

**“The coal capital
without visible coal”**

Jincheng City





Jincheng City, Shangxi Province, the intersection between Beijing and Xi'an, covering an area of 9,490 square kilometers, with a population of 354,200 is one of the most important livable cities and energy capitals in China.



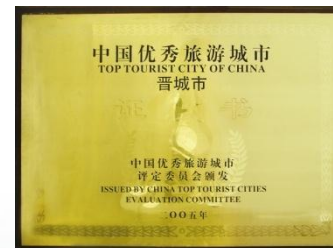
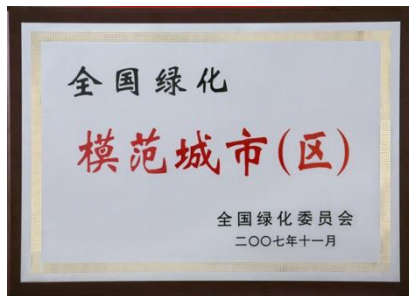
**“Coal capital
without visible coal”
5000 years history;
but city only 27 yrs old**



**Jincheng
City**

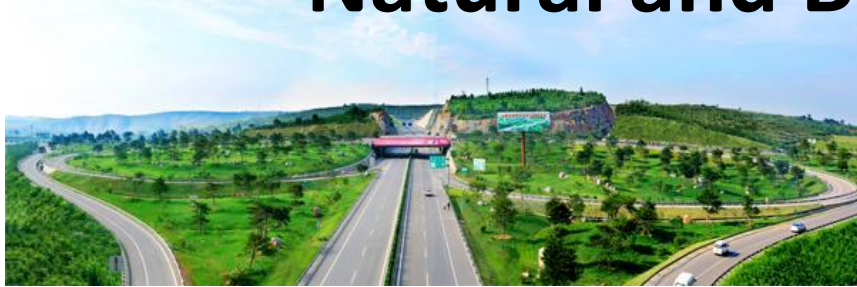


Recognition for its Environmental and Human Habitat Improvement



Jincheng
City

Enhancement of the Natural and Built Landscapes



**“Green Coal Capital”
A contradiction
in terms?**

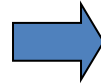


Resurrection (2005-2011, USD 670 million)

Restoring Environmental Damages and Greening the City

Abandoned mines → 38 suburban parks

8% of coal taxes for greening



2007-2011 USD 300 million
Devastated White Horse Temple Mountain
becomes “Jincheng Green Lung”
27,500 visitors in 2011

- 60 km² ecological zone
- 100 native plants reintroduced
- 19 km walking trail
- 3 million trees planted



Before (2007)



After (2011)



Jincheng Tree Policy, 2007

Tree removal requires approval by 2 Departments

6 million trees must be planted each year

For each tree cut down or dead, two must be planted.



Total Forest coverage: 39.2%

Central forest coverage: 45.8%—up 8.7%

Per capita green space: 15.5 m²—up 6.2%





Comprehensive green management system





2007-2011

20 million new trees (avg. 11,000 daily) reserving land for tree-planting and involving volunteers



Taihang Mountain Ecological Restoration (2000)

9 natural reserves off limit to residential and industrial development
380 local plants reintroduced: cedar, blue orchid, hibiscus, ginkgo, etc.
Nov. 2011 Survey: 86 bird species, 32 insect species





Green Growth—Before and After
All roads greened



Minimum 35% green coverage in communities

Fines for violations used for greening projects



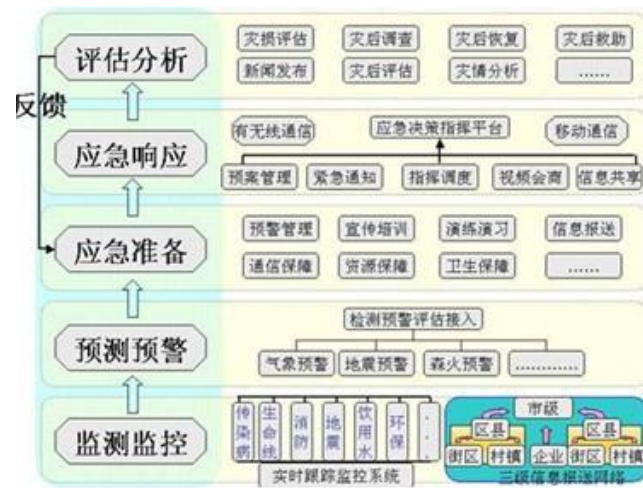
Greening on the Rise—literally!

