护我们的森林和山坡，而尤其最重要的是要深化我们与我们社区的关系。





*West Vancouver is celebrating their 100th birthday next year. They are celebrating it by taking action on climate change, by conserving the forested slopes on their mountains*

## A West Vancouver Model of Local Governance: Citizen Lead, Staff Facilitated and Politically Innovative

—A Presentation at the Sixth Global Forum on Human Settlements  
Mayor Pamela Goldsmith-Jones et al

### Mayor Pamela Goldsmith-Jones, District of West Vancouver

Good morning. My name is Pamela Goldsmith-Jones, and I am the Mayor of West Vancouver on the west coast of British Columbia, Canada.

The mountains that form the spectacular backdrop to the City of Vancouver are where several events for the 2010 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games took place. We are a community of less than 50,000 people on the edge of the ocean in the middle of a rainforest, surrounded by glacier-topped mountains and the burgeoning metropolis of 2.1 million people that make up Metro Vancouver.

We have been invited to talk about a new way of leading

on Canada and North America's magnificent west coast, and we are honoured to share with you how we have taken the traditional roles of politicians and professional staff, and put them at the disposal of citizens to build truly sustainable cities.

West Vancouver is young. We turn 100 years old next year. But in our first century we have emerged as one of Canada's special places. We have people who have some of the highest incomes in the country or on the continent. We also have a significant number of very savvy senior citizens, many on fixed incomes. One of the things that unite us is the preservation of our natural environment. In our most recent community survey, the environment ranked as our community's #1 concern. And, we are terribly cautious about change.

Where our community has become especially engaged in recent years is climate change. We want to be leaders in Canada and the world in showing how an urban community can coexist with nature, and take advantage of natural systems to be better stewards of our natural resources and to adapt to a changing climate.

The wilderness is literally outside our backdoor in West Vancouver. Nature is part of our ethos. We deal with reports of bears on the back porch and how many salmon have returned to spawn in our creeks as much as we deal with more typical urban challenges. We are constantly reminded that we live in nature, and it is our responsibility to make sure that wild space remains for our children and their children.

In 2008, British Columbia became the only jurisdiction in North America to have a carbon tax. This groundbreaking legislation enabled our climate action goals to take off. Mayors across the province signed a ceremonial Climate Action Charter to signify our support, followed by formal legislation that required municipalities to enshrine a Climate Action Plan in their Official Community Plans. Today our OCP establishes greenhouse gas reduction targets of 33% by 2020 and 80% by 2050.

Five and a half years ago I ran against a well liked incumbent Mayor. The Vancouver Sun newspaper advised people not to vote for me because West Vancouver preferred the status quo. I was the long shot, I won in a victory that no one saw coming. Today, I am almost at the end of my second term as Mayor and in that time we have radically shifted our political decision making and community engagement approach.

I inherited an anachronistic system of Advisory Committees. These committees — which existed for decades — were made up of well meaning citizens who met out of habit with no clear scope, schedule or budget provided to them by Council. We as a community were governing by rote.

I suggested that we move away from this old fashioned approach, and the motion passed narrowly. The status quo is challenging to move beyond.

Then we tried something new. Council defined our top public policy questions - things like sustainable residential development and how to adopt a climate action plan. We handed these priorities to citizen led working groups. We wanted these citizens to begin writing our public policy for us. And they have.

The ideas our working groups came up with were so good they have resulted in significant funding from senior levels of government and private donors. They gave us West Vancouver's strategic plan. Working groups have knit together our community in a way that provides a platform for our

Council to make brave decisions. As Gandhi says "Never be afraid to open the windows and let the fresh air blow through, just be sure your house is on a strong foundation."

Engaged citizens are the foundation that a community must be built upon, especially in order to take action on the immense challenge of climate change. One of the members of that foundation is Councillor Trish Panz. She is a defender of the natural world and catalyst for action on climate change.

### Councillor Trish Panz

I was raised on a love of nature. This has motivated me to become involved in our community - beginning as a parent volunteer greening school grounds, to a more outspoken role in banning the use of cosmetic pesticides, to that of activist protesting the building of a highway through our wetlands, to today as an elected Councillor, working on the whole package in order to defend our natural environment and take action as climate change requires us to do.

I jumped at the chance to be part of Pam's fresh approach to civic involvement. In the early days - five short years ago - we did not realize we were part of reinventing government.

To fully grasp that citizens had been given authority to shape public policy was unexpected and I was not alone in wondering what to do with that opportunity. One thing our working group members had in common was that previous encounters with Council had been intimidating and adversarial, and left little room for creative solutions.

Our Environmental Working Group forged ahead and recommended to Council that its top three priorities should be

- 1) Conserving our mountain forest
- 2) Protecting our foreshore and
- 3) Taking action on climate change.

It is truly remarkable that this inversion of how government works - where politicians lead by handing over the reins to its citizens - has resulted in all three of those initiatives coming to fruition.

As a result of our first set of recommendations, citizens felt strongly that a Climate Action working group should be struck. I championed this in front of the Council committee that approves working groups, and they agreed!

Clearly, the system was working and according to many people, it was time for me to run for Council myself. In two years I had gone from a community volunteer fighting for the environment, to a collaborative elected official serving on the Climate Action Working Group.

Our Climate Action Working Group was split between the need to educate people about the fact of climate change and the risks, to those who felt that we needed to act, not talk. The engineers in the group didn't care which we did, as long as we



could measure progress. Our best advice was from the youngest person in the group who just kept pushing us to set a big goal.

We learned that 98% of our carbon footprint in West Vancouver came from the community, not from government or industry. Slightly more than half of this is from homes, the rest is from vehicles. This was critical to our understanding of the problem and the solution, and helped us to see that we should focus on single-family home energy audits and retrofits.

Manager of Sustainability, Environment & Healthy Communities, Stephen Jenkins.

The role for many West Vancouver staff has changed from being an enforcer of the rules, to that of a facilitator who is encouraged to work with the community's ideas and foster innovative solutions with our residents. This is in large part due to the change in the governance model that Mayor Goldsmith-Jones spoke about.

The Environmental Working Group whose goals empowered me to be innovative, and even aggressive, in taking action on climate change, planted the early seeds of this new thinking. Really focusing on the how rather than the why as a positive way to approach this.

An example of success from a policy approach is that West Vancouver used to dominate the headlines each year in the

summer when water restrictions came into place. "West Van Waterhogs" the headlines would read. Council mandated water meters and as soon as they were installed, consumption fell by 20%. We are now the conservationists, and are able to measure our behaviour.

An example of a partnership approach is that were finding that with increasing regularity extreme storm events were damaging a public sea-walk and private property, costing everyone money year after year to repair.

So, through an inter-disciplinary approach to climate change adaptation we undertook work that involves using nature's processes to help us achieve our goals. Using the natural erosion that transfers gravel and sand from the mountain streams to the beach, we strategically placed boulders sub-tidally to reduce scouring and establish a more desirable shoreline profile which protects us from storm surge and the threat of sea-level rise. This work also improves habitat opportunities and improves carbon sequestration as all forms of sea life colonize on these submerged reefs.

We are now designing underwater structures to capture the energy through ocean loop geo-exchange systems. These solutions will provide heating and cooling for numerous buildings while significantly reducing GHG emissions.

These initiatives have gained wide acceptance by the

community and today much of the work is done through private funding. Not only that, but we have forged important partnerships with the University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University, the British Columbia Institute of Technology, and the Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions, allowing us to leverage academic credibility with student creativity.

In West Vancouver business as usual has changed for staff. No longer do we seek direction only from bylaws, policies and procedure. Instead we are encouraged to work with our residents; people passionate about their community and committed to a positive future. Our elected officials have not only been instrumental in creating the framework that allows this to happen, but they continue to ensure that it does.

I would now like to introduce Tarah Stafford, one of our community champions who has moved us along this curve and inspired change on the ground in her neighborhood.

### Community Volunteer, Tarah Stafford

This journey began for me sitting in a dark movie theatre, watching a glacier melt on the screen. I've spent years working on different environmental issues: on the ground, on boards and through my work as a screenwriter. But that day, sitting in that theatre, I had an interesting thought: what if the future could be a better place, rather than a lesser place, in a low carbon world? What if I could start that process in my own community? I know that most people when they hear words like climate change feel scared, powerless or maybe dismissive. Working together as a community has been a complete game changer.

We started with my neighborhood. After a couple of good dinner parties, 80 percent of the residents jumped on board and agreed to work towards a low carbon community. I organized two different companies to perform energy audits on my neighbours' homes. Steve and I realized right away that a bunch of dry numbers in a report didn't make people act. So, we enlisted the West Vancouver firefighters to come to our homes with thermal imaging cameras, which provided a very graphic picture of how heat leaks out of homes. This really began to motivate people.

Next we approached students at the British Columbia Institute of Technology who are studying in this field. As part of their work experience, they have volunteered to caulk and install weather stripping in audited homes. We also approached two financial institutions who are very excited about providing low interest green loans for major retrofits like heat exchange and solar hot water. Loans will be repaid as savings are realized. And no one is out of pocket. That has become a significant incentive.

We have also started to think as a group, and to make group purchases such as working with a company that sells electric motors. They are selling us their engines at below cost so that we can reduce the 42 tonnes of ghg's we emit today, by switching from gasoline to electric motors on our boats which shuttle us to our homes.

Dr. Andrew Weaver, International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Nobel Peace Prize Winner, told me recently that "Every consumer of energy is part of the problem. Every person is therefore part of the solution. We are entering an age of creativity and innovation unlike any that modern society has experienced before." And, he is thrilled to see that West Vancouver – rather than fearing this change – is embracing it. I have found that it is the less tangible aspirations that power this change: trust is built; friendships formed; ideas are shared and other neighborhood projects germinate. As for me, I have now been empowered by our local utility, BC Hydro and Cool North Shore, a local citizen's group to lead a much wider initiative that will bring our approach to all British Columbians.

Why would a firefighter, a financial institution, an electric motor company, a local government, or a provincial crown corporation rally around us? Because we are creating positive change on the ground. I don't have a PhD in sustainability or years of experience in planning or psychology. All that I have is a deep abiding love for my children, my family, my friends and my neighbours and a desire to ensure that their future is a positive one. And I see a need to act. I care about where I live and I care about where you live. Because, in the end, my neighborhood and yours are one and the same.

### Mayor Pamela Goldsmith-Jones

West Vancouver is celebrating our 100th birthday next year. We are celebrating it by taking action on climate change, by revitalizing our town centre, by restoring our foreshore to its natural state, by conserving the forested slopes on our mountains and - most of all - by deepening our relationship with our community.



*The city strategically placed boulders sub-tidally to reduce scouring and establish a more desirable shoreline profile which protects it from storm surge and the threat of sea-level rise.*







## Interview with Mayor Pamela Goldsmith-Jones: Defining Green City with Action

## 帕梅拉·戈德史密斯·琼斯市长访谈 用行动诠释绿色城市

编者按：加拿大大不列颠哥伦比亚省西温哥华市在2011年7-8日在纽约联合国总部召开的第六届全球人居环境论坛上荣膺“全球绿色城市”称号，会后，全球人居环境论坛秘书长、本刊总编吕海峰对西温哥华市长帕梅拉·戈德史密斯·琼斯进行了专访，请她谈谈对于绿色城市的见解。

吕海峰：你对绿色城市的概念是如何解读的？请介绍一下贵市在建设绿色城市中的努力和突出成果。

戈德史密斯·琼斯：我们很多方面所做的努力既是一种荣誉，也是对绿色城市强有力的验证。特别是，这项工作一直非常鼓舞人心。我们的目标比以前更高了，这一切归功于联合国对于实现绿色城市和绿色经济的远见和支持。

吕海峰：请谈谈建设绿色城市和发展经济之间的关系。

戈德史密斯·琼斯：公共政策必须把重点放在保护公

有和私有资产上。在西温哥华，我们在生活质量高、全民参与的社区不断培植小规模的新观念。例如，我们对清洁能源解决方案和家庭能源审计市场正在建立信心，并且正在召集这个领域的思想领袖，以实现低碳城市建设。我们正向企业发出信号，表示我们会与他们建立合伙关系，共同发展一个繁荣的绿色经济。

吕海峰：在建设绿色城市的过程中，肯定会遇到一些历史和现实的问题，请列举其中1-2个问题，并谈谈您的理解和体会。

戈德史密斯·琼斯：所有社区都面临着无法打破现状的问题。在不列颠哥伦比亚省，省政府通过征收碳税和确定温室气体排放量目标改变了这种状况，当地政府和企业在加以注意和回应。在西温哥华市，要取得成功，我们知道我们必须把这些挑战分解成一些可以管理的

小问题——是我们的市民找到这种策略，并建议我们从何处开始。

吕海峰：迄今为止，在贵市可持续发展过程中，最让您自豪的是什么？

*Editor's Note: At the 6th Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS) held at the headquarters of the United Nations New York on April 7-8, 2011, West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada was awarded the honour of Global Green City. Mayor Pamela Goldsmith-Jones was interviewed after the event by Lu Haifeng, Secretary-General of GFHS chief editor of World Best Practices to talk about what green city means to her.*

**LU HAIFENG: How do you understand the concept of Green City? Please highlight the efforts and achievements you have made in the green city building in your city.**

**GOLDSMITH-JONES:** It is an honour and a strong validation of the work we have been doing, on many fronts. More than anything, it has been very motivating. We are aiming even higher than we were before, and credit the UN for its vision and support in achieving green cities and a green economy.

**LU HAIFENG: What's your comment on the relation between building green cities and developing economy?**

**GOLDSMITH-JONES:** Public policy must be focused on protecting both public and private assets. In West Vancouver we have become an incubator of small scale new ideas in a community well known for its high quality of life, and the participation of its citizens. We are creating confidence in the marketplace for clean energy solutions and home energy

戈德史密斯·琼斯：毫无疑问，是西温哥华市民的参与和领导。从海滨保护到森林保护，到家庭能源审计，到节水和我们公共建筑地理交换系统——我们的市民在盼望并为推动我们的成功做好了准备。

audits, for example, as well as convening leading thinkers in the field in order to achieve low carbon city building. We are signalling to business that we want to forge partnerships with them, towards a prosperous green economy.

**LU HAIFENG: In the process of green city building, you must have encountered some historical and realistic problems, please take one or two as an example and make some comments on that.**

**GOLDSMITH-JONES:** All communities face the intransigence of the status quo. In British Columbia, by mandating a carbon tax and targets for green house gas emissions, the provincial government changed the game and local governments and business are paying attention and responding. In West Vancouver, to succeed we knew we had to break the challenges into manageable pieces - it is our citizens who figured out this strategy, and recommended where to start.

**LU HAIFENG: To date, what is it that you feel the proudest of in the process of sustainable development of your city?**

**GOLDSMITH-JONES:** No question, the engagement and leadership of West Vancouver citizens. From foreshore protection to forest conservation to home energy audits, water conservation and go exchange systems for our public buildings — our citizens expect this, and are prepared to drive our success.



西温哥华市美丽的自然风光

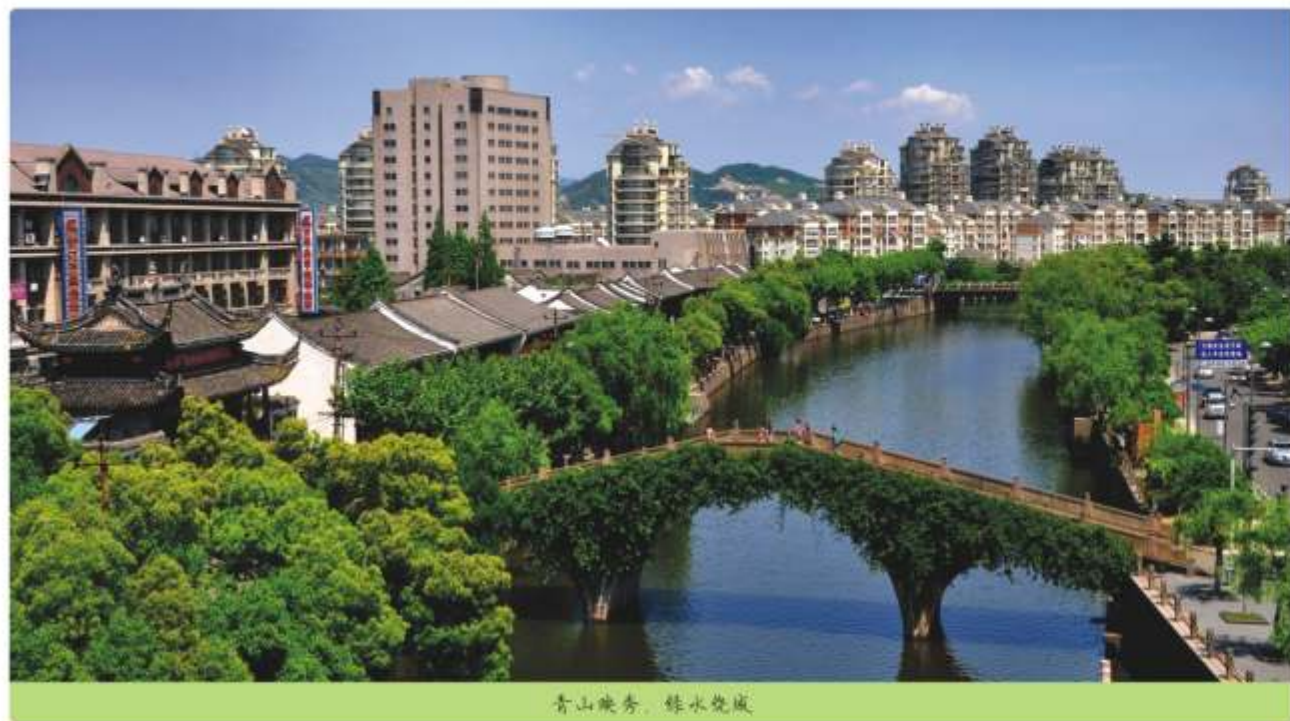


# 在第六届全球人居环境论坛上的演讲 建设绿色城市 促进低碳发展 ——人类文明发祥地“余姚”的可持续城市发展实践

中国浙江省余姚市人民政府副市长 郑桂春

Speech at 6<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements  
**Build the Green City and Enhance Low-Carbon Development**  
—Sustainable Urbanization Practice of Yuyao — One of the Birthplaces of Human Civilization

Deputy Mayor of Yuyao Municipal People's Government, Zhejiang Province, China, Zheng Guichun



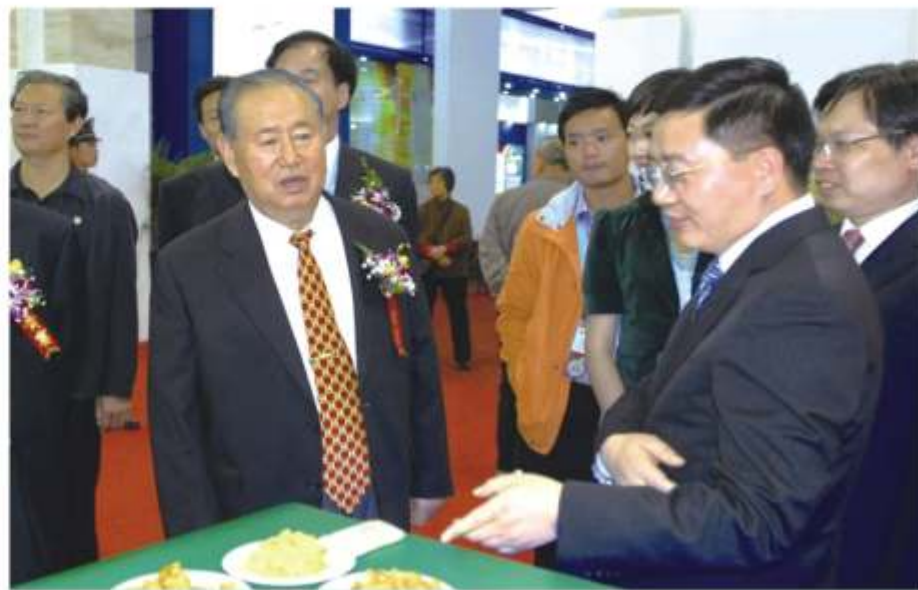
青山映秀，碧水绕城

2011年4月7-8日，第六届全球人居环境表彰活动在纽约联合国总部及联合国广场举行，浙江省宁波余姚市与全球其他三座城市一起，喜摘“全球绿色城市”桂冠。联合国助理秘书长阿瓦尼·贝楠博士为余姚市颁奖。

在本届“全球绿色城市”名单里，与余姚市同时受奖的另外三座城市是：美国格林斯堡市，澳大利亚罗克代尔市，加拿大西温哥华市。余姚是本届唯一受表彰的亚洲城市。

## 余姚，是一座历史文化名城

余姚作为中华民族的发祥地之一，早在七千年前，这里的河姆渡先民已经为人类文明树起了高高的标杆：以栽培稻谷、干栏式建筑等为代表的物质文明成果奠定了数千年农耕文明的基础，以“双鸟朝阳”象牙雕刻、骨哨等为代表的精神层面的成果，展示了人类最初的精神追求。在其后的二千年间，余姚大地因为“舜耕历山”、“禹藏秘图”的传说而更闻名遐迩。史传舜帝把后裔分封在以余姚为核心的姚江流域一带，生息繁衍。



原中共中央政治局委员、国务院副总理，全国人大常委会委员长姜春云听取陈伟俊书记对余姚榨菜的介绍



河道管理所常年开展13小时管理保洁

舜帝姓“姚”，境内母亲河被命名为“姚江”。与余姚地名相关的另一个字“余”，则与境内的一座名山相关，史称“句余山”。“余姚”两字，完美了余姚名人与名山两大因素。余姚，在中国第一个封建王朝秦朝时已经置县，是最初纳入中央政府直接管辖的地域。从那以后，余姚大地既以“东南最名邑”的物质形象名闻遐迩，更以“姚江人物甲天下”的美誉，走在当时社会文化领域的前列。在中国古代十大思想家中，余姚的王阳明、黄宗羲名列其中，当然还有“高风亮节”的严子陵，有被日本尊称为“胜国宾师”的朱舜水，著名天文学家虞喜等，他们的学术思想、科学成就、艺术成果和人格力量令同时代的文人学者、仁人志士折服，并对后人产生重大影响。

## 余姚，是一座山水丽城

余姚“枕山傍海拥平原”，南屏峰峦叠翠的四明山（旧称“句余山”），北濒东海杭州湾，中间为姚江平原，地势落差大，地貌多样，山地（含丘陵）、水域（含海域）、平原（含海涂）三者之比，为53:18:29，可称得上是山水田园城市。由地势和地貌衍生的物产资源、山水资源、气象资源、地貌资源等十分丰富。余姚南部地处中国古代“唐诗之路”中段，南连天台，西邻会稽。李白、孟郊、皮日休、陆龟蒙、刘长卿等许

多不朽的诗人在这片土地上一路探幽，一路吟唱，留下了许多不朽的诗句；而那些被吟咏的神洞、山谷、奇湖、壮瀑，而今依然是绝美的风景。余姚主城区位于姚江中游，三江穿境，水流清澈，龙凤龟蛇四山护卫，绿树成荫，空气清新。这种山水资源特色，给城市带来了灵气。余姚人民十分感念大自然赐予的这片秀丽山川，十分珍惜祖先赐予的一系列文化遗存，既积极引进现代理念，又充分考虑地理特色，余姚市政府把建设现代文明与古代文化交相辉映的宜居城市作为长远目标，坚持走生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展之路，着力打造综合实力雄厚、创新活力迸发、人文特色鲜明、生态环境优美、生活富裕安康的幸福城市和现代化中等城市。

## 余姚，是一座低碳之城

余姚以深入实施“清风蓝天、清水绿地、清洁城市”工程为抓手，全力推进绿色余姚建设。每年开展群众性的义务植树活动。目前全市森林面积585平方千米，森林覆盖率45.05%，拥有生态公益林266平方千米，公路沿线景观林120千米，人均公共绿地10.5平方米，空气质量优良率常年保持在95.5%以上。余姚是浙江省节能减排“十大领跑市”和浙江省生态文明建设先行区，去年万



元产值能耗0.76吨标煤，SO<sub>2</sub>削减率24.1%，COD削减率10.9%。余姚城镇生活垃圾无害化处理率达到100%，工业废水处理率100%，并积极利用水能、太阳能等绿色能源，荣获联合国环境规划署命名的“新型环保示范城市”称号。余姚农业资源丰富，是农林牧渔业齐全的综合生产区，是全国粮食生产先进县、浙江省农业特色优势产业综合强县，是中国杨梅之乡、中国高山云雾茶之乡和中国红枫樱花之乡。农产品中拥有中国名牌3个，中国驰名商标26件，农业龙头企业107家，农民专业合作社133家。余姚深入开展低碳生产生活方式进社区、进企业、进机关、进学校活动，促进市民自觉养成节约能源的生产方式、生活方式，构建资源节约型、环境友好型社会。2006年，余姚东风小学获得地球奖。市民选择步行、自行车和公共交通出行的比例达到70%。

### 余姚，是一座最具幸福感之城

余姚纳四明山的灵气，汲姚江水的润泽，自古以来一直是一方富足的土地。著名政治家、作家王安石用无

与伦比的诗句来赞美余姚：“山如碧玉翻江去，水似青天照眼明。唤起仙人来住此，莫教辛苦上层城。”余姚是中国长三角城市群中的重要节点城市和城乡区域一体化发展示范区，社会经济发展指数、区域经济竞争力均名列全国前十位，全市经济年均增长率11.6%，其中民营经济占全市国民经济总量的84%。去年全市人均国内生产总值超过1万美元，达到10018美元。余姚社会保障水平不断提高，十五年教育普及率达98.2%，城乡“十五分钟”文体活动圈基本形成，市民平均寿命达到79.11岁，居民生活恩格尔系数36%。余姚是福布斯中国大陆最佳县级商业城市和台商在大陆最佳投资地，先后获得中国最具幸福感城市、中国优秀创新城市、中国优秀旅游城市、国家园林城市、浙江省首批示范文明城市、首批浙江省生态市等荣誉称号。

低碳崛起任重道远，站在新的历史起点上，余姚将继续践行科学发展观、坚持贯彻引航先进理念，引领先进经验，引导先进模式的构想，为推进城市可持续发展作出新的更大贡献。

## Speech at 6<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements Build the Green City and Enhance Low-Carbon Development —Sustainable Urbanization Practice of Yuyao— One of the Birthplaces of Human Civilization

Deputy Mayor of Yuyao Municipal People's Government, Zhejiang Province, China, Zheng Guichun

On April 7-8, 2011, the Sixth Global Forum on Human Settlements was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations and UN Plaza in New York. Yuyao City, Zhejiang Province, together with other three cities was honored as "Global Green City". Dr. Awari Behnam, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations presented the award to Yuyao.

The other three winners of Global Green City are Greensburg, USA; Rockdale Australia; West Vancouver Canada. Yuyao is the only Asian city that had the privilege to have won the award.

### Yuyao is a famous city of historical culture.

Yuyao, as one of Chinese nation's origins, as early as 7 thousand years ago, the ancient Hemudu people had set up a high benchmark for human civilization: material-civilization achievements represented by cultivation of rice plants and building of stilt style laid a foundation for the agricultural farming culture that lasted for few thousand years, the spiritual achievements represented by "two birds facing the sun", elephant tooth sculpture and bone flute displayed human's original spiritual dream. During the following two thousand years, Land of Yuyao became even more famous due to the legends "King Shun's farming on Mount



河姆渡遗址出土的七千年前的稻谷  
Unhusked rice existed 7 thousand years ago found in Hemudu Site

Lishan" and "King Yu's Hiding the Secret Map". The history said that King Shun assigned lands to his descendants along Yaojiang Watershed and Yuyao was the center of the lands and they prospered. King Shun's family name is "Yao" so the territory's mother river was named "Yao River". The other Chinese character "Yu" relevant to the name of the land Yuyao was to do with a famous mountain within the land, which was historically called "Juyi Mountain". "Yuyao" these two characters make Yuyao's famous people and mountain beautiful. Yuyao was already set up as a county when China's first feudal dynasty Qin was established, which was the first territory under the central government's direct administration. After that, Land of Yuyao became famous for its titles of "Most-famous Southeastern County" and "Yao River's People and Things are No. 1", leading the social civilization at that time. China's ten greatest ancient thinkers include Yuyao's Wang Yangming, Huang Zongyi, Yan Ziling of "A High Moral Quality", Zhu Shunshui highly respected by Japan, Yu Xi the famous astrologer, etc. Their academic ideas, scientific achievements, art results and power of personality made contemporary scholars and people with lofty ideals believe in them so much and their ideas greatly influenced the later generations.

### Yuyao is a beautiful city with mountains and waters.

Yuyao sits in a land surrounded by mountain, ocean and plain. Green Siming Mountain (called "Yuyao Mountain" before) is in its south. Hangzhou Bay of East Sea is in its north. Its middle is Yao River Plain. Its topography has lots of heights and various looks and ratio of mountain land

(including hills), water area (including oceans) and plain (including shoals) is 53:18:29 so it can be called a mountain-water garden city. Material, mountain-water, weather, landscape and other resources formed via topography and landscape are rich. South Yuyao is in the middle of China's ancient "Road of Tang Poem", linking Tiantai in the south and Huiji in the west. Li Bai, Meng Jiao, Pi Rixiu, Lu Guimeng, Liu Changqin and many other great poets created great poems on this land and many became long-lasting and those holy caves, valleys, amazing lakes, powerful waterfalls are still today's beautiful sightseeing spots. Yuyao's downtown is located in Yao River's midstream. Three rivers go through the land and waters are clean for they're protected by four guarding mountains-Dragon, Phoenix, Turtle and Snake. Green trees and flash air are everywhere. This kind of special mountain-water resources have brought the city a holy touch. Yuyao people very much thank nature for bring such a beautiful land and cherish a series of cultural heritage given by the ancestors. They not only actively introduce new concepts, but also fully consider its geographical characteristics. Yuyao municipal government makes it a long-term goal to build it into a city suitable for human residence with the combination of ancient culture and modern civilization. It'll develop the city, improve people's living standard, locate an ecological-friendly approach for civilization development and make it a modernized mid-size happy city with integrated strength, innovative vitality, great human culture, stable life and beautiful ecological environment.

### Yuyao is a low-carbon city.

Focusing on the project aimed at "refreshing wind, blue sky, clear water, green land and clean city", Yuyao organizes



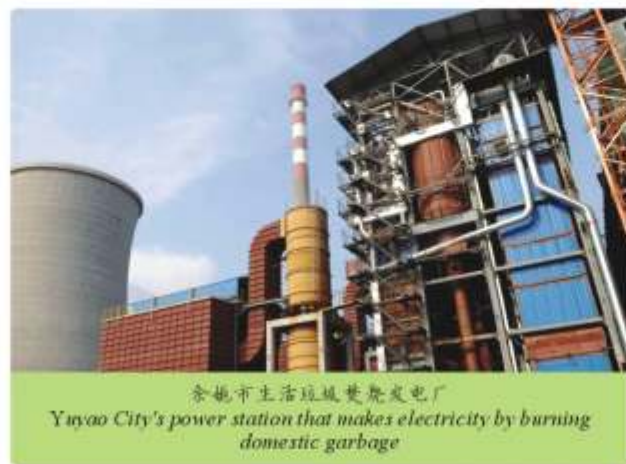
its people for annual tree planting activities and does its best to build a green Yuyao. Now the municipal forest area reaches 585 square kilometers, with a forest coverage ratio of 45.05%, owns ecological public forests of 266 square meters, roadside landscape forests of 120 square meters, average per-person green land of 10.5 square meters and quality excellence rate of its air remains above 95.5% all the time. Yuyao is "one of the ten leading cities" for energy saving within Zhejiang Province as well as a pioneer region for building Zhejiang's ecological civilization. Last year, per ten-thousand production value costs 0.76 tons of standard coals, reduced SO<sub>2</sub> by 24.1% and COD by 10.9%. Yuyao's hazard-free disposal rate for urban household garbage, process rate for industrial sewage is 100%. Besides, it actively uses water energy, solar energy and other green energies and has received the title of "New Environment-friendly Demo City" from UNEP. Yuyao's agricultural resources are rich and it's a comprehensive production area for agriculture, forestry, husbandry and fishery and is an excellent county for national food production, a strong county of integrated agricultural features, China's hometown of red bayberry, China's hometown of mountain cloud-and-mist tea and China's hometown of red maple and oriental cherry. For the agricultural products, there're 3 famous Chinese brands, 26 famous Chinese trademarks, 107 leading agricultural enterprises and 133 professional farmers' cooperation societies. Yuyao applies low-carbon producing and living styles and conducts activities in community, enterprise, government agency and schools so as to help its citizens to have energy-saving habits for production and life so as to build a resources-saving and environment-friendly society. Yuyao Dongfeng Primary School won Earth Award in 2006. 70% of citizens choose to travel by bike and public vehicles.

### Yuyao is a city of richness.

Yuyao takes Siming Mountain's holy air and Yao River's moist so it's always been a rich land. The famous statesman and author Wang Anshi used the incredible poems to praise Yuyao: "Mountains are oily green, waters are the sky's green eyes. So the immortal come and stay here and you can simply see its beauty on the ground". Yuyao is a key city and a demo area for urban and rural integration within Changjiang River Delta's city groups. Its social economy growth index and regional economy competitiveness both rank China's top ten. Annual economy growth of the entire city is 11.6%, for which private economy accounts for 84% of the entire city's GNP. Last year, the entire city's GDP per capita exceeded 10,000 USD and reached 10,018 USD. Yuyao's social insurance standard keeps increasing and 98.2% of the population

received 15 year's general education. Urban-rural "Fifteen Minutes" cultural activity circle is basically formed. Citizens' average life's reached 79.11 years old. Residents' Engel coefficient is 36%. Yuyao's Forbes-listed as county-level commercial city in Mainland China and a best investment place for Taiwan's businessmen and it's won many honorable titles such as China's City of Greatest Sense of Happiness, China's Excellent Innovative City, China's Excellent Tourism City, National Gardenlike City, National Advanced Technology City, National Advanced Sports City, National Model City of Culture and First Civilized Model City of Zhejiang Province and one of Zhejiang's first eco-cities.

Standing at a new historical starting point, Yuyao will continue to practice scientific development, the journey to low carbon has just started and it still has a long way to go. Yuyao will perseveringly implement the advanced philosophy of piloting, the foremost experience of leadership, and the state of the art model of guidance, and make greater contributions to the promotion of sustainable urban development.



余姚市生活垃圾焚烧发电厂  
Yuyao City's power station that makes electricity by burning domestic garbage



余姚市城市污水处理厂  
Yuyao Municipal City Sewage Treatment Plant

编者按：2011年5月18-19日，联合国经济和社会事务部在巴西里约热内卢组织召开可持续城市交通发展的专家会议，会议围绕“拉美城市出租车行业的现代化和绿色化”主题展开，参加会议人员主要是拉丁美洲所有国家的代表，会议组织者特别邀请中国、美国、德国等少数几个国家的代表参加了本次会议。

深圳巴士集团技术副总桂天骐以专家身份应邀出席会议，并作了主旨演讲，重点阐述中国在推广新能源汽车方面所作的努力，深圳新能源汽车推广成就和规划，推广新能源汽车的瓶颈和建议，并重点介绍了深圳巴士集团纯电动出租车的发展经验，同时对公交企业在新能源汽车推广中的使命进行了探讨，演讲受到与会代表的一致好评。

就公交企业在新能源推广中的使命，桂天骐先生作了如下论述：



深圳巴士集团技术副总桂天骐在巴西里约热内卢“可持续城市交通发展专家会议”上作演讲

### 一、发展新能源汽车是重要的环保战略

新能源汽车产业的研究和应用已经成为国家战略的重点领域。2009年1月，国家提出“十城千辆”新能源汽车推广计划，在13个城市试点推广新能源汽车，最近发展到25个。深圳是改革开放的前沿阵地，也是新能源汽车示范推广的试点城市之一，在新能源汽车示范推广方面，有规划、有政策、有实施、有成果。早在2009年，深圳市就新能源汽车推广事宜进行了规划和实施，出台了《深圳市节能与新能源汽车示范推广实施方案（2009-2012年）》，据此方案，深圳市主要在公交（包括出租车）、公务车、家用车等三个重点领域推广新能源汽车，至2012年共推广24000辆，其中公交大巴4000辆（混合动力大巴3000辆，纯电动车1000辆），出租车2500辆，公务车2500辆，私家车15000辆。为配合新能源车辆的推广，配套设施建设方面，建设公交大巴充电站50个，公务车充电桩2500个，社会公共充电站200个，充电桩1万个。

Mission of Public Transport Business in Promoting New Energy Vehicles  
— Exploration and Practice of Shenzhen Bus Group in Using New Energy Vehicles

——深圳巴士集团在新能源汽车应用中的探索与实践  
公交企业在新能源汽车推广中的使命





会议现场



与会专家、代表合影

## 二、公交企业在新能源汽车推广中的优势

目前，新能源汽车尚属新生事物，技术不稳定、使用成本高等问题困扰着新能源汽车的发展。但新能源汽车的广泛应用，无疑将有助于国家能源战略和环保战略的实施。新能源汽车应该从哪里找到发展的突破口，公交无疑是最好的试验田。

公交是城市重要的公共基础设施，是能源消耗的主体之一，也是城市排放的源头之一，而公交企业在推广新能源汽车过程中，具有担当开拓者和排头兵的自身优势。

### 1. 车辆相对集中，有利于新能源汽车规模化推广

城市公交的管理相对集中，且具有较大规模。目前，新能源汽车购置成本和使用成本偏高，难以在私家车和其它零散运输企业中推行。而公交的集中化管理，规模化经营，为新能源汽车提供了良好的推广环境，新能源汽车也只有进行规模化推广才可能降低单车使用成本，也只有规模化推广，才能体现新能源车辆应用的意义。

### 2. 场站布点较多，有利于充分利用现有场站解决紧张的城市用地

新能源车辆在能量补给、维修保养方面有别于传统燃油车辆，需要较为富裕的充换电设施。在充换电站建设方面，为解决场地紧张问题，可以有效利用现有公交场站。现有公交场站对新能源车辆的应用有两个方面的有利之处：一是现有公交场站布局较为成熟，可以解决充换电站选址布局问题；二是现有公交场站基本可以满足城市公交车辆营运管理和运行调度，利用现有场站进行改造，可以解决大中型城市土地紧张问题，有效节约城市用地。

### 3. 独特的营运模式，有利于新能源车辆技术的发展

公交车辆的管理模式有利于新能源车辆的示范运行，

一是城市公交大多进行集中管理和运营，具有成熟的营运管理经验和管理体系，可以通过日常管理较好完成新能源车辆运行期间各种数据的记录，为技术改进提供可靠依据，利于缩短新能源车辆的技术成熟周期；二是公交车辆在区域内运行，可以通过城市内网络化充电站完成充电工作，便于及时补充动力，避免长距离运行面临能源供给不济的尴尬。

## 三、深圳巴士集团在新能源汽车应用中的探索与实践

深圳巴士集团始终坚持“服务为根，效益为本，追求卓越，不断创新”的核心价值观，以“满足公众利益，服务乘客出行”为企业宗旨，是深圳公交的龙头企业和排头兵。公司在2010年提出的“一五一〇”战略规划书中明确提出新能源车辆发展战略。为配合“十城千辆”发展计划以及深圳市建设“智慧城市、低碳城市”发展方向，公司致力于打造“三可”条件下的低碳先锋公交企业，并在新能源车辆、充换电站等硬件设施方面加大了投入，同时加紧在智能调度运营管理系统、EAM维保智能管理系统方面的开发，以及新能源车辆管理人才、技术人才方面的培训和储备。在新能源汽车推广方面，主要作了以下几个主要方面的探索与实践。

### 1. 混合动力大巴的规模化应用

深圳巴士集团在2009年4月正式投入27台混合动力大巴进行示范运行，并在南头车队建立了充电站和混合动力维保示范车间。目前，深圳巴士集团已投入325台混合动力大巴，今年还将投入混合动力大巴374台。

混合动力大巴的示范运行，受到上级领导和社会各界

的高度关注和欢迎，深圳市委领导多次到现场调研，并鼓励深圳巴士集团在新能源汽车应用中起到良好的示范作用，要创出一条全国领先并具有推广价值的经验来。2009年12月，国家政协副主席、科技部部长万钢亲临深圳巴士集团南头示范基地，对深圳巴士集团在新能源汽车应用和管理方面取得的成绩给予了高度评价。

### 2. 创建全球第一家纯电动出租车公司

2010年4月，深圳巴士集团与比亚迪公司合作成立了全球第一家纯电动出租车公司，首期投入100辆纯电动出租车进行试运行，计划在2011大运会前将达到300辆，目前已有50辆投入营运。此举引起了社会的广泛关注，2010年5月，中美战略对话期间，中宣部特别安排深圳巴士集团鹏程电动出租车司机罗保东对话美国国务卿希拉里，这充分表明中国在切实履行哥本哈根会议上的承诺。

电动出租车投入营运以后，也引起国内外媒体的广泛关注，中央电视台新闻频道和财经频道、香港凤凰卫视、台湾中天、德国国家电视台、日本NHK电视等新闻媒体对此进行了采访和报道，南方日报、新华网等报刊网络媒体也发表专题评论，在社会上掀起了低碳交通宣传热潮。

### 3. 纯电动巴士的规模应用

2010年下半年，深圳巴士集团先后试用了多个厂家提供的纯电动巴士，进行技术积累和运行管理经验积累。并在试用过程中加强与整车和关键零部件厂家合作，形成项目组，对整车配置、关键零部件技术改进、动力电池标准化和充换电模式进行了设计，加快了纯电动巴士的技术发展。今年，深圳巴士集团已经订购了101台纯电动大巴，计划于8月份前投入营运。

### 4. 纯电动汽车可持续发展模式的探索

新能源车辆的规模应用是必然趋势，但完全依靠政府政策财政补贴推动新能源车辆的发展是不现实的，也是不可行的。探索商业化运作模式，是新能源车辆可持续发展的唯一途径。深圳巴士集团在推广新能源车辆过程中，注重商业模式的构建。公司与充电站专业运营商普天海油建立了长期的战略合作关系，充分发挥双方各自的优势，开展新能源车辆的应用合作。提出“车电分离，裸车租赁”的商业模式，解决公交企业现金流压力，并对后续的充电服务、动力电池保养等进行了有效规划。这种运作模式充分运用了各方优势，对降低总体成本起到积极作用，为新能源汽车规模化应用提供了宝贵的借鉴经验。

（本文文字及图片均由深圳巴士集团股份有限公司供稿）



国家科技部部长万钢参观南头示范点环保项目



深圳市委书记王荣（图中）视察南头混合动力示范基地



深圳巴士集团混合动力车



排列整齐的纯电动出租车





Façade of ZEB 新加坡建设局的零能耗建筑

## 零的突破： 新加坡建设局加快绿化既有建筑的步伐

新加坡建设局的零能耗建筑是新加坡及东南亚首座从既有建筑改造的零能耗建筑。它曾经是一栋三层楼的技术培训中心，改建后设有办公室、图书馆等设施。因为结合了多种绿色建筑科技以及智能建筑设计，所以能自行提供所需的能源。和一般的办公室相比，零能耗建筑能达到高于50%的能源效率。

新加坡政府设定了在2030年之前让八成的建筑达到绿色标准的目标。这意味着我们必须改造大量的既有建筑。建设局希望这座零能耗建筑起一个带头作用；从设计、施工到运营吸取经验，并鼓励和协助建筑业加快绿化既有建筑的步伐。

这座零能耗建筑，总面积为4,500平方米，共有三层楼。因为是从既有建筑改造的，所以在设计和建造阶段

都有一定的限制。例如建筑的东西朝向会因阳光直射而提高室内的温度，也增加了冷气所需的能源。因此，建设局采取了三项措施，结合了节能系统和可再生能源来达到零能耗的目标：

- 1) 采用被动式设计来减少电力需求，如加强外墙的隔热，从而降低冷气所需的能源，以及增加采光和优化室内通风；
- 2) 利用节能系统来提高能源效率如采用节能冷气系统和高效照明，单盘管双风机的通风系统以及个体冷气单位；
- 3) 通过智能化建筑控制系统来检测太阳能光伏板所产生的电力和建筑的能源消耗量。

请浏览<http://www.bca.gov.sg/zeb/>索取更多关于零能耗建筑的资讯。(新加坡建设局供稿)

## Beyond Net Zero: A Modern Testament to Singapore's Commitment towards Achieving a Sustainable Built Environment

After achieving a net positive energy surplus one year into its operation, Singapore's first Zero Energy Building is again on-track to meet net zero power consumption in its second year.

During the inaugural Singapore Green Building Week in 2009, the Building and Construction Authority (BCA) of Singapore officially opened Singapore's first retrofitted Zero Energy Building (ZEB) at its training institute, the BCA Academy. The ZEB, which is BCA's flagship Research & Development (R&D) project, is also the first existing building in Southeast Asia to be fully retrofitted with green building design features and technologies. It is a collaborative R&D effort between public and private agencies in Singapore, involving BCA, the National University of Singapore (NUS), the Solar Energy Research Institute of Singapore (SERIS) and the private sector, including DP Architects, Beca Carter and Davis Langdon & Seah.

Housing fully functioning classrooms, a library, a multipurpose hall and offices, the ZEB is used as a test-bed for innovative building designs and energy efficient building solutions, especially for existing buildings. The building was retrofitted at a cost of \$11 million where it underwent a very energy efficient re-design of the façade, the roof, the M&E

system and other building components to reduce its energy needs.

A two-step integrated approach, through employing Passive Design and Active Solutions, was adopted to ensure that the ZEB was 40-50% more efficient than a typical office building. At the same time, natural and renewable energy were harnessed from the environment to be stored for the building's energy consumption. About 1,540 m<sup>2</sup> of solar energy (photovoltaic) panels have been installed on ZEB's roof and other prominent areas to tap on the sun's energy. These solar panels' combined area is bigger than an Olympic-sized swimming pool and will generate about 207,000 kWh of electricity a year.

On top of having a system in place to generate energy for daily usage, it is also necessary to significantly reduce energy consumption that often goes into air-conditioning. To achieve this, the building was fitted with an invention from NUS - a single coil twin fan ventilation system - which works to reduce energy consumption on a ventilation on-demand concept. Energy is conserved because the system supplies the right amount of chilled fresh air and re-circulated air to the room based on the occupancy and heat load demand.

In addition, design features such as greenery systems, light



新加坡建设局局长姜锦贤博士与马来西亚代表团分享零能耗建筑的绿色建筑科技和智能建筑设计。  
Dr. John Kiang, Chief Executive Officer of BCA (extreme right), sharing with a Malaysian delegation led by Datuk Ali Rustam, Chief Minister of Melaka, on the green building technologies and designs that have been used to enhance energy efficiency in ZEB.



Rooftop Garden 天台花园



shelves and sun-shading devices were incorporated to minimise heat transfer through the building envelope. This was followed by a well conceived installation of energy efficient lighting as well as motion sensors and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) sensors.

The main target of the project was to demonstrate that the concept of a zero energy building is a plausible one, even in the tropics, where high air-conditioning loads make up more than 50% of the electricity consumption of buildings. After one year of analytical energy monitoring, the ZEB was not only able to achieve the target of net zero energy consumption but was also able to record a surplus of 24 MWh of electricity which was fed back into the BCA premise grid.

To date, the ZEB has drawn interest from more than 11,000 visitors from various local and international academia, corporates, government organisations and the public since its opening. In 2010, the ZEB garnered two prestigious awards, the IES Prestigious Engineering Achievement Award from the Institute of Engineers Singapore and the BCI Green Design Award. The latest addition to the list of illustrious awards conferred on ZEB and BCA was the Minister for National Development's R&D Award 2011.

The success of the Zero Energy Building in Singapore not only affirms Singapore's capabilities in the green building arena but is also testament to Singapore's commitment towards achieving a sustainable built environment. The green building designs and technologies that have been incorporated in ZEB will not only benefit buildings in Singapore but can also be easily replicated in other buildings within the tropics to improve their overall energy efficiency.



Solar Chimneys 抽出室内热气的太阳能热烟囱

For more information on ZEB and its green features, please visit our website <http://www.bca.gov.sg/zeb/>. (Contributed by Singapore Building Authority)

### ZEB's Performance at a Glance: 1 Year Operation

发电量/耗电量 Electricity Generated / Electrical Consumption		Power (电力)
1	太阳能光伏板的总发电量 Cumulative Electricity Generated (Solar Power)	204 MWh
2	建筑的总耗电量 Cumulative Building Electrical Consumption	180 MWh
3	每月平均发电量 Average Monthly Electricity Generated	17 MWh/month
4	每月平均耗电量 Average Monthly Building Electrical Consumption	15 MWh/month
5	每月平均盈余的电力 Average surplus generated electricity per month	2 MWh/month
6	第一年盈余的电力 Total surplus generated in the first year	24 MWh (surplus)



北京大学中国城市设计研究中心  
CHINA URBAN DESIGN RESEARCH CENTER OF PEKING UNIVERSITY



中营都市与建筑设计中心  
CR INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE & URBAN DESIGN

### 佛山清明上河图 佛山名镇总体城市设计与建筑设计

The Master plan of Urban and Architecture Design in Foshan



北京大学中国城市设计研究中心是根据北京大学走向世界一流综合大学的办学方针,由北京大学深圳研究生院创立的,以城市设计和城市研究为主方向的研究机构。成立6年以来以创新型的机制,集合了一批高素质的专业人才,运用最新的理念,最前沿的技术,为政府部门和企业提供城市规划与城市设计方面的技术支持;同时,作为研究生的培养基地,提供项目和课题研究机会,将研究生的教学与生产实践相结合,开展多学科的综合研究,不断开创新的研究课题和研究方向;在学术研究、学术交流以及学术专著出版方面取得显著的成绩,产生良好的社会影响。北京大学中国城市设计研究中心致力于为中国城市规划设计建设提供技术支持和人才培养。

Following the guiding educational policy of ranking among world first-class comprehensive universities, China Urban Design Research Center of Peking University is a research institute founded by Shenzhen Graduate School of Peking University with major research direction of urban design and research. Having been established for 6 years, the center has gathered a group of quality professionals with its innovative system and provided technical support to governmental departments and enterprises in the field of urban planning and design with its latest conception and technologies; meanwhile, as a postgraduate educational base, it offers opportunity of participating in projects and subject study, integrates postgraduate education with manufacturing practices, carries out overall multi-disciplinary research and continuously creates new research subjects and direction; the center also makes remarkable achievement in the respect of academic research, academic exchange and academic monograph publication and yields sound social impacts. China Urban Design Research Center of Peking University is committed to the provision of technical support and personnel training for China's urban planning, design and construction.

香港中营都市与建筑设计中心([www.criiud.com](http://www.criiud.com))是注册在香港的大型顾问咨询公司,主要从事城市概念规划、城市设计、和建筑方案设计。中心自成立以来,致力于为客户提供高质量的规划和设计服务。作为一个重视品牌和服务的设计公司,我们将规划和设计视为一种为客户创造更高价值的过程。因此我们在设计过程中,注重与客户共同策划和构思,并与客户保持着良好的合作关系,本着敬业的精神,尽一切所能为提高设计质量做最大的努力。

Hong Kong China Reconstruct Metropolis and Architectural Design Center ([www.criiud.com](http://www.criiud.com)), incorporated as a consulting company in Hong Kong, mainly engages in urban concept planning, urban design and architectural design. We have been committed to provide high-quality planning and design services for both the government and enterprises since the company established. We, as a design company which rooted on brand effect and service quality, regard planning and design as a process of adding value to our client. Therefore, we value the communication with the clients during the process, and maintain good relationship professionally in order to reach higher design quality with all effort.

中国 深圳 西丽大学城  
北京大学深圳研究生院E栋207-209  
电话: (0755)26032677  
传真: (0755)26032677

207-209E Building, Shenzhen Graduate School  
of Peking University, University Town, Xili, Shenzhen  
Tel: 0755-26032677  
Fax: 0755-26032677

中国 深圳 蛇口 碧湾花园路45号  
电话: (0755)26833799  
传真: (0755)26833797

45 Biyu Road Bitao Garden  
Shekou, Shenzhen, China  
Tel: (0755)26833799  
Fax: (0755)26833797



联合国前副秘书长及高级代表、全球人居环境论坛理事会主席安瓦尔·乔杜里大使

## 在第六届全球人居环境论坛(GFHS VI)开幕式上的致辞

2011年4月8日 纽约



热烈欢迎来到世界各地的各位嘉宾出席第六届全球人居环境论坛(GFHS VI)，这是我们第一次走出中国国门到联合国总部召开论坛，因此我也要特别欢迎来自中国的各位嘉宾，另外，对到会的全球人居环境论坛的理事会成员也表示衷心的感谢。

在此次第六届全球人居环境论坛上我们有幸邀请到一大批专家和有识之士参会，他们会集中讨论我们大会“建设低碳城市，应对气候变化”的主题，所以我想把我今天演讲的论题提升到更广泛的全球背景下来讨论。

目前，人类有半数是在城市里的，而这种戏剧化的过渡远远没有结束。

从人居环境与城市化的关系上来说，我们的世界正处在历史性的重大转折时期。自2008年开始，人类首次有半数人口住在城镇。事实上一个新的城市化时代已经来临。发展中国家城市人口每周要增长三百万，预计全球城市化水平将在今后40年内呈戏剧化增长，到2050年可增长到70%。如此说来，我们正处在一个空前、快速、不可逆转

的都市化时代

都市发展在发展中国家最为迅速，发展中国家的城市人口每个月平均增长500万。随着城市规模和人口的增长，城市在空间、社会和环境等方面与居民的和谐变得至关重要。

到二十一世纪中叶，发展中国家的城镇总人口将会翻一番，从2005年的23亿增到2050年的53亿。亚洲的城市化增长迅速，大约41%的人口目前住在城市。到2050年，亚洲将拥有全球63%的城镇人口，即33亿。在亚洲，都市化进程主要会因为中国城市的快速增长而加速，到2050年中国城镇化程度可达到70%。

每年十月第一个星期一为世界人居日，2008年选定的主题是“和谐的城市”，关注的是世界城市增长态势和全球迅速而不可逆转的都市化进程。联合国确定的千年发展目标号召，到2020年要让至少一亿贫民窟居民的生活有明显改观。而与此同时，最基本的要求是城市的发展和扩大不能以牺牲自然环境为代价。

2009年世界人居日的主题是“规划我们城市的未来”，旨在强调在快速都市化的国家满足城市居民要求的紧迫性。规划是这个议程的核心，但规划只能在城市管理良好的前提下才可奏效。

去年，中国住房和城乡建设部在上海世博园举办的世界人居日纪念活动因为世博会“城市让生活更美好”的主题而使这样的活动有了最好的注脚，世博会首次担当起探索21世纪城市的潜力以及城市生活问题的角色。

联合国确定世界人居日的这些主题反映了全球所面临的都市化问题。以往的全球人居环境论坛从不同的角度讨论了地方基层应对这些挑战的时候，既可以得到经验教训又



随着城市化的发展，对人居环境的需求日益凸显

可以创造机会，也能为增强国家政策力做出贡献。值得称道的是，中国政府所开展的建设资源节约型和环境友好型社会运动在环境保护与和谐都市化意义上取得了很大的进展。

随着全球化的进程，越来越多的城市会面临一些过去原本只属于中央政府管理范畴的问题和机遇。而且，更多的城市随着其拥有比其他国家的城市更多的人口和经济，他们会在全球经济中扮演主要角色。如果城市成为活力、变革和机遇的中心，那么，他们也会成为剥削、疾病和失业的中心。犯罪、滥用药物和污染在越来越多的城市呈上升趋势。在流动人口和常住人口之间原本就存在的阶级、种族和民族等明显分歧的关系上又平添了一层紧张气氛。

现代生活中严重、普遍且在很大程度上未被察觉的特性是城市贫困。在发展中国家越来越多的人将会沦落到日益扩大的贫民窟。要保障人人享有工作、住房、水、电、教育和健康服务的权利是一项非常艰巨的任务。大量的国际移民使发展中国家的城市化因加速而混乱并带来严重的失业问题。很重要的一点，我们不仅要认识城市的增长是一种从农村到城市移民的现象，我们还要认识到国际移民（南北半球的人们在其他国家寻求更好生活）的实质。无论他们是逃离冲突、灾害或者只是想别的地方谋求更好的生活，在当今时代，处于搬迁中的人数比以往任何时候都要多得多。

新城市化时代的另一个难以接受的特性是自2008年以来全球贫民窟居民突破了10亿大关——这就意味着每三个城市居民中就有一人处于住房不足和缺少基本公共服务的状态。如果不采取有效措施，预计在未来的25年之内，贫民窟居民的数字将会增加到20亿。到2030年，近30亿人即大

约40%的世界人口将会缺少住房和基本基础设施服务。这也可以理解为我们每天要建成96,000套住房或每小时4000套，按目前水平这是一项根本无法完成的任务！

与此同时，请注意并不是所有的贫民窟居民的权利被剥夺的程度都是一样的，贫民窟的贫穷程度也不均衡——事实上，有些地方的生活条件要比其他的地方好一些。权利被剥夺的程度是由五个方面的缺失来衡量的——改良的水缺乏、卫生设施缺乏、永久性住房缺乏、居住面积不足和租住权无保障——这些都与特殊的贫民窟家庭相关联的。根据这个分析工具，贫民窟扩大率，或称城市地区生活在贫民窟条件下人口的比例在撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲地区为最高，该地区62%的城市人口生活在贫民窟。亚洲的贫民窟密度的分部不均，平均比例从南亚的43%、东亚的37%到西亚的24%以及东南亚的28%。

此外，即将到来的气候变化的严酷现实正在向我们逼近。城市化进程和气候变化的影响严重威胁世界环境、经济和社会的稳定。亿万人日益面临海平面上升的威胁，面临海岸洪灾和其他与气候有关的灾害。世界上有3,351个城市处在低海拔的海岸地区。在这些城市中，有64%分布在发展中国家和地区；仅亚洲一个洲就有超过一半的高危城市。这种现象是我在代表联合国为高危国家维权时亲眼目睹的。

随着今后几十年城市人口的逐渐增长，我们要充分认识城市在气候变化和产生碳排放方面的重要角色。事实上，城市为国家贡献了较高的国内生产总值，但这却意味着其生产化过程比起非城镇地区来要付出更高的能耗。

不言而喻，地方民主加之良好的治理是所有城市光明未来的关键因素。当国家把地方政府当成合作伙伴的时



候,让居民在他们街道、商店和工作场所管理方面有发言权,城市通常会更加高效而宜居。这类城市就会促进国家的民主制度,使地方和国家经济变得更加强大。因此,我对光临我们论坛的各位尊贵的市长们表示热烈的欢迎!

联合国人居署2011年的气候变化报告指出,地方政府所采取的行动对于实现国际谈判的承诺是不可缺少的,然而,国际气候变化框架下许多机制都是相对于国家政府而设立的,而地方政府、利益相关者及其他的责任人如何参与则没有明确地说明。

论及快速城市化进程及其结果,最不发达国家在见证史上前所未有的增长。在2000-2010年的十年内,最不发达国家城市平均增长率估计为4.7%,城市贫民窟增长率4.88%,这表明城镇人口在不到15年时间内翻一番而贫民窟人口在不到12年的时间了就会翻一番。在大多数最不发达国家,这种趋势由于一两个主要城市人口会在不到10年内翻一番而更加加剧。由于资源和城市提供基本城市基础设施和服务能力的双重匮乏,城市人口的爆炸式增长便导致贫困、社会排斥、环境恶化和不可持续的发展模式。受各种因素的制约,最不发达国家的城市贫民群体在脱贫、获得健康和教育,远离艾滋病病毒和其他疾病方面成为最弱势群体。

近年来,人居环境中的人权问题,尤其是在发展权的背景下被凸显出来。1948年通过的《世界人权宣言》,拥有足够的住房权也被纳入普遍接受的国际人权法。从那时起,该权利一直在广泛的人权法律条文中得到承认,每一条款都关乎社会的特定群体。联合国明确宣布承认获得足

够住房权的文件就不下于12种不同文本。拥有饮用水和卫生设施的基本需求也是与住房权直接联系在一起的。

世界各地保护无居所和无土地人口法律体制的不健全,加之一种使其非法化的倾向,在一定程度上形成了日趋严重的针对城市无居所和无土地人群的暴力趋势。住房、土地和财产问题可引发冲突并使其成为冲突的武器,这类事件已经出现多起。冲突往往伴随土地的占有以及房屋和土地、水源和卫生设施的破坏,或从更广泛的意义上来说,就是对生活的破坏。

不过,政府和非政府部门开始认识到解决住房、土地和财产问题与维护和平和可持续发展战略二者是同等重要、且密不可分。全球土地所有权的不平等是解决无住所问题的主要障碍,据估计,世界上近四分之三的土地是由仅仅2.5%的土地所有者控制着的。当今世界的无住房问题伴随着数百万住房和生活条件无保障人口所面临的危机,要求我们采取人道主义和人权方法相结合的途径来解决。

最后,让我再次强调,城市可持续发展是二十一世纪人类社会面临的最紧迫的挑战之一。城市地区是全世界近一半人的家园,随着越来越多的人选择城市而居,城市将成为迎接全球社会、经济、环境和政治领域的诸多挑战的竞技场,这个问题摆在我们的面前,亟待解决。

全球人居环境论坛自成立以来一直致力于探索如何应对这些挑战,而这次第六届论坛不失时机地提出了“建设低碳城市,应对气候变化”倡议,其目的就是要使国际社会警醒并采取积极的行动。



印度的贫民窟

## OPENING ADDRESS AT THE SIXTH GLOBAL FORUM ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (GFHS VI)

BY AMBASSADOR ANWARUL K. CHOWDHURY, FORMER UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL AND  
HIGH REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, CHAIRMAN OF GLOBAL FORUM  
ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (GFHS)

New York 8 April 2011

A very warm welcome to all the participants who have joined us from various part of the globe at the Sixth Global Forum on Human Settlements (GFHS VI), taking place for the first time at the UN headquarters and outside China. My special welcome to the large number of participants from China for their engaged presence. Board members of GFHS who are here also deserve our appreciation.

