SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SHANGHAI Voluntary Local Review 2025 Annual Report

A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal



UN SDGs Shanghai Voluntary Local Review



A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal

UN SDGs Shanghai Voluntary Local Review 2025

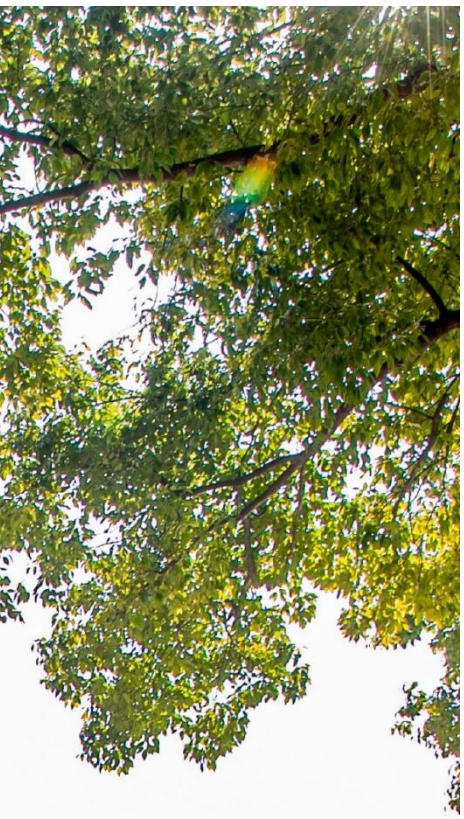


CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1
2. Review Methods and Processes 5
3. Overview of Shanghai's Response to SDGs 13
   - Shanghai's Responses to SDGs 13
   - Shanghai's Important Measures to Drive SDGs 16
   - Design and Application Evaluation of Shanghai's "Livability Index" 21
4. 2025 Priority Review Goals 27
   - SDG3: Good Health and Well-being 28
     - Response Framework 31
     - Key Indicators 32
     - Major Progress 34
     - Important Measures 37
       - (1) Promote national fitness 37
       - (2) Build high-level medical facilities 40
       - (3) Implement a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system 42
       - (4) Improve the public health system 44
   - SDG4: Quality Education 48
     - Response Framework 51
     - Key Indicators 52
     - Major Progress 54
     - Important Measures 57
       - (1) High-quality and balanced development of basic education 57
       - (2) Enhance the adaptability of vocational education 62
       - (3) Innovate and coordinate the development of higher education 65
       - (4) Build a collaborative education platform 68
       - (5) Build a lifelong education system 71
   - SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 74
     - Response Framework 77
     - Key Indicators 78
     - Major Progress 80
     - Important Measures 83
       - (1) Digital infrastructure construction 83
       - (2) Establishment of digital public service system 86
       - (3) Advancement of urban intelligent governance 87
       - (4) Cultivation of artificial intelligence innovation ecosystem 91
   - SDG10: Reduced Inequalities 96
     - Response Framework 99

Key Indicators....100
Major Progress....102
Important Measures....104
(1) Safeguarding everyone's right to appropriate housing....104
(2) Promote universal access to high-quality services and guarantees....108
(3) Create a fair and inclusive employment environment....111
SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities....114
Response Framework....117
Key Indicators....118
Major Progress....120
Important Measures....123
(1) Urban renewal and vitality injection....123
(2) Advance old housing renovation....125
(3) Shape community living circles....128
(4) Construction of a sustainable transportation system....130
(5) Promoting the construction of Five New Cities....131
5. Prospects....135
Case index....137
Annex
UN SDGs Songjiang Voluntary Local Review 2025
UN SDGs Fengxian Voluntary Local Review 2025


外白渡桥
浦江之源

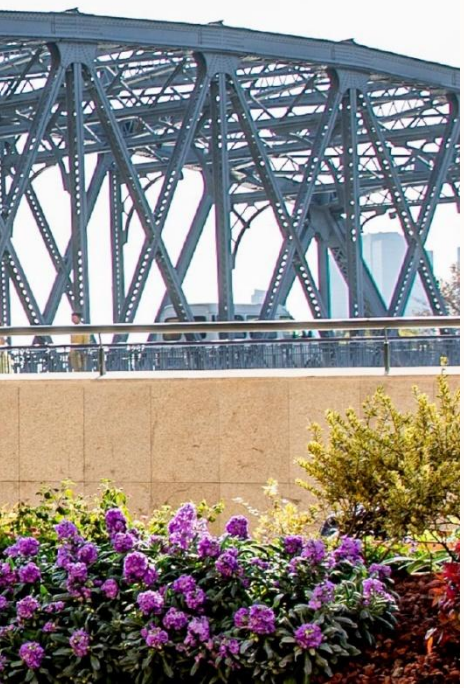


Shanghai – International Center for Economy, Finance, Trade, and Shipping; a Globally Influential Science and Technology Innovation Center

Shanghai has basically completed the construction of an international center for economy, finance, trade, and shipping, and formed the basic framework of a globally influential science and technology innovation center. In recent years, Shanghai's GDP has steadily ranked among the top ten in the world. Currently, the cumulative number of regional headquarters of transnational companies in Shanghai has reached 1,016, and foreign-invested R&D centers 591. The proportion of total social R&D expenditure in GDP has reached approximately 4.4%. The total port trade volume continues to rank first among global cities, and the container throughput of Shanghai Port has ranked first in the world for 15 consecutive years. As one of the most internationalized cities in China, Shanghai has been rated as "the most attractive Chinese city in the eyes of foreign talents" for 13 consecutive years. Looking ahead to 2035, Shanghai will basically build itself into an appealing city of innovation, culture, and ecology, and a socialist modern international metropolis with world influence.

Shanghai – International Cultural Metropolis and National Historical and Cultural City

Shanghai is an international cultural metropolis and a national historical and cultural city. It boasts the accumulation of the Majiabang Culture (over 6,000 years ago), the Songze Culture (over 5,000 years ago), and the Liangzhu Culture (over 4,000 years ago). Red culture, Shanghai-style culture, and Jiangnan culture complement each other and stimulate creative vitality. At present, guided by the values of promoting the city's spirit of "inclusiveness, pursuit of excellence, openness and wisdom, and generosity and modesty" and the urban character of "openness, innovation, and inclusiveness", Shanghai is comprehensively enhancing its urban soft power to lead the whole country, radiate the Asia-Pacific region, and influence the world, striving to create an urban model that showcases Chinese concepts, Chinese spirit, and Chinese path to the world.



Shanghai – Core City of the World-Class Yangtze River Delta Urban Agglomeration

Shanghai is located in eastern China, at the estuary of the Yangtze River, facing the Pacific Ocean. The Yangtze River Delta, composed of Shanghai and the neighboring Zhejiang Province, Jiangsu Province, and Anhui Province, is one of the regions with the most dynamic economic development, the highest degree of openness, and the strongest innovation capacity in China. As the core city of the world-class Yangtze River Delta Urban Agglomeration, Shanghai plays a leading role in driving the high-quality development of the Yangtze River Delta region through radiation. At the same time, Shanghai is fully committed to actively serving and integrating into the new development pattern, accelerating the construction of a central node in the domestic large cycle and a strategic link in the domestic and international dual cycles.

Shanghai – Pacemaker of China's Reform and Opening-Up and Forerunner of Innovative Development

Since 1978, Shanghai has taken the lead in blazing a path of scientific development with the characteristics of a mega-city. As a pacemaker of national reform and opening-up and a forerunner of innovative development, it has formed a modern industrial system with modern service industry as the main body, strategic emerging industries as the leader, and advanced manufacturing industry as the support. Currently, Shanghai is accelerating the construction of a higher-level new open economic system, comprehensively enhancing urban energy level and core competitiveness, and building an innovation hub leading the future and a place for global wisdom integration.



1. Introduction

On September 25, 2015, at the United Nations SDG Summit, 193 countries officially signed *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (referred to as the "2030 Agenda"), a framework document linked to the global development process outlined in the 2000 *United Nations Millennium Declaration*. The agenda proposes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aiming to consolidate the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals, ensure that all people enjoy their rights, and balance the needs of economic, social, and environmental development. China attaches great importance to the 2030 Agenda and took the lead in releasing the *China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* in September 2016, providing guiding ideology, general principles, and overall paths for local governments at all levels to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in light of local conditions.



Figure 1 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda

The "Five-Sphere Integrated Plan" of China's economic construction, political construction, cultural construction, social construction, and ecological civilization construction is highly consistent with the core of the SDGs and has deeply integrated paths, jointly depicting a grand blueprint for promoting sustainable development. In terms of economic construction, China promotes inclusive economic growth through high-quality development, promotes full employment, and actively drives industrial and technological innovation. In political construction, it adheres to the rule of law, strives to build a fair and inclusive social governance structure, and promotes the improvement of government efficiency. In the field of cultural construction, it accurately grasps the opportunities brought by technological development, reshapes the mode of cultural production and dissemination with advanced technologies, and enhances cultural expression and leading power. Social construction focuses on improving people's well-being, effectively advancing tasks such as consolidating poverty reduction achievements, improving national health levels, and promoting equitable education. In ecological civilization

construction, it thoroughly implements the concept that "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets", focusing on key areas such as sustainable water resource management, promotion of clean energy, and response to climate change.

Shanghai is one of the most internationalized cities in China. After opening its port for trade in 1843, Shanghai gradually developed into the largest financial, trade, and economic center in the Far East, a meeting place of Chinese and Western civilizations, and an important window for China's dialogue with the world. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Shanghai has further strengthened its ties with domestic cities and its service for national economic and social development. Since the reform and opening-up, in accordance with national strategic arrangements, Shanghai has actively promoted innovation and transformation development, and continuously improved its urban energy level and core competitiveness. In 2024, Shanghai's per capita regional GDP exceeded RMB 210,000 (30,000 US dollars), reaching the level of upper-middle-income developed countries and regions.

In the journey towards higher-level development, Shanghai still faces many difficulties and challenges. It is necessary to continuously advance in-depth comprehensive reform and strive to overcome difficulties in key areas of reform. At present, economic development is still affected by the triple pressures of demand contraction, supply shock, and weakening expectations. There is an urgent need to enhance internal driving forces and effectively boost consumption and investment. The innovation-driven capacity is still insufficient, the task of breaking through key core technologies is arduous, and the stability and competitiveness of the industrial chain and supply chain need to be further improved. There are still shortcomings in urban governance. It is necessary to improve the urban operation guarantee and emergency management system, and comprehensively enhance urban safety resilience and government service management efficiency. In terms of people's livelihood, there are still many problems to be solved in areas such as employment, education, medical care, elderly care, childcare, and housing. The quality of the built environment and ecological environment of the city also needs to be continuously optimized to meet the people's yearning for a better life.

Faced with realistic challenges, Shanghai has always regarded the pursuit of sustainable development as a key goal and implementation path. In 2010, Shanghai hosted the World Expo with the theme "Better City, Better Life", striving to integrate the concept of "a city for all" into sustainable development. On the closing day of Expo 2010 Shanghai China (October 31, 2010), the *Shanghai Declaration*, which gathered the ideological achievements of this World Expo, was officially released. The Chinese government, together with the chief delegates of various countries, jointly initiated the designation of 31 October as "World Cities Day". This initiative was adopted at the 68th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, making it the first international day promoted and established by China at the United Nations. In 2018, Shanghai released a strategic document for 2035 - *Shanghai Master Plan* (2017–2035). It proposed the overall vision of building a "modern socialist international metropolis with world influence" and systematically aligned with specific areas of sustainable development around the three sub-goals of "an admirable city of innovation, humanity, and sustainability".

Under the goal framework of the 2030 Agenda, many cities around the world have

launched Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) to periodically assess their progress and achievements in fulfilling the SDGs. At the invitation of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Shanghai released the *Shanghai Voluntary Local Review 2021 Annual Report on Implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (referred to as the UN SDGs Shanghai Voluntary Local Review 2021 (*Shanghai VLR 2021*)) at the 2021 World Cities Day China Observance and the First SDG Cities Global Conference. On this basis, Shanghai announced its participation in the SDG Cities Flagship Programme of UN-Habitat, making SDG-related work a regular part of its efforts to promote sustainable development. In the following three years (2022 to 2024), the *Shanghai VLR 2022*, *Shanghai VLR 2023*, and *Shanghai VLR 2024* were compiled and released during the World Cities Day events of each year. The English versions of these reports were also successively published on the official websites of UN DESA and UN-Habitat.



Figure 2 The logical relationship between the SDGs and Shanghai's goals and vision

Between 2021 and 2024, the *Shanghai VLR* completed the first round of systematic VLRs on all 17 UN SDGs. 2025 marks the fifth year of Shanghai's VLR work and the first year of a new round of assessments. According to the overall work plan, from 2025 to 2029, the *Shanghai VLR* will conduct thematic assessments based on the concept of sustainable development and the "Five-Sphere Integrated Plan" (social, economic, ecological, cultural, and governance dimensions). By 2030, the target year of the SDGs, a comprehensive overall assessment will be carried out.

From 2025 to 2029, the annual theme design of the *Shanghai VLR* will take the "Five-Sphere Integrated Plan" as the fundamental guideline, take building a "modern people-oriented city that is innovative, livable, beautiful, resilient, civilized, and smart" as the strategic orientation, and carry out systematic planning and design in combination with Shanghai's overall deployment and practical progress in advancing the SDGs. In 2025, under the "social" dimension and focusing on the "livability" orientation, the annual theme is determined as "A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal". The achievements of this year's report consist of a "1+2" system, namely one municipal-level main report and two district-level sub-reports.



2. Review Methods and Processes

The *Shanghai VLR* completed the first round of systematic assessments on all 17 UN SDGs between 2021 and 2024, establishing a relatively mature assessment methodology system. Starting from 2025, the *Shanghai VLR* will further enhance the foresight and systematicness of the assessments.

On the one hand, it will strengthen the strategic alignment and periodic coordination of review. It will closely align with urban development strategic orientations, systematically sort out and integrate Shanghai's top-level design, policy initiatives, and practical achievements in the field of sustainable development, and build a standardized assessment tool system. This will enable dynamic monitoring and systematic analysis of the progress and effectiveness of the implementation of medium and long-term urban development strategies. The review will not only focus on the progress of achieving local goals but also emphasize identifying key issues in the development process, effective solutions in practice, and scientifically positioning Shanghai's role in the global sustainable development process. This will help Shanghai contribute more wisdom and solutions to global urban sustainable development practices.

On the other hand, it will strengthen integration with relevant public products. First, build the "Shanghai VLR Index". Based on the SDG framework and important knowledge achievements of World Cities Day, such as the "Shanghai Adapted Index", a multi-dimensional assessment index suitable for Shanghai will be designed. Responding to the "Five-Sphere Integrated Plan" (social, economic, ecological, cultural, and governance), this index will complete the construction and evaluation of indicators in one field each year from 2025 to 2029. In 2025, the design and application of the "Livability Index" in the social field will be completed first. Second, align with the annual special theme of the "Shanghai Award" and highlight Shanghai's practical achievements in relevant fields in combination with the annual direction of the report. Third, connect with the case system construction of the *Shanghai Manual*, dynamically sort out and update local cases in the report, form a standardized case list, and provide continuous support for case selection in international knowledge products.

The *Shanghai VLR 2025* was co-created by relevant departments of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, professional research institutions, expert advisory committees, and relevant social organizations. Multiple organizations worked together to prepare this report, with more than 20 government departments and social organizations invited to participate in specific assessments and to provide case studies that could demonstrate the latest practices and achievements; during the report preparation, many experts in different areas were consulted, forming an expert advisory committee composed of authoritative experts from different fields, responsible for the selection and discussion of priority review goals and related indicators; furthermore, emphasis was put on the analysis of multi-source data, leading to a comprehensive understanding of residents' satisfaction with urban development through various dimensions such as urban

health check-up. The Preparation Team of the Shanghai VLR 2025 at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences is responsible for preparing this report.

The *Shanghai VLR 2025* was prepared with reference to the requirements in the *Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews* issued by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs' (DESA) Division for Sustainable Development Goals and the *Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews* issued by UN-Habitat, as well as the *China's Voluntary National Review Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in June 2021, and evaluation results of other foreign cities related to the SDGs at the district level provided on the UN websites related to SDGs.

For review direction and indicator selection, the working group for *Shanghai VLR 2025* built a framework for Shanghai VLR by referring to *China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, *China's SDGs Indicator Establishment and Progress Report 2018*, as well as suggestions from government departments and relevant experts. For what should be reviewed, the *Shanghai VLR 2025* was prepared with reference to a series of existing research results, such as evaluations of the five-year plan for national economic and social development in Shanghai and the annual report of Shanghai's urban health check-up.

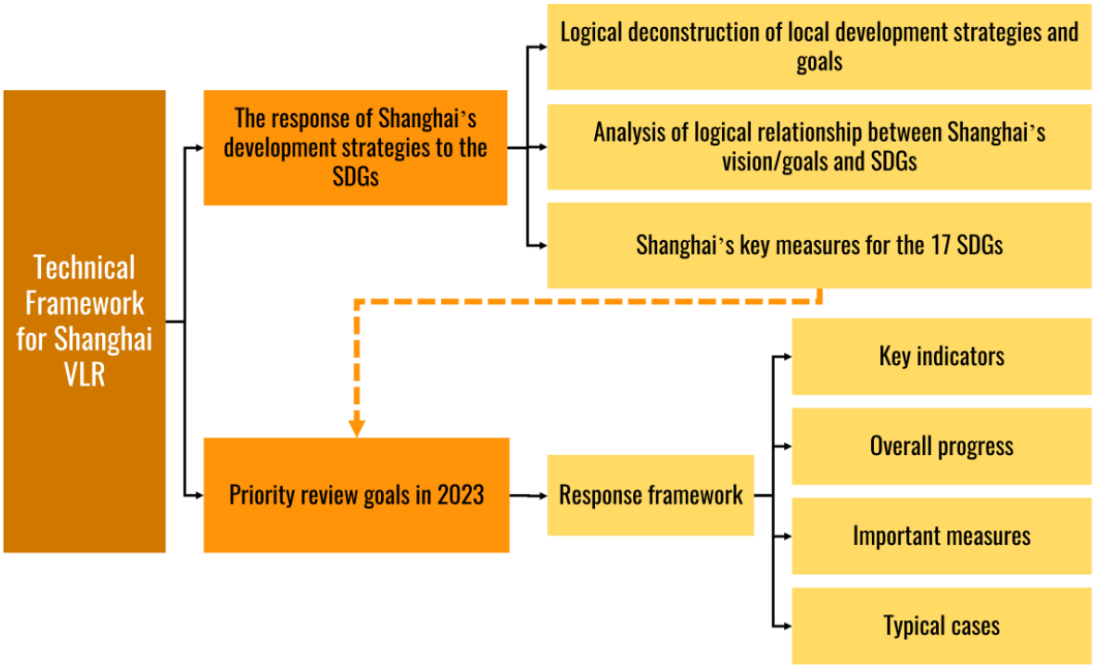


Figure 3 Technical framework for Shanghai VLR

The 2025 VLR further reviewed the logical relationship between current development strategies and key measures of Shanghai and the 17 SDGs. Based on this, combined with the overall theme of the Shanghai VLR 2025 "A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal", considering the theme of World Cities Day 2025 "People-Centered Smart Cities", as well as the new round of SDG review plan of the Shanghai VLR, it was determined that the 2025 VLR should be conducted from the following five priority review goals: SDG3: Good Health and Well-being; SDG4: Quality Education; SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG11: Sustainable Cities

and Communities. Guided by the annual theme, the correspondence of SDG targets to the five SDG goals was examined, and highly relevant targets were selected as the key focus areas for this year's priority review. The correspondence between the annual report's theme and the SDG targets is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 The relationship between the annual report's theme and the SDG targets

SDGs	SDGs content	Subjects	Attention
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	Livable	★
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	Livable	★
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases.	Livable	☆
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.	Livable	★
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	Livable	☆
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	Livable	★
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	Livable	☆
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	Livable	★
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.	Livable	★
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the *World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* in all countries, as appropriate.	Livable	☆
3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the *Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health*, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the	Livable Smart	☆

	provisions in the *Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights* regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.		
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	Livable	☆
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.	Livable	☆
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Livable Smart	★
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education.	Livable Smart	★
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university.	Livable Smart	★
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	Livable Smart	★
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	Livable Smart	☆
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	Livable Smart	☆
4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	Livable Smart	★
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	Livable Smart	★
4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island	Livable Smart	☆

	developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.		
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.	Livable Smart	☆
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	Livable Smart	★
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.	Smart	☆
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.	Smart	★
9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	Livable Smart	★
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.	Smart	★
9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states.	Smart	☆
9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.	Smart	☆
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.	Smart	☆

10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.	Livable	★
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.	Livable	★
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	Livable	☆
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	Livable Smart	★
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.	Livable Smart	☆
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.	Livable	☆
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.	Livable	☆
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.	Livable	☆
10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.	Livable	☆
10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.	Livable	☆
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	Livable	★
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	Livable	★
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization	Livable	★

	and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	Smart	
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	Livable	★
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	Livable	☆
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	Livable	☆
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	Livable	★
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.	Livable	★
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.	Livable	☆
11.c	Support the least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.	Livable	☆

Note: The "degree of attention" is determined comprehensively based on the relevance between targets and the annual theme, Shanghai's actual development stage, and the key areas of the annual review. ☆ indicates that attention should be paid in this year's review, while ★ indicates that priority attention should be given when constructing the review response framework.


遇见未来
上海维度

3. Overview of Shanghai's Response to SDGs

Shanghai's Responses to SDGs

In the *Shanghai Master Plan (2017-2035)*, Shanghai aims to become "a dynamic city of prosperity and innovation", "a charming city of happiness and humanity", and "a sustainable city that is green and resilient" ("2035 Goals"). On the road towards its overall goal of "becoming a modern socialist international metropolis with world influence", Shanghai makes continued efforts for further development in its economy, governance, culture, society, and environment. Under a logical framework, Shanghai focuses on the following development goals: "a more dynamic prosperous innovation city" by emphasizing its economic, social and cultural development; "a more attractive happy humanistic city" by emphasizing its cultural development, urban governance and social development; and "a more sustainable resilient eco-city" by emphasizing its environment protection, urban governance, and economic development.

The concept of sustainable development has always been integrated into Shanghai's practices to develop its economy, urban governance, culture, society, and environment. For economic development, Shanghai focuses on energy development, employment and economic growth, emerging industries, promoting common development, and responsible consumption and production; to improve its urban governance, Shanghai focuses on reducing regional development disparities, promoting community governance, developing circular production, ensuring fairness and justice, and promoting regional coordinated governance; for cultural development, it focuses on the high-quality development of cultural education, creating a gender-equal cultural environment, technological innovation and cultural creativity, community building, and regional cooperation; for social development, it focuses on poverty alleviation, food security, improving health levels, and promoting educational equity and gender equality; and for environment protection, it focuses on ensuring water supply security, developing new energy resources, coping with climate change, protecting water environments and biodiversity, and protecting land environments and biodiversity.

This report provides a logical correspondence between Shanghai's 2035 Goals and the 17 SDGs. The 2025 Shanghai VLR is carried out on the basis of this framework, and the reviewed indicators are closely related to Shanghai's achievements in economy, urban governance, culture, society, and environment.

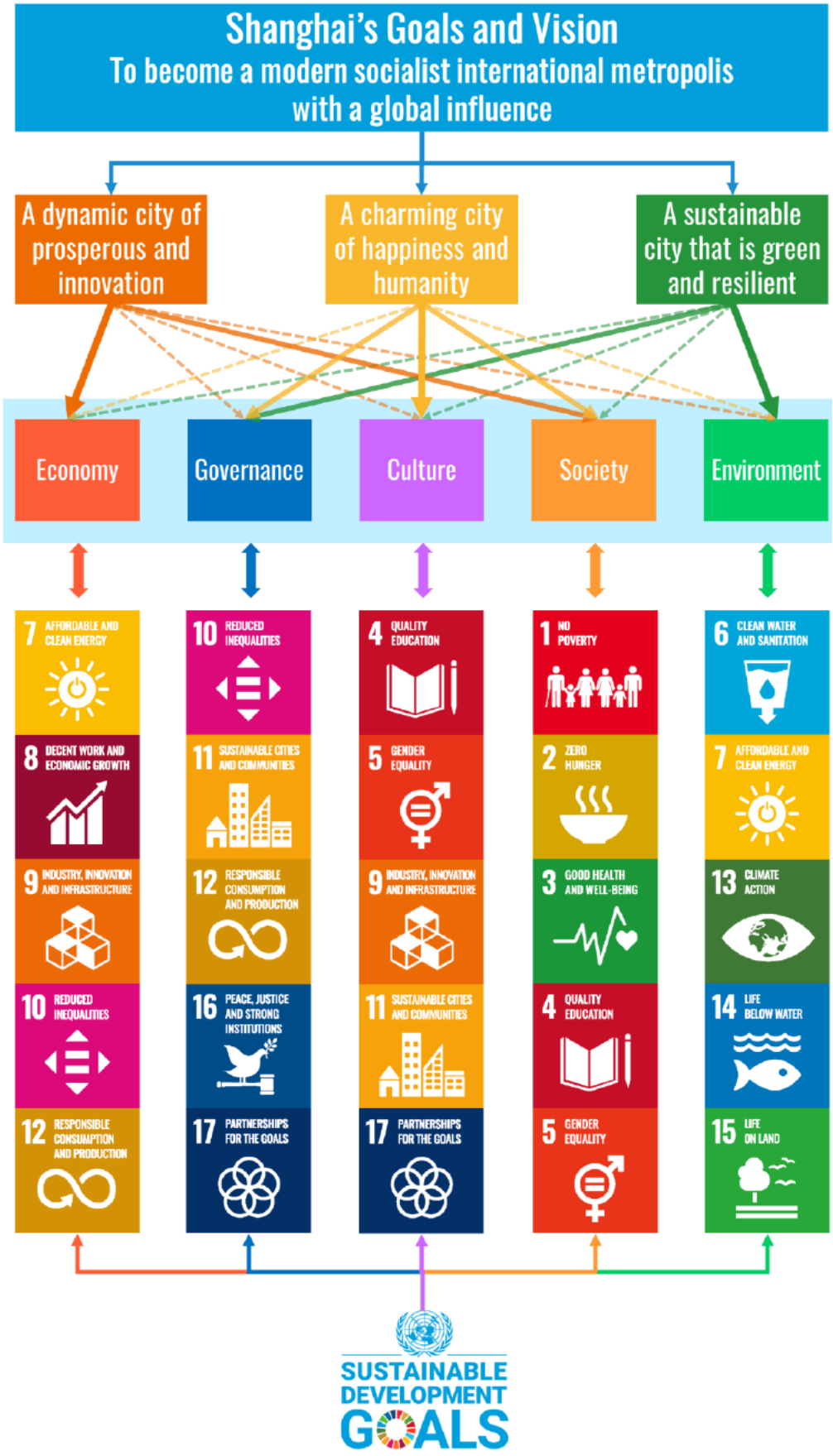


Figure 4 Logical correspondence between Shanghai's "Three Goals" and the SDGs

- **A dynamic city of prosperity and innovation**

To become a more dynamic prosperous innovation city, Shanghai makes the following efforts: enhance its core functions as a global resource allocator, source of technological innovation, leader in high-end industries, and gateway to openness, and consider technological innovation as the driving force to build a collaborative industrial system for coordinated development (SDG9, SDG12); develop a more open international hub by enhancing Shanghai's international and domestic service radiating power and improving its capability in global resource allocation (SDG17); focus on enhancing the strength of advanced manufacturing industries to stimulate the internal driving force of the city's economy (SDG8, SDG9); strengthen the support by a comprehensive, convenient and efficient transportation and modern infrastructure system (SDG7, SDG9); create a more attractive environment for both employment and entrepreneurship (SDG8); enable all residents to enjoy the fruits of development (SDG1, SDG2, SDG10).

- **A charming city of happiness and humanity**

To become a more attractive happy humanistic city, Shanghai aims to meet the people's aspirations for a better life by: creating livable, business-friendly, educational, and tourist-friendly communities, perfecting the basic public service system that is fair, shared, flexible, and inclusive (SDG3, SDG4), and improving the housing supply system that is affordable and sustainable (SDG11); enhancing citizens' sense of gain, happiness, and security, and striving to achieve social fairness and justice (SDG5, SDG10, SDG16); stimulating the vitality of urban cultural innovation and creation, and elevating the city's cultural soft power and attractiveness (SDG4, SDG9, SDG17); and protecting historical and cultural heritage, continuing the city's historical context, and preserving urban memories (SDG11, SDG12).

- **A sustainable city that is green and resilient**

To become a more sustainable resilient eco-city, Shanghai makes the following efforts: actively address global challenges such as climate change (SDG13); transform production and lifestyle patterns (SDG12); improve ecological quality from all respects and construct a multi-level, networked, and functionally integrated ecological space system (SDG6, SDG14, SDG15); create an environmental governance system where the government works as a leader, enterprises as implementers, and social organizations and the public as participants (SDG16, SDG17); improve urban security and optimize the basic, functional, and networked urban infrastructure system (SDG9); enhance the capacity and service quality of municipal infrastructure for urban operation, and improve the city's ability and resilience to combat disasters (SDG11, SDG12).

Shanghai's Important Measures to Drive SDGs

Key strategic directions for promoting sustainable development

Since 2015, Shanghai has persisted in advancing sustainable development in the economy, governance, culture, society, environment and other fields, and achieved phased results through the practice of several key strategic directions.

For economic development, Shanghai has striven to build a modern industrial system with the modern service industry as the main body, strategic emerging industries as the leader, and advanced manufacturing industry as the support, accelerating the high-quality economic development. Shanghai's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from 2.69 trillion yuan in 2015 to 5.39 trillion yuan in 2024, successively crossing the thresholds of 3 trillion, 4 trillion, and 5 trillion yuan, and ranking among the world's leading cities. The per capita GDP rose from 109,200 yuan to 216,800 yuan, reaching the level of upper-middle-income developed countries and regions. By strengthening its functions in global resource allocation, scientific and technological innovation origination, high-end industry leadership, and open hub gateway, Shanghai has continuously enhanced its urban competitiveness and core capabilities, achieving a new leap in urban functions. The international centers for economy, finance, trade, and shipping have been basically established. The total value of cargo trade at Shanghai's ports has long maintained the top position globally, and the container throughput of Shanghai Port has ranked first in the world for 15 consecutive years. As a pacesetter in China's reform and opening-up and a forerunner in innovative development, Shanghai has built the Pudong Socialist Modernization Leading Area at a high starting point, fostered the special economic functions of the Lingang New Area of the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, continuously amplified the effects of the Science and Technology Innovation Board (STAR Market) and the registration-based IPO system, fully promoted the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta, and successfully hosted the China International Import Expo (CIIE) for consecutive years.

In the field of urban governance, Shanghai has adhered to aligning with the highest domestic and international standards, and continuously advanced high-efficiency urban governance. Fully grasping the characteristics and development laws of a megacity, Shanghai has implemented full-coverage, whole-process, and round-the-clock management. It has comprehensively adopted legalized, standardized, intelligent, and socialized governance tools, closely integrating technological wisdom, institutional norms, and public participation to promote the modernization of urban governance. The level of refined urban management has been continuously improved. Based on the urban grid-based comprehensive management system, the city has continuously upgraded management platforms and steadily advanced the construction of "Beautiful Neighborhoods", "Beautiful Homes", and "Beautiful Villages". Digital governance has progressed steadily. The construction of the "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" for government affairs and "One-Net Unified Management" for urban operations has achieved remarkable results, forming a number of citizen-friendly service projects characterized by "ease of handling" and "efficiency" as well as practical and effective

digital application scenarios. By thoroughly practicing the concept of whole-process people's democracy, Shanghai has actively pooled forces for joint construction, governance, and shared benefits. This has not only improved the scientificity and implementation capacity of government decisions but also fostered a growing atmosphere of public participation, making the governance system more modern, intelligent, and human-centric. The city's governance capacity and service level have been continuously enhanced, and urban quality and residents' sense of gain have been significantly improved.

In the cultural field, Shanghai has fully strived to build the "Shanghai Culture" brand and accelerate the development of a socialist international cultural metropolis with global influence. Literary and artistic creation and production have thrived, gradually establishing the city's status as a major cultural hub for premieres, debuts, and first releases. Shanghai is committed to building a global film and television production center, an important international art trading center, an Asian capital of performing arts, and a global e-sports capital, continuously consolidating the pillar position of the cultural and creative industries. The Shanghai International Film Festival has become the most influential international film event in the Asia-Pacific region, and the China Joy (China International Digital Interactive Entertainment Exhibition) has ranked first in Asia and among the top three in the world. The standardization and equalization of basic public cultural services have been continuously promoted, with the 10-minute public cultural service circle in central urban areas and the 15-minute circle in suburban areas continuously improved. The spatial layout of urban cultural facilities has been significantly optimized. Two major cultural core areas – the People's Square area in Puxi and the Huamu area in Pudong – have gradually taken shape. The construction of key cultural facilities such as the East Bund Shanghai Museum, the East Shanghai Library, and the Shanghai Grand Opera House is progressing steadily. Meanwhile, tourism and leisure functions have been continuously enhanced. Landmark projects such as Shanghai Disneyland Resort have been completed and opened to the public. Wusong Cruise Port has become the largest cruise home port in Asia and the fourth largest in the world, further enhancing Shanghai's international cultural influence and tourism appeal, and deeply integrating the urban cultural atmosphere with economic and social development.

In the social field, Shanghai has practiced the concept of "cities should be built by the people and for the people", and continuously promoted people's livelihood security and quality of life improvement. The per capita disposable income of urban residents increased from 49,900 yuan in 2015 to 88,400 yuan in 2024, marking a significant improvement in residents' living standards. Community public service functions have been continuously improved, with enhanced capabilities in livability, business-friendliness, tourism suitability, educational support, and elderly care. The equalization of basic public services between urban and rural areas has advanced steadily. Shanghai has actively created an open and inclusive urban environment, promoted the connectivity, opening-up, and quality upgrading of the waterfronts along the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek (the "Two Rivers"), and completed the renovation of all dilapidated housing in central urban areas. Education and medical care undertakings have developed continuously. The gross enrollment rate for preschool education (three years), compulsory education, and senior high school education is close to 100%. The proportion of the working-age population with higher education has reached 50%, and major health indicators of residents remain among

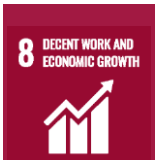
the world's leading levels. Through a series of livelihood security and public service initiatives, Shanghai has not only continuously met residents' expectations for education, medical care, housing, and community environment but also provided solid support for urban social governance and sustainable development, significantly enhancing the people's sense of gain, security, and happiness.

In the environmental field, Shanghai has firmly adhered to the path of ecological priority and green low-carbon development, and actively explored the in-depth integration of the concept of "Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" with the "People's City" philosophy. Shanghai has earnestly implemented the carbon peaking and carbon neutrality strategies, intensified the adjustment of the "four major structures" (energy, industry, transportation, and agriculture), and fostered new drivers for green and low-carbon development. Through the joint efforts of the whole society, residents' lifestyles have gradually shifted towards low-carbon and environmental protection, and waste classification has become a new social norm. Ecological and environmental protection has gradually shifted from simple pollutant emission reduction to environmental quality improvement and ecological service function enhancement. Currently, the air and water quality in Shanghai have reached the best levels in history. The biodiversity index of key water bodies such as the Huangpu River, Suzhou Creek, and Dianshan Lake has continued to rise. By strengthening environmental governance, optimizing ecological spaces, and promoting green development, Shanghai has not only improved urban environmental quality but also laid a solid foundation for sustainable development, realizing the coordinated development of economic growth, social progress, and ecological protection.

- **Recent important measures for sustainable development practice**

In comparison with the 17 SDGs, Shanghai's important measures in advancing sustainable development recently are summarized below (see Table 2). The VLR 2025 gives priority to the review of the five selected SDGs: SDG3 (Good Health and Well-being); SDG4 (Quality Education); SDG9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure); SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities); and SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Table 2 Shanghai's important measures for the SDGs

SDGs	Shanghai's measures
	● Improve the system of assistance for disadvantaged groups ● Scientifically elevate the level of social assistance and security ● Provide paired assistance to other regions in China to help them eliminate poverty
	● Scientifically enhance the ability to ensure the health and nutrition of citizens ● Reduce food waste in various stages ● Promote the development of urban agriculture ● Strengthen the construction of agricultural risk resistance capacity
	● Boost high-quality medical insurance coverage ● Improve the public health emergency system ● Control pregnancy risks for pregnant women ● Implement a clean-air action plan ● Strictly control tobacco use
	● Promote equal allocation of compulsory education resources ● Provide better childcare services ● High-quality development of vocational education ● Targeted coverage of special education ● Build a network for community education
	● Promote healthy and harmonious development of families in all aspects ● Strive to advance women's employment and career development ● Actively ensure women's participation in decision-making and management ● Enhance the support capacity of the fertility support system
	● Strengthen the guarantee of water supply capacity ● Take multiple measures to improve water supply quality ● Promote water environment and ecological governance ● Improve water efficiency
	● Develop renewable green energy ● Develop clean energy-natural gas ● Continuously optimize the energy structure ● Promote the low-carbon and efficient use of energy
	● Boost economic vitality and resilience ● Precisely implement economic relief and revitalization ● Promote employment with multiple initiatives ● Stimulate and promote consumption



- Support the development of industrial parks and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
- Actively develop leading and key industries
- Proactively explore new tracks and future industry development
- Promote scientific and technological innovation
- Develop new infrastructure



- Ensure that everyone enjoys a decent and dignified life
- Provide high-quality public services for all
- Create a wonderful rural life for all
- Build an inclusive and happy city for all



- Promote sustainable community development
- Promote urban space sharing for all
- Implement sustainable urban renewal
- Explore the deep integration of urban and rural development



- Make more efforts to become a "Waste-free City"
- Develop an eco-friendly circular economy
- Boost economic restructuring and green production
- Make more efforts to become a safe and resilient city



- Strengthen climate change risk management
- Strengthen the capacity to adapt to climate change
- Promote energy conservation and carbon reduction
- Encourage public participation in combating climate change



- Promote water ecosystem governance
- Protect aquatic biodiversity
- Promote sustainable development of fisheries



- Yangtze River estuary wetland protection and governance
- Take actions for biodiversity protection
- Coordinate the construction of country parks across the city
- Risk management and remediation for soil pollution on construction land
- Promote domestic garbage classification



- Build a safe Shanghai
- Promote the rule of law in Shanghai
- Encourage public participation in governance



- Widen global network of "friends"
- Promote business environment reform
- Promote the integrated high-quality development of the Yangtze River Delta
- Facilitate the all-round and high-standard opening up of the Lin-gang Special Area of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone
- Improve the urban function level of Hongqiao International Open Hub

Design and Application Evaluation of Shanghai's "Livability Index"

Connotation and significance of the "Livability Index"

Livability is guiding the future direction of global urban development. This concept is not only widely recognized but also deeply integrated into the top-level design of urban development. The 2025 Central Urban Work Conference clearly put forward the overall goal of "building a modern people-centered city that is innovative, livable, beautiful, resilient, civilized, and smart", and issued the programmatic guidance of "striving to build a comfortable and convenient livable city". It required that "we should adhere to the integrated planning of population, industry, towns and cities, and transportation to optimize the urban spatial structure; accelerate the establishment of a new model for real estate development, and steadily advance the renovation of urban villages and dangerous old buildings; vigorously develop consumer services, improve the level of public services, and firmly safeguard the bottom line of people's livelihoods."

The core of a livable city is to create an environment for residents that meets both basic living needs and enables a high-quality life. The livability of a city is jointly composed of three core dimensions: living comfort, environmental health, and livelihood security. Living comfort focuses on the convenience and satisfaction of residents' daily lives. Its core lies in providing well-equipped, healthy, and comfortable housing conditions, ensuring safe, convenient, and livable living spaces; building a developed and convenient public transportation system to optimize the commuting experience and alleviate traffic pressure; providing high-quality and adequate public services such as education and healthcare, promoting the balanced distribution of basic public services, and creating walkable living circles to effectively meet the life needs of citizens; and focusing on the creation of community environments to build a high-quality living environment with a sense of belonging for residents. Environmental health emphasizes ecological environment quality and sustainability. Its core lies in striving to maintain fresh air, clean water sources, and abundant green space resources, strengthening environmental pollution control and ecological restoration, promoting the construction of green spaces, and increasing ecological service functions; focusing on creating urban landscapes with cultural heritage, promoting the harmonious coexistence of humans and nature, and enhancing the resilience of the urban ecological environment. Livelihood security reflects the basic support provided by the city for the basic rights and well-being of residents. Its core lies in ensuring sufficient employment opportunities, maintaining economic vitality, and improving residents' living standards; improving the social governance system, enhancing community cohesion and cultural inclusiveness, and creating a harmonious, stable, and belonging social environment; and improving the urban disaster prevention, mitigation, and emergency management system to effectively protect residents' lives and property and consolidate the security bottom line of a livable city.

Clarifying the concept of livability and establishing corresponding evaluation standards are of great guiding significance for urban development. First, guiding the

transformation of development concepts and promoting governance innovation. With residents' quality of life and comprehensive sense of happiness as its core, the "Livability Index" advocates a shift in urban governance from a single growth model to the coordinated coexistence of multiple systems, including economy, society, culture, and environment. Second, enhancing urban competitiveness and attracting talents and resources. A high level of livability is the key to attracting high-end talents and advanced productive forces. Quantifiable indicators are used to guide cities in optimizing environmental quality. Third, providing a systematic decision-making reference framework and guiding the dynamic development of urban space. The "Livability Index" provides a reference for urban planning and renewal. It emphasizes the construction of comfortable, healthy, and safe urban spaces and the creation of a living environment that combines local cultural characteristics and a sense of belonging.

- **Construction of the "Livability Index" evaluation system**

Based on the "Shanghai Adapted Index" and guided by the connotation of livability, the "Livability Index" evaluation indicator system is constructed from three core dimensions: living comfort, environmental health, and livelihood security. The "Livability Index" evaluation indicator system is based on a micro-individual perspective, centered on residents' actual experience, and adopts per capita scales and perceptible indicators to systematically reflect citizens' livability experience in daily life. The construction of the system follows the principles of systematicity, scientificity, and practicality, selecting a total of 10 indicators to form a clear, logically sound application evaluation framework. The indicator design highlights "per capita" processing, such as per capita living space and per capita medical resources, to reflect the fairness and adequacy of resource allocation, which is in line with the people-oriented connotation of livability. This indicator system aims to provide a scientific, comprehensive, and citizen-centered livability evaluation tool for all districts in Shanghai.

The indicators are divided into three categories: The first is Core Constraint Indicators, including four indicators: Ratio of Days with Good Air Quality, Life Expectancy, Unemployment Rate, and Number of Hospital Beds per 10,000 People. These are directly taken from the Indicator System of the Shanghai Adapted Index. The second is Adaptation Indicators, including five indicators: Per Capita Residential Floor Area, Comprehensive Density Index of Cultural Centers/Stations/Points, Number of Students per Full-time Teacher in Regular Secondary Schools, Per Capita Number of Criminal Cases Filed, and Relative Change Index of Permanent Population. These are based on the Indicator System of the Shanghai Adapted Index but have been adaptively adjusted and modified without deviating from the direction of the SAI's adaptation indicators. The third is Feature Indicators, comprising 1 indicator: Per Capita Park Green Space Area. This is proposed based on the United Nations' 2030 SDGs, the New Urban Agenda (NUA), or the Global Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF), either directly quoted or adaptively adjusted.

Table 3 "Livability Index" framework system

Indicator dimension	Indicator selection	Indicator type	Indicator basis
Living Comfort	Relative Change Index of Permanent Population	Adaptation Adjustment Indicators	SDGs10.7, UNA28
	Per Capita Housing Area	Adaptation Adjustment Indicators	SDGs11.1, UNA14a, UNA31, UNA46
	Comprehensive Density Index of Cultural Centers (Stations/Points)	Adaptation Adjustment Indicators	SDGs4.7, SDGs11.7, NUA40, NUA124
Environmental Health	Percentage of days with good air quality	Core Constraint Indicators	SDGs3.4, SDGs3.9, SDGs11.6, NUA65
	Life expectancy	Core Constraint Indicators	SDGs3.8, SDGs3.d, NUA13a
	Per Capita Park Green Space Area	Feature Indicators	SDGs11.6, SDGs11.7, NUA65, NUA78
Livelihood Security	Unemployment rate	Core Constraint Indicators	SDGs8.5, SDGs8.6, SDGs8.b, NUA57
	Hospital beds per 10,000 people	Core Constraint Indicators	SDGs3.8, SDGs11.5, NUA34
	Student-Teacher Ratio in Regular Middle Schools	Adaptation Adjustment Indicators	SDGs4.1, SDGs4.2, NUA61
	Per Capita Number of Criminal Case Filings	Adaptation Adjustment Indicators	SDGs16.1, SDGs16.2, SDGs16.a, NUA14a

In constructing the "Livability Index", the indicator data used in this study are mainly sourced from public channels such as statistical bulletins and statistical yearbooks of various districts. Due to potential incompleteness or high volatility of public data, this study employs statistical forecasting methods to estimate and supplement relevant indicators to ensure data continuity and reliability.

This study adopts a combination of subjective and objective methods to measure indicator weights. The specific steps are as follows: 1) Set positive and negative indicators; 2) Standardize research indicators; 3) Calculate indicator weights; 4) Calculate information entropy of indicators; 5) Calculate coefficient of variation and weights; 6) Calculate weights of each indicator; 7) Calculate combined weights; 8) Calculate livability level.

- **Comprehensive measurement and analysis results of the "Livability Index"**

Figure 5 shows the livability development trend of each district in Shanghai during the measurement period. Overall, the livability index of all 16 districts in the city has steadily increased, reflecting Shanghai's continuous implementation of the livability concept in urban development. Through systematic promotion of urban renewal,

optimization of transportation networks, improvement of ecological spaces and public services, the city has effectively enhanced the overall urban environment and residents' quality of life.

Central urban districts (such as Huangpu, Jing'an, Xuhui, and Changning) maintain a generally high level of livability, showing a fluctuating upward trend during the research period. Many districts experienced a short-term decline in values around 2022, but then rebounded quickly and continued to grow, demonstrating the comprehensive advantages of central urban districts in factor resources, public services, and urban resilience. The continuous advancement of old district renovation and urban renewal in recent years has further consolidated their livable status.

Suburban districts and new cities (such as Minhang, Baoshan, Jiading, Songjiang, Qingpu, and Fengxian), as important population import areas, have maintained steady growth in livability, with an overall increase rate generally exceeding 25%. The continuous extension of the rail transit network and the continuous investment in public service resources have significantly enhanced the urban function improvement and resident attractiveness of these areas, promoting sustained improvement in livability.

Pudong New Area's livability index increased from 0.41 in 2015 to 0.53 in 2024, a growth rate of approximately 30%. This indicates its strong momentum in the development of comprehensive urban functions as an overlapping area of multiple major strategies such as the leading area, comprehensive reform pilot, and pilot free trade zone. The in-depth advancement of various major strategies can effectively inject sustained vitality into regional development and drive steady improvement in livability.

As an ecological island, Chongming District, despite a relatively low base, achieved a growth rate of nearly 40% during the period, becoming one of the fastest-growing regions in the city. This fully reflects the positive driving effect of ecological positioning and environmental value transformation on livability improvement, and ecological advantages are gradually being converted into perceptible quality of life for residents.

In general, the livability level of all districts in Shanghai has achieved significant improvement, indicating that the city has made substantial progress in building a livable city. Different regions have formed distinctive livability development paths based on their own positioning and development stages.

The evaluation results provide an important basis for future policy formulation. To address issues such as concentrated factors but scarce spatial resources in central urban districts, it is advisable to implement a sustainable renewal model characterized by micro-renovation and gradual optimization. While protecting historical features and community textures, efforts should be made to improve public service functions, enhance environmental quality, and highlight regional cultural characteristics. For population-importing areas, the focus is on resolving the mismatch between public services and population growth, accelerating the construction of "15-minute community living circles", and promoting industry-city integration and job-housing balance. Remote suburban districts should strive to promote the transformation of ecological value, practice the "ecology plus" development strategy, implement green and low-carbon development concepts, and achieve the coordinated improvement of ecological protection and residents' quality of life.

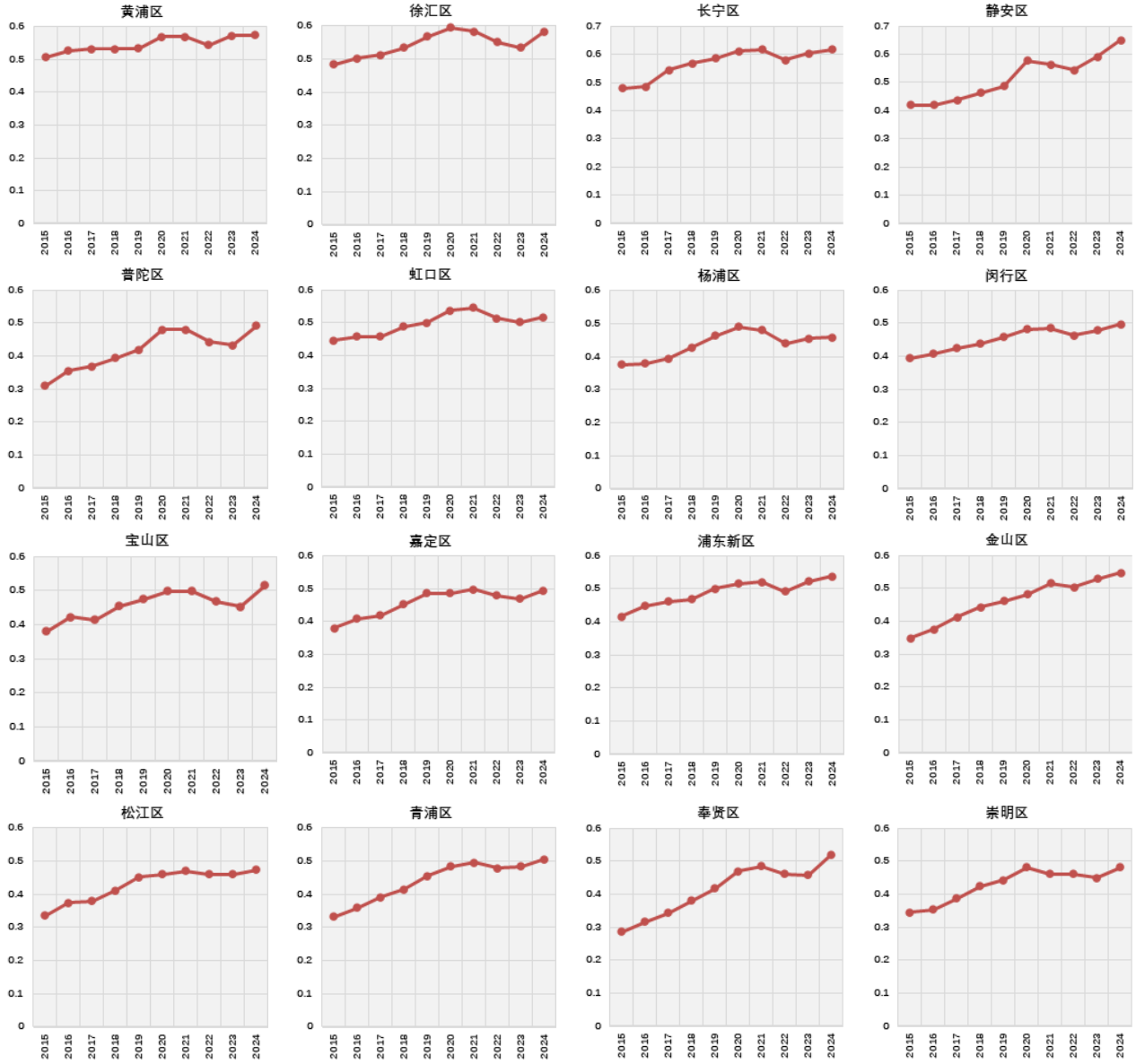


Figure 5 Changes in livability levels across districts in Shanghai (2015-2024)



4. 2025 Priority Review Goals



SDG-3 Good Health and Well-being



SDG-4 Quality Education



SDG-9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



SDG-10 Reduced Inequalities



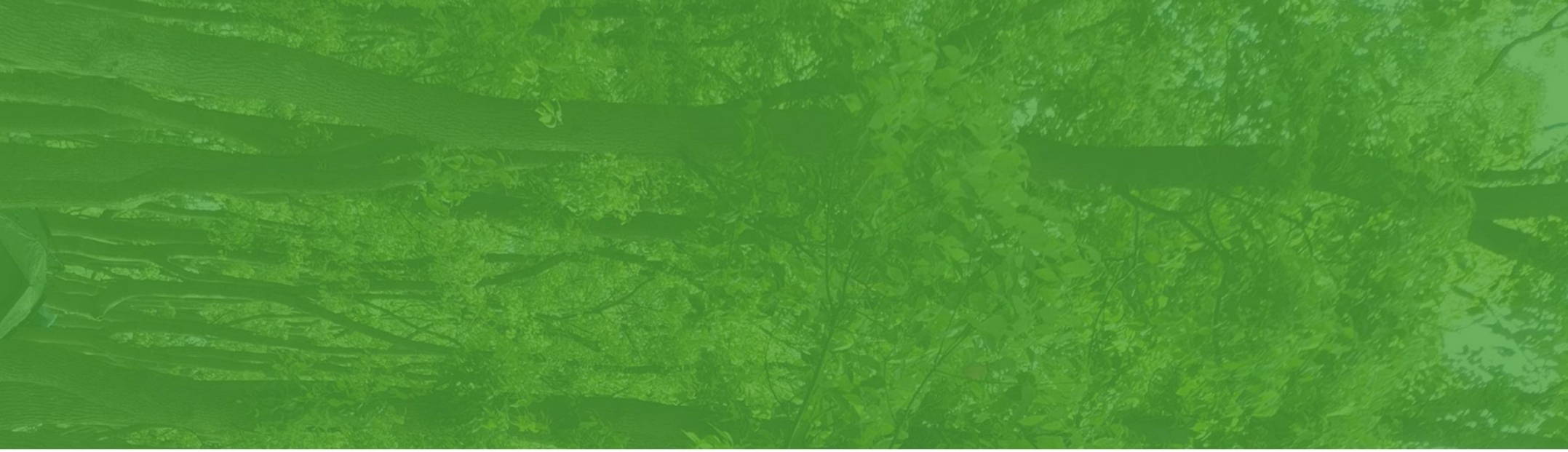
SDG-11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG3: Good Health and Well-being



SDG3

- SDG3 (Good Health and Well-being) aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. The practice of this goal can effectively improve the overall health level of the population, enhance the accessibility of medical services, strengthen resilience in responding to public health challenges, and promote the equity of health rights for all residents.
- Currently, Shanghai is facing challenges such as an accelerating aging population, a high incidence of chronic diseases, a surge in demand for elderly care and health services, and increasing pressure on the medical service system. At the same time, there is an imbalance in early childhood development and inclusive childcare supply, and gaps in medical resources still exist in some areas. With the expansion of the urban service population, the pressure of public health risk prevention and control has increased, and the scheduling and emergency response capabilities of medical resources need further improvement. In addition, health problems caused by lifestyles have become increasingly prominent, and residents' health awareness still needs to be enhanced.
- Under the framework of SDG 3, Shanghai has taken various measures in recent years: improving the public health system, optimizing the layout of medical resources to gradually enhance inclusiveness and balance; strengthening the construction of health support systems for an aging society, promoting the integration of medical and elderly care services and the development of smart health services; improving the early childhood development and childcare system to increase the supply of inclusive resources; and enhancing emergency support and public health governance capabilities to improve the city’s resilience in risk response.



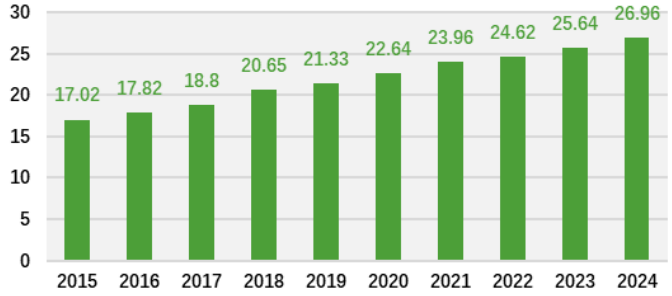
SDG3

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG3
Promote national fitness	Continuously advance the construction of national fitness facilities		► Proportion of regularly exercising population	SDG 3.d
	Develop sports events involving the whole people	Shanghai Marathon		
	Build a digital platform for public sports facilities			
	Strengthen scientific fitness guidance services			
	Establish senior sports and health centers	Shanghai hosted China's first Parkinson's Table Tennis Championship		
Build high-level medical facilities	Promote the construction of smart medical terminal facilities		► Number of medical and health technical personnel ► Infant mortality rate ► Maternal mortality rate	SDG 3.8 SDG 3.7
	Strengthen innovation in cutting-edge medical technologies and industrial support			
	Deepen the operation mechanism of compact urban medical groups	Characteristic construction of compact urban medical groups in Minhang District		
	Improve the level of smart medical services and applications			
Implement a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system	Integrate primary medical resources and promote regional collaborative construction		► Number of family doctor contractees	
	Improve the three-level medical system and grid-based resource sharing			
	Strengthen family doctor contracts and primary diagnosis and treatment capabilities			
	Smooth two-way referral and innovate payment guarantees	Huangpu District promotes "homogeneous medical services at the doorstep"		
Improve the public health system	Promote the modernization of the disease prevention and control system		► Per capita medical and health consumption expenditure of urban residents ► Health budget expenditure ► Smoking rate among people aged 15 and above	SDG 3.4
	Build an intelligent infectious disease monitoring and early warning system			
	Improve the systematic layout of emergency medical rescue			
	Innovate health education and promotion mechanisms	Shanghai launched China's first large-scale health science popularization TV talk show *Health Talk Show*		
	Strengthen food safety risk prevention, control and technical support			

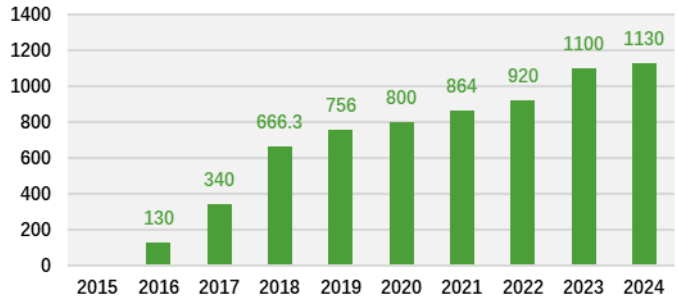
Key Indicators

Number of medical and health technical personnel (10,000 people)



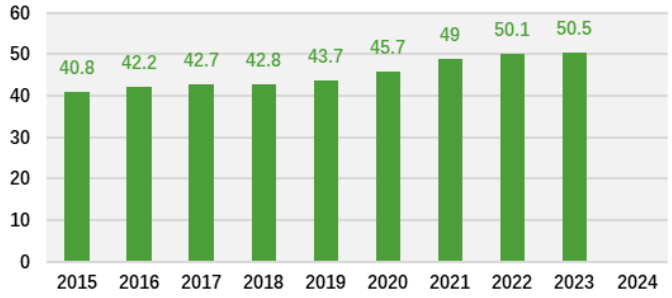
Number of medical and health technical personnel increased by **58.4%** from 2015 to 2024.

Number of family doctor contractees (10,000 people)



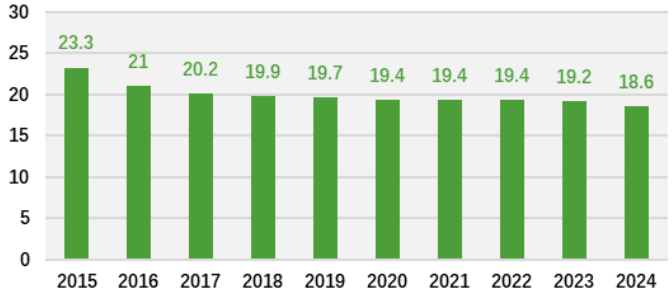
Number of family doctor contractees increased by **7.69 times** from 2016 to 2024.

Proportion of regularly exercising population (%)



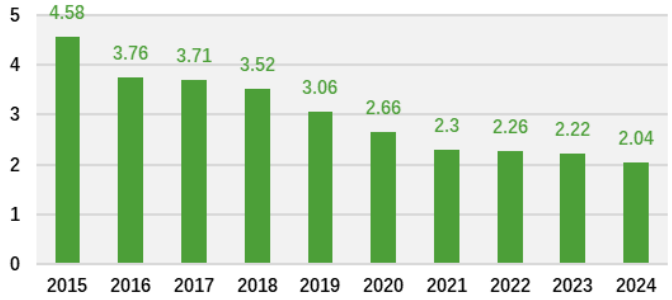
Proportion of regularly exercising population rose from 40.8% to **50.5%** from 2015 to 2023.

Smoking rate among people aged 15 and above (%)



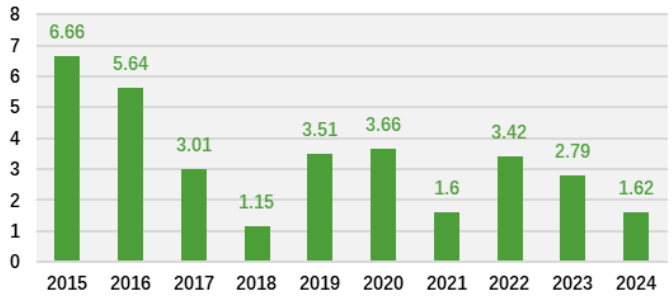
Smoking rate among people aged 15 and above decreased from 23.3% to **18.6**% from 2015 to 2024.

Infant mortality rate (‰)



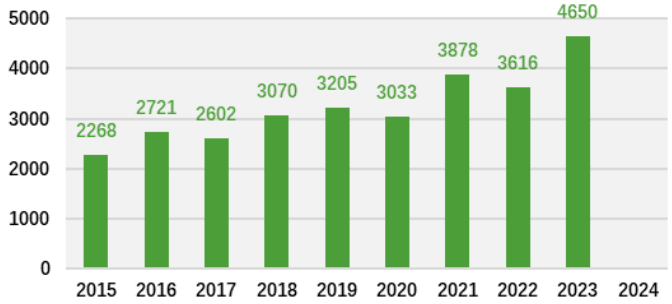
Infant mortality rate decreased from 4.58‰ to **2.04‰** from 2015 to 2024.

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 people)



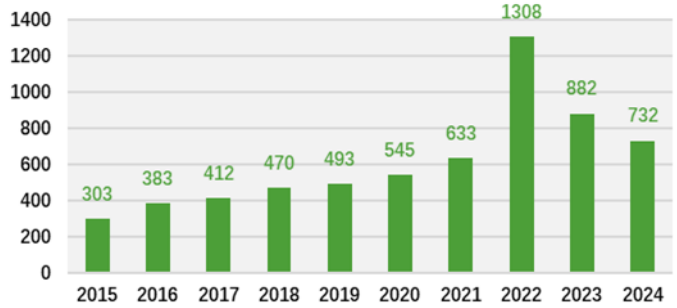
Maternal mortality rate decreased by **75.7%** from 2015 to 2024.

Per capita medical and health consumption expenditure of urban residents (yuan/person)



Per capita medical and health consumption expenditure of urban residents increased by **105%** from 2015 to 2023.

Health budget expenditure (100 million yuan)



Health budget expenditure increased by **141%** from 2015 to 2024.

Major Progress

Facing challenges such as accelerating population aging, high incidence of chronic diseases, and pressure on public health risk prevention and control, Shanghai has achieved remarkable results in building a health service system: A health service system covering the entire population and the whole life cycle has been basically established, and the hierarchical diagnosis and treatment structure has effectively improved the capacity of primary medical services; national fitness facilities have achieved full urban-rural coverage, and the integration model of sports and medicine has been further advanced; citizens' health literacy has been significantly improved, and the adult smoking rate has continued to decline; an intelligent infectious disease monitoring and early warning system has been fully established, and food safety has achieved full-process supervision; the construction of new medical infrastructure and smart hospitals has been accelerated, laying a solid foundation for building a resilient and healthy city.

- **Continuous improvement of the national health service system**

Shanghai has basically established a national health service system covering the entire population and the whole life cycle. In terms of hierarchical diagnosis and treatment, a three-level medical structure of "top-tier hospitals leading, district-level hospitals strengthening, and community health centers grounding" has been formed. Municipal-level hospitals possess 86 national key clinical specialties, while the diagnosis and treatment capabilities of 46 district-level medical centers and 248 community health centers have been comprehensively enhanced. Family doctor contracts cover 44% of permanent residents and 84% of key populations. By the end of 2024, the number of contracted residents reached 11.2 million, with a within-network consultation rate of 75.5%. Two-way referral channels are efficient and smooth. In the first half of 2024, community outpatient visits reached 38.85 million, accounting for 38.9% of the city's total. Through the construction of rehabilitation centers, nursing centers, and dental clinics, primary-level service functions have been further improved, and medical service capabilities have been continuously strengthened.

- **Full urban-rural coverage of national fitness infrastructure**

As of 2024, Shanghai has achieved 100% coverage of national fitness facilities in urban and rural communities, basically completing the "15-minute community sports living circle". The city has built 33 urban sports centers, 176 community fitness centers, 2,697 fitness trails, and 18,775 fitness spots, as well as 300 citizen fitness stations, 3,130 sports courts, and 174 senior sports and health centers. The completion of these facilities has brought the per capita sports venue area to 2.65 square meters, with facility coverage and density ranking among the top in China. The improvement of national fitness infrastructure has not only enhanced citizens' sense of gain and happiness in fitness but also laid a solid foundation for improving public health and promoted the comprehensive

construction of a healthy city.

- **Integrated development of fitness service models and smart management**

Shanghai took the lead in piloting the new "exercise promotes health" model in China, advancing the integration of sports and medicine. By establishing community sports health centers, senior sports and health centers, and exercise intervention clinics, combined with professional service personnel such as sports health instructors, scientific guidance is provided to citizens. At the same time, a street-town coverage "You Order, We Deliver" service mechanism has been established, delivering more than 10,000 community sports services annually and benefiting millions of citizens. In terms of smart management, public sports facilities have achieved full QR code coverage. More than 21,000 sports venues have been connected to digital platforms, with 3.9 million people using venue inquiry and reservation services.

- **Integrated fitness industry driving consumption growth**

Sports fitness and industrial development have formed mutual empowerment in Shanghai. In 2023, the city's total sports industry output reached approximately 200.2 billion yuan, with an added value of about 64 billion yuan; the sports consumption scale reached 102 billion yuan, with per capita consumption of 4,100.6 yuan, a year-on-year increase of 19.4%. Among them, nighttime sports consumption accounted for 40.9%, per capita consumption on ice and snow sports was 5,573.6 yuan, and the participation rate in emerging sports (such as virtual sports and mountain outdoor activities) was close to 30%. These data fully indicate that the sports industry has become an important driver of consumption growth, promoting the in-depth integration of sports and the economy, and demonstrating a positive interaction between health consumption and industrial development.

- **Strong momentum in the cutting-edge medical industry development**

Shanghai has made remarkable progress in the cutting-edge medical industry. The scale of the biopharmaceutical industry has continued to expand, becoming a strategically emerging industrial cluster with international influence. In recent years, a number of innovative drugs and medical devices with independent intellectual property rights have been approved and put into application, accelerating the transformation of new drug research and development and clinical application. Since 2021, Shanghai has approved 19 Class 1 innovative drugs and 25 Class 3 innovative medical devices. World's first-in-class new drugs have led to breakthroughs in oncology and immunology fields. Innovations in medical insurance payment policies have also provided strong support for the application of emerging technologies. 72 "new and high-quality drugs and medical devices" have entered hospital use, enabling technological breakthroughs to benefit the general public faster.[①]

[①] News source: The Paper, Shanghai Supports the Development of the Biomedical Industry and Proactively Layouts Cutting-Edge Tracks such as Gene and Cell Therapy, (July 30, 2024)

- **Accelerated construction of new medical infrastructure[①]**

Shanghai has vigorously promoted the construction of new medical infrastructure, issuing the *New Infrastructure Construction Action Plan* and promoting 5G coverage in key locations such as hospitals to reach 95%. The city has built high-level facilities including an intelligent molecular imaging platform and a synthetic biology innovation center, while creating more than 10 smart hospitals, 100 smart nursing homes, and 200 "nursing homes+Internet hospitals". In addition, a medical "data supermarket" and a digital twin platform for clinical research have been established, providing important support for the development of medical artificial intelligence. These measures have not only improved the efficiency of medical services but also laid a solid foundation for achieving health and well-being goals.

- **Remarkable achievements in public health and health promotion**

In terms of the public health system, Shanghai completed the integration of the Municipal Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the Academy of Preventive Medicine, and was included in the national reserve pool of regional public health centers. The intelligent infectious disease monitoring and early warning system has been fully rolled out, with 155 secondary hospitals in the city applying the platform, forming a closed-loop mechanism of "daily monitoring, weekly analysis, and monthly evaluation". At the same time, remarkable achievements have been made in health promotion. In 2024, the citizens' health literacy rate reached 42.09%, and the adult smoking rate dropped to 18.6%, the lowest among provincial-level regions in the Chinese mainland. Through the implementation of the *Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on Patriotic Health and Health Promotion* and the pilot of health points reward mechanisms, Shanghai leads the country in tobacco control, health education, and residents' active health management.

- **Comprehensive improvement of food safety risk prevention and control capabilities**

Significant progress has also been made in food safety. Shanghai has achieved 100% coverage of food safety risk monitoring in all streets and supply chains, forming a full-process supervision system. A total of 396 medical institutions in the city have been incorporated into the foodborne disease monitoring network, and 106 hospitals have completed the construction of a direct reporting system. The government has also significantly improved the efficiency of enterprise standard filing through an innovative mechanism of "full-process online handling and on-site completion", taking the lead in implementing relevant reforms nationwide. Up to now, Shanghai has formulated 17 currently effective local food safety standards, promoting the simultaneous improvement of industrial standardization and risk prevention and control capabilities, and providing solid protection for citizens' dietary health.

https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_28245550

① Data sources: Shanghai Promotes the Construction of Medical and Health Data Infrastructure, Opening a New Chapter in Medical AI https://www.sohu.com/a/841330491_121798711

Important Measures

(1) Promote national fitness

- **Continuously advance the construction of national fitness facilities**

Shanghai has formulated a five-year action plan for supplementing shortcomings in fitness facilities at the municipal and district levels, clarifying construction goals and task division. The construction of facilities such as citizen fitness trails and intelligent fitness spots has been included in people's livelihood projects to optimize resource allocation. Taking advantage of the public spaces along the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek, walking paths, running tracks, and cycling lanes have been built to create multi-functional sports venues. The city has promoted the integration of "sports and education", "sports and green spaces", and "sports and culture" to increase the supply of fitness venues, and implemented the initiative of "national ball (table tennis) entering communities, industrial parks, and parks". It has fully utilized urban "golden corners and silver edges" (idle spaces) to build "Internet-famous sports check-in spots" according to local conditions, and promoted the free or low-cost public opening of public sports venues.

- **Develop sports events involving the whole people**

By optimizing the layout of international events and professional leagues and cultivating independent brand events, Shanghai has realized the combination of high-level event leadership and mass participation. Specific measures include: Introducing and organizing top-tier events such as World Championships and World Cups, supporting international events like marathons, cycling, and fencing, as well as the development of professional leagues in football, basketball, table tennis, and badminton; Promoting the Shanghai Marathon to become a candidate event for the World Marathon Majors and adding a wheelchair racing category; cultivating characteristic urban events such as road running, cycling, and water sports, deploying event resources in the Yangtze River Delta region, and creating high-quality projects such as rowing and sailing relying on characteristic water areas like the Huangpu River, Suzhou Creek, and Dianshan Lake, inviting elite athletes from home and abroad to participate. Through event structure optimization, regional linkage, and brand building, Shanghai has continuously improved event quality and public participation, promoting the in-depth integration of national fitness and sports culture.

Case 1 Shanghai Marathon

In 2020, the Shanghai Marathon took the lead among domestic marathons to become the first marathon in China to be awarded the World Athletics Platinum Label. In 2024, it was upgraded again to become China's only candidate event for the World Marathon Majors, marking its entry into the ranks of the world's top marathons. In 2023, the Shanghai Marathon resumed a scale of

38,000 participants. Finally, international elite male runner Philimon Kiptoo KIPCHUMBA broke the 8-year-old course record with a time of 2:05:35, setting the best marathon time in China. 2024 is the first year that the Shanghai Marathon has become a World Marathon Majors candidate event. In addition to 38,000 runners, the 2024 event added a wheelchair racing category, with 12 athletes stepping onto the Shanghai Marathon track for the first time to experience the modern and prosperous Shanghai through running and feel the charm of Shanghai-style culture.



Figure 6 Scene of the 2024 Shanghai Marathon[①]

- **Build a digital platform for public sports facilities**

Shanghai has actively promoted the construction of a digital platform for public sports facilities. By establishing the "Public Sports Facilities Digital Management and Service Platform", it has integrated sports resources across the city, realizing functions such as "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" and the "Come to Shanghai to Exercise|Fitness Map". This platform provides citizens with services including venue inquiry, online booking, and sports consumption voucher distribution. As of August 2024, the platform has accessed more than 21,000 various sports venues, including nearly 20,000 public facilities, about 800 bookable venues, and more than 300 open school venues, with 3.9 million users. Since its launch in 2020, the platform has been continuously upgraded. It now supports Chinese and English bilingual versions and can be accessed through the "Suishenban" WeChat mini-program, WeChat, Alipay, and UnionPay, facilitating use by foreigners in Shanghai.[②]

① Source: Shanghai Release, The 2024 Shanghai Marathon Sets Off Passionately! A Flood of On-site Photos Are Here, Tencent News, https://news.qq.com/rain/a/20241201A01TNB00

② Source: *Xinmin Weekly*, From National Fitness to National Health: Great Potential in Digital Emp owerment, August 14, 2024. https://www.xinminweekly.com.cn/lunbo/2024/08/14/23668.html

- **Strengthen scientific fitness guidance services**

Multiple Shanghai government departments have jointly formulated a three-year action plan for promoting health through sports, piloting new models of community sports health centers and senior sports and health centers. A "You Order, We Deliver" sports service distribution mechanism covering streets and towns has been established to provide fitness skill training and scientific lectures. National fitness volunteer services have been carried out, promoting the specialization and youngerization reform of social sports instructors, and recruiting physical education teachers and retired athletes to join. Activities to test compliance with the *National Physical Exercise Standards* have been organized, covering all districts to improve citizens' scientific literacy in fitness. The selection of "Most Beautiful Social Sports Instructors" and the Shanghai "Weight Management Year" activity have been carried out, strengthening fitness guidance at home and online to guide citizens in scientific fitness.

- **Establish senior sports and health centers**

Shanghai has fully promoted "one-stop" sports and health care services, providing age-appropriate and intelligent fitness and health care models for the elderly. Through facility optimization, professional guidance, and personalized exercise plans, various centers have achieved full coverage of community health care services for the elderly and explored replicable paths for national promotion. At the same time, Shanghai has tracked and analyzed the medical insurance expenditures of the elderly before and after exercising in these centers. Data show that the average per capita medical insurance expenditure has decreased by about 15%, reflecting the effectiveness of sports and health care in health management and medical expenditure optimization. This initiative has not only enriched the community activity options for the elderly but also provided a practical sample for improving the health level throughout the life cycle, promoting the in-depth integration of smart elderly care and public health services.

Case 2 Shanghai hosted China's first Parkinson's Table Tennis Championship

On December 20, 2024, the first Shanghai Parkinson's Table Tennis Championship kicked off at the Jing'an District Stadium. This is the first table tennis championship in China specifically designed for patients with Parkinson's disease. The Shanghai Table Tennis Association (STTA) pays attention to the suggestions and needs of different groups, striving to realize table tennis for all and health for all. Starting from New Year's Day 2024, the STTA, in cooperation with the Sports Science Institute of the Shanghai Administration of Sports, held the first New Year's "Fight Parkinson's" fun activity, opening a chapter of public welfare table tennis activities for Parkinson's patients. Shortly before World Parkinson's Day, the STTA organized the "Parkinson's and Table Tennis - Sports-Medicine Forum". The STTA has also actively participated in the research and treatment of Parkinson's disease, inviting experts in sports medicine to carry out forums, lectures, and discussions to popularize knowledge and methods of improving Parkinson's symptoms through table tennis. This has aroused a warm response and been well received among Parkinson's patients. An increasing number of enthusiastic enterprises and caring individuals have responded to the STTA's call and joined the "Table Tennis Against Parkinson's" campaign.



Figure 7 Wang Liqin, Fan Zhendong exchanging table tennis with "Parkinson's friends" representatives[①]

(2) Build high-level medical facilities

- **Promote the construction of smart medical terminal facilities**

Shanghai has formulated and issued terminal infrastructure action plans such as the *Shanghai Action Plan for Further Promoting New Infrastructure Construction (2023-2026)* and the *Shanghai Work Plan for Developing Medical Artificial Intelligence (2025-2027)*. It continues to advance the construction of smart hospitals and smart health stations at the street-town level, improve the integrated online hospital service platform, and extend services to community health service centers. It deepens the informatization of disease prevention, enhancing capabilities in handling public health emergencies, monitoring and early warning of infectious diseases, and making decisions on pathogen tracing. It builds intelligent elderly care infrastructure, planning to upgrade more than 100 smart nursing homes, create a "five-in-one" comprehensive application scenario, and promote age-appropriate terminal applications such as the "one-click access to elderly services".

- **Strengthen innovation in cutting-edge medical technologies and industrial support**

Shanghai has introduced policies to support the whole-chain innovation of the biomedical industry, encouraging original innovation and the cultivation of blockbuster products, and proactively laying out cutting-edge tracks such as gene and cell therapy, mRNA, and synthetic biology. It leverages its advantages in clinical resources by adding research-oriented beds, building fully functional research wards, and improving mechanisms for valuing clinical achievements as equity and incentivizing teams. It shortens the product R&D cycle: establishing a pre-clinical cohort to reduce the launch

① Source: Shanghai Observer, Wang Liqin and Fan Zhendong Support Public Welfare! Table Tennis Tournament Issues "Exercise Prescriptions" for "Parkinson's Friends" (November 30, 2024) https://sghexport.shobserver.com/html/baijiahao/2024/11/30/1470562.html

time to within 25 weeks, optimizing the ethical review process to within 3 weeks, promoting review and approval reforms, and reducing the review time for supplementary drug applications to 60 working days. It accelerates the promotion and application of innovative products, promoting the inclusion of "new and high-quality drugs and medical devices" in hospital procurement and medical insurance, implementing separate medical insurance budgets and DRG/DIP independent payment, and supporting international development. It improves the all-factor support system: strengthening the role of investment and financing funds, promoting data opening and sharing, building high-quality corpora and industry datasets, and releasing 5 million square meters of standardized factory buildings to ensure project implementation.[①]

- **Deepen the operation mechanism of compact urban medical groups**

Shanghai has improved the policy system for compact medical consortiums, promoting the integration of district-level hospitals and community health service centers. It connects resources such as personnel, finances, materials, and information to realize unified personnel deployment, unified business management, and unified drug procurement. It improves the total medical insurance budget management mechanism, conducts overall performance evaluations in pilot districts, summarizes and disseminates experience, and supports districts with solid foundations to accelerate exploration and construction. It strengthens the construction of specialized medical consortiums (such as pediatrics and obstetrics and gynecology) and traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) medical consortiums to promote the sinking of high-quality medical resources. It enhances cooperation between municipal and district-level hospitals, clarifying cooperation relationships, contents, and assessment plans to improve the efficiency of regional medical collaboration.

Case 3 Characteristic construction of compact urban medical groups in Minhang District[②]

District-level medical institutions in Minhang District of Shanghai have actively collaborated with medical colleges and universities such as Fudan University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, and Shanghai University of Medicine & Health Sciences to carry out all-around district-university strategic cooperation and explore various forms of medical consortiums.

In the process of district-university strategic cooperation, Minhang District has developed two cooperation paths: First, the district government provides land, policies, and projects to directly attract top-tier tertiary hospitals to establish branch campuses in Minhang, such as the new Hongqiao Campus of Huashan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University and the Pujiang Campus of Eye & ENT Hospital of Fudan University. Second, entrusting district-level medical institutions to top-tier tertiary hospitals as a whole through the medical consortium model. Both cooperation models feature a high degree of integration: the vice president of the entrusting hospital concurrently serves as the legal person of the entrusted medical institution, taking full responsibility

① News source: The Paper, Shanghai Supports the Development of the Biomedical Industry and Proactively Layouts Cutting-Edge Tracks such as Gene and Cell Therapy, July 30, 2024, https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_28245550

② News source: The Paper, Compact Urban Medical Groups: How Minhang Constructs Them! May 20, 2024, https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_27444540

for its medical treatment, scientific research, and management. Meanwhile, the entrusting hospital dispatches entire professional teams to guide the specialized development of the entrusted institutions.

In building medical consortiums, Minhang adheres to two core principles: "supplementing what medical institutions lack and addressing what residents need", without overemphasizing loose or compact forms. As of May 2024, Minhang District has established 11 medical consortiums, including three comprehensive ones, one TCM one, five specialized ones, and two specialized alliances.

- **Improve the level of smart medical services and applications**

Shanghai promotes the construction of electronic medical record (EMR) systems in medical institutions, aligning with the three-in-one standard for smart hospitals. It strengthens the hierarchical evaluation and management of EMRs, breaks down in-hospital system silos, unifies data management, and realizes intelligent applications. It continuously enhances EMR application, optimizes medical record writing standards based on clinical needs, improves medical quality, safety, and efficiency, and supports the standardization of diagnosis and treatment behaviors and resource allocation. It advances the digital transformation of "convenient medical services", implementing more than 20 scenarios such as electronic medical record cards, one-stop medical payment, and intelligent triage to improve residents' medical service convenience. It standardizes the construction of online hospitals, improves the unified entrance and long-term prescription services, supports cross-hospital follow-up visits and electronic health record retrieval, and expands to areas such as inspection and test appointments and chronic disease management. It improves online hospital service standards, incorporates diagnosis and treatment volume into performance evaluation, optimizes pricing and medical insurance payment policies, and pilots special needs services. It strengthens supervision mechanisms, revises management methods, clarifies medical quality and safety responsibilities, upgrades supervision platforms, and implements hierarchical and classified access to ensure healthy development.

(3) Implement a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system

- **Integrate primary medical resources and promote regional collaborative construction**

By building regional cardiac electrophysiology, imaging, and laboratory diagnosis centers, Shanghai promotes the dual sinking of management and services from municipal hospitals, comprehensively improving the utilization efficiency of grassroots medical resources. The renovation of infrastructure in district-level hospitals is accelerated, with additional emergency equipment such as DSA. Community health service centers are also equipped with CT and advanced equipment, forming an upper-lower linkage mechanism. It increases the frequency of grassroots medical visits, the number of further education personnel, and the scale of two-way referrals, strengthening the collaboration and sharing

of regional medical resources. Through these measures, grassroots diagnosis and treatment capabilities have been significantly improved while ensuring the standardization and homogenization of medical services. This provides efficient and convenient regional medical services for all urban residents, laying a solid foundation for the hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system.

- **Improve the three-level medical system and grid-based resource sharing**

Shanghai continuously improves the three-level medical hierarchy: municipal hospitals focus on difficult and complicated diseases and cutting-edge technologies, district-level medical centers enhance comprehensive diagnosis and treatment capabilities, and all community health service centers meet national high-quality standards. It integrates 55 medical service grids, forms medical consortiums covering the whole city, builds regional imaging and cardiac electrophysiology diagnosis centers, and implements the sinking of expert registration quotas. Family doctors can book 33,000 expert registration quotas. By improving the three-level medical system and grid-based resource sharing, residents can receive initial diagnosis in communities, solve minor illnesses locally, and be promptly transferred to municipal hospitals for major illnesses. This forms a full-cycle, traceable diagnosis and treatment closed loop, significantly improving the efficiency and coverage of hierarchical diagnosis and treatment.

- **Strengthen family doctor contracts and primary diagnosis and treatment capabilities**

Shanghai vigorously promotes family doctor contract services, dynamically increasing the contract service fee standard to 180 yuan per person per year, incorporating it into grassroots performance evaluation, and encouraging general practitioners to receive standardized training and community senior professional title evaluation. It builds 143 community rehabilitation centers, 92 nursing centers, and 83 standardized dental clinics, promotes a list of basic diseases treatable in communities, and enables 60% of communities to perform minor outpatient surgeries, realizing the "initial community diagnosis" function. Through these measures, residents can enjoy rehabilitation, nursing, dental, and specialized diagnosis and treatment services in communities. At the same time, it promotes the sinking of specialized doctors and regular expert rounds and guidance, forming a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment closed loop of "minor illnesses in communities, major illnesses in hospitals, and rehabilitation back to communities".

- **Smooth two-way referral and innovate payment guarantees**

Shanghai has built an information exchange mechanism for compact medical consortiums, promoting grassroots initial diagnosis, two-way referrals, classification of acute and chronic diseases, and upper-lower linkage. It realizes seamless transfer of acute and severe cases and downward transfer of rehabilitation cases, optimizing the efficiency of full-cycle diagnosis and treatment. The coordination mechanism between medical insurance and commercial insurance is continuously improved. It implements DRG/DIP

payment reforms, adopts preferential policies for innovative drugs and medical devices, and includes 38 types of "new and high-quality drugs and medical devices" in the special drug list of "Huhui Insurance", covering 28 locally developed products. It also provides quick claim services with an average processing time of 2.3 days and a quick claim rate of 75%. Through these measures, Shanghai not only ensures residents' access to medical care but also supports the promotion and application of innovative medical technologies in clinical practice, driving the efficient operation of the hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system.

Case 4 Huangpu District promotes "homogeneous medical services at the doorstep"[①]

The Dapuqiao Sub-District Community Health Service Center in Huangpu District actively promotes referral linkage with medical institutions at all levels through the compact medical consortium and the Huangpu District community specialized medical consortium platforms. In April 2025, relying on the two-way referral mechanism with Ruijin Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, the center successfully assisted a patient in completing postoperative rehabilitation in the community.

Resident Mr. Yu underwent knee replacement surgery at Ruijin Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine. Due to his advanced age and mobility inconvenience, to reduce subsequent medical pressure and ensure rehabilitation effects, the patient was transferred to the center for postoperative rehabilitation through the two-way referral mechanism. After understanding the patient's individual situation, the center's medical team actively coordinated relevant resources within a short time to arrange his admission as soon as possible. Based on the patient's previous treatment plan and current recovery status, the team conducted a systematic assessment of his wound and motor ability. In conjunction with the center's rehabilitation team, a "tailor-made" rehabilitation plan was formulated according to the patient's individual conditions and goals, enabling the "green direct connection" of homogeneous medical services to truly benefit all groups.

(4) Improve the public health system

● Promote the modernization of the disease prevention and control system

In 2024, Shanghai formulated an implementation opinion to promote the high-quality development of disease prevention and control undertakings, establishing a departmental liaison mechanism to strengthen collaborative implementation. It integrates resources of the Municipal Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the Academy of Preventive Medicine, optimizes and enhances institutional functions, and takes the construction of a national regional public health center as an opportunity to build a high-standard national key laboratory platform. It advances the hardware upgrading of district-level CDCs and implements a capacity improvement project to promote the integrated development of municipal and district-level CDCs. It innovates the medical-prevention collaboration mechanism, realizing full coverage of the CDC supervisor system in the city, and building

① News source: Huangpu District Health Commission of Shanghai, Two-Way Referrals in Progress: Homogeneous Medical Services "At the Doorstep" Help Accelerate the "Express Passage" for Full-Cycle Diagnosis and Treatment (April 27, 2025) https://m.thepaper.cn/baijiahao_30733689.

characteristic dispatch models such as medical consortium groups and regional cyclic inspections. It clarifies the list of infectious disease prevention responsibilities for medical institutions, promotes the construction of public health departments, and incorporates CDC performance into the closed-loop management of medical institution grade evaluation.

- **Build an intelligent infectious disease monitoring and early warning system**

Shanghai has compiled a three-year action plan for intelligent multi-point-triggered infectious disease monitoring and early warning, and issued a plan for pathogen monitoring of key infectious diseases in urban sewage. It implements a "daily monitoring, weekly analysis, monthly evaluation" mechanism for key respiratory infectious diseases, and conducts joint consultations and risk assessments with multiple departments. It advances the construction of a provincially coordinated regional infectious disease monitoring and early warning platform, completes the full coverage of pre-installed software in 33 national sentinel hospitals, and accelerates the deployment and application in secondary and above medical institutions (155 have been officially put into operation). It develops key business systems such as pathogen monitoring and intelligent epidemiological investigation, and optimizes the functions of the emergency command large screen. It strengthens emergency response capabilities, compiles a standardized plan for the municipal public health on-site command center, organizes the "Hudun-2025" emergency drill, and deepens the "four-in-one" joint mechanism for port epidemic prevention and control.

- **Improve the systematic layout of emergency medical rescue**

Shanghai has built a unified command and hierarchical dispatch rescue command system, developed a visual dispatch system based on the "One-Net Unified Management" platform, and improved the priority hierarchical response mechanism at the municipal and district levels. It has established a joint prevention and control disposal system, improved the three-dimensional land-sea-air rescue consultation mechanism, and promoted the Yangtze River Delta regional cooperation and the exploration of suburban rescue models. It supports the construction of a national emergency medical rescue base, builds 5 new municipal-level bases based on the "east, west, south, north, and central" principle, constructs special bases for nuclear radiation medical treatment and poisoning treatment, and equips them with professional facilities and equipment. It has formed 8 municipal-level, 20 district-level emergency medical rescue teams, and 60 backpack-based grassroots teams, strengthening equipment configuration and modular formation capabilities. It conducts joint special training and drills, enhances discipline construction and talent training, and promotes the social popularization of first-aid knowledge.



Figure 8 Shanghai conducts emergency medical rescue drills [1]

- **Innovate health education and promotion mechanisms**

Shanghai has jointly issued an implementation opinion on the all-media health science knowledge communication mechanism, incorporating health science popularization into hospital development strategies and medical personnel title evaluation systems. It implements financially supported special science popularization plans, launches community health science popularization projects, and builds an "academician-expert-youth" science popularization talent echelon. It explores a health points reward mechanism, assigning points as incentives for behaviors such as active learning of health knowledge, practicing healthy lifestyles, and using public health services. It promotes the "Three-Step Tobacco Control Action": building 200 demonstration outdoor smoking areas with China's first supporting signage system; issuing a notice on outdoor second-hand smoke control, and establishing a comprehensive governance system focusing on 21 "Internet-famous" landmarks.

Case 5 Shanghai launched China's first large-scale health science popularization TV talk show Health Talk Show

Health Talk Show is an innovative breakthrough in health science popularization jointly launched by the Shanghai Municipal Health Commission, Shanghai Health Promotion Office, Shanghai Education Television Station, Shanghai Municipal Center for Health Promotion, and Phoenix TV. Medical workers freely "roast" and refute health misunderstandings, bad habits, and rumors, using "interesting, high-quality, and down-to-earth" medical knowledge as ingredients,

[1] Source: Shanghai Observer, Shanghai Has Established Seven Reserve Teams with 5,000 Personnel to Enhance the City's Emergency Response Capabilities for Public Health Emergencies, https://www.jfdaily.com/wx/detail.do?id=542445

and adopting a popular science perspective that "integrates" into citizens' daily life scenarios. It helps citizens develop healthy lifestyles through laughter and joy. From the "popular" first season to the "sold-out" second season, to immersive performances in 1,000-seat offline theaters, and the enthusiastic participation of health workers from medical and health institutions and related health industries across the country in the third and fourth seasons, the *Health Talk Show* has radiated to the global Chinese community, with a total online exposure exceeding 3.6 billion views, becoming a national phenomenon-level health science popularization brand. In 2024, it launched China's and even the world's first special show telling the history of surgical medicine through talk shows.



Figure 9 ***Health Talk Show*** **airing online[①]**

- **Strengthen food safety risk prevention, control and technical support**

Shanghai has improved the multi-departmental joint risk monitoring system, achieving 100% coverage of monitoring in all streets and food supply chains. It optimizes the foodborne disease monitoring network: 396 medical institutions conduct case monitoring, and 100% of 106 secondary hospitals have completed the construction of direct reporting systems. It formulates a tracking and evaluation plan for food safety standards, improves the local standard review mechanism, and currently has 17 effective local standards. It revises the measures for the filing of enterprise standards, cancels the pre-filing public notice link, and takes the lead nationwide in launching the "full-process online handling and on-site completion" model. It establishes an expert committee on food safety risk assessment, supports the Municipal CDC in building a national characteristic laboratory, and enhances risk assessment capabilities.

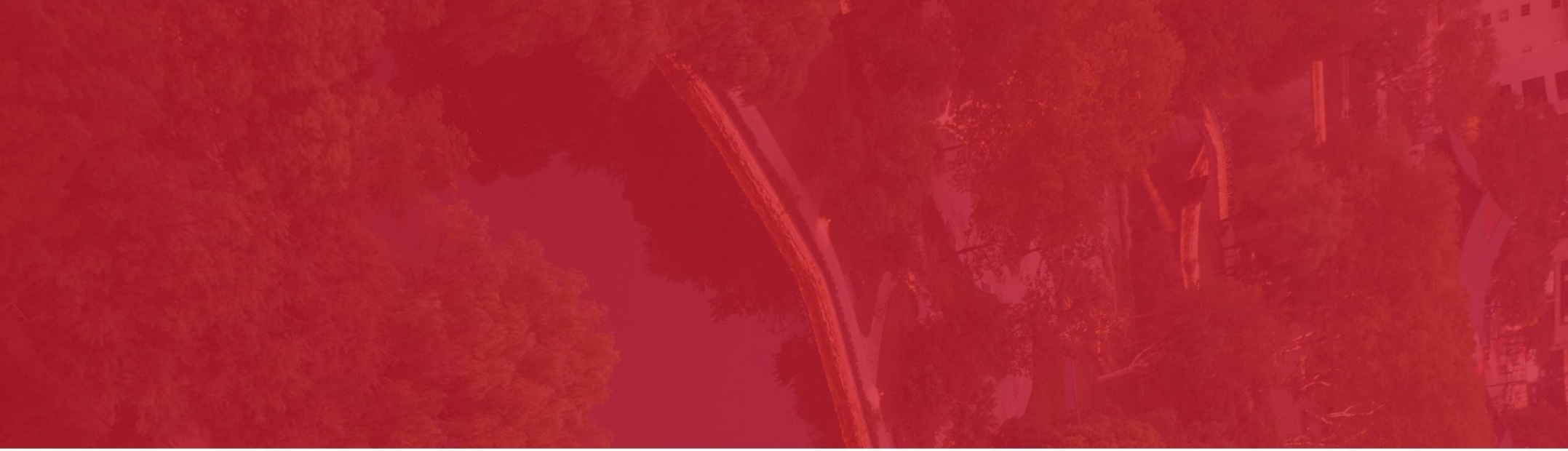
① Source: Tencent Video, Health Talk Show, https://v.qq.com/x/cover/mzc002006rg5y7n/l00410svwfd.html?ptag=bing.com

SDG4: Quality Education



SDG4

- SDG4 (Quality Education) aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The practice of this goal can effectively improve the overall educational level of the population, promote the all-round development of skills and quality, and enhance employability and innovation capacity, thereby advancing social equity and economic development.
- In general, Shanghai has achieved remarkable results in the high-quality development of education. However, to meet higher goals and requirements, Shanghai still needs to further improve the balance of educational services among different regions and groups, and strengthen the connection between education and the needs of emerging industries. The practicality of some existing curriculum systems is insufficient, leading to a disconnect between talent training and job competencies. At the same time, balancing educational equity and personalized development is also a key challenge for the education system to overcome.
- Under the framework of SDG 4, Shanghai has continuously promoted the equitable, high-quality, and balanced development of education in recent years: optimizing the layout of educational resources to enhance inclusiveness; promoting the integration of industry and education as well as university-enterprise cooperation to strengthen the connection between the education system and industries; incorporating practical and cutting-edge knowledge into curriculum settings to improve students' innovation and adaptability. It has also improved teacher training and incentive mechanisms, promoted the development of digital and intelligent educational models; and built a multi-level, open lifelong learning system to comprehensively improve educational quality and talent training capabilities, advancing the in-depth integration of education with social and economic development.



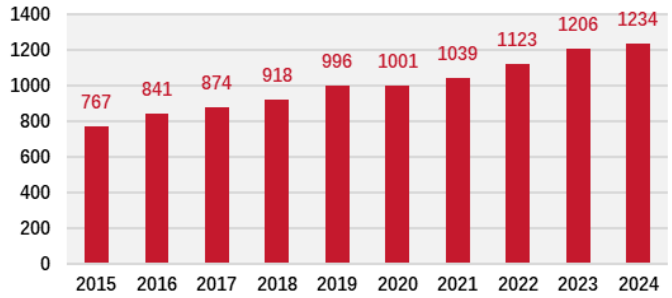
SDG4

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG4
High-quality and balanced development of basic education	Promote the cross-regional coordinated development of educational resources		► General public budget expenditure on education ► School area ► Net enrollment rate of school-age children in primary schools ► Number of primary school students per 10,000 population ► Number of secondary school students per 10,000 population	SDG 4.1 SDG 4.2
	Promote the inclusive development of preschool education	Build high-quality kindergartens "at the doorstep" in Shanghai		
	Promote the standardized development of hardware facilities for compulsory education			
	Strive to improve the teaching quality of compulsory education	Typical cases of Shanghai's implementation of the school's high-quality development leadership plan		
	Fully ensure educational equity			
	Promote the integration of urban and rural education			
	Promote the development of educational informatization			
Enhance the adaptability of vocational education	Optimize professional layout and teaching system construction		► Number of college students per 10,000 population ► Number of postgraduate enrollments in ordinary institutions of higher education	SDG 4.3 SDG 4.4
	Strengthen the construction of teaching staff			
	Deepen the integration of industry and education	Talent incubation through industry-education integration in Shanghai Transportation and Logistics Vocational Education Group		
	Promote teaching reform and digital transformation			
	Expand international cooperation and diversified development paths			
Innovate and coordinate the development of higher education	Optimize the discipline setting of colleges and universities	Pilot talent training reform in application-oriented universities		
	Encourage the development of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary integration			
	Promote the connection between talent training and employment in colleges and universities			
	Promote the internationalization of education in colleges and universities			
Build a collaborative education platform	University-enterprise collaborative education			
	University-local government collaborative development	Yangpu District promotes the "three-area linkage" of campuses, industrial parks, and communities		
	Inter-university collaborative development			
	Industry association participation			
Build a lifelong education system	Improve policy and institutional guarantees		► Number of reading seats in public libraries	SDG 4.6
	Build learning platforms and resource systems	Jing'an District Amateur University cultivates lifelong education brands		
	Promote digital transformation and smart education			
	Strengthen teacher team construction and volunteer services			
	Promote regional coordinated development			

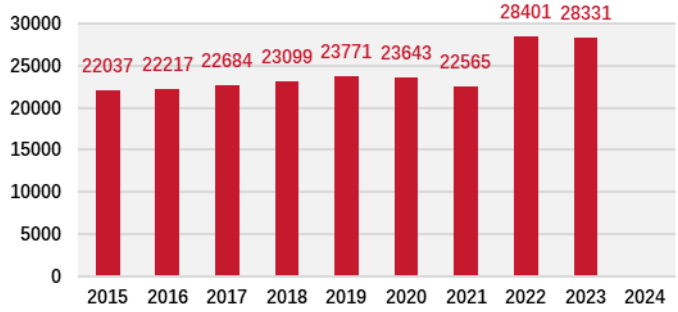
Key Indicators

General public budget expenditure on education (100 million yuan)



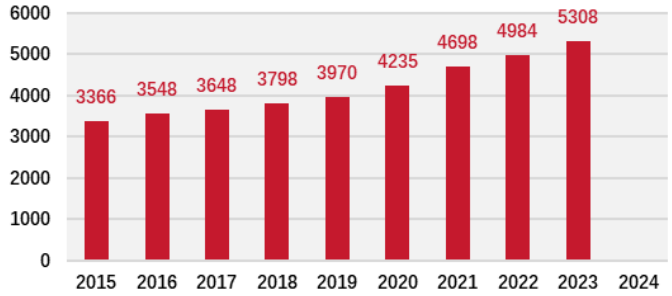
General public budget expenditure on education increased by **60.8%** from 2015 to 2024.

Number of reading seats in public libraries (units)



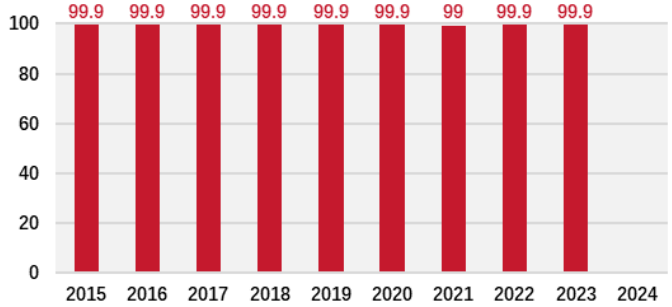
Number of reading seats in public libraries increased by **28.6%** from 2015 to 2023.

School area (10,000 m²)



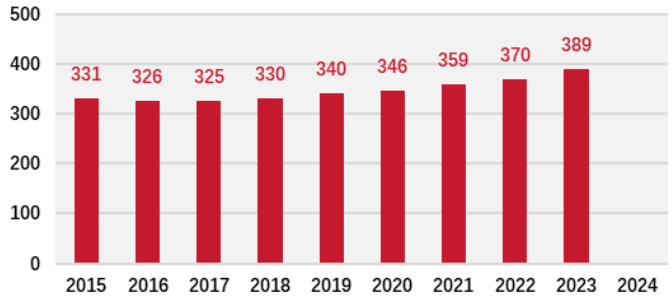
School area increased by **57.7%** from 2015 to 2023.

Net enrollment rate of school-age children in primary schools (%)



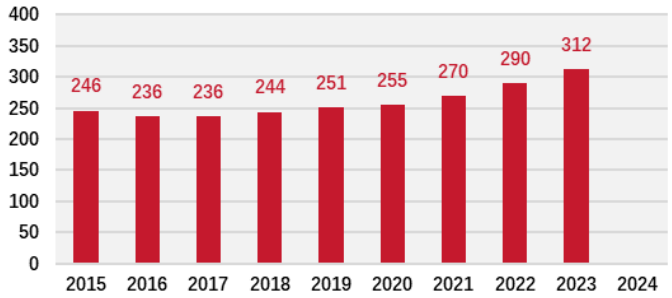
Net enrollment rate of school-age children in primary schools remained at **99.9%** annually from 2015 to 2023.

Number of primary school students per 10,000 population (persons)



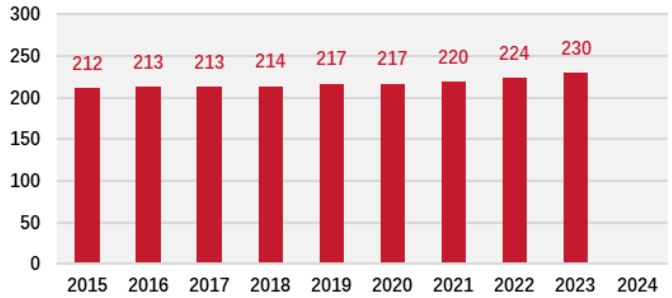
Number of primary school students per 10,000 population increased by **17.5%** from 2015 to 2023.

Number of secondary school students per 10,000 population (persons)



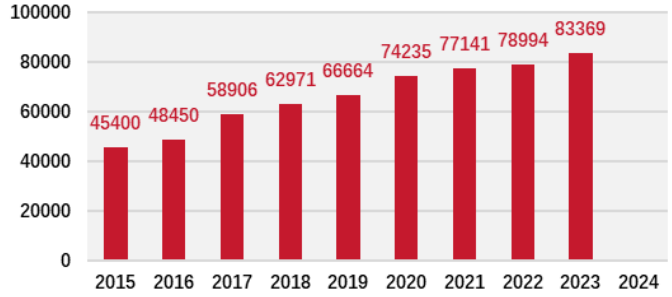
Number of secondary school students per 10,000 population (persons): Increased by **26.8%** from 2015 to 2023.

Number of college students per 10,000 population (persons)



Number of college students per 10,000 population increased by **8.5%** from 2015 to 2023.

Number of postgraduate enrollments in ordinary institutions of higher education (persons)



Number of postgraduate enrollments in ordinary institutions of higher education increased by **83.6%** from 2015 to 2023.

Major Progress

Facing challenges such as educational balance, industrial connection, and personalized development, Shanghai has continuously promoted higher-quality development in the field of education: The public service system for educational resources has been continuously improved, and digital platforms have effectively promoted the sharing of high-quality resources across the city and personalized learning; basic education has achieved high-quality and balanced coverage through group-based school running and urban-rural integration; the vertical connection system of vocational education has been continuously improved, with professional settings closely aligned with emerging industries and deepened integration of industry and education; the optimization of university discipline structure and the capacity for industry-university-research collaborative innovation have been significantly enhanced, making the connection between talent training and employment closer; the lifelong education network has been fully built, providing citizens with lifelong learning support.

- **Remarkable progress in the construction of public service system for educational resources**

Shanghai has made remarkable progress in building the public service system for educational resources. With educational resource centers as the core, it has formed a closed loop for resource collection, management, sharing, and application through information platforms, covering all types of schools across the city. Through 215 application platforms such as "Shanghai Micro-School", community schools, and "Air Classroom", a personalized learning experience of "one student, one school-based support" has been realized. This system effectively guarantees online learning for over 3 million students in the city, fully demonstrating the rapid allocation and sharing capacity of educational resources. The construction of the system has not only optimized the spatial layout of high-quality educational resources but also promoted the integration of online and offline education. It has laid a solid foundation for the digital and balanced development of education in the future, highlighting Shanghai's innovation capacity and institutional advantages in the field of educational public services.

- **Achievements in digital campus and educational informatization construction**

In accordance with the principle of "city-district collaboration and school-based implementation", Shanghai has promoted the construction of digital campuses, focusing on cultivating 108 benchmark schools and establishing an experience promotion mechanism. The municipal educational resource platform has integrated more than 50,000 digital resources for all subjects from primary to senior high school, and provides teaching, management, and home-school interaction services through the "Three Assistants" system. Digital teaching methods have been widely applied in classrooms, homework, and assessments, improving teaching efficiency and the level of personalized education.

Meanwhile, information management platforms support school data analysis and educational decision-making, promoting the precise allocation of educational resources. The construction of educational informatization has not only enhanced the teaching quality of schools but also provided teachers and students with richer, more diverse, and flexible learning approaches. It has further narrowed educational gaps and raised the modernization level of education in the whole city.

- **Distinctive achievements in expansion, quality improvement and inclusiveness of basic education**

Shanghai has achieved high-quality balance and inclusive coverage in basic education, forming a multi-level development pattern from preschool education to senior high school and special education. The proportion of children enrolled in public kindergartens exceeds 80%, with the coverage rate of inclusive kindergartens reaching 94.1%. Balanced development has been achieved in compulsory education, with comprehensive improvements in school facilities, teaching staff, and curriculum quality. In terms of special education, the enrollment rate of school-age children has remained above 99%. Through regional group-based school running, the project to upgrade weak schools, and the mechanism for regulating academic degree supply, high-quality educational resources have been effectively distributed in a balanced manner across the city. The combination of policy guarantees, resource optimization, and quality monitoring has improved basic education in both quantity and quality. It has provided fair and high-quality educational opportunities for children and adolescents in the city, promoting the synchronous progress of educational equity and social development.

- **Significant achievements in educational equity and urban-rural integrated development**

Shanghai adheres to the unification of the "Five Standards" for compulsory education and promotes the integration of urban and rural education, forming a pattern where the coverage rate of school district-based and group-based school running exceeds 75%. By optimizing the construction of weak schools, improving the balanced allocation of teachers, ensuring that the enrollment rate of children of migrant workers exceeds 95%, and realizing full coverage of special education resources, the educational gaps between urban and rural areas and among schools have been narrowed. High-quality educational resources have been extended to vulnerable groups and suburban areas, achieving a transformation from "having access to education" to "receiving quality education". Policies on educational equity have ensured that children from different social groups can enjoy high-quality education, effectively promoting social equity and harmony. This has laid a foundation for Shanghai to build a city with balanced and inclusive education.

- **Outstanding achievements in adaptive development of vocational education**

Shanghai has constructed a vertically connected vocational education system covering secondary vocational education, higher vocational education, undergraduate education,

and professional master's programs. By launching various types of 3+2 secondary-higher vocational articulation programs and five-year consistent programs, it has formed 110 demonstration brand programs in secondary vocational schools and 48 first-class programs in higher vocational colleges. Vocational education groups in 16 districts of the city have achieved full regional coverage, advancing the construction of "dual-qualified" teacher teams and university-enterprise integration in industry and education. Curriculum design is closely aligned with industrial demands, emphasizing skill training and vocational competence development. Meanwhile, digital platforms are used for online courses and vocational skill assessments. The adaptive development of vocational education has not only enhanced students' employability but also provided a large number of application-oriented talents for Shanghai's high-tech industries and modern service industries. It has promoted regional economic development and improved the social skill level, realizing the in-depth integration of education and industry.

- **Optimization of university discipline layout and enhanced collaborative innovation**

Centering on national strategic needs and regional industrial development, universities in Shanghai have optimized the structure of disciplines and programs. They have focused on developing emerging fields such as artificial intelligence, integrated circuits, and biomedicine, promoted the "cage replacement" policy, and dynamically adjusted the enrollment structure and discipline layout. Universities have built interdisciplinary research platforms and innovative talent training bases, participated in the construction of the Zhangjiang Comprehensive National Science Center, and strengthened the collaboration between scientific research and industry. Through the integration of industry, university, and research, as well as international cooperation, they have improved innovation capacity and the quality of talent training, while promoting the transformation of university scientific research achievements. The optimization of discipline layout has not only enhanced the capacity of universities to serve economic and social development but also promoted the development of regional high-tech industries. It has provided strong talent and intellectual support for Shanghai to become a science and technology innovation center.

- **Continuous optimization of university talent training and employment development**

Universities in Shanghai have established industry-education integration platforms with enterprises, promoting the integrated development of talent training, technological innovation, achievement transformation, and enterprise incubation. By integrating innovation and entrepreneurship education with professional education, universities have strengthened practical teaching and vocational skill training, improving the employment matching rate of graduates. The introduction of high-level talents and international exchanges and cooperation has been active, forming a talent training system highly compatible with regional industrial needs. University graduates have performed prominently in fields such as innovation and entrepreneurship, technological R&D, and

modern service industries, providing high-quality talent support for Shanghai's economic development. The close integration of education and employment has not only optimized the talent structure but also promoted technological innovation and regional industrial upgrