

可持续与宜居城市：迈向生态文明

SUSTAINABLE AND LIVEABLE CITIES: TOWARD ECOLOGICAL CIVILIZATION

内容 Contents

1. 中国城镇化进程回顾

Review of China's urbanization context

2. 中国城市面向可持续与宜居发展的挑战及UNDP重点关注的问题

Challenges for sustainable and liveable cities and UNDP's conceptual framework

3. 未来城市发展的情景分析与预测

Future urban development scenarios

4. 城市发展中一些好的趋势和案例

Some good progress and examples

5. 报告结论与建议

Conclusions and recommendations from NHDR

中国的人类发展状况

Human development status in China



2010 中国
National
HDI: **0.693**
最高 Highest
北京 Beijing
0.821
最低 Lowest
西藏 Tibet
0.569

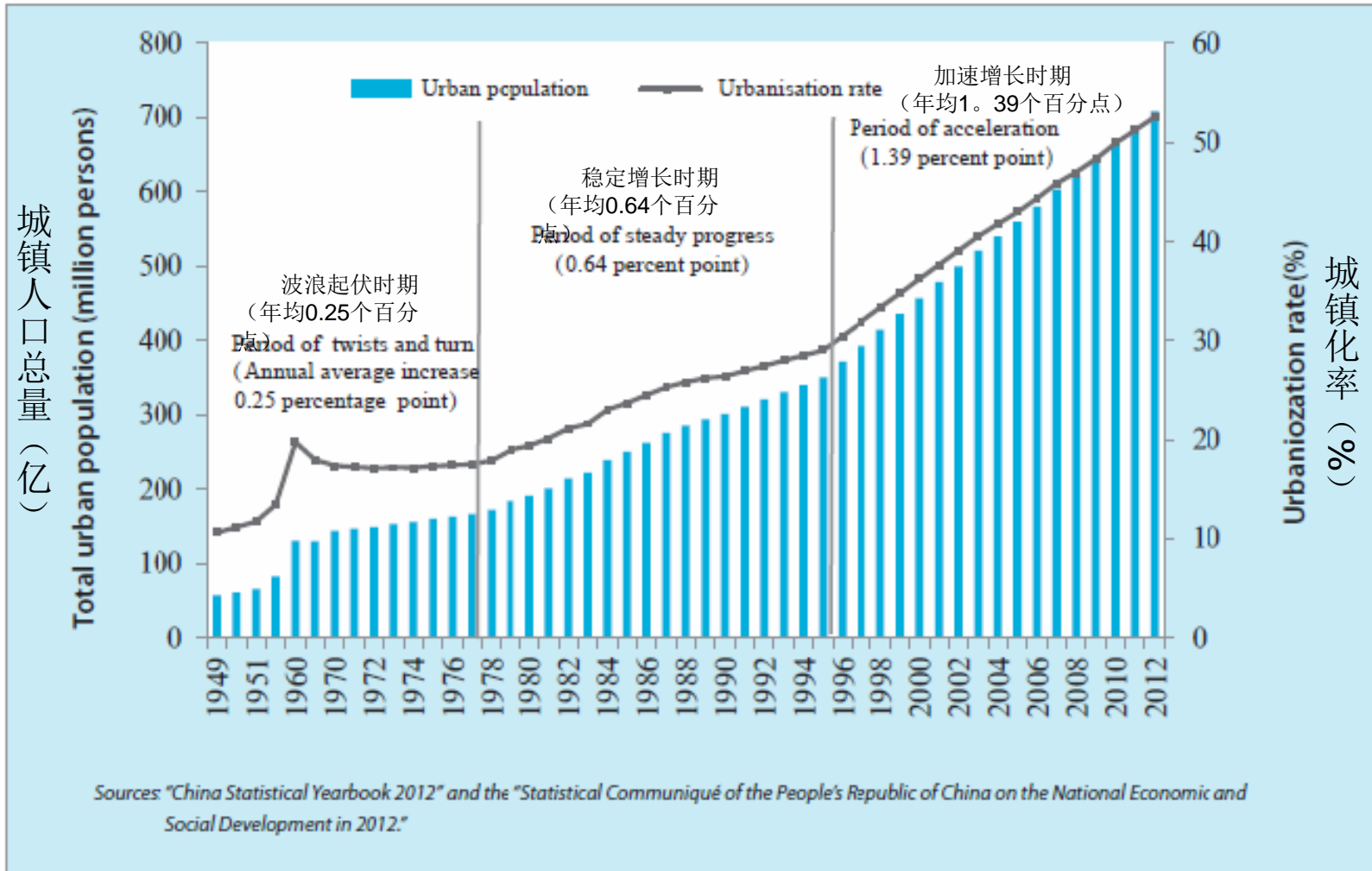


2010 中国
National
HDI:
大约在全球排
101 位
最高 Highest
北京 Beijing
约排**39**位
最低 Lowest
西藏 Tibet
约排**134**位