At the GFHS VI, we have the benefit of a number of experts and people of experience who would focus on the theme of our conference - "BUILDING LOW-CARBON CITIES: A RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE". I would therefore present a broader perspective of the human settlements agenda in a global setting.

Half of humanity now lives in cities - but this dramatic transition is far from over.

In relation to human settlements and urbanization, our world is going through a very significant turning point in history. Beginning in 2008, for the first time, half of humanity is now living in towns and cities. We have seen in reality the beginning of a new urban era. 3 million people per week are added to cities of developing world. It is projected that globally urbanization levels will rise dramatically in the next 40 years to reach 70 percent by 2050. We thus live at a time of unprecedented, rapid, irreversible urbanization.

Urban growth is most rapid in the developing world, where cities gain an average of 5 million residents every month. As cities grow in size and population, harmony among the spatial, social and environmental aspects of a city and between their inhabitants becomes of paramount importance.

By the middle of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the total urban populations of the developing world will more than double, increasing from 2.3 billion in 2005 to 5.3 billion in 2050. Asia is urbanizing rapidly, with approximately 41 per cent of its inhabitants now living in cities. By 2050, Asia will host 63 per cent of the global urban population, or 3.3 billion people. In Asia, the urban transition will occur mainly owing to rapid urban growth rate in China, a country that is expected to be 70 per cent urban by 2050.

The World Habitat Day observed every year on the first Monday in October, in 2008 chose the theme Harmonious Cities focusing on the state of the world's growing cities and



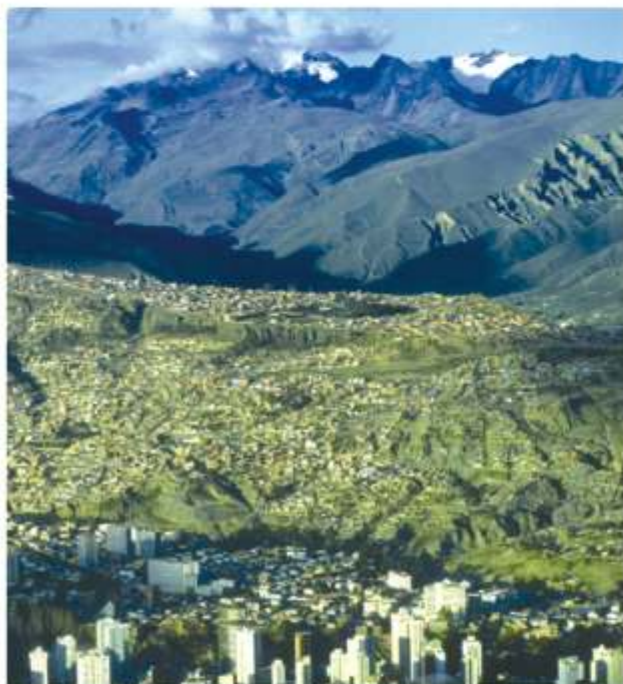
Big cities are seriously "overloaded" with population.

our planet's rapid and irreversible urbanization. The Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations call for a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. At the same time, it is essential that the growth and expansion of urban areas do not come at the expense of the natural environment.

The theme of the 2009 World Habitat Day, Planning our Urban Future, underscored the urgency of meeting the needs of city dwellers in a rapidly urbanizing world. Planning is at the heart of this agenda. But planning will work only where there is good urban governance. The global observance of World Habitat Day last year held at the Shanghai World Expo, hosted by China's Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, presented an excellent venue because its theme, Better City, Better Life made it the first global exposition dedicated to the potential and the problems of urban living in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

All these themes of the last World Habitat Days proclaimed by the United Nations highlight very effectively the urban challenge our planet is facing. The gatherings like





Beginning in 2008, for the first time, half of humanity is now living in towns and cities. We have seen in reality the beginning of a new urban era.

this and previous GFHS look at from various dimensions how opportunities could be created and lessons learned to address these challenges at local level that could contribute to the realization of national policy efforts. Here I recognize with appreciation that the campaign to build a resource-saving and environment-friendly society launched by the Chinese government is making great strides in terms of environmental protection and harmonious urbanization.

As globalization expands, more cities will find themselves managing problems and opportunities that used to be the exclusive domain of national governments. And as more cities come to have populations and economies larger than those of many countries, cities will increasingly become the main players in the global economy. If cities are hubs of dynamism, change and opportunity, they are also places of exploitation, disease and unemployment. Crime, drug abuse and pollution have increased in growing numbers of cities. New tensions are emerging between migrants and established residents, adding to already sharp divisions along class, racial and ethnic lines.

Urban poverty is a severe, pervasive and largely unacknowledged feature of modern life. More and more people will end up in the developing world's growing slums. Securing jobs, shelter, water, electricity, education, health services for all is a daunting task. Rapid chaotic urbanization coupled with unemployment in the cities of the developing world is also behind large international migration and the challenges it presents. It is important to understand that the growth of cities is not just a phenomenon of migration from rural to urban areas. It also entails international migration -

people seeking a better life in other countries both in the North and in the South. Whether they are fleeing conflict, disasters or simply seeking a better life somewhere else, the number of people on the move today is greater than ever before.

Another and unacceptable feature of the new urban era is since 2008, the global number of slum dwellers has reached the 1 billion mark — when on average one in every three city residents is living in inadequate housing with none, or few basic services. It is projected that in the next twenty-five years, the number of slum dwellers will increase to two billion if no serious action is taken. Close to 3 billion people or about 40 percent of the world's population by 2030 will be in need of housing and basic infrastructure services. This translates into completing 96,000 housing units per day or 4000 per hour. An impossible task at the present level of engagement!

At the same time, please note that all slum dwellers do not suffer the same degree or magnitude of deprivation, nor are all slums homogeneous-some, in fact, provide better living conditions than others. The degree of deprivation depends on how many of the five shelter deprivations used to measure slums - lack of access to improved water, lack of access to sanitation, non-durable housing, insufficient living area, and security of tenure - are associated with a particular slum household. Based on this analytical tool, the slum prevalence - or the proportion of people living in slum conditions in urban areas - is highest in sub-Saharan Africa; 62 per cent of the region's urban population lives in a slum. Slum concentrations throughout Asia vary widely, from an average of 43 per cent in Southern Asia and 37 per cent in Eastern Asia, to 24 per cent in Western Asia and 28 per cent in South-Eastern Asia.

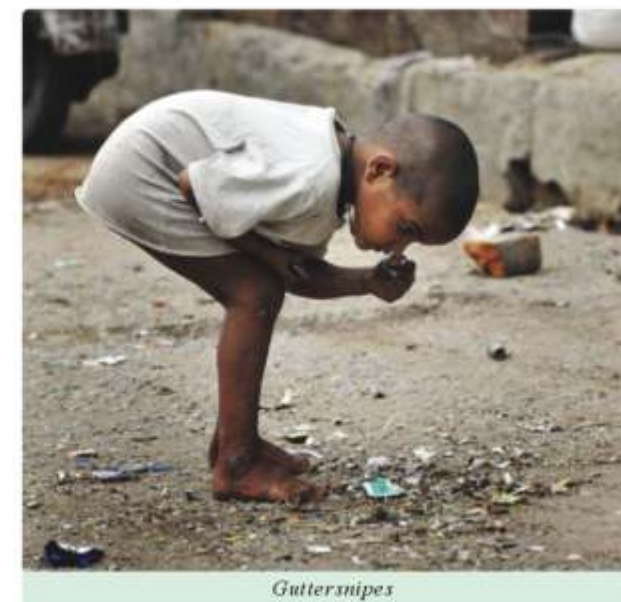
In addition, all too soon, the harsh reality of climate change is upon us. The effects of urbanization and climate change are converging in dangerous ways that seriously threaten the world's environmental, economic and social stability. Hundreds of millions of urban dwellers are also increasingly vulnerable to rising sea levels, coastal flooding and other climate-related hazards. There are 3,351 cities in the low elevation coastal zones around the world. Of these cities, 64 per cent are in developing regions; Asia alone accounts for more than half of the most vulnerable cities. This phenomenon I have witnessed personally as I advocated the cause of the most vulnerable countries on behalf of the United Nations.

With the urban population of the world set to escalate over the next few decades, it has become even more important to understand the role of cities in the area of climate change and in producing carbon emissions. As it is, cities generate a higher share of a nation's gross domestic product which typically translates into high levels of energy consumption for industrial processes compared to non-urban areas.

It goes without saying that local democracy coupled with

good governance at the local levels is a key factor for the brighter future of all cities. When States treat local authorities as partners, and allow urban residents a voice in the way their streets, stores and workplaces are managed, cities are usually more efficient and livable. Such cities in turn enhance democracy nationally, and make local and national economies stronger. I extend a warm welcome to the distinguished Mayors who are gracing our Forum.

The 2011 Report on climate change and cities by HABITAT argues that local action is indispensable for the realization of national climate change commitments agreed through international negotiations. Yet most of the mechanisms within the international climate change framework are addressed primarily to national governments and do not indicate a clear process by which local governments, stakeholders and actors may participate.



Guttersnipes

Taking into account rapidity of urbanization and all its consequences, the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are witnessing historically unprecedented increase. For the decade 2000-2010, the average urban growth rate for all LDCs is estimated at 4.7 percent and the average urban slum formation rate of 4.88 percent, representing a doubling of the urban population in less than 15 years and of the slum population in less than 12 years. In most LDCs, this trend is accentuated by the concentration of urban growth in one or two major cities where the doubling of the urban population can occur in less than 10 years. The combined lack of resources and capacity to provide basic urban infrastructure and services to an exploding urban population is resulting in the urbanization of poverty, social exclusion, environmental degradation and unsustainable forms of development. A combination of various factors makes the urban poor in LDCs the most disempowered group in terms

of poverty and access to health and education, and the most vulnerable group in terms of HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

In recent years, the human rights dimension of human settlements issue, particularly in the context of the right to development, has been highlighted. With the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the right to adequate housing joined the body of international, universally applicable and universally accepted human rights law. Since that time, this right has been reaffirmed in a wide range of additional human rights instruments, each of which is relevant to distinct groups within society. No less than 12 different texts adopted and proclaimed by the United Nations explicitly recognize the right to adequate housing. Access to drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities are additional basic needs directly associated with the right to housing.

The failure of legal systems to protect homeless and landless people across the world is coupled with a tendency to criminalize them and is part of the trend of increasing violence against the landless and the urban homeless. As has been experienced on many occasions, housing, land and property issues can fuel conflicts and be used as weapons in conflict. Conflicts often have elements of land occupation, as well as destruction of houses and land, sanitation facilities, water sources and, more generally, livelihoods.

However, there is an emerging realization on the part of governmental and non-governmental actors alike of the importance of addressing housing, land and property issues as an integral part of security and sustainable development strategies. Inequality in global land ownership plays a central role as a barrier to tackling homelessness. Of all the private land in the world, nearly three quarters is estimated to be controlled by just 2.5 per cent of all landowners. The state of sheer homelessness in the world today along with the immense crisis faced by millions living in inadequate and insecure housing and living conditions, calls for a combination of a humanitarian and a human rights approach.

Let me conclude by underscoring that sustainable urban development is one of the most pressing challenges facing the human community in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The world's urban areas are now home to nearly half of the humankind. As more and more people make cities their home, cities will be the arenas in which some of the world's biggest social, economic, environmental and political challenges will be faced and need to be addressed.

It is therefore significant that GFHS has since its establishment been focusing on these challenges at each of its annual conferences. This sixth in the series with its theme "Building low-carbon cities" is again another timely, relevant and appropriate initiative that is aimed at making the international community alert and proactive.



# 2010 上海世博会的启示

——在第六届全球人居环境论坛上的演讲

联合国秘书长助理、上海世博会联合国馆总干事 阿瓦尼·贝楠博士



上海世博会联合国馆

2010上海世博会注定是个空前盛大的博览会。它的建筑面积超过5.28平方公里，通过246个场馆向人们展示了世界各国各地及各个国际组织的风采。在184天的世博会期间，共有7300多万人入园参观，举办了多达22900次主题活动。除此之外，还有园区内的7.7万名志愿者及市区为游客提供帮助的13万名志愿者。

2010上海世博会传递着联合国的核心价值观，这种核心价值观支持并巩固着联合国的各项工作。如果没有联合国的参与，这样一种全球国际合作和文化交流是无法想象的。

中国成功地利用了世博会国际合作的有利条件。六个月无与伦比的盛况使世界博览会开创了史无前例的新局面。上海世博会就其空前的投资规模而言，今后的世博会再想举办得如此之盛大是不大可能的了。事实证明，世

博会在国际文化交流中是最为默契的工具，它通过人的感官互动将人类文化进行了一次总动员，就像一部神奇的太空舱，穿越时空，透过人文关照，创造出多元文化的财富和宝藏。

世博会帮助国际社会学会不再惧怕差异，不再敝帚自珍，使大家学会分享、学会支持，追求共同的目标，追求社会和个人公平而可持续发展的进步。上海世博会以“城市让生活更美好”为主题，为国际交流提供了一个不可多得的机会。

联合国的鼎力支持和积极参与本身就展示其对世界和平与可持续发展的贡献，在我们这样一个浩瀚宇宙中唯一文明的星球上历史性地提供利好的机会和平台，交流和分享了创造于各个社区、各个团体和各个民族的知识、最佳范例和解决方案。



联合国秘书长潘基文（左）在世博园区与上海世博会联合国馆总干事阿瓦尼·贝楠博士交接



联合国展区总干事阿瓦尼·贝楠先生从上海世博局局长洪浩手中接过了联合国馆钥匙，标志着上海世博会联合国馆正式进入布展阶段。

联合国秘书长潘基文先生指定联合国人类住区规划署作为主导机构，选定了“一个地球，一个联合国”的主题，反映了联合国建设经济、社会和环境可持续发展城市的团结力量。一个地球的主题集中表现一个无法回避的观念，那就是我们大家在建设更好的城市、更好的生活的道路上，在分享我们唯一的地球时必须维护它的可持续性。因此，以环境为中心的观点成了联合国馆的主题。

联合国馆展示了发达国家和发展中国家所面临的诸如城市贫困、气候变化和城市绿化等问题，以及贯彻落实联合国各个机构及其合作伙伴所提出的建设更好的城市和更好的生活、实现千年发展目标的新观点、新办法。

设计新颖的联合国馆吸引了三百五十万个参观者。的确，每天有数千人排着长队等上好几个小时，就为了看一看联合国到底在做什么、是怎样做的。

作为一个整体，联合国的参与涉及了整个系统登记在册的44个组织、机构、基金和合作伙伴，它的卓越表现使联合国馆成了世博园内最受欢迎的场馆之一。

联合国馆的成功归功于联合国秘书长潘基文先生的英明决定，他主张要让联合国的参与与以往有所不同，他提出在建设更好城市和更好生活的进程中解决问题时要坚持一个地球、一个联合国的主题。这样就使联合国44个机构在多重文化背景下而能够展现出统一性和连贯性。

在世博会的184天里联合国馆共举办了153次大型活动、调研会和研讨会、文艺表演和联合国系统的特别庆祝活动。

上海世博会在世博历史上是前所未有的，它也是首次使用与环境密切相关的城市为主题。

阿希姆·施泰纳<sup>(1)</sup>在《联合国环境规划署关于世博会的环境评估》中写道：通过“城市让生活更美好”的主题，主办国是在利用2010世博会促进绿色经济的转型，事实上，它为世界留下了环境保护的永久遗产。

“绿色世博”不仅为七千万的观众提供独特的体验，也留下了永恒的环境遗产……世博会确实为中国和世界许多地区的绿色城市发展带来了启示。

评估表明世博会未负众望，根据这份报告，主办国特别重视将气候影响的负效应降到最低，将减排变成组织者、供应商、承办方、参观国以及参与世博会的国家机构的共同职责。

世博会成功的意义是多方面的。世博会集中应用了史无前例的太阳能电池板设施、地面水源热、LED照明系统，实施低排放、当地车辆零排放和许多其他有效措施，为本次世博会打上了环保的烙印，对于雨水的收集和循环利用也让人不得不产生由衷的敬佩。

鉴于世博局提出促进碳中和的碳补偿倡议，在联合国开发计划署南南合作特设局的帮助下，联合国馆是首批加入世博会自愿减排行动，致力于建筑、经营和拆迁过程的温室气体排放的补偿行动的，其中还包括工作人员订购由土耳其南部小规模水工程的自愿碳单位赞助商的旅行机票。

另外，联合国馆在这6个月中始终恪守约定，保持无纸场馆：虽然大约有30个机构在联合国馆论坛举办了总计153场的专题会、研讨会、会议等。有谁能想象到在联合国那些重要的会议上会不发放纸质文件和讲义？这就是世博会创造出的精神财富。





关于低碳行动主导世博会的事例不胜枚举，几乎每一个场馆都以不同的形式表现了他们是如何应对城市环境问题和气候变化挑战的。世博会最大的场馆要数“城市最佳实践区”<sup>[2]</sup>，它本身也是一种创新，它所展示的是在创建更美好城市和更美好生活以应对都市挑战的进程中涌现出的众多知名、深受欢迎并富有创意的成果。它为交流城市发展的知识和经验提供了场所，它向人们展示了城市的主人是如何调整并向更美好和更可持续人居环境转型的范例。

另一个特色就是远大馆<sup>[3]</sup>，它为世博园区和200余个场馆提供低碳节电空调系统，通过使用非电力冷冻机组，节省的能耗相当于10万个家庭的能耗，大约为世博园区电力预算负荷节省了一半。

说到各个场馆的贡献，除了他们通过让观众亲身体验其创新的理念产生的实例而提高了他们对于城市可持续发展的认识之外，世博会取得的另一项具有长效意义的成就就是组织了各类主题论坛。

先后精心组织并成功举办了6次主题论坛。这6次论坛分别在中国的不同城市举办，数千人出席了论坛，吸引了最优秀的决策者、科学家、企业家、学者和利益相关者前来辩论、交流经验，寻求创造更好的城市和生活的新途径。

六次主题论坛是由世界银行、联合国机构和中国相关部委牵头主办的。论坛的主题包括：城市发展资讯（国际联盟ITU）、文化遗产与城市区域化（联合国教科文组织UNESCO）、科技创新与城市未来（联合国贸易与发展会议

UNCTAD）、迈向低碳城市：城市责任和环境（联合国环境署UNEP）、经济转型、城乡互动（世界银行）、宜居城市与和谐社会（联合国人居署UNHABITAT）以及高峰论坛（联合国经济社会事务部UNDESA）。

联合国环境规划署低碳城市论坛领导机构主席阿希姆·施泰纳<sup>[4]</sup>在主题论坛的前言中警告道：“在这个现在拥有60亿人口、到2050年拥有超过90亿人口的地球上，一个根本性的转变和对于可持续性发展的反思是人类未来，尤其是近几十年内生死存亡的关键。”

世博会为国际社会提供了一个行动的机会，而世博会的启示可在各个场馆的独立贡献和各个主题论坛的集体智慧里得到最好的描述。

在世博会遗产<sup>[5]</sup>里，我们积累了丰富的知识和智慧的宝藏，这为我们未来提供了发展的蓝图。这也是世博会在这六个月里在提供文化交流之外通过馆与馆、人与人国际合作所呈现的多元化成果的又一个例证。

世博会的遗产在高峰论坛的上海宣言<sup>[6]</sup>得到了非常准确的表述，我们因此号召世界接力我们的世博精神：促进可持续城市发展，在城市与城市之间、在地区与地区之间合作与交流，分享都市化进程中的经验与教训。

我们建议把10月31日，也就是2010中国上海世界博览会闭幕式的那天定为“世界更美好城市日”，这样，上海世博会的理念与实践将会被永远铭记、将会被时时更新，并在未来的日子里得到发扬广大，鼓舞人类将都市改

革及和谐发展作为永远的追求。

我还想引用《青年低碳倡议宣言》<sup>[7]</sup>：低碳是推动都市发展的必由之路，低碳也是时代赋予青年的历史使命。人类因为发展，常常会戕害自然平衡，威胁着生态系统和下一代人的幸福。目前，低碳生活理念中的核心价值如“低污染”、“低消耗”、“低排放”和“低消费”已经深深影响了年轻一代并伴随着他们的成长。低碳经济以其新技术、新产业、新能源，新体系已经成为解决都市发展中新出现问题的解决方案。为了实现这个共同目标，我们已经准备好，我们要共同努力，去传播并践行更可持续的低碳生活方式。

全球的青年朋友们，为了未来，让我们一起行动吧！

为此，我们要把它变成制度化 and 常规化，我们也接到邀请参加今年10月31日的论坛，使其做出它应有的贡献。

接下来，请允许我谈谈我个人的想法。当然，每个人都有自己对于世博会的看法，但经常会有人问我，未来的城市究竟应该是什么样的呢？<sup>[8]</sup>

在联合国馆有一个叫做“创新走廊”的地方，那里陈列着人类应对气候变化的各种创新举措和新观念。联合国馆的这个亮点和我个人的经历启发了我，使我对于未来的城市的问题有了答案。

其实对于未来城市的描述既难又容易。说容易是因为我们大家对于未来的城市都有自己现成的词汇。我们可能会想到“绿色”、“无碳”和“环境可持续”的城市等等，城市里的各种便利设施，从学校到医院、到市场、到工作单位，都应有尽有而又近在邻里。我们需要方便、实用和可靠的公共交通和通讯技术来满足我们所有的需求。对于未来城市的诸如此类的愿望我们可以列出一长串，我把它称成为“母本设计”。但难处是要立足我们的现实。世界人口将很快会有80%住在城市，随着时间的推移，这些压力会不断地增大。

因此，我在回答关于未来可持续发展城市的时候，要排除那种“建设私人水下城市”和“漂移人工岛屿”等想入非非的幻境。

我也会排除那种目前技术尚无法控制和开发利用、很少有国家能建成的所谓“梦想之城”样板。

那么，问题的核心是什么？它是关乎城市的可持续发展，关乎市民生活质量的提高，未来的城市是专为满足市民的幸福感和成就感而打造的。

我相信未来的城市要在可持续的都市设计中体现其居民的素质。这样的城市要用他们的“性格”本身来衡量，

而不是用自身的物质条件来衡量。如果脱离了人民的需求，那么无论把城市的基础设施建设得如何光怪陆离，又有什么意义呢？

未来的城市是一个公平的城市，是一个包容的城市，在这里大家都能找到平等的机会，得到没有歧视的服务。未来的城市是一个管理权和决策权掌握在所有的利益相关者手中的城市，是一个连当地社区在管理中都有话语权的城市。

未来的城市也同样是文化遗产的保护者，它不会将自己与传统的过去分离开，它会通过文化多样性和创造性来充实其现代性。

未来的城市是一个为其青年人投入期望和理想并帮助他们实现理想的城市。未来的城市是一个永不远离其农村根基而始终在都市迅速发展的进程中与田园生活价值观紧密相连的城市。

总而言之，未来的城市是一个人人和平相处、社区和谐进步、社会功能一体化的城市。这又让我联想到联合国馆，它的中心概念就是论坛，它是对话的论坛，是达成共识的论坛，是达成和谐的论坛，在这些论坛里人与人之间创设美好未来的互动就宛若是在联合国系统里酝酿成型的。

最后，像2010上海世博会这样大型活动，我们可不能低估其无形资产的价值，人文学科的无形资产是不能用货币形式来衡量的。在这过去的六个月里，联合国馆就为人际互动提供一段精彩的篇章。作为全球公民，所有参与世博会的人都在一定程度上受到表现于论坛、场馆、展览、对话和文化交流中人文主义的熏陶。

上海世博会让我们见证了人文主义的最佳状态，看到了城市让生活更美好的未来。

谢谢大家。

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## Enlightenment of the 2010 Shanghai World Expo

— Speech at 6<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Human Settlements

Dr. Awni Behnam, Assistant Secretary-General and Commissioner General, UN Pavilion

The Shanghai World Expo 2010 was destined to be the biggest Expo ever. Constructed over 5.28 square-kilometers, the Expo displayed 246 pavilions showcasing countries, territories and international organizations from around the world. 73 million people visited the Expo over the course of 184 days, with the number of thematic events totaling 22,900. In addition, 77,000 volunteers inside the park and 130,000 across the city provided support to the visitors.

The United Nations (UN) presence at the Shanghai World Expo 2010 was an extension of the core values that underpin the work and message of the UN. One could not envisage the absence of the UN's role in such a global experiment in international cooperation and exchange of cultures.

China succeeded in harnessing the favorable conditions for international cooperation at the Expo. The six months of its unparalleled journey placed the Expo in world exhibitions history as an event of unmatched proportions. Given the unprecedented size of the investment made in the Shanghai Expo, the possibility of another similar event of such magnitude is unlikely. The world Expo proved to be a most coherent tool to conduct a dialogue of cultures as it mobilized all the human senses in a cultural interaction of the total sum of humanity. It provided a magical capsule in space and time to bring out the wealth and richness of diversity in the service of humanity.

The Expo helped the international community to learn not to fear differences or to jealously guard achievements, but to share, and support, the common goal of achieving equitable and sustainable progress of individuals and society. With its theme of 'Better City Better Life', it was an exceptional opportunity for such an international engagement.

The full and proactive engagement of the UN was in itself demonstrative of the importance of Expo's contribution to world peace and sustainable development as it provided for those special moments in history for an effective and beneficial exchange of knowledge, best practices and solutions that are developed by communities, societies and nations on this one unique planet earth.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. Ban Ki-moon, having designated UNHABITAT as the lead agency, chose the theme "One Earth, One UN" to reflect the organization's united efforts towards building economically, socially and environmentally sustainable cities. The theme of

one earth is centered on the inescapable notion that we all have to share this one planet in a sustainable relationship as we go forward in preparing for better city and better lives. Consequently, an over arching concept of the role of the environment became central to the concept of the Pavilion.

The UN Pavilion showcased the great urban challenges facing developed and developing countries such as urban poverty and climate change, greening of cities as well as new ideas, solutions and actions taken by various UN agencies and their partners to build better cities and better living conditions and to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The dazzling state-of-the-art UN Pavilion attracted 3.5 million visitors. Indeed, thousands of people queued for hours every day to get a glimpse at what the UN does and how it works.

The United Nations participated by involving and engaging a record sum of 44 of its organizations, programmes, funds and partners of the system as one UN. It was an exceptional representation that made the UN Pavilion one of the most popular on site.

The success of the UN pavilion was secured when the United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-moon decided that the UN's participation would be different than in the past, by proclaiming the theme of 'One Earth, One UN' in addressing the challenges to achieving better cities, better life and thus, bringing to the forth the UN's unity of purpose as demonstrated in the story line that the 44 some agencies who exhibited as one in the UN Pavilion were capable of coherence despite diversity of specialization.

Over the duration of 184 days, the UN Pavilion hosted a total of 153 events, workshops, seminars, cultural performances and celebrations of UN system special days.

The Shanghai World Expo was unprecedented in expos history. The first ever to feature an urban theme and one that closely linked to the environment.

Achim Steiner<sup>1</sup> in UNEPs Environmental Assessment of the Expo wrote: "with the theme 'Better city, Better life', the organizers are using Expo 2010 to promote transition to a green economy."

The "Green Expo" will not only provide a unique experience to its estimated 70 million visitors, but also leave a lasting environmental legacy... the Expo will surely act as an inspiration for green urban development, both in China and



*Bird's eye view of the panoramic night scene of 2010 Shanghai World Expo*

many parts of the World."

The Expo lived up to all the expectations in the assessment. As was recorded by the report, the organizer paid meticulous attention to the importance of minimizing the events negative climate impact and that efforts to mitigate and offset emissions became a collective responsibility of the Organizers, suppliers, sponsors, visitor countries and international organizations participating in the Expo.

The experience was an unqualified success. The Expo applied unprecedented collection of measures of solar panels, ground on water-source heat pumps, LED lighting. Low emission and zero local emission vehicles and many other measures become the environmental signature of the Expo. How one could not wonder in awe at the magnificent sight of the rain harvesters that collected circulated rain water?

As the Expo Bureau promoted carbon offset initiative in promoting carbon neutrality. We at the UN Pavilion with the support of UNDP South-South Unit were one of the first pavilions to join the World Expo Voluntary Emission Reduction Action and were committed to offset green house gas emission for construction, operation, demolition including travel of staff by purchasing through a sponsor Voluntary Carbon Unit (VCUs) from a small scale hydro project in Southern Turkey.

In addition, the UN Pavilion over the six month was paper free Pavilion a total of 153 events workshops, seminars, meetings were held in the Forum of the UN Pavilion by some 30 Agencies. Who could have thought it possible for the UN to hold meaningful meetings and events without circulating hard copies and paper handouts? Such was the spirit generated by the Expo.

There were many examples of how low carbon actions dominated the Expo. Almost every Pavilion addressed in some form or other the environmental urban challenges and climate change. The Expo own largest pavilion was the Urban Best Practices Area (UBPA)<sup>2</sup> an innovation on its own, which showcased renowned and acclaimed, creative exhibitions of latest advances in meeting the urban challenges for better city better life. It offered a venue for sharing an exchanging knowledge and experiences in urban development with a display of examples from host of cities depicting how cities adjusted and transformed to a better or more sustainable habitat.

Another feature was the Broad Pavilion<sup>3</sup> that provided the Expo Park and some 200 plus pavilions with low carbon electric saving air conditioning system that was estimated to save an equivalent power consumption of 100,000 house hold users through use of non-electric chiller which contributed to the reduction of the estimated park power load in the Expo Park by half.

In addition to the contribution of individual pavilions in terms of events and exhibits aimed at expanding awareness of physical and social solutions to urban sustainability through visitors experiencing physical and practical solutions, ideas and innovation, the Expo offered higher level of unique and long lasting accomplishment by organizing thematic forums.

Six thematic forums were planned organized and successfully executed. The six forums took place in different cities in China attended by thousands of participants. No expense was spared to bring the best minds policy makers, scientists, practitioners, academics and stakeholders to debate, exchange experiences and seek solutions for the way ahead for better city better life.





*Chairs of 192 member states were displayed in the UN Pavilion of 2010 Shanghai World Expo, attracting numerous visitors.*



*In front of the UN Pavilion of the Shanghai World Expo, a visitor was passing by the environmental protection-themed sculpture "Emergency in the Polar Region" created by the Chinese artist Yuan Xikan.*

The six thematic forums took place with a lead UN agency including the World Bank and counterpart Ministries from China. The thematic forums varied from Information and urban Development (ITU); Cultural Heritage and Urban Regionalization (UNESCO); Science Innovation and Urban Future (UNCTAD); Towards Low Carbon City: Urban Responsibilities and Environment (UNEP); Economic Transformation, Urban and Rural Interaction (World Bank); Livable City in a Harmonious Society (UNHABITAT) and The Summit Forum (UNDESA).

Achim Steiner<sup>4</sup>, the head of the Lead Agency UNEP to the Forum on Low Carbon City wrote a warning in the introduction to this thematic Forum: "On a planet of 6 billion people, rising to over 9 billion by 2050, a fundamental shift and a re-think of sustainability will be the key to whether humanity thrives, let alone survives over the coming decades."

The Expo provided an opportunity for that shift to jumpstart the actions of the international community. Nothing better describes the enlightenment of the Expo than the combination of the six months of individual pavilions contribution and the collective wisdom of the thematic forums.

In this legacy<sup>5</sup> we have an accumulation of wealth of knowledge in the intellectual bank of the Expo that would provide us with a roadmap to the future. That is but another example of the multi-faceted results of international cooperation that the Expo has delivered, apart from the cultural dialogue that took place over the six months inside the Expo, pavilion to pavilion and people to people.

The Expo legacy was accurately captured in the Shanghai Declaration<sup>6</sup> of the Summit Forum "WE THEREFORE call upon the world to pursue the efforts we have undertaken in the Shanghai Expo: to promote sustainable urban development, to

foster cooperation and exchanges among cities and regions, and to share experiences and lessons in urbanization.

WE propose to undertake initiatives for knowledge sharing and capacity building for cities around the world as they tackle the economic, social and environmental challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. One such initiative will create educational materials for future city planners and managers by compiling the intellectual contributions of the Shanghai Expo.

WE propose that October 31<sup>st</sup>, the day of the closing ceremony of World Expo 2010 Shanghai China, should be nominated as World Better Cities Day, so that the ideas and practices of the Shanghai Expo will be recalled, renewed and advanced in the future, inspiring humankind in its enduring pursuit of urban innovation and harmonious development!"

Also I wish to recall the Declaration of the Youth Low Carbon Initiative<sup>7</sup>: "Low-carbon is the only way for urban development to move forward, and is the youth's obligation of the times. To serve its own development, mankind is constantly breaking the balance of nature, threatening the ecosystem and the well-being of future generations. Currently, the concept of low-carbon life, with its core value of "low pollution", "low consumption", "low emission" and "less wastage" has deeply influenced the young generation as they mature. The low carbon economy, with new technologies, new industries, new energies and new systems, has become the solution in dealing with issues arising from urban development. To realize this common goal, we are ready to work together to spread and put in practice a more sustainable and low-carbon way of life.

Global youth, let's act. For the Future, Together!"

Here we have it a legacy to institutionalize and operationalize. Here we have an invitation for this forum to make its own contribution on 31 October of this year.

Allow me a personal reflection. No one associated with the Expo would not have come to his or her own certain conclusions. However, I was often asked what a Future City would look like.<sup>8</sup>

There was a special place in the UN Pavilion called the Creative Corridor where the human dimension and human ingenuity in addressing and resolving global challenges was displayed. That very focus on the human dimension in the UN Pavilion and my own experience during the expo inspired my reply as to what a future city could be about.

Describing future cities is both a difficult and easy task. It is uncomplicated because we all know the right words for what we wish a future city to be. We want "green", "carbon free" and "environmentally sustainable" cities; cities with all the amenities at easy reach, from schools to hospitals, to markets and workplaces. We want accessible, frequent and reliable public transport and communications technologies to solve all of our needs. I could go on and on with a wish list for future cities, what I term the "motherhood design". The challenging part however is the reality of our existence. Soon eighty percent of the world's population will be living in cities, and the pressures will grow larger and larger as time goes by.

Therefore, when addressing the idea of sustainable urban future cities, I will exclude the fantasies of the privileged few who dream of private underwater cities or floating artificial islands.

I will also exclude the model "dream city" for which the technology has yet to be developed and resources harnessed; resources that few developing countries can ever deliver.

So what is the core issue? It is about urban sustainability that is human-centered about Cities that improve the relative quality of life of its people; cities that are geared towards the happiness and fulfillment of its citizens.

I believe that the future cities in that sustainable urban design will be a reflection of the people who will inhabit them. Such cities should therefore be judged by the content of their "character" and not strictly by their physical endowment. Of what use is a city with the most sophisticated infrastructure that is disengaged from the needs of its people?

A future city is a fair city that is inclusive, where all find in it equal opportunities and services without discrimination. A future city is one whose governance is at the hands of all stakeholders who share in the decision-making, where local communities have a voice in their governance.

A future city is also one that protects cultural heritage and does not divorce itself from the traditional past, and enriches modernity through cultural diversity and creativity.

A future city is one that invests in the potential and expectations of its youth and facilitates their empowerment. A future city is one that does not distance itself and its

communities from its rural roots where modern cities remain closely linked with the values of rural life despite rapid urban development.

In summing up the future city is a city of integration and communal harmony where society is living at peace with itself. That takes me to the last reference to the UN Pavilion where at the very center of concept of that pavilion was the Forum. A Forum for dialogue, for consensus building, for harmony, where human interaction and resolve for a better future was in the making as in the UN itself.

Finally, in an Expo such as that of the Shanghai World Expo 2010, we could never underestimate the benefits of the intangibles just as the intangibles of our humanity cannot be measures in monetary terms. Over the six months, the UN was part of a marvelous adventure of human interaction. As global citizens, those who were engaged with the Expo, in one way or another, were touched by each other's humanity as expressed in the Forums, pavilions, exhibits, dialogue and cultural exchange.

At the Shanghai World Expo we witnessed humanity at its best and we had a glimpse of the future of better cities better life.

Thank you.