A leader in N. China's vertical greenery



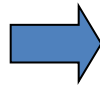
“Bird and animal emergency shelter plan”

Urban and suburban protection





50% of green waste recycled
5 tons organic fertilizer annually



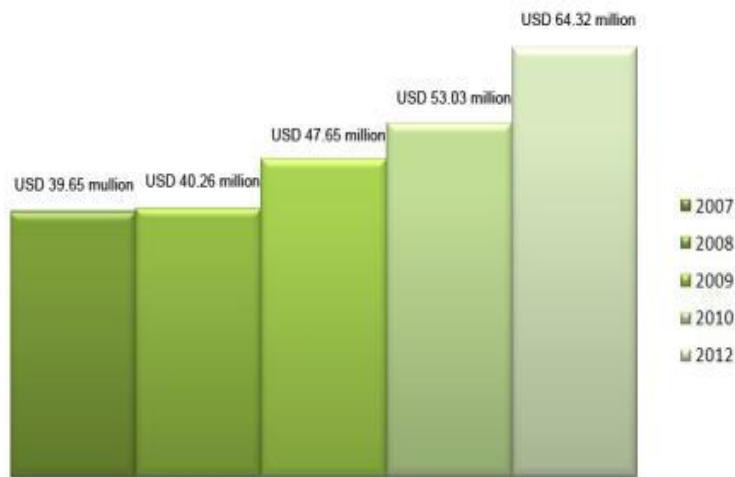


**2007-2011: 200 new gardens & parks
1 lawn every 500 meters, 1 garden per 2000 people**



Arts, Culture and Heritage

Min. of 2% local revenue used for next year's heritage protection fund.



Jincheng Heritage Protection Capital Investment from 2007 to 2011



Art in Park

Beautiful and educational
Reflects local history and culture



2005 Ancient Tree Survey

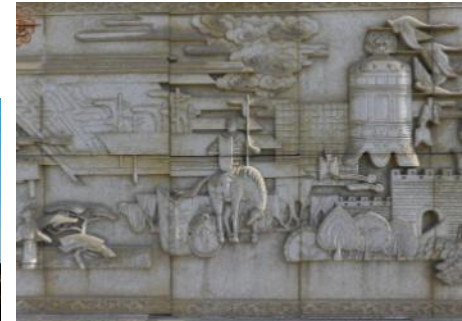
Database of 1,448 protected “Century-Plus” trees

Designated caretaker for each tree

2008: included trees over 50-years-old

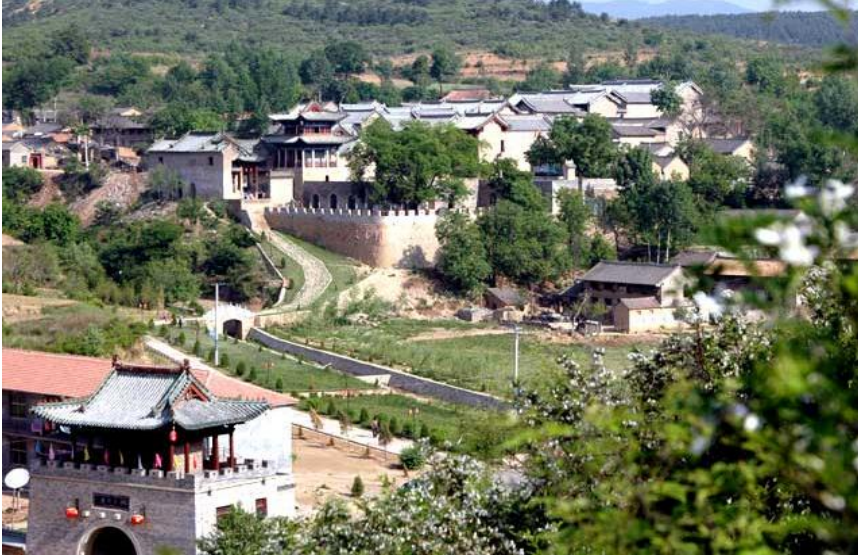


Since 2000:
4,133 ancient buildings repaired
Many are now museums



Museum of ancient Chinese wooden structures and crafts





China's old extant local dwellings

Jin's House and Liu's House both built 1,000 years ago.
1 million visitors annually to Royal Prime Minister's Home
Home of Emperor Kangxi's tutor



Hotels in historic zones reflect traditional architecture



White Horse Mtn. Center



Jincheng Hotel



Royal Garden Hotel



Former building of Jincheng No.1 Senior High School

Danhe Bridge— world's largest stone arch bridge
413.3m long, 81m. tall and longest arch span in the world.



Year 2000: Intangible cultural heritage protection plan

2000-2011:

4 databases

17 national level projects

65 provincial level projects

92 municipal projects

4 people: “heritage successors”



Protect & promote rich indigenous folk culture



Local Heritage Text Project (2005)

Textbooks in history, culture, & folk art

- 2010: 78% of students have taken the course
- 2010: Jincheng history test: 85% did well
- Annual history speech and writing contests



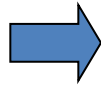
Jincheng Dialect Shang Dang Clapper Fund, 2007

- Training, research & performances
- Supports 3 pro drama troupes, and selected amateurs



Crow Animation City

Hi-tech helps promote 2,000-yr.-old “Shadow” Puppetry
Shadow Puppets: 2011 UNESCO Intangible Heritage





Public holidays promote historic and intangible cultural heritage

- 2011 Lantern Festival: about 150,000 participants
- Zezhou Rd. & Fengtai St.: major festival venues



Festivals reflect unique local culture

1 major festival each month



Yushan Moon Festival
200,000+ participants



Birthplace of Chinese Go Chess



White Horse Temple Festival



Embracing global cultures

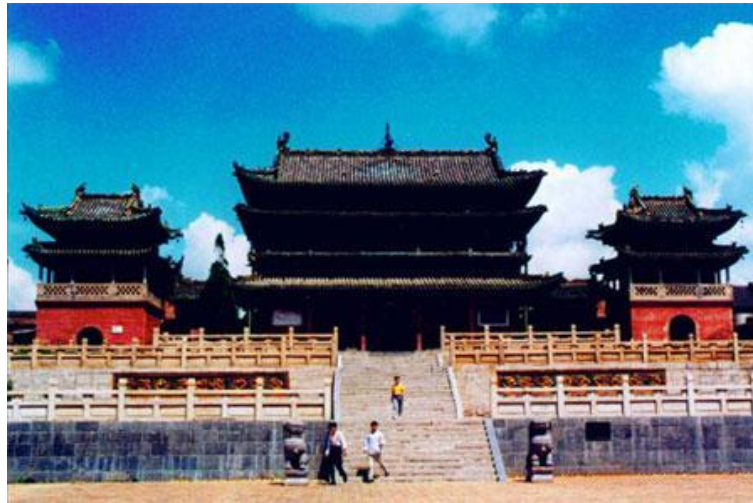
- Over 35% celebrate Christmas, Valentine's Day, etc.
- Over 40% study foreign language
- Christian churches
- Islamic mosques



Thousand Temple Protection Plan (1998)

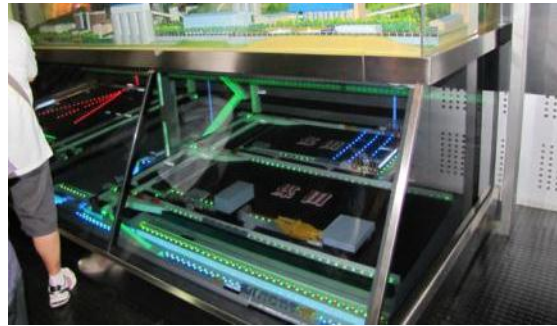
Over 3,000 protected temples

- 382 temples over 1,000 years
- 698 temples 500 to 1000 years



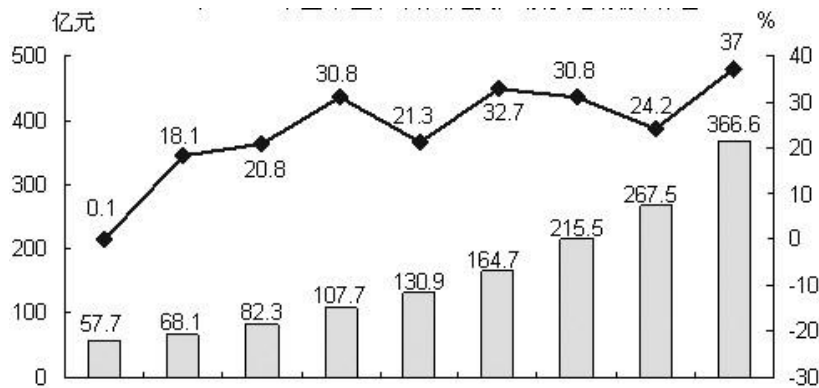
Coal Capital's Industrial Heritage

Coal industry museum
(from 13 abandoned mines)



Environmental Best Practices

Eco First—city's founding policy
9% of revenue for environment protection





One of China's top in ISO 14000
2007: Jincheng adopted ISO 14000
By : all industry & mining, and
76% of commercial & catering





GDP energy consumption down 25.6%
2007: 11.4 tons coal/10,000 GDP
2011: 7.8 tons coal/10,000 GDP





Free Public “Green Bikes”

Under 30 min.
to anywhere!

Over 80% participation in carbon footprint reduction activities.



2007-2011: use of bikes & buses up 25%

2008-2011: use of plastic bags & disposable dinnerware is down by 60%



2010 Dubai Int'l Award for Best Practices

for "Coal Bed Gas Energy Project"

- Replaced 32% of transport fuel
- Replaced 89% of daily use fuel



13 Coal bed Gas Stations



Coal Bed Gas Homecooking

Bright Future of Solar

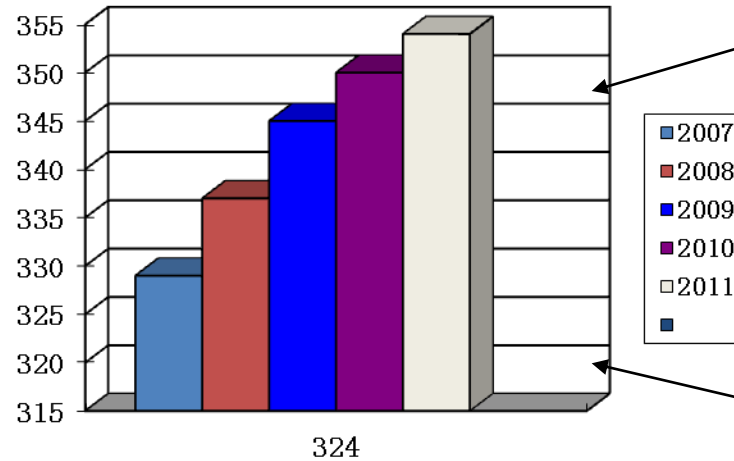
2011-2012: funded 15,000 families' solar energy (USD 15 million)

12% of streetlights are solar



Good Air Days

- 2007: 324 days
- 2011: 354 days



Spring



Summer



Autumn



Winter



Waste Recycling as of 2011

- 10% of construction waste recycled
- Concrete, brick & tiles into new materials
- Over 50% of green waste recycled





Urban Sewage Treatment & Recycling

- 2007: 78% treated → 2011: 91% treated
- 43% reclaimed water recycled—agriculture, afforestation



Artificial wetland helps purify Danhe River, etc.

Helped restore biological diversity



Before treatment



Danhe River Wetland



After treatment





Domestic Waste Treatment

Sorted at home

Over 60% recycled

Up 5% from 2007 to 2011.



Natural Heritage Management

2006: 9 natural reserves created
2,375 km² off limits to development



2007-2010: Green up; pesticides down 50%

Biological pesticides

Persistent pesticides banned

Pest-resistant plants





Noise Pollution Policies

Sound Zone—monitor & control

57 km of artificial and green road noise barrier

Asphalt on 80% of paving to reduce noise



2008 Anti-Light Pollution Measures

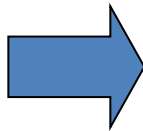
Lights Off at 10 PM in noncommercial areas

Auto-dimmed lights in commercial areas

Use of LED lights



Green slopes help reverse road construction damage



Soil Maintenance Policy

Regular soil tests around polluting enterprises



Community Participation and Empowerment

E-Govt. Website

Admin publicity

Policy disclosure

Public opinion venue



Media Intervention in Planning

2007-2011: media influenced change in 6 major projects

Example: relocated major building because
it shadowed residential area





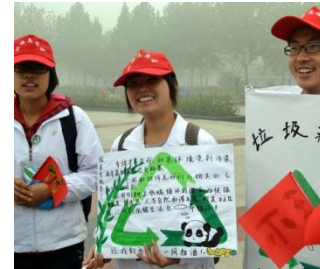
**2007-2011: Public hearings for govt.
decisions led to 13 major projects modified**



Reps elected for 3 years participate in urban and community management



2007 to 2011: over 70,000 residents and 300 enterprises engaged in environmental advocacy activities.



Enterprises' social responsibilities supervised by government and public.





2011: 26% joined “Car Free Day”
Goal is 30%



2011: 37% joined “Earth Day”
Goal is 40%

Adopting Global Environmental Activities





2007 to 2011: Jincheng enterprises improved 30 communities' environments free of charge.





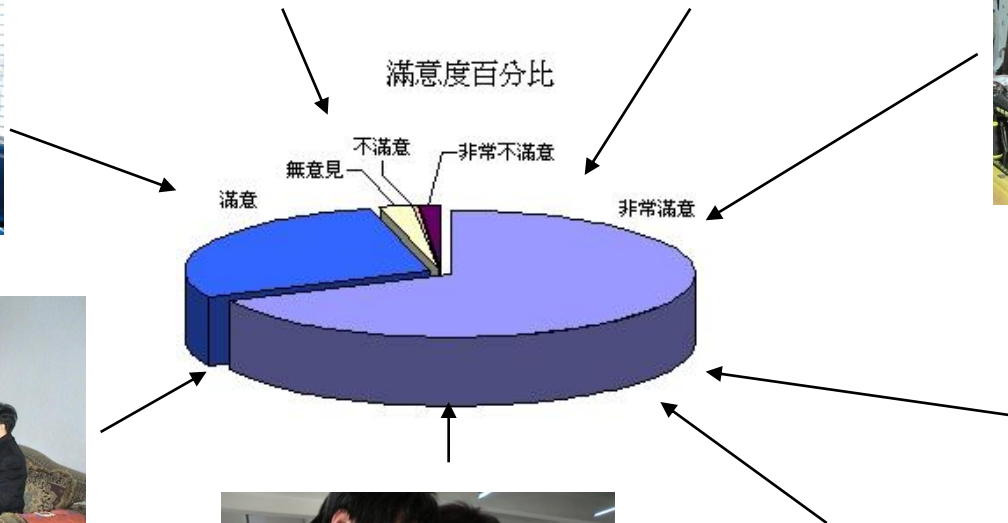
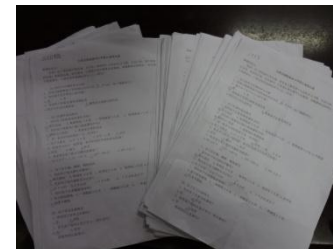
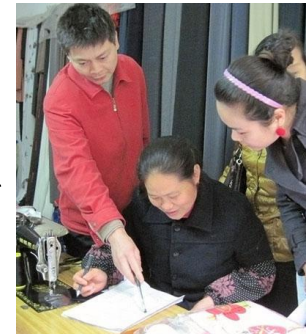
Almost 50% of residents volunteer minimum of 76 hours yearly:
Greening work, give free medical & legal care,
care for seniors and physically challenged



Public Comprehensive Satisfaction for City and Govt.

2010: 92%

2011: 96%



2010: Govt. micro-blogs

Direct communication with public

2011:

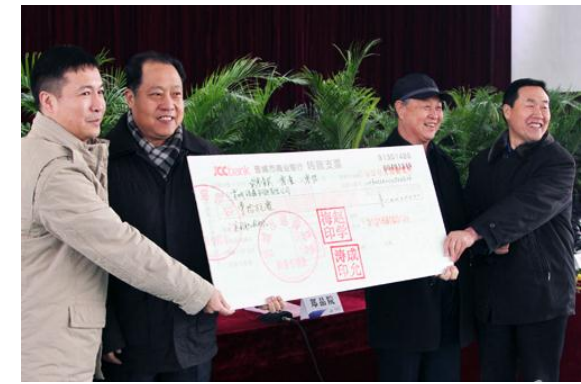
67 govt. blogs
62,356 pieces of info
185,000 visits



Public Fund Raising Activities

For renovation and new construction of municipal infrastructure and community facilities

2007-2011: USD 2.87 billion raised



Competitive bidding: Municipal projects

Fund donation: social public welfare

Healthy Lifestyle

Free public fitness equipment citywide
USD 4.71 million investment



Educating for Fitness

2007-2011: 150,000 free copies of
Scientific Fitness Knowledge Handbook
Free health lectures (diet and fitness)



Cultural consumption % of total consumption

2007: 7.8%

2011: 15.4%

2007-2011: 3 concert halls
15 cinemas
89 libraries
121 bookstores



Cultural venues every 300 to 500 meters (15 min. walk)

Each community: library, performance center, entertainment



May—"Jincheng Reading Month"

2011: 30,000 participants

Annual "Learning Family" award



“Jincheng Health Action Plan”

2011: 80% of resident participation

Focus: hygiene, prevention, timely health checks





Free Annual Health Checks (since 2008)

2008-2011: 287,500 free health checks and health info gathering;

Consultations for common illnesses
(obesity, heart disease, diabetes)

1 Health care station for every 1500 residents

2006-2011: 34 new medical centers

120 health care centers



Jincheng Coal Mine Pneumoconiosis Prevention Foundation (2008)

5% of Coal industry tax funded; growing public funding
2007-2011: 32% drop in disease, 8% drop in death rate.
2013: completion of specialized hospital





Educating against alcohol, smoking, drugs

Alcohol consumption per person halves:

2005: 3,136G 2010: 1,670G



Free Legal Aid Centers for each street

2008-2011: almost 5% drop in crime

Periodic promotion of legal knowledge

Survey: 85% of residents feel “secure”



Free Vocational Training

2011: 65% of workers attended at least one vocational training program



Affordable Housing Projects

2007-2011: 5% of revenue for low-income housing (rental & purchase)

2005-2011: 600,000m² affordable housing, benefits 40,000 people

Survey: almost 90% of residents satisfied with living conditions



Enrich and Involve Aging Population

Starlight Senior Care Community Program (2006)

17.9% of residents are seniors

Retirement home for every 10,000 residents

Each accommodates 150 to 200 seniors

Programs enrich and involve



Disease Control Center

Regular tests drinking water and air quality



2011 Health Survey Satisfaction Rate

Fitness programs: 89%

Government health administration: 91%

Medical facilities: 82%



请您注意!

1. 您可以通过多种渠道获得“政府中...
2. 您也可以上...
3. 凡参与调查...
4. 本次活动...
5. 本次活动...

“手机健康”调查有奖问卷

您的姓名: _____ 您的年龄: _____ 您的联系电话: _____
您的居住地址: _____

1. 您的职业是: ()
A. 学生 B. 公务员 C. 个体户 D. 教师 E. 医生 F. 其他

2. 您使用手机的频率是: ()
A. 每天 B. 经常 C. 偶尔 D. 从不 E. 其他

3. 您使用手机的时间是: ()
A. 1-2小时 B. 3-4小时 C. 5-6小时 D. 7-8小时 E. 9-10小时 F. 11-12小时 G. 13-14小时 H. 15-16小时 I. 17-18小时 J. 19-20小时 K. 21-22小时 L. 23-24小时

4. 您使用手机的主要用途是: ()
A. 发短信 B. 上网 C. 听音乐 D. 玩游戏 E. 其他

5. 您认为使用手机对您身体的影响是: ()
A. 没有影响 B. 有影响 C. 不知道 D. 其他

6. 您认为使用手机对您心理的影响是: ()
A. 没有影响 B. 有影响 C. 不知道 D. 其他

7. 您认为使用手机对您生活的影响是: ()
A. 没有影响 B. 有影响 C. 不知道 D. 其他

8. 您认为使用手机对您工作/学习的影响是: ()
A. 没有影响 B. 有影响 C. 不知道 D. 其他

9. 您认为使用手机对您社交的影响是: ()
A. 没有影响 B. 有影响 C. 不知道 D. 其他

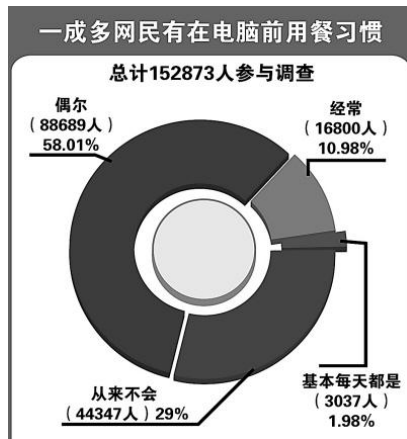
10. 您认为使用手机对您健康的影响是: ()
A. 没有影响 B. 有影响 C. 不知道 D. 其他

11. 您认为使用手机对您生活的影响是: ()
A. 没有影响 B. 有影响 C. 不知道 D. 其他

12. 您认为使用手机对您工作/学习的影响是: ()
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13. 您认为使用手机对您社交的影响是: ()
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14. 您认为使用手机对您健康的影响是: ()
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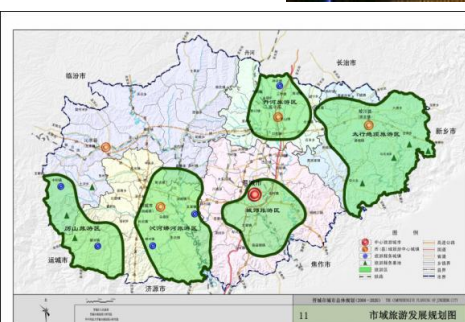
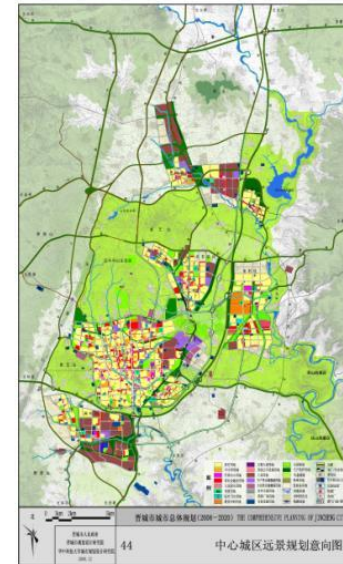
Strategic Planning

2000: Jincheng 5-Year Plan, 10-Year Plan, 15-Year Plan

Long term development plan for city and for people's livelihood

Annual assessment, adjustment

Goal: standard of living at Hong Kong level by 2020



Int'l Consultation Conference on Overall Plan 2010-2020

May, 2010: seven global planning institutes included:

BT Architecture Institution of Melbourne Australia

GHP International Urban Planning Institution

Sustainable Development Research Institution of Germany

Jincheng urban livability office coordinates input from government NGOs, enterprises and citizens to implement urban development strategies.

20 annual inter-city livability competitions promote insights, and civic unity and pride





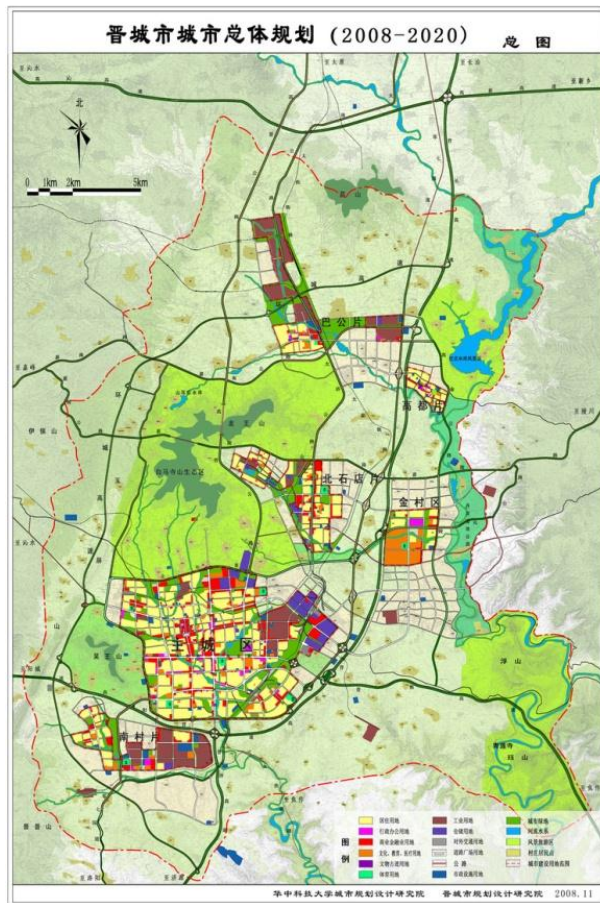
2020 Transport Plan

Public transport centered on bus transfer;

Coalbed gas powers all buses, taxis and vehicles for public services;

Coalbed gas stations cover all major urban roads and highways.





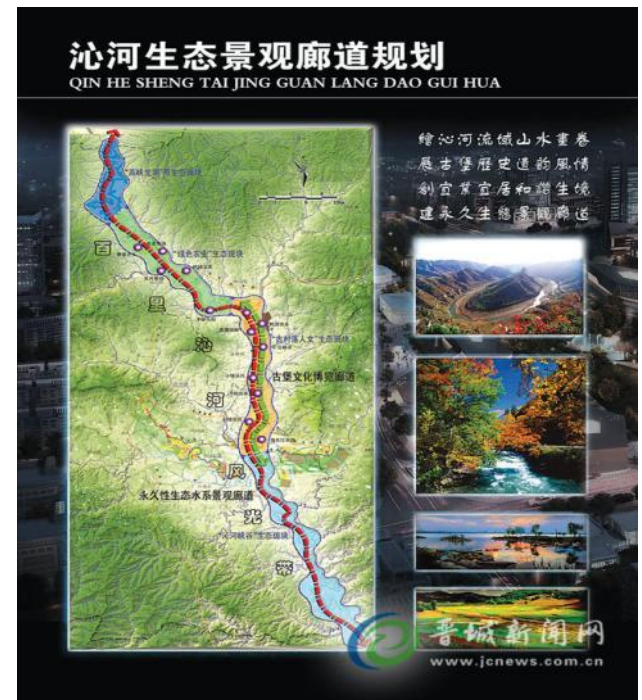
Topographical & Historical Development Policy

Preserves Taihang Mountain

- Appearance
- Vegetation
- Historic ambience



Complete 632 km. of landscape greening



2011 -2016 Carbon Reduction Plan

USD 1.2 billion program promotes:

- low carbon industry
- low carbon dwelling
- low carbon transport

Carbon emission goals:

2015: 15% lower

2020: 50% lower



2015: 21 new sewage treatment plants

30% will be ecological sewage treatment plants



“Green New Policy” 2013-2023



By 2013: electro & hybrid vehicles are 30% of total

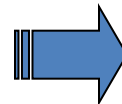
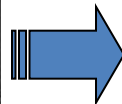
By 2013: over 18% of urban electricity from clean energy

By 2013: low-carbon community of 80,000 residents

2011 Historic Village Transformation Plan

“Rebuilding the Past for the Future”

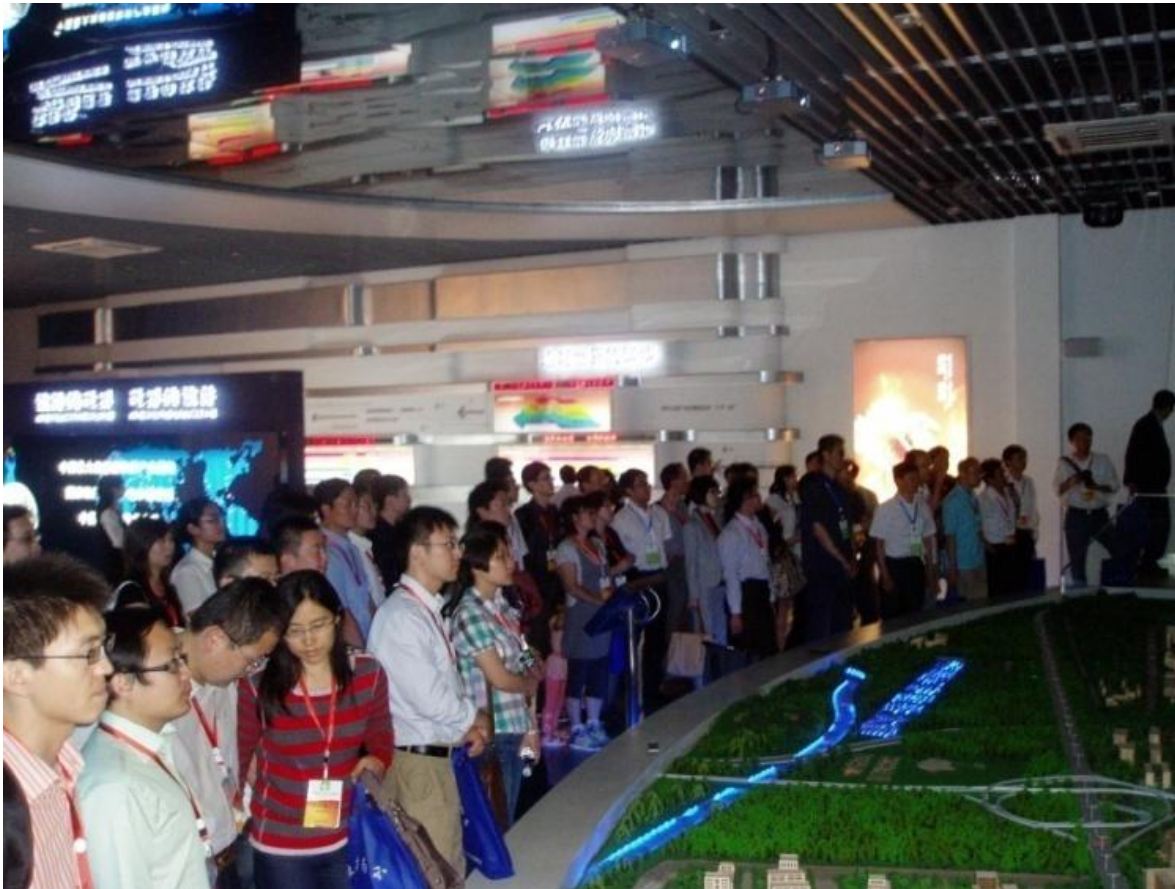
- Restore 36 historic villages by 2020
- Benefit 50,000 villagers



Educating and Involving for Development

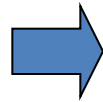
2012: resident groups participate in key project planning

- Groups tour other cities to learn best practice
- Involvement and education expected to also improve public satisfaction of government administration



2020 Mine Transformation Program Goal

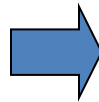
- 2020: transform 43 coal mines subsidence areas into parks
11,260,000m² botanical garden
- Includes integrated parks and science education base



White Horse Mountain Amusement Park (2015)

Capacity: 32,000 visitors daily

Also: entertainment facilities for each community



We welcome ***you*** to Jincheng:
a new city with an ancient past and a great future!