2010年中国各省级行政区HDI
Human Development Index in Chinese provinces in 2010

中国城镇化的阶段划分

China's urbanisation process



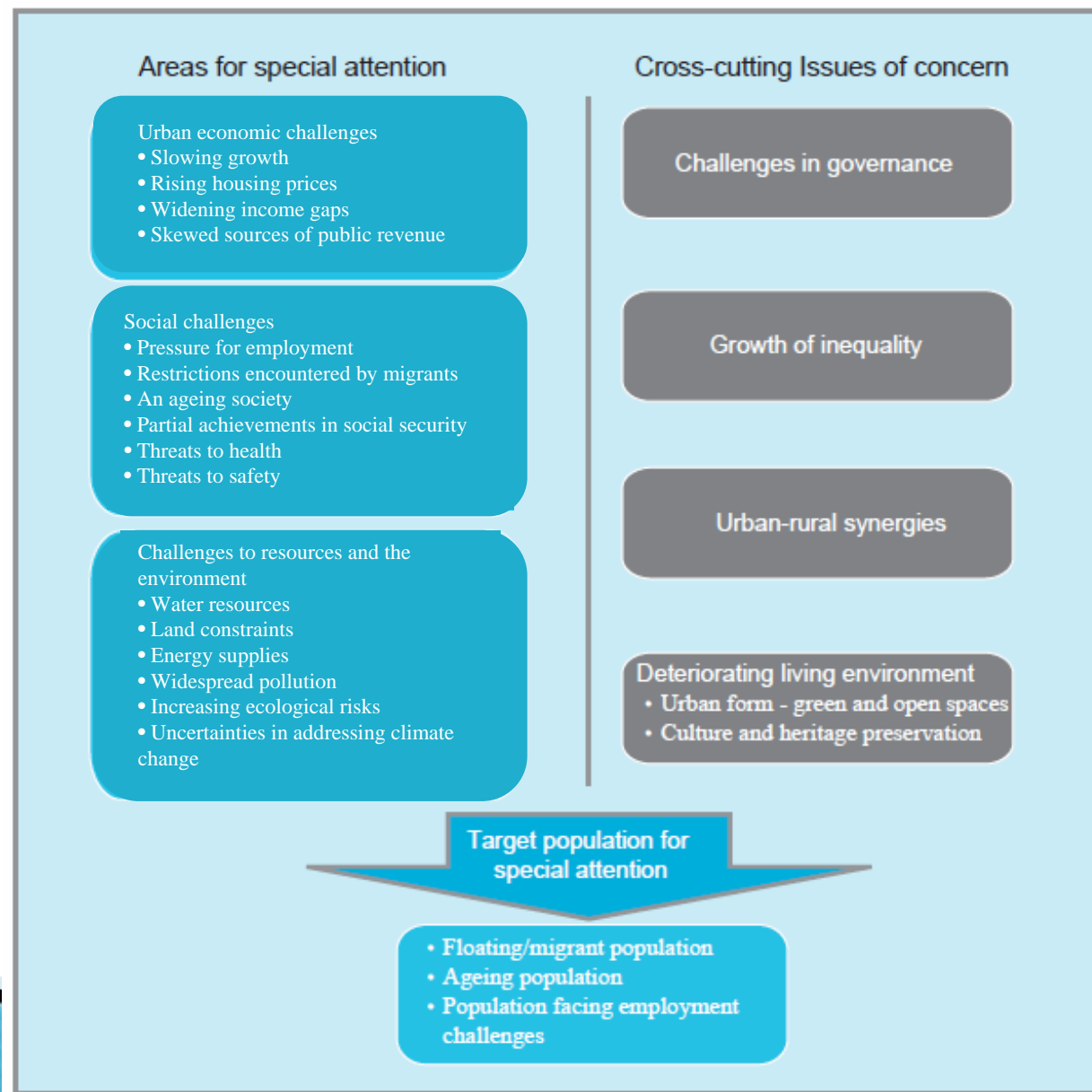
历史性的城镇化转型

A historic transformation

- ▶ 中国城镇化进程的规模史无前例
- ▶ Unprecedented scale has occurred in China's urbanization process
- ▶ 资本、贸易和人口等红利是推动中国城镇化发展的主要因素
- ▶ Capital, trade and rural-urban migration reforms are foundations
- ▶ 工业化和非农产业的发展是中国城镇化的主要驱动力
- ▶ Industrialization and non-agricultural industries development are key engines
- ▶ 大城市在中国城镇化进程中发挥主导作用
- ▶ Large cities lead the way
- ▶ 城市群促进城市间分工合作、促进城市规模提升和多元发展
- ▶ Urban Clusters promote cross city cooperation and diversified development

可持续与宜居城市：UNDP重点关注的领域和群体

Sustainable and livable cities: UNDP's key areas and target groups



Economical Challenges for Chinese Cities to be Sustainable and Liveable

中国城市可持续和宜居发展所面临的经济挑战



	Economy	经济
Equity 公平	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle class expanding • Growing economic and social disparities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中产阶级规模扩大 • 社会经济不平等现象随之显著
Efficiency 效率	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth rate is high • Need now greater focus on efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 经济增速很快 • 经济发展的效率有待提升
Sustainability 可持续	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-carbon economy is goal of many cities • But need major support to achieve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 低碳经济是众多城市的目标 • 实现起来难度较大
Innovation 创新	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bottlenecks to building innovative capacity need to be urgently addressed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Institutions ○ Systemic restrictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 创新能力遭遇瓶颈，亟需解决 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 体制局限 ○ 制度局限
Safety 安全	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic economic stability is strong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 总体而言经济的稳定性有保障

Social Challenges for Chinese Cities to be Sustainable and Liveable

中国城市可持续和宜居发展所面临的社会挑战



	Society	社会
Equity 公平	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrant and resident population with different entitlements • urban poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 流动人口与城市户籍人口待遇有差别 • 城市贫困问题
Efficiency 效率	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, medical care and social security having difficulties coping with growing needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 教育、医疗以及社会保障仍不能保证满足需要
Sustainable 可持续	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-carbon concept has been gradually accepted • Next step is promoting change in living habits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 低碳、环保的理念已逐渐被公众接受 • 生活方式有待改进
Innovation 创新	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition from city management to city governance is key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Innovation ○ Participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 城市管理向城市治理转型是关键 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 创新 ○ 社会参与
Safety 安全	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent incidences of social unrest • Food safety is often compromised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 城市群体事件频发 • 食品安全问题突出

Resources and Environmental Challenges for Chinese Cities to be Sustainable and Liveable

中国城市可持续和宜居发展所面临的环境与资源挑战



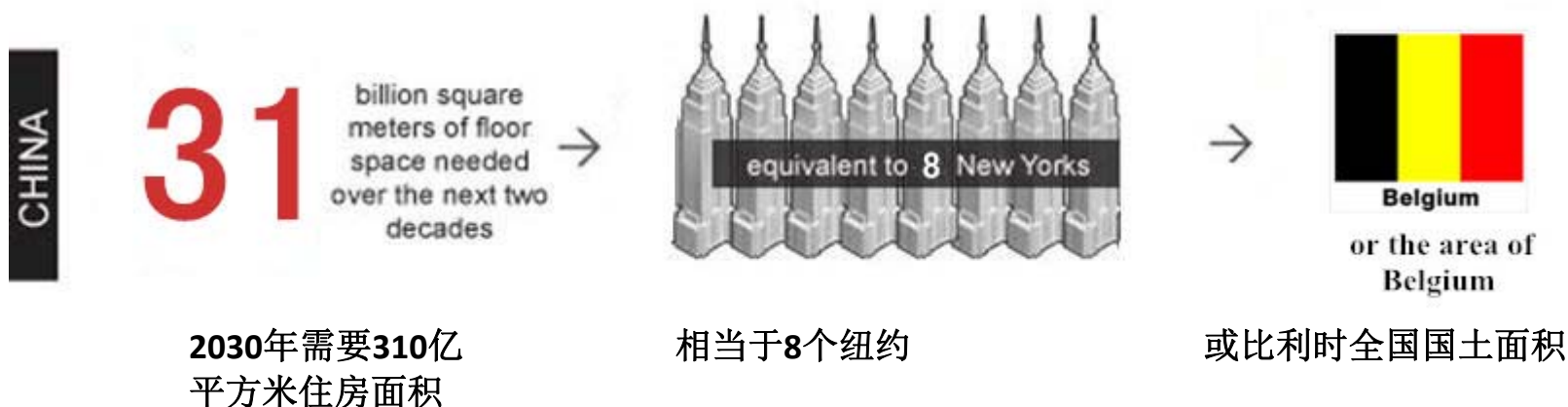
	Resources and environment	资源环境
Equity 公平	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased pressures on resource use Conflict between development and environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 资源分布不均 经济发展与环境保护矛盾突出
Efficiency 效率	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource and energy utilization efficiency rates are low. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 资源和能源的利用效率不高
Sustainability 可持续	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human and ecological systems severely compromised posing bottlenecks to resource use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Air Soil Reduced green spaces Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 人类生存环境受到极大影响、生态系统破坏严重，资源利用遭遇瓶颈： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 水资源匮乏 空气污染 水土流失 绿地减少 能源短缺
Innovation 创新	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy substitution faces major challenges Mechanisms to respond to climate change and technological innovation need to be strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能源替代面临技术瓶颈 应对以后变化机制不完善，技术创新不足
Safety 安全	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy supply difficulties Severe water resource pollution Environmental deterioration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能源供应不足 水资源污染严重 生态环境恶化

对中国城镇化的基准情景预测结果

If current trends continue, by 2030

key results from our baseline scenario are:

SPEED OF URBANIZATION BY 2030



人口年龄结构预测

Forecast of the age structure



2010及2030中国人口年龄结构(单位：百万人)

Age structure of China in 2010 and 2030 (Unit: millions of people)

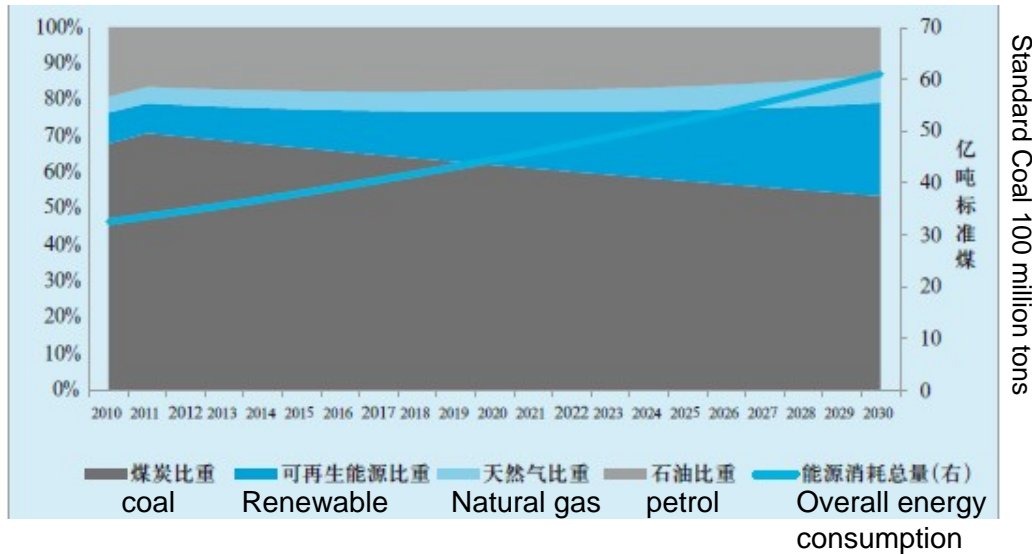
2010-2030年中国老龄人口占比变化情况
Age structure change, 2010-2030, baseline projection (unit: % of total)



Note: data in 2010 are from China population & employment Statistics Yearbook, 2030 results are our estimates

能源消费预测

Forecast of the energy consumption profile

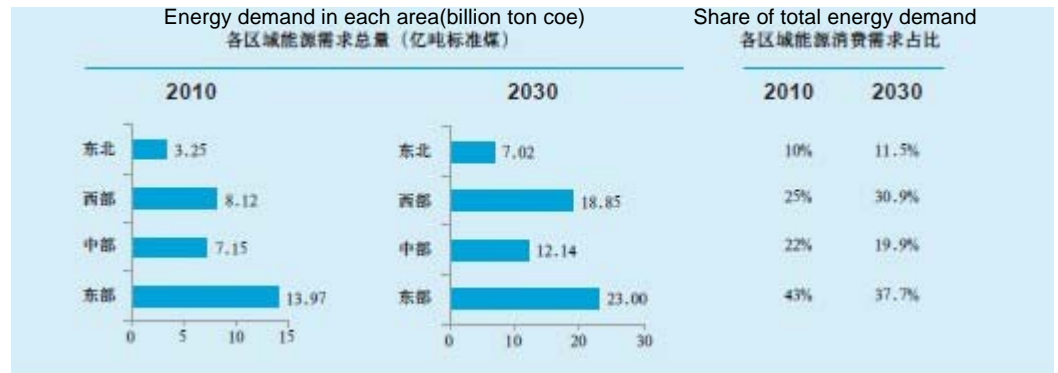


基准情景下中国2010-2030能源消耗需求总量及各类型能源占比

Energy demand and structure in China, 2011-2030, baseline scenario

基准情景下能源消费的地区变化趋势

Regional changes in energy use, baseline scenario



城镇化发展的其他情景 1

Alternative Scenario 1



城镇化伴随差距拉大Speed with gaps

By 2030 到2030年

- 71% of Urbanization
城镇化水平达到71%
- 80,000 RMB cost of integrating migrants into cities
市民化成本为8万元
- 25% houses are publicly provided
保障性住房占比约为25%
- 96% have access to tap water
城市用水普及率为96%
- 105 liters per capita daily water consumption
城市人均日用水量为105升

城镇化发展的其他情景 2

Alternative Scenario 2



城镇化平稳发展但加大投资力度 (A moderate pace with increased investment, MP情景)

- By 2030 到2030年
- 68% of Urbanization
城镇化水平达到68%
- 100,000 RMB cost of integrating migrants into cities
市民化成本为10万元
- 40 m² of per capita living space
人均住房面积40平方米
- 40% houses are publicly provided
保障性住房占比约为40%
- 96% have access to tap water
城市用水普及率为96%
- 105 liters per capita daily water consumption
城市人均日用水量为105升

城镇化发展的其他情景 3

Alternative Scenario 3



放缓城镇化步伐，提高城市宜居性（Moving more slowly, maximizing livability, MMS情景）

- By 2030 到2030年
- 65% of Urbanization
城镇化水平达到65%
- 150,000 RMB cost of integrating migrants into cities
市民化成本为15万元
- 40 m² of per capita living space
人均住房面积40平方米
- 50% houses are publicly provided
保障性住房占比约为50%
- 99% have access to tap water
城市用水普及率为99%
- 160 liters per capita daily water consumption
城市人均日用水量为160升

城市发展中的一些好的进展和案例

Good trends and cases in urban development



Table. 2.2 The increasing number of China's social organizations

表2.2: 不断增长的中国社会组织数量

时间	社会团体 ²⁶ (万个)	民办非企业 ²⁷ (万个)	基金会(个)
2001	12.9	8.2	
2002	13.3	11.1	
2003	14.2	12.4	954
2004	15.3	13.5	892
2005	17.1	14.8	975
2006	19.2	16.1	1144
2007	21.2	17.4	1340
2008	23.0	18.2	1597
2009	23.5	18.8	1780
2010	24.3	19.5	2168
2011	25.3	20.2	2510

Social organizations(10,000)

Private non-enterprise organizations(10,000)

Foundations

不断增长的中国社会组织数量

A growing number of NGOs

获得普利兹克奖的中国建筑师

A Chinese architect wins the Pritzker Prize



城市发展中的一些好的进展和案例

Good progress and cases in urban development – cont'



杭州：社会参与解决交通问题 – 建立世界领先的公共自行车系统

Hangzhou: establish world leading public bicycle system

新余：推动产业升级、发展新能源产业
**Xinyu: promote industrial upgrading,
develop renewable energy sector**



走向更加美好的城市生活

Pathway to better cities, better lives



Key Conclusions

- The urban transformation in China is a **transition in progress**, with many opportunities for guiding its future
- 中国正在经历的城镇**转型**过程中蕴含着很多可以引导未来发展的重要**机遇**。
- Urbanization is more than **growth** – **quality** urbanization = transforming **rural-urban relations**, **industrial structure** and the **living environment**
- 城镇化进程并不仅仅是要扩大城市规模，提高城镇化**质量**所应考虑的问题包括改善**城乡关系、产业结构和生活环境**等。
- Equal **access to public services** is essential to integrating people in cities
- 保证所有城镇居民能够**公平地获取公共服务**是全面实现城镇化的重要内容。
- The **importance of governance** to manage resources for people and balancing these against environmental capacities; low-carbon development is key
- 通过合理的**城市规划**可以对居民当前或未来的资源需求进行管理，还能平衡需求与环境承载力的**关系**。应该将实现低碳发展作为最基本的目标。

走向更加美好的城市生活

Pathway to better cities, better lives



Key Conclusions

- **Public participation is key**: local governments can encourage public participation and regularly disclose information
- 地方政府应鼓励**公众参与城市治理**，并定期向公众公开信息
- Changing incentives: Performance monitoring of urban governance could move from emphasis on economic growth to incorporate indicators for **resource conservation, environmental protection and social development**.
- 对城市治理绩效进行监测的重点领域应该从经济增长转变为综合考虑**资源节约、环境保护和社会发展**相关的工作。

1. 协同平衡 *Pursuing a compromise among scenarios*

- ▶ 制定明确的**发展战略和相关政策**引导并推动实现**最理想的发展路径**。适合中国的未来发展情景，不仅能促进人类发展，还可同时发挥城市的引导作用，推动经济持续发展。
- ▶ Setup **strategies and policies** that respond to human development concerns while allowing cities to thrive, to achieve most **desirable pathway**
- ▶ 促进**生态文明建设**，尽可能减少或避免工业文明下工业化和城镇化所带来的负面影响。
- ▶ Construct an **ecological civilization** to minimize or avoid the negative impacts of industrialization and urbanisation

2. 积极行动 *take decisive actions*

- ▶ 提供充分的社会服务，进行适当的户籍制度改革
- ▶ Provide **universal public services** and make necessary reforms in **urban registration system**

- ▶ 能够预知城市人口（规模和年龄结构）变化所带来的影响并积极应对
- ▶ Address **additional pressures from demographic changes** that include an ageing population with growing demands for social services

- ▶ 妥善处理日趋严重的差距扩大和各种不平等问题
- ▶ Address **inequalities** from increased **income gaps**

- ▶ 解决好伴随快速城镇化产生的环境恶化问题
- ▶ Mitigate negative impacts on **human health, ecosystems** which come with rapid urbanization

政策建议

Key Policy Recommendations

3. 强化治理 *Effective governance*

- ▶ 在城市管理中引入更多的**激励**和**绩效监测**机制来考核和约束官员
- ▶ Introduce more **incentives and performance monitoring of public officials** in city management

- ▶ 建立**公开和透明**的决策机制，让普通民众充分、有效地**参与决策**
- ▶ Establish more **open and transparent decision-making processes** benefitting from **citizen participation and ownership**

- ▶ 建立有效的公共服务**融资渠道**和**激励体制**来鼓励城市中各种有利于促进人类发展的行动和措施
- ▶ Provide **financing options for much needed public services.**

政策建议

Key Policy Recommendations

4. 科学理解 *scientific understanding*

- ▶ 根据一些**客观、科学**的标准来引导进行大规模的**即期投资**
- ▶ The necessary **upfront investments** should be based on more **objective and scientific criteria**.

- ▶ 根据投资项目的**外部性和所产生的收益**来谨慎地评估相关的**成本和收益**，以此为基础做出**正确的投资决策**
- ▶ Make decisions based on careful **assessments of costs and benefits** to account for both positive and negative consequences.

UNDP在城镇化领域工作方向

UNDP's ongoing and future work on urbanization



- ▶ 城市可持续发展研究报告
- ▶ City level sustainability reports
- ▶ 中国城市可持续与宜居指标体系
- ▶ Chinese cities sustainability and liveability indicator system
- ▶ 城市发展经验南南合作
- ▶ South-south cooperation on urban development
- ▶ 多元化的城市可持续发展项目
- ▶ Diversified urban sustainability development programme





UNDP welcome broader partnership with
(governments, private sector, NGO)

我们欢迎与（各级政府、社会组织、企业）在各个层面开展广泛合作

Thank you!

谢谢