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阿拉布·霍巴拉和吕海峰在访谈中

# UNEP-SBCI： 为应对气候变化而不断努力

UNEP-SBCI: Making Unremitting Endeavor to Combat Climate Change

——专访联合国环境署可持续消费与生产部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉

An Interview with Arab Hoballah, Chief of Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP

时间：2011年5月24日 地点：德国拜耳公司多功能大厅  
Date: May 24, 2011 Venue: Multifunctional Hall of Bayer, Germany

UNEP-SBCI是联合国环境署为建筑业多方利益相关者而设立的倡议组织，旨在通过提高认识、开发工具和提供政策支持，促进可持续建筑发展。自建立以来，UNEP-SBCI在世界范围内受到广泛认可，并对建筑业的相关日程日益产生影响。在出席2011 UNEP-SBCI年会期间，本刊（以下简称WBPM）专访了该组织负责人，联合国环境署可持续消费与生产部部长阿拉布·霍巴拉，旨在为中国乃至亚太地区更多专业人士了解和参与该机构的工作，共同推动建筑业的可持续发展，提高资源管理效益和应对气候变化而努力。

WBPM：请您简单介绍一下UNEP-SBCI的来历和使命。

阿拉布·霍巴拉：2006年，联合国环境规划署启动了可持续建筑和气候倡议(UNEP-SBCI)，并设立机构（可持续建筑与气候倡议组织），以满足建筑行业利益相关者的需求并应对其所面临的挑战。UNEP-SBCI致力于促进全球可持续建筑的政策和实践，与这个产业的主要利益相关者密切合作，也包括来自工商业、国家和地方政府、学术研究机构、非政府组织和公民社会代表的合作。UNEP-SBCI的使命是代表建筑领域在关于建筑和气候变化方面的广泛声音，以及通过UNEP的独特能力为集体行动提供一个全球性的平台。

WBPM：UNEP-SBCI的目标和任务是什么？

阿拉布·霍巴拉：UNEP-SBCI的目标和任务主要有：

1) 提供一个公共平台；

UNEP-SBCI 为所有建筑行业的共同利益相关者提供了一个相互对话交流和共同行动的全球性公共平台，解决具有全球性意义的可持续发展问题，尤其是气候变化问题。UNEP-SBCI与全球的重要参与者建立了合作伙伴关系并不断扩大网络，提高世界范围内对于气候变化为建筑行业带来重要机遇的认识。

2) 开发工具及战略；

UNEP-SBCI开发并制定适用于世界各地并被广泛接受和采用的可持续建筑政策和实践。通过基金科研提供政策支持，促进可持续建筑、可持续城市和新城市中心的实现，在全球、地区、国家和地方各级的可持续建筑领域提供政策支持。

3) 建立标准；

UNEP-SBCI建立一个全球公认的以生命周期为研究方法的基准线，首先关注的焦点是能源效率和GHG排放量。UNEP-SBCI提供可持续建筑市场分析，并向全球传播研究

成果，以资工商业、学术界以及决策者们讨论和研究。2009年，UNEP-SBCI启动了一个涉及世界各地权威专家的开放和包容系统以定义可持续建筑（可持续建筑指数）。大多数国家目前还缺乏这类指导方针，而这个方针是制定支持可持续建筑政策、激励机制或标准的先决条件。

4) 实施试点示范项目；

UNEP-SBCI在城市、组合和单体建筑范围内开展试点示范项目，以便按建筑类型和气候区域建立建筑性能基准线。通过示范项目参与、宣传和支持政策的制定和应用，使公众充分认识到建筑在缓解和适应区域性、全国性及全球性的气候变化中所扮演的角色。

WBPM：UNEP-SBCI为什么选择建筑业？

阿拉布·霍巴拉：建筑行业每年的能耗占了全世界能耗的40%，与其相关的温室气体（GHG）排放也将近占到了全球总量的30%。从整体上讲，建筑业消耗了人类三分之一的能源，包括12%的水资源和产出将近40%的固体垃圾。该行业还雇佣了平均超过10%的劳动力。随着人口密集的新兴国家城市化进程的迅速发展，可持续建筑对实现全面可持续发展至关重要。

正如政府间气候变化专业委员会（IPCC）第四次评估指出，研究证明建筑业在低成本或无成本，甚至是实现净利润的情况下具有显著的巨大减排潜力。同时又能创造数以百万计的高质量工作。建筑行业的公司不但可以帮助国际议程实现减排目标又能参与国家温室气体减排项目。

WBPM：这次UNEP-SBCI年会和可持续建筑研讨会取得了显著的成果，我想请问SBCI明年的主要趋势和任务是什么？

阿拉布·霍巴拉：明年，我们想进一步转向政治和战略问题，因为我们过去两年讨论了很多关于通用碳测量标准，关于技术问题，我们想看看如何能与市长们在政治和战略方面更靠近一些。从现在到下一年会期间我们任务

## 阿拉布·霍巴拉

2005年10月迄今一直担任联合国环境规划署可持续消费与生产分部的领导。

此前，自1998年起，他作为地中海行动计划副协调员，在长达14年的时间里参与联合国环境规划署的海域规划工作，并负责可持续发展地中海委员会秘书处的工作。1991-1998年间，他担任MAP区域活动中心的蓝色计划的副主任。1991年前，他在许多机构里工作过，包括为世界银行的发展国家项目工作多年。

可持续发展与环境保护依赖于个体和集体决策和行动下的生产与消费结构。这就要求积极的文化转变和适当的政策改革；按其性质分析，生产与消费模式的改变只有通过组织多元利益相关者的途径方可奏效，譬如使他们提高认识，增强意识，促进参与，强化能力并利用相关的工具，如生活周期评估、循环经济、绿色可持续采购、清洁技术等，这些都有助于节约能源和减少浪费。

他在各大洲接受过多种文化环境的教育和训练，1978-1979年间在巴黎主修经济工具和预测解析（获硕士学位），1981年主修国际关系（硕士）以及经济发展（博士）。





是：理所当然的，我们要继续我们的通用碳测量标准工作，使其为建筑业国际金融机制做出贡献，但是我们需要开始思考如何让决策者和其他相关利益相关者更好地理解，让更多的城市参与进来，获得更多经费使各个层面上的工作都能再上一个台阶。我们还与联合国人居署和世界银行合作开展一个城市联盟项目，我们的建筑和城市两个工作组已经参与了进来，我要让他们更密切的合作。我们将关注城市的运作、节能、碳排放和人口等问题。UNEP对来自各种不同专业知识的所有观点都是开放的，这也是城市和建筑业与UNEP一起工作的优势之一。

**WBPM:** 发展中国家是世界上最大的市场，UNEP对发展中国家，尤其是中国有什么特别的计划吗？

**阿拉布·霍巴拉:** 我们需要更多城市来参与我们的CCM试验，也许我们能在你们的城市或者其他城市进行。进一步提高人们的可持续城市建设的意识，领会到这就是UNEP愿景的一部分，SBCI也正在为此而努力工作。我们需要真正的紧密合作，这是因为中国的国情决定的，地方政府、中央政府及公司要密切合作，这样我们才能成功实现可持续城市或者低碳城市。光靠市长们单干不行，他们需要中央政府的立法，他们需要大公司的专业技术知识来对付一个组件，对于建筑这个大组件。因此我们愿意在中国推广。这也是机遇，你知道中央政府也越来越意识到这一点和这种机遇。中国第12个五年规划把可持续生产和消费作为重中之重。这些就是目前与中国合作进行的工作，包括第12个五年规划，其中建筑业就最重要的环节。因此，从领导力的观点来看，我们在中国是有着需要我们为为之奋斗的使命的。现在我们需要与你们这样的公司及其他机构合作，积极宣传我们的倡议，让更多的市长、政府以及私人

企业理解可持续建筑带来的利益。我们还要加大力度宣传和推广，老百姓对于可持续建筑益处的了解还不够，所以这件事你们得做，我们得做，部长们得做，市长们得做，这样我们才会真正实现可持续。

**WBPM:** UNEP-SBCI接收新成员的标准是什么？加入UNEP-SBCI的优势又是什么呢？

**阿拉布·霍巴拉:** 优势之一就是进入我们这个网络，与他人联络，能看到其他人在做什么，从他们那能学到什么。第二个优势就是在联合国背景下工作，这就为与政府讨论提供法律框架，在UNEP-SBCI的背景下所做的工作会被反映到政府委员会，最后，还可被反映到联合国大会。所以优点就是：加入网络，在平台上工作，在联合国的保护伞下为了共同的目标与不同的合作伙伴一起工作，互相学习，互相促进。至于成为UNEP-SBCI会员的条件，那就

#### 建筑行业基本情况

◎ 据估计，建筑业占全球10%的GDP总值（7.5万亿美元），雇用员工1.11亿人，也是唯一一个全球温室气体排放量最大的行业。全球大约60%的电力是被住宅和商业建筑所消耗的。

◎ 现有建筑存在显著节能机会，因为他们的性能级别常常远低于目前能效潜力。

◎ 在发展中国家，新型绿色建筑生产大量机会。人口增长，社会繁荣以及日益增长的城市化建筑活动，这些要占到40%的GDP。

◎ 建筑节能的投资伴随着大量直接或间接的节省，这帮助抵消增量成本，提供投资期间的短期回报。

◎ 据估计，我们90%的时间是在室内度过的，可持续建筑可为我们带来更健康和更具生产力的环境。

是你得对可持续建筑感兴趣；你想要推广可持续建筑；你希望与其他合作伙伴协同工作。

**WBPM:** UNEP-SBCI和GFHS一直保持着良好的关系，而且第六届全球人居环境论坛得到了联合国环境署的大力支持，也取得了圆满成功，我们也期待对于我们的国际人居环境范例新城项目的支持。我的问题是对于GFHS和UNEP-SBCI的更深入合作您有什么样的看法和期望？

**阿拉布·霍巴拉:** 与GFHS的合作，我的看法首先是由于你们在关注人居环境，这让我们与城市有着密切的联

系。人居环境是两个词，你们有人文关系和居住环境，我们也在为建筑而工作，这些都是我们对人类幸福所做的贡献。我们首先想知道的就是确保你能从SBCI中受益，而同时我们也可以利用你们的论坛来促进生活质量的提高，人居环境的改善；由于有了可持续发展的承诺，就有了改善建成环境和提供生活质量的良好机遇。这正是我所要描绘的可持续人居环境，这当然也是你们全球人居环境论坛的目标。

**WBPM:** 非常感谢。

## UNEP-SBCI Making Unremitting Endeavor to Combat Climate Change

An Interview with Arab Hoballah, Chief of Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP

Date: May 24, 2011 Venue: Multifunctional Hall of Bayer, Germany

*UNEP-SBCI is a multi-stakeholder initiative the United Nations Environment Programme created with the purpose of promoting sustainable building through awareness raising, improved knowledge, tools, and policy support. It is recognized as a reference initiative worldwide and is increasingly influencing related agendas. During the 2011 UNEP-SBCI Annual General Meeting, WBPM conducted an exclusive interview with Mr. Arab Hoballah, Chief of Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch, UNEP, who is in charge of UNEP-SBCI, in the hope of making the initiative better known to professionals in China and the Asia-Pacific region, motivating more people to participate in the work and promoting sustainable building development in response to climate change and the need for a more efficient management of resources.*

**WBPM:** Please give us a brief introduction about UNEP-SBCI's background and its mission?

**Arab Hoballah:** In 2006, the United Nations Environment Programme launched the Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative (UNEP-SBCI) to respond to the challenges and needs of stakeholders in the building industry. UNEP-SBCI works to promote sustainable building policies and practices worldwide, in a joint venture with key stakeholders in this sector (industry, business, governments, local authorities, research and academic institutions, non-governmental organizations) and representatives from civil society. The Initiative presents the common voice of building sector stakeholders on the performance of sustainable buildings, drawing on the United Nations' unique capacity to provide a global platform for collective action.

**WBPM:** What are the objectives and tasks of UNEP-SBCI?

**Arab Hoballah:** The Goals and Objectives of UNEP-SBCI are:

1) Provide a common platform;

UNEP-SBCI provides a global platform for dialogue and collective action of the built environment stakeholders to address sustainability issues of global significance, especially climate change. The Initiative establishes partnerships with key global players and gains leverage to reach out and raise awareness worldwide of the significant opportunities for engaging the building sector in tackling climate change.

2) Develop tools and strategies;

UNEP-SBCI develops and identifies strategies for achieving a wide acceptance and adoption of sustainable building policies and practices throughout the world. The Initiative support policy development at global, regional, national and local level related to sustainable buildings through funding research that provides policy scenarios for achieving sustainable buildings, cities and new urban centres.

3) Establish baselines;

UNEP-SBCI works to establish globally acknowledged baselines based on a life-cycle approach, with a first focus on energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions. UNEP-SBCI provides an analysis of the market and state of the art in



## Arab Hoballah



Arab Hoballah is the Chief of the Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch in the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics of UNEP, since October 2005.

Previously, he spent 14 years working in the UNEP Regional Seas programme, as the Deputy Coordinator of the Mediterranean Action Plan since 1995. He was also responsible for the Secretariat of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development. Between 1991 and 1998, he was the Deputy Director of the Blue Plan, one of MAP's Regional Activity Centres. Before 1991, he worked for several institutions, including several years with World Bank projects in developing countries.

*Sustainable development and environment protection depend on production and consumption patterns through individual and collective decision and behaviour. These require the promotion of a culture of change and adequate policy reforms; cross-cutting by nature, production and consumption patterns can only be changed through a multi-stakeholders approach building on improving knowledge, raising awareness, promoting participation, strengthening capacity and using relevant tools such as lifecycle assessment, circular economy, green and sustainable procurement, clean technology, all contributing to resource efficiency and decoupling.*

*Educated and trained in a multicultural environment in various continents, he qualified in Paris in 1978-79 in Economic Tools and Prospective Analysis (MSc), in 1981 in International Relations (MSc) and in Economic Development (PhD).*

sustainable building and construction, and disseminates findings worldwide to foster discussion and research in industry, business, academia, as well as with policy developers. In 2009, UNEP-SBCI launched an open and inclusive process involving leading experts to develop a globally accepted system to define sustainable buildings (the Sustainable Buildings Index). Most countries still lack this type of guideline, which is a prerequisite for establishing policies, incentives or standards supporting sustainable buildings.

4) Demonstrate through pilot projects;

UNEP-SBCI facilitates piloting of tools at city, portfolio and individual building levels to build baselines of performance by building type and climate region. Through the piloting of tools, the Initiative participates in, informs and supports policy developments recognizing the role of buildings for mitigation and adaptation to climate change at local, national and/or global levels.

**WBPM: Why did UNEP-SBCI choose the building sector?**

**Arab Hoballah:** Globally, buildings are responsible for 40% of annual energy consumption and up to 30% of all energy-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Collectively, this sector is responsible for one-third of humanity's resource consumption, including 12% of all fresh-water use, and generating up to 40% of our solid waste. The sector also employs, on average, more than 10% of our workforce. With urbanization increasing rapidly in the world's most populous countries, building sustainably is essential to achieving overall sustainable development. As highlighted in the 4th Assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the building sector has also been shown to provide the greatest potential for delivering significant cuts in emissions at low or no-cost or net savings to economies using readily available technologies while creating millions of quality jobs.

Companies in the building and construction sector can help support the international agenda to reach reduction targets and participate in programmes to support national emissions reductions.

**WBPM: The UNEP-SBCI AGM and the Symposium of Sustainable Building was obviously a success. I wanted to know, what are the main trends and tasks for SBCI for next year?**

**Arab Hoballah:** Next year, we want to move closer to political and strategic issues, for we have been talking a lot in the past two years about Common Carbon Metric, about the technical issues, we'd like to see how we can move closer with political concerns and work on strategies with city mayors. Our tasks for the transition between now and next AGM, of course, we'll continue our work on CCM, and how it can contribute to international financing mechanisms in the building sector. But we need to start thinking how to make it better understood by policy makers and other concerned stakeholders, get more cities to participate, to get funding and upscale this work at all levels. We are also cooperating with UN-Habitat and the World Bank on eco-cities in the context of the Cities Alliance programme. There are already two teams within my branch working on buildings and cities and I'll bring them closer. We'll focus on city operation, energy efficiency, carbon, and the urban population. UNEP is open to all opinions from various expertises and that's one of the advantages for cities and the building sector to work with UNEP.

**WBPM:** Developing countries are the biggest market in the world, does UNEP have any particular plan for developing countries, especially China?

**Arab Hoballah:** We need to have more cities for the pilot test of CCM; maybe we can do it in your city and other cities. Raising more awareness of sustainable city building is a part



of UNEP's perspective, and SBCI contributes to that perspective. We need to really bring close, because of the context of China, the local governments, the central government, and companies to work closely on these issues, so that we can successfully deliver the sustainable cities or low-carbon cities. For mayors cannot do it alone, they need the legislation from the central government, they need the technical expertise from big companies for one component, the big component being the buildings. So that's what we'd like to promote in China. And there are opportunities; you know the central government is becoming more and more aware of that and the opportunities. The 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Programme of China has the sustainable production and consumption as the highest priority. This is something we've been working with the Chinese people included in the 12 Five Year Programme, and buildings and construction are also important elements there. So from a leadership point of view, we have the mandate in China to work on these issues. Now we need to work with companies like yours, and others to speak together with mayors and governments and private sector to understand the interests and benefits of sustainable buildings. We have to advocate more and more about that. People don't have enough information about the benefits of sustainable building. So this is something we all have to do, I have to do, the ministers have to do and the mayors have to do, so that we will really reach sustainability.

**WBPM: What are the criteria for UNEP-SBCI to take in new members and what are the advantages of joining the UNEP-SBCI?**

**Arab Hoballah:** One of the advantages is to be in the network, to be connected with others, to see what others are doing and how you can learn from them. The second advantage is to work under the context of the United Nations, which provides the legal framework for discussion with governments, the work you can do under UNEP-SBCI would be reflected to the government council and later on to the

General Assembly of the United Nations. So the advantages are: to be in the network, work on the platform and under the umbrella of the United Nations and then work with different partners for the common goal because you learn from each other, then you advocate the work you are doing. The criteria are: you are interested in the sustainable building; you want to promote sustainable building, and you are willing to work as a partner with others.

**WBPM: SBCI and GFHS have developed a good relationship, and for the sixth forum of GFHS there was substantial support from UNEP, and it has been a complete success, and we also look forward to support for the International Green Model City project. My question here is what are your comments and expectations for the further cooperation of GFHS with SBCI?**

**Arab Hoballah:** My comments for cooperation with GFHS are first, thanks to the fact you focus on human settlements. It will allow us to make the connection better with cities. Human settlements have two words, you have the human relationship and the settlements (or housing), and here we are working on the buildings, which are the elements of the settlements that contribute to the well-being of humans. What we wanted to know first of all, is to make sure that you benefit from SBCI, but also we can use your forum to improve the quality of life and improve human settlements; thanks for the commitment to sustainability, as there are excellent opportunities to improve the built environment and the quality of life. That is exactly what I would call sustainable human settlements which is the purpose of your forum.

**WBPM: Thank you very much.**

## Building Sector: Key Facts

① Estimated to be worth 10% of global GDP (US\$7.5 trillion) and employing 111 million people, this sector is also the single largest contributor to global GHG emissions. Approximately 60 per cent of the world's electricity is consumed by residential and commercial buildings.

② Existing buildings represent significant energy savings opportunities because their performance level is frequently far below current efficiency potentials.

③ In developing countries, new green construction yields enormous opportunities. Population growth, prosperity and increasing urbanization fuel building and construction activities, which represents up to 40% of GDP.

④ Investment in building energy efficiency is accompanied by significant direct and indirect savings, which help offset incremental costs, providing a short return on-investment period.

⑤ It is estimated that we spend 90% of our time indoors. Building sustainability will result in healthier and more productive environments.





马塞洛·高冈与王岗峰在访谈中

## Promoting Sustainable Buildings in Brazil

# 推动巴西建筑业可持续发展

——专访巴西可持续建筑委员会主席马塞洛·高冈

—Interview with Mr. Marcelo Takaoka, Chairman of Brazilian Sustainable Construction Council

时间：2011年5月24日 地点：拜耳公司总部，德国勒沃库森

Date: May 24, 2011 Venue: Multifunctional Hall of Bayer, Leverkusen, Germany

巴西是一个发展中大国，每年新增的建筑面积十分惊人。为了解巴西可持续建筑的发展状况，本刊（以下简称WBPM）专访了巴西可持续建筑委员会主席马塞洛·高冈。

WBPM：感谢您接受我们《全球最佳范例》杂志的采访。目前巴西可持续建筑的形势是怎样的？

马塞洛·高冈：我认为，巴西节能建筑与世界上的大多数国家和地区都是一样的，比较少，只有大公司的办公楼是节能型的。因为大凡公司租用办公室，他们都要问一问出租的建筑是不是节能的。曾经有一个个例，有一栋崭新的建筑，地理位置也不错，可就是没人租，因为它不够节能。大公司都想要建筑符合节能的标准。

WBPM：您能给我们简要地介绍贵组织——巴西可持续建筑委员会的基本情况吗？

马塞洛·高冈：巴西可持续建筑委员会是一个非政府组织，它的职责就是要引导公众接受可持续消费的解决方案，如材料、能源和水资源的合理利用等，在城市空间设计、环保等方面帮助社区居民提高生活质量。

WBPM：你们组织跟政府有联系吗？

马塞洛·高冈：有，巴西可持续建筑委员会是圣保罗市气候变化与生态委员会的会员（自2010年），也是圣保

罗州气候变化委员会的会员（自2010年），还是国家住房部秘书处住房技术发展委员会（CTECH）的会员（自2010年）。这些机构都是可持续城市发展、能源、水资源节约和减少消费的立法部门。

WBPM：你们是怎样敦促立法者促进可持续建筑的？

马塞洛·高冈：有好几个途径。一是举办研讨会进行教育和推动；二是进行研究向他们展示朝着可持续发展的重要意义。可持续发展不仅节约能源和资源，而且还节约投资费用。我们给政府写报告或意见书，向他们展示采取社会和经济手段来实现建筑可持续的契机。我们还帮助他们为建筑业制定和改进标准。一开始，这些标准是自愿性的，后来才是强制性的，因为，在强制性标准颁布之前，我们要做大量的技术测试。我们对这个问题非常重视，投入很大的关注。

WBPM：你们与亚洲国家的组织有合作吗，跟中国的组织建立合作关系了吗？

马塞洛·高冈：有一些合作关系。我认为SBCI对于我

们建立全球网络、增强国际交流方面是非常重要的，这样，我们就有机会与中国、新加坡、日本、约旦等许多国家建立合作关系。我们和中国有很多方面是可以沟通和合作的，比如像去年的大型活动上海世博会，我们在中国看到了很多奇迹的发生。

WBPM：我们祝贺你们申办2012联合国环境署可持续建筑与倡议组织年会的成功，明年的这个会议有那些特点可与我们分享的？

*Brazil is one of the biggest developing countries, and with astonishing building area per year. In order to better understand the situation of sustainable building development in Brazil, WBPM made an interview with Mr. Marcelo Takaoka, Chairman of Brazilian Sustainable Construction Council.*

WBPM: Thank you for accepting our interview by the World Best Practices magazine. What's the situation of sustainable buildings in Brazil now?

Marcelo Takaoka: I think it's like most part of the world because very few buildings are energy efficient except corporate buildings, because when corporations want to rent new buildings, they want to understand how efficient the buildings are. There's one case in Brazil that a brand new building was just put up which was in a very good location, but no company would like to rent because it was energy inefficient for them. They want the buildings to meet the standards of energy efficiency.

WBPM: Would you please give us a brief introduction about your company BSCC and what are the major events and tasks for next year?

Marcelo Takaoka: The Brazilian Sustainable Construction Council is an NGO, which works to integrate people and solutions towards most sustainable consumption of materials, energy and rational use of water, urban space, and design environment-friendly and other issues that could make life better for the users and communities.

WBPM: Do you have any connection with the Brazilian Government?

Marcelo Takaoka: Yes, Brazilian Sustainable Construction Council is a member of the Sao Paulo City Climate Change and Eco-economy Committee (since 2010), member of Climate Change Council of the State of Sao Paulo (since 2010) and member of National Committee for Technological Development of Housing (CTECH) of the National Secretariat of Housing of the Ministry Cities (since 2010). All these authorities set standards for urban space, for energy, and for water, etc. to conserve energy and reduce consumption.

WBPM: How do you encourage the policy-makers to promote sustainable buildings?

马塞洛·高冈：联合国环境署可持续建筑与倡议组织年会对于我们非常重要，因为在开完年会不到一周就是里约环境与可持续发展20周年大会。里约环境与可持续发展20周年大会是由联合国组织的，届时有很多问题都要被讨论到，如水、森林、建筑、能源生产与消费，以及温室气体等等。届时如果政府同意的话，我们可以召开一个周边会议。

WBPM：好，让我们一起努力来推进它。

Marcelo Takaoka: Several ways, first seminars and education; second research to show the results telling them how import to work toward sustainability. It not only saves energy and resources, but also saves money for investment. We make some reports and positions papers to the government to show them opportunities to work on building sustainability using the economic and social approach. We also work to help them to improve and promote better standards for the construction sector, starting first with voluntary standards, and then mandatory standards, because we need to test the technologies and standards before they turn mandatory standards.

WBPM: Do have collaboration and communication with Asian companies and have you established relations with Chinese companies?

Marcelo Takaoka: we have some small collaboration. I think initiatives like SBCI are very important create a world network which give us the opportunity to cooperate with companies overseas countries like China, Singapore, Japan, Jordan, and other countries. China has a lot with which we can communicate and cooperate, such as last year, the Shanghai World Expo. We have seen so miracles happened in China.

WBPM: We congratulate you on your winning for hosting the 2012 UNEP-SBCI AGM, would you please share some of the highlights with us in regard to the meeting?

Marcelo Takaoka: SBCI AGM is very important to us, because this meeting is less than a week before the Rio+20 in Rio de Janeiro. Rio+20 is a huge environmental meeting organized by United Nations, and at this meeting, a lot of things will be discuss about water, forest, buildings, energy production and consumption, GHG, etc. If it is possible we'll hold a side-event, but it needs the government's permission.

WBPM: Yes, let's work together to push it forward.



# 高志：设计是低碳城市建设的灵魂

## Gao Zhi: Designing Is the Soul for Low-Carbon City Building



2011年6月5日又值一年一度的“世界环境日”，本刊特地走访了加拿大宝佳国际建筑师有限公司首席代表高志博士。

### 研讨话题：低碳城市如何从概念走向实质。

高志博士认为，近两年来，低碳城市建设热潮此起彼伏，有“大跃进”之势，在如何打造适合中国城镇化健康发展的低碳城市发展之路的问题上，2010年7月国家发改委已下发了《低碳省区和低碳城市试点工作的通知》，明确要求试点工作在广东、辽宁、湖北、陕西、云南与天津、重庆、深圳、厦门、杭州、南昌、贵阳、保定等8市展开。但现实表明低碳城市建设是场持久战，不少城市以低碳的名义无序发展，并未考虑自身特点，资源禀赋，文化传统及经济基础，更缺乏缜密的以城市低碳设计为魂的系统化管理。据此，高志博士以前瞻的视野，特别重申只有抓好低碳设计才会为低碳城市塑造环境精神。据此本访谈归纳他的三个设计观：

### 一、要把握低碳设计的国际导向

2011年6月7日，波恩气候变化谈判大会进入了正常的议程程序，为此高志博士认为面对变幻的绿色气候基金，国家一方面要紧抓这个主题要害，落实资金承诺，来源及管理，更要开展有序的，面向国际化的低碳设计。开展低碳城市设计的第一步除了要有政策指导下的规划外，把握并拓展准确的生态建筑十分重要。生态建筑是构成低碳城市大系统的基础，包括微观环境及宏观环境，意即生态建筑要在满足人们的基本生活要求的前提下，还要使人们感受到心灵的愉悦。生态建筑要对周边环境的影响降至最低

即能耗低，污染少，效率高。它包含建筑单体的微循环及整个城市环境大循环的两个层次。进一步讲，生态建筑要求建筑师、工程师们运用生态学、建筑技术科学的基本原理，创造建筑和环境之间有机的结合体并具有良好的室内气候条件和较强的生物气候调节能力，以满足人们生息对环境安康的要求，使人——建筑——自然环境间形成一个良性循环系统。高志博士的上述观点，走出就建筑论建筑的老路子，“以人为本”地将建筑放在了与环境和谐对话的更高层次。

2011年上半年中国出现罕见的极端天气，面对“旱涝急转”之下的种种生态警示，高志博士坦言，如同建设生态城市与建筑一样，我们错在缺少有效的生态设计，更缺少按自然规律办事的预期行为。作为大自然一分子的人类，其创造的建筑或空间理应属于环境的一部分，不仅不能割裂开来，更不能站在与自然对立的角度上，这不仅是技术方法和设计原则，更是一种设计责任。宝佳集团近十多年的数以百计的建筑作品，都努力恪守这一准则，将尊重并适应环境设计放在第一位。高志博士强调无论对大中城市的设计需求，他始终要求建筑师不应沉醉于蓬勃的建筑市场的种种机遇，要坚守低碳的绿色生态设计导向与思想，要勇于为社会与城市贡献有新思想维度的建筑作品。

### 二、要发展可持续设计文化观

国内外一切成功的低碳城市设计进程表明，设计绝不仅仅是一个有关技术，经济或生态的问题，而是一个有关我们应当采取的生活方式的价值观的问题。环顾今日的城市，每年为建造所谓开放的景观而造成了城市的蔓延，因此而丧失了人类活动领域内的大量土地；城市周围

无法阻止由于汽车普及带来的城市扩张，及至方兴未艾的土地投机和圈地造成的环境破坏等，尤为突出的是理想化的建筑文化足迹建立了一种世界范围内的视觉霸权，建筑作为一种文本符号，同形象、照片、摄影的复制一样，适合机械性的复制以及商品复制和大规模生产，任何丢掉可持续原则，光注重新建筑的所谓时尚建筑文化都是一种错误的观念。针对可持续设计文化性，高志博士归纳了建筑文化足迹的三个原则：（1）建筑应服务于营造提供长期居住空间的艰巨任务，而非展示贪得无厌的“新奇特”行为；（2）耐久且使用空间的建筑应是容纳生活状态的背景，而不是一个仅壮观好看的前景；（3）建筑的视觉美感应与他的材料与使用寿命同样长；（4）建筑的美学价值更体现在它的文脉上，改造、更新、使用功能变化，加建等都应是成功的。从可持续设计文化观出发，建筑师、工程师应整合的设计影响还包括：（1）尽量采用最可持久耐用的建材；（2）材质的选用尽可能考虑到它的维护不应花费过多的精力或太多专业化知识；（3）建材的使用要基于最少量的运输；（4）物质和材料应当尽可能回收并再利用；（5）无论是城市还是建筑低碳设计的最终成果获得，不全在政府及开发商，建筑师与工程师的可持续设计是关键环节。宝佳集团的建筑可持续设计文化追求是：要使它的绝大多数作品，在技术上决不是虚势地整合到一起，坚决与那些貌似革新，有时甚至以可持续的名义，实则仅仅是为了追逐时尚的作品要形成鲜明之反差。

### 三、要做低碳设计的领路者

1999年世界建筑师大会在北京召开，通过的《北京宪章》强调：可持续发展的观念正逐渐成为人类社会的共识，走可持续发展之路必将带来新的建筑运动，促进建筑科学的进步和建筑艺术的创造。高志博士认为：与过去城市盲目扩大，大搞“政绩工程”一样，值得警惕的是“低碳城市”建设正在演变为一场新型的“大跃进”。他例举，迄今全国已有上百个城市提出建低碳城市的口号，有赶时髦，贴标签的问题，是建设科学化低碳城市的偏狭现象，如某些城市一提到发展低耗能产业及新节能建筑就大上太阳能及风电技术，在绿色建筑上，流行搞密闭保温窗及中央空调，未来通风条件很好的地方，完全可以靠自然通风解决问题，现在反而增加了室内调温的耗能。高志认为，面对越来越清晰的低碳实施目标，无论是新城建设，旧城改造，还是示范社区，园区建设，更细微到单个

项目，都涉及到高水准的低碳设计与评估及管理。城市作为一个庞大的体系，建设低碳城市从政府的管理功能看，包含了社会意识引导，低碳政策与法规制度，低碳产业扶持和低碳技术推广，耗能状况监测等内容。同样，理智的中国低碳设计的成果是居住者的体验，其建设不但要追求局部结果，同时还要追求其在环境中的整体价值，摒弃简单的新设备依赖，走一条自然和谐的设计之路。这种低碳设计模式，不仅关注建筑的系统化、全寿命的绿色生态设计与评估，研讨并实施前景可观的屋顶绿化技术方法，更强调对既有楼宇的节能环保改造设计。

高志博士充满信心地表示，中国是世界上年新建造力量最大的国家，每年有至少20亿平方米新建建筑，如何在传承中国建筑文化的同时，创造低碳设计建筑项目越来越成为宝佳集团的使命，他更坚信这是每一个可持续发展的设计企业的目标与追求。



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# 无锡环特太阳能科技有限公司 国际化自主品牌先锋



环特太阳能科技有限公司董事长蒋钟伟在第六届全球人居环境论坛上演讲

环特太阳能座落在美丽的太湖之滨——无锡，是一家专业研发、生产、销售太阳能热水系统高新技术企业。产品出口到全球52个国家和地区，且全部是“环特”（WesTech）自主品牌，是中国太阳能行业国际化自主品牌先锋企业。经过多年的探索开拓摸索出了适合中国国情的自主品牌创新之路，为推动中国由太阳能热利用大国向强国迈进，做出了突出的贡献。

## 国际化自主品牌先锋

“环特”（WesTech）品牌是中国太阳能光热产业率先实现全球注册的品牌，并取得了多项国际专利。创造性开发出DIY太阳能应用模式，通过与各国政府、科研机构、合作商的紧密合作，在世界各地成功打造了上千个太阳能热水系统应用示范工程。

环特太阳能已取得ISO9001:2008、ISO14000:2004、欧盟SOLAR KEYMARK认证、EN12975认证、EN12976检测认证、意大利ICIM认证、加拿大CSA认证、英国ETI和美国SRCC认证等15项进军国际市场的“通行证”。

同时，环特已在15个国家和地区建立了分公司，销售网络遍布五大洲。拥有庞大的全球科研机构，分别在美国加州大学、英国牛津大学、德国弗莱堡大学、罗马尼亚、斯洛伐克、意大利、法国建立了八大科研和检测中心。公司在美国德克萨斯州建设太阳城，开辟了一种“精细化分工、产业链整合，合作共赢”的新模式，将成为中国第一家在国外建立的集研发、生产、销售于一体的综合性太阳能产业基地的企业。



美国公司剪彩

## 国内外聚焦环特品牌

环特太阳能在国内外的市场布局，得到国际社会的广泛关注和认同。先后受到联合国副秘书长沙祖康、中国外交部原部长李肇星、世界太阳城协会主席克瑞斯·在德维德的高度关注，并荣获第四届世界太阳能大会推荐品牌，连续荣获国家电网中标企业，被评为中国太阳能行业十佳科技企业、全国节能环保科技创新示范单位、国家住建部康居认证企业、江苏省建设科技成果推广企业及江苏省优秀民营企业。当选世界杰出华商协会理事单位，成为上海世博会赞助商GMC成员，第十六届广州亚运会“迎亚运志愿服务爱心企业”。环特董事长蒋钟伟多次应邀参加国内外的新能源高峰论坛，被评为“中国十大经济新闻人物”，当选江苏省品牌学会常务理事。

随着全球对新能源的重视，政府对节能减排的号召，环特人通过自身的行动，履行国际企业公民的社会责任。在发展过程中，环特人胸怀“节能建筑、绿色生活”之梦，秉承“建设和谐家园”的价值观，时刻以“推动太阳能建筑一体化”为发展使命，以“为客户创造价值”的服务理念，致力于人类社会的和谐、可持续发展做出更大贡献。在国际和国内政府及社会各界的共同关注下，相信作为国际化自主品牌先锋，环特明天会更好！



英国工程

环特太阳能科技有限公司董事长蒋钟伟于2003年创建无锡环特电子元器件有限公司，继而创建无锡环特太阳能科技有限公司、美国绿景环特国际太阳城低碳产业园（德克萨斯州），同时还担任江苏江南太阳能热利用产业联盟副理事长、江苏省品牌学会副理事长。蒋钟伟先生提出了“1+1=11”、“100+1=200”等系列创新经营理论，其在美国德克萨斯州创建的太阳城，开辟了一种“精细化分工、产业链整合、合作共赢”的新模式，成为中国第一个在国外建立集研发、生产、销售于一体的综合性太阳能产业基地的企业家。为此，蒋钟伟先生在第六届全球人居环境论坛上荣获“全球人居环境杰出贡献奖”荣誉称号。





## 绿色和平组织

绿色和平(Greenpeace)是绿色和平组织的简称,是一个全球性环保组织,致力于以实际行动推进积极改变,保护地球环境与世界和平。

绿色和平成立于1971年,总部设在荷兰的阿姆斯特丹,目前在世界40多个国家和地区设有分部,拥有超过300万名支持者。为了保持公正性和独立性,绿色和平不接受任何政府、企业或政治团体的资助,只接受市民和独立基金会的直接捐款。

### 历史背景

绿色和平组织为一国际环保组织,旨在寻求方法,阻止污染,保护自然生物多样性及大气层,以及追求一个无核(核武器)的世界。

1971年,12名怀有共同梦想的人从加拿大温哥华启航,驶往安奇卡岛(Amchitka),去阻止美国在那里进行的核试验。他们在渔船上挂了一条横幅,上面写着“绿色和平”。尽管在中途遭到美国军方阻拦,他们的行动却触发了舆论和公众的声援。次年,美国放弃在安奇卡岛进行核试验。在此后的30多年里,绿色和平逐渐发展成为全球最有影响力的环保组织之一。他们继承了创始人勇敢独立的精神,坚信以行动促成改变。同时,通过研究、教育和游说工作,推动政府、企业和公众共同寻求环境问题的解决方案。

绿色和平组织在世界环境保护方面已经贡献良多。在其中一些环节更是扮演关键角色:禁止输出有毒物质到发展中国家;阻止商业性捕鲸;制订一项联合国公约,为世界渔业发展提供更好的环境;在南太平洋建立一个禁止捕鲸区;50年内禁止在南极洲开采矿物;禁止向海洋倾倒放射性物质,工业废物和废弃的采油设备;停止使用大型拖网捕鱼;和全面禁止核子武器试验—这是绿色和平最早和永远的目标。

### 价值与使命

我们相信积极行动会带来改变:

● 我们以和平、非暴力的方式,见证环境破坏;

● 我们推动公开的、有充分信息支持的环境议题讨论,以便让全社会对解决方案达成共识;

● 我们将环境问题呈现给公众,以非暴力直接行动的方式提升全社会对问题的认识和理解;

● 我们的工作是为了揭露环境危机及解决问题,我们没有永远的盟友或敌人;

● 为了保持公正型和独立性,绿色和平不接受任何政府、企业或政治团体的资助,只接受市民和独立基金会的直接捐款;

● 在推动项目时,我们会充分尊重民主,并寻求对全球不同地区、阶层都公平的解决方案。

保护地球的使命无法单靠绿色和平来完成,唯有结合公众的力量,才能够让地球变得更绿色、更和平。

### 绿色和平在中国

绿色和平中国分部于1997年在香港成立,目前在北京设有项目联络处。

作为发展中大国,中国对全球环境的影响至关重要。20多年来,中国的发展举世瞩目,但环境危机却与日俱增。绿色和平相信经济发展不应以破坏环境为代价。他们立足中国,放眼全球,致力于以实际行动开拓一条绿色的发展道路。

取得的部分成果,包括推动众知名企业解除与毁林大鳄业务往来,揭露煤炭污染问题,推动食品生产企业不使用转基因原料,推动超市避免采购使用剧毒高毒农药的果蔬,促进使用森林友好纸张的绿色出版印刷,揭露珠江工业污水排放企业,推动电子垃圾治理,献言能源改革政策,推动负责任木材采购保护印茄木,宣传气候变化影响,阻止金光破坏云南境内珍贵天然林等。

本文来源:绿色和平组织官网 [www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org)



“红猩猩”要求雀巢停止购买导致雨林遭受破坏的棕榈油



2010年4月,作家田原和读者们一起表示要支持和推动森林友好型图书的出版



2009年5月,绿色和平在珠江流域拍摄到的工业水污染情况

### About Greenpeace

Greenpeace exists because this fragile earth deserves a voice. It needs solutions. It needs change. It needs action.

Greenpeace is an independent global campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace by:

Catalysing an energy revolution to address the number one threat facing our planet: climate change.

Defending our oceans by challenging wasteful and destructive fishing, and creating a global network of marine reserves.

Protecting the world's ancient forests and the animals, plants and people that depend on them.

Working for disarmament and peace by tackling the causes of conflict and calling for the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Creating a toxic free future with safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in today's products and manufacturing.

Campaigning for sustainable agriculture by rejecting genetically engineered organisms, protecting biodiversity and encouraging socially responsible farming.

Greenpeace is present in 40 countries across Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa and the Pacific.

To maintain its independence, Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments or corporations but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants.

### The history of Greenpeace

In 1971, motivated by their vision of a green and peaceful world, a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada, in an old fishing boat. These activists, the founders of Greenpeace, believed a few individuals could make a difference. Their mission was to "bear witness" to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, a tiny island off the West Coast of Alaska, which is one of the world's most

earthquake-prone regions.

Amchitka was the last refuge for 3000 endangered sea otters, and home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons and other wildlife.

Even though their old boat, the Phyllis Cormack, was intercepted before it got to Amchitka, the journey sparked a flurry of public interest.

The US still detonated the bomb, but the voice of reason had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year, and the island was later declared a bird sanctuary.

Today, Greenpeace is an international organisation that prioritises global environmental campaigns.

Based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, Greenpeace has 2.8 million supporters worldwide, and national as well as regional offices in 41 countries.

### The Core Values

Greenpeace's cornerstone principles and core values are reflected in all our environmental campaign work, worldwide. These are:

- We 'bear witness' to environmental destruction in a peaceful, non-violent manner;
- We use non-violent confrontation to raise the level and quality of public debate;
- In exposing threats to the environment and finding solutions we have no permanent allies or adversaries;

- We ensure our financial independence from political or commercial interests;

- We seek solutions for, and promote open, informed debate about society's environmental choices.

In developing our campaign strategies and policies we take great care to reflect our fundamental respect for democratic principles and to seek solutions that will promote global social equity.

Courtesy: Greenpeace official website [www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org)





# 新加坡绿色建筑委员会

## The Singapore Green Building Council (SGBC)

### 使命：作为行业领导倡议

新加坡绿色建筑委员会（以下简称SGBC）的使命是要通过促进绿色建筑的设计、实践和技术，将绿色建筑的倡议纳入建筑的主流设计、建造和运行，以及建立一体化的能力和专业精神来支持更广泛的绿色建筑的发展和实践应用，从而为推动新加坡建筑行业的可持续性做出贡献。它的工作是对政府2030年加速建筑绿化规划的支持和补充。同时，我们还与相同气候区的其他国家分享知识。

### 主要焦点领域

宣传新加坡热带地区领先的可持续发展促进中心  
提升可持续发展的专业素质和知识  
对绿色建筑相关产品和服务的专用认证机构



### 创始人

新加坡绿色建筑委员会的创始人是国家发展部部长马宝山先生。

在他的领导下，新加坡逐步建造了世界级的基础设施，创造了充满活力和可持续的居住环境，并建立了团结一致、协同工作的基层社区。马宝山先生已在可持续发展政策提供方向也给予了新加坡在绿色建筑发展的巨大动



力。作为可持续发展部际委员会（IMCSD）共同主席，马宝山先生在第二阶段基本能力评估绿色建筑总体规划战略重点中发挥了指导作用，确立了到2030年“绿化”80%的目标，以在新加坡真正实现可持续建筑环境。

SGBC对于马宝山先生的见解、建议和支持十分重视，并不断为提高新加坡的可持续建成环境而做出贡献。

### 绿色建筑产品目录

SGBC绿色建筑产品目录是一个在线的产品数据库，其目的是要在生产商和供应商与绿色建筑产品和建筑专业人士之间架起一座桥梁。该产品目录旨在为建筑专业人士提供所列的绿色建筑产品来源的便捷技术信息和基准。

SGBC欢迎生产商、代理商、绿色建材的供应商或代表向网站提交产品目录，但产品最好是得到由新加坡绿色建筑委员会认证体系下的新加坡绿色建筑产品认证，或其他第一、第二或第三方绿色产品标准认证，包括环境标志类型I、II、III以及全球生态标签（GEN）网络的标记。

SGBC绿色建筑产品目录集中在建筑产品。制造商、代理商、消费产品的供应商或代表应联系新加坡环境委员会（SEC）以便在新加坡绿色标签方案（SGLS）下列入名单。

### 参考资料

○ 第一方标准或认证，比如由个人/机构提供的一套

标准/准则以保证核查的产品；例如：绿色规格目录等。

○ 第二方标准或认证，由行业性协会提供标准的标签/设置标准认证的产品；例如，由国家环境局管理的强制性能源标签计划，由公用事业局管理的水效益标签计划（WELS），能源之星，水感，可持续林业倡议等。

○ 第三方标准或认证，比如，满足由公正的行业独立代理人指定的行业独立准则/标准的产品，例如从摇篮到摇篮的产品认证、绿色印章、绿色守卫、林产管理委员会（FSC）项目等。



### 新加坡绿色建筑产品认证

SGBC的绿色建材产品认证方案是2010年9月14日推出的一个重要举措，支持在走向可持续发展和环境友好型建筑环境带动建筑业。

该认证是第一个专用绿色建筑产品认证方案，以支持环保标志计划的基本能力评估。

它是一个由90多位建筑界专业人士制定的标准方案，用来评估建筑的安全、卫生、能效和环保等方面的水平。

该认证将为消费者、建筑业内人士和政府采购制度提供一个完美的经过有力评估和认证的绿色建筑产品目录。

### 目标

SGBC的新加坡绿色建筑产品认证为建筑行业提供了一个安全、健康、高效和可持续建筑产品的很有意义的鉴别标准。建筑产品的认证准则是有效利用资源，有更好的效率的潜能及降低对环境的影响，为建筑业健康的、高效的工作场所提供更好的室内环境质量。

### 认证标准

该认证采用并参照国际标准，建立完善的全球性生态标签和认证计划。该认证采用多标准及在此评估标准下的可行的生命周期方法。

认证的目的，是鼓励制造商通过采取分级制度以符合更高的绿色产品等级，建立持续改善的方向来提高产品开发、追求更为环保的产品创新。

本文来源：新加坡绿色建筑委员会官网 [www.sgbc.sg](http://www.sgbc.sg)

### The Mission

#### An industry-led initiative

The mission of the SGBC will be to propel the Singapore building and construction industry towards environmental sustainability by promoting green building design, practices and technologies, the integration of green building initiatives into mainstream design, construction and operation of buildings as well as building capability and professionalism to support wider adoption of green building development and practices in Singapore. Its work will complement and support the government's efforts to accelerate the greening of our buildings by 2030. At the same time we will be able to share our knowledge with other countries in our climatic zone.

### Key Focus Areas

Profile Singapore as a leading Sustainable Hub in the tropics

Enhance Professionalism and Knowledge in Sustainable Development

Dedicated Certification Body for Green Building-related Products and Services

### Founding Patron

The Singapore Green Building Council (SGBC) is privileged and honoured to have Mr Mah Bow Tan, Minister for National Development, as its Founding Patron.

Under his leadership, Singapore has made significant advancements towards the development of a world-class infrastructure, the creation of a vibrant and sustainable living environment, and the building of rooted and cohesive communities. The direction Mr Mah has provided in sustainable development policies has also given great impetus for the development of green buildings in Singapore. As the co-chair of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Sustainable Development (IMCSD), Mr Mah played an instrumental role in guiding the strategic focus for the 2<sup>nd</sup> BCA Green Building Masterplan, which has set a target to 'green' 80% of all buildings by 2030, and achieve a truly sustainable built environment for Singapore.

Mr Mah's insights, advice and support are much valued, as the SGBC seeks to raise Singapore's contribution to a sustainable built environment.



### Green Building Product Listing

The Singapore Green Building Council green building product listing is an online products database that aims to link manufacturers and suppliers of green building products to building professionals. The product listing is intended to provide building professionals with a convenient source of technical information and benchmarks on the listed green building products.

The Singapore Green Building Council welcomes manufacturers, agents, representatives or suppliers of green building products to submit proposals to list in the website. Preferably, these products should have attained Singapore Green Building Product Certification under the certification system operated by the Singapore Green Building Council, or other green product certification through 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> party standard certification schemes or programmes, including Environmental Labelling type I, II and III and those under labelled under Global Eco-labelling (GEN) Network.

The Singapore Green Building Council green building product listing focuses on building products. Manufacturers, agents, representatives or suppliers of consumer products should contact Singapore Environment Council (SEC) for listing under the Singapore Green Label Scheme (SGLS).

### Reference:

- **1<sup>st</sup> party standard or certification**, such as products which individual/ organization provide verification of assurance to a set of standard/ criteria; e.g. Green Spec Directory etc
- **2<sup>nd</sup> party standard or certification**, such as products which industry-based association provides a standard label/ set of criteria for certification; eg. Mandatory Energy Labelling Scheme administered by National Environment Agency, Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme (WELS) administered by the Public Utilities Board, ENERGY STAR, Water Sense, Sustainable Forestry Initiatives, etc.
- **3<sup>rd</sup> party standard or certification**, such as, products that meet specified industry-independent criteria/ standards reviewed by impartial industry-independent agent, such as products certified under Cradle to Cradle, Green Seal, GREENGUARD, Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) programmes, etc.



### Singapore Green Building Product Certification

The Singapore Green Building Council (SGBC)'s Green Building Product Certification Scheme, was launched on 14 September 2010 as a key initiative to support the building industry in the drive towards sustainability and environment-friendly built environment.

The Certification is the 1<sup>st</sup> dedicated green building product certification scheme to support the BCA Green Mark Scheme.

It is a Scheme with criteria formulated by more than 90 building professionals, assesses the level of environmental friendliness of building products in areas of safety, health, performance efficiency and environmental protection.

The certification will provide consumers, building industry stakeholders, and government procurement system an excellent listing of robustly assessed and certified green building products.

### Objective

SGBC's Singapore Green Building Product Certification provides a meaningful differentiation of safer, healthier, efficient and sustainable products for the building industry. The Certification certifies building products that are resource efficient, have potentially better efficiency and lower environmental impact, provide better indoor environmental quality for a healthy, productive workplace in buildings.

### Criteria for the Certification

The Certification adopts and makes reference to international standards and well established global ecolabelling and certification schemes. The Certification adopts the multi criteria and where feasible life cycle approach in its assessment criteria.

The Certification seeks to encourage manufactures to improve product development and strive for greener innovation in products by adopting grading system to accord higher grading for greener products and to set direction for continual improvement.

Courtesy: SGBC official website [www.sgbc.sg](http://www.sgbc.sg)



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中国苏州工业园区华池街时代广场苏州国际金融中心19层  
电话：852-2526 8368 (香港) 0512-6696 7888 (国内)  
传真：852-2526 7638 (香港) 0512-6696 7800 (国内)  
网址：www.gcl-poly.com.hk

Address : Unit1703-1706, Level 17 International Commerce Centre 1 Austin Road West,  
Kowloon, Hongkong  
19/F, N2A Building, Times Square, Huachi Street, SIP, Suzhou, China  
Tel : 852-2526 8368/Hong Kong 0512-6696 7888/Mainland  
Fax : 852-2526 7638/Hong Kong 0512-6696 7800/Mainland  
Website : www.gcl-poly.com.hk





## 国际人居环境范例新城项目倡议 (IGMC)

——全球人居环境论坛理事会 (GFHS) 秘书长吕海峰访谈

### Initiative of the International Green Model City

-Interview with Mr. Lu Haifeng, Secretary-General of Global Forum on Human Settlements

为了推动低碳城市建设,应对气候变化,全球人居环境论坛理事会 (GFHS) 于2011年4月7-8日在纽约联合国总部举办的第六屆全球人居环境论坛期间,正式发布了国际人居环境范例新城项目倡议 (IGMC),引发了国内外相关人士的高度关注。为了让更多的机构、企业 and 专业人士了解和参与,本刊 (以下简称WBPM) 就该项目内容特别专访了项目发布者吕海峰秘书长。



#### 1、WBPM: 国际人居环境范例新城 (IGMC) 的发起背景是什么?

吕海峰: 全球人居环境论坛理事会 (GFHS) 发起国际人居环境范例新城项目倡议 (IGMC), 有着深刻的时代背景。从世界范围内来看, 有这样一些趋势值得重视:

- ◎气候变化和环境污染令人类和地球面临着极为严峻的挑战;
- ◎低碳革命即将到来, 世界政治、经济、文化格局正发生深刻演变;
- ◎面对新的挑战, 以清洁能源和节能降耗为特征的低碳产业和文化产业将得到长足发展;
- ◎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; 大幅度节能减排、发展低碳建筑、建设低碳城市和低碳文化刻不容缓;

◎世界呼唤绿色低碳的可持续开发模式, 呼唤能够发挥示范效应的人居环境范例新城, 尤其是发展中国家;

◎互联网、物联网和通讯技术的发展让一切变得智慧起来, 智慧的地球、智慧的城市、智慧的社区、智慧的建筑、智慧的家;



从中国的情况来看, 有这样以下几个突出特点:

◎中国将可持续发展作为基本国策, 大力建设资源节约型和环境友好型社会, 大力开展节能减排, 大力倡导发展绿色建筑, 中国在清洁能源领域的投资已经位居世界首位, 在电动车等城市绿色交通领域的研发、生产和应用也走在了世界的前列;

◎经过30年的高速发展, 中国传统的经济增长模式难以为继, 粗放的、急功近利的、文化个性缺失的城市建设模式也难以为继。中国平均建筑寿命仅有30年, 而且绝大多数都是高耗能建筑, 中国城镇化的模式酝酿着巨变, 城镇化需要低碳绿色, 需要个性与文化;

◎面对中国经济的蓬勃发展和人均GDP的提升, 产业结构正在调整, 人口结构在变化, 国民追求健康和快乐的生活方式, 发展高端会展业和低碳生态休闲文化产业将成为现代服务业的新亮点;

◎经过30年的改革开放, 中国和世界的联系日益紧密, 全球化和便捷的交通让以往闭塞的中西部地区日渐显山露水, 后发争先, 积极谋求国际影响力;



时代在呼唤, 需要社会各界共同努力行动, 而不单单是政府。作为人居环境领域的高规格对话平台, 全球人居环境论坛 (GFHS) 宗旨为“建设可持续的人居环境, 推动联合国人居议程”, 论坛已经连续成功地举办了六届, 积累了大量的专业资源。为此, 我们和联合国相关机构、其它知名组织和学术机构合作, 于今年4月7日-8日在联合国总部举办的第六屆全球人居环境论坛期间, 正式提出了国际人居环境范例新城项目倡议 (IGMC)。

目前正在和相关机构合作, 完善和细化相关标准, 下一步将指导有关区域政府、企业和研究机构合作建设。

#### 2、WBPM: 请给我们具体介绍一下该项目的定位和特色。

吕海峰: 国际人居环境范例新城项目 (IGMC) 是一个可持续的国际化低碳城镇, 是包括产业、休闲、居住、文化功能于一体的人居环境最佳范例。

可以说, 该项目是支持联合国和全球应对气候变化、促进低碳城市建设的积极行动, 是与产业和文化相结合、可持续土地开发和新型城镇化的新探索, 是汇集绿色低碳理念和技术于一身的和谐宜居新城, 是推动低碳产业快速发展的强力引擎, 是引领低碳生态休闲的先锋, 是传承人居环境文化的舞台, 是智慧的城市、快乐的家。其目标是要打造成为低碳城、会展城、度假城、产业城、宜居城和幸福城。



### 3、WBPM: 请介绍一下该项目的基本内容和功能。

吕海峰: 国际人居环境范例新城项目(IGMC)有不同规格的尺度, 我们暂且以占地5000亩左右的尺度为例, 让大家了解一下其主要内容和功能:

项目功能: 主要有“产业·休闲·居住·文化”四大功能, 由“会展区、总部区、商业区、休闲区、居住区、配套区”六大板块构成, 主要内容包括: 国际会议中心、国际低碳城市研究所、体育中心、酒店、绿色企业总部基地、微软软件园、生态休闲mall、商业综合体、低碳休闲度假设施、森林公园、低碳生态城、公寓、医院、学校等。项目的实施将会改善当地的人居环境, 促进经济结构的调整, 为建设低碳城市、发展低碳经济提供抓手。



汶川水磨镇可持续发展的灾后重建规划



深圳园博园太阳能发电建筑



汶川花城别墅



墨西哥气候剧院



多伦多游艇码头



森林公园



### 4、WBPM: 该项目中的国际低碳城市研究所的作用和职能是什么?

吕海峰: 为了强化该项目的会展、培训及国际低碳经济交流合作等功能, 我们计划引进或设立国际低碳城市研究所等机构, 其职能如下:

- 1、支持和参与联合国和国内外的相关项目, 促进世界可持续的人居环境建设和低碳城市建设, 应对气候变化,
- 2、开展人居环境、低碳城市、绿色建筑等相关课题的研究,
- 3、推广先进的人居环境与低碳城市、低碳建筑、低碳产业等行业标准,
- 4、引进推广国外相关领域的先进技术和产品, 促进投资和商务合作,
- 5、开展人居环境与低碳领域的相关咨询服务和检测鉴定服务,
- 6、开展相关的教育培训,
- 7、举办相关的会议展示活动,
- 8、开展国内国际交流合作。

### 5、WBPM: 该项目和阿联酋的马斯达尔MASDAR项目有什么不同?

吕海峰: 马斯达尔MASDAR项目占地6平方公里, 将建在阿布扎比市中心, 其最大的特点是零碳、零废物和无小汽车, 投资高达220亿美元。这是一个非常庞大的超级计划, 其标杆式的环境指标十分富有想象力, 但需要阿联酋政府强大的石油美元支持, 在大部分发展中国家建设和推广将首先受到资金的制约。



马斯达尔MASDAR项目规划图

国际人居环境范例新城项目(IGMC)选址处于卫星城镇范畴, 不会建在大中城市的中心, 其低碳指标和MASDAR相差不多, 但却更为现实可行。IGMC将可持续性、文化性和投资效率三者综合起来进行规划, 使其既能体现出节能减排方面的领先示范作用, 十分低碳, 又能将人居环境文化、设计文化等要素结合进来, 提升生活幸福感, 还不需要政府的巨额投资, 可以实现在商业上的可操作性, 具有较高的推广价值, 更适合中国和其它大部分发展中国家。

(未完待续)







# 中国（深圳）国际节能减排和新能源科技成果产业化及投融资博览会

China (Shenzhen) International Energy Saving, Emission Reduction & New Energy Expo

时间：2011年7月14-16日 地点：中国·深圳会展中心 规模：30000平方米（1500个展位）

Time: July 14-16, 2011 Venue: Shenzhen Convention and Exhibition Center Exhibition Occupying Area: 30,000 square meters

## 节能环保展：

工业节能、电机系统节能、锅炉窑炉改造、余热余压利用；建筑节能、新型墙体材料、节能膜；交通节能，变频器，节水设备，节能家电，节能照明，通用节能装置，节能改造；污水处理技术与设备、污泥处理技术与设备、固废处理技术与设备、脱硫脱硝除尘技术与设备、清洁技术与设备、生物材料开发与应用；

### Environment Protection And Energy Saving Subject:

Industrial energy saving, motor system energy saving, boiler and furnace improvement, excess heat and pressure utilization; construction energy saving, new type wall materials, energy saving doors and windows, energy saving membranes; traffic energy saving, transducer, water saving equipments, energy saving household appliances, energy saving illumination, general energy saving apparatus, energy saving improvement, energy saving achievements; sewage treatment technologies and equipments, sludge treatment technologies and equipments, solid waste treatment technologies and equipments, desulfurization, denitration and de-dust technologies and equipments, cleaning technologies and equipments, biological material development and application;

## LED照明展：

LED原件及材料、LED芯片、LED封装/组件、LED半导体照明及应用、LED制造/检测设备；

### LED Subject:

LED elements and materials, LED chips, LED capsulation/components, LED semi-conductor illumination and application, LED manufacturing/detecting equipments;

## 新能源产业展：

太阳能光伏系统、新型太阳能电池、太阳能光热利用；风能控制设备、风力发电设备、新型风机设备、沼气发电、储能电站、新能源汽车；

### New Energy Subject:

solar photovoltaic system, solar photovoltaic construction integration, thin film solar cell, new type solar cells, solar photo-thermal utilization; wind power control equipments, wind power generation equipments, new type air blower equipments; waste incineration power generation, bio-diesel, fuel ethanol, marsh gas power generation, energy storage power station, new energy auto;

## 绿色金融展：

绿色信贷、绿色保险、绿色证券、绿色投资基金、信托投资、风险投资、创业投资、担保、评估、金融租赁、金融中介服务；

### Green Financing:

green credit, green insurance, green securities, green investment fund, trust investment, risk investment, venture capital investment, warrant, appraisal, financial renting, financial intermediary service;

## 科技创新与民生科技展：

国家工程研究中心、新技术研发与应用、民生科技工程、人居环境科技、节能省地宜居住宅技术、资源综合利用技术、生态修复重建技术。

### Innovative Technologies and People's Livelihood Science and Technologies Subject:

Research institutions, colleges and universities, enterprise R&D centers, national engineering research center, national engineering lab, international R&D cooperation, new technologies R&D and application; energy saving and emission reduction scientific popularization experience, people's livelihood science and technology engineering, living environment science and technologies, energy and land saving livable residence technologies, resource comprehensive utilization technologies, ecological restoration and re-construction technologies.

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## 同期活动：

活动类别	活动名称	主、承办单位
主论坛	节能减排与绿色发展高层论坛	联合国工业发展组织中国投资促进办事处、财政部中国清洁发展机制基金管理中心、新华社经济参考报、中国环境科学学会
分论坛	第二届中国城市科学发展高层论坛暨2011中国(深圳)国际节能减排和新能源投融资城市论坛	联合国工业发展组织中国投资促进办事处、财政部中国清洁发展机制基金管理中心、新华社经济参考报、中国环境科学学会
分论坛	新能源技术与产业发展论坛	深圳市新能源行业协会
分论坛	中国LED技术高峰论坛	深圳市LED产业联合会
分论坛	中国节能产业高峰论坛	深圳市节能专家联合会
分论坛	最新技术成果发布会(企业技术推介会)	节博会组委会
对接会	新能源与节能环保产业政企对接会	深圳市投资商会
路演会	新能源与节能环保项目融资路演会	深圳市投资商会
推广活动	媒体现场采访专场(邀请50多家专业及大众权威媒体对参会企业进行集中采访,并对企业最新技术及产品信息进行深入报道)	新华社经济参考报
评选会	2011中国(深圳)国际节能减排和新能源优秀企业评选活动	联合国工业发展组织中国投资促进办事处、财政部中国清洁发展机制基金管理中心、新华社经济参考报、中国环境科学学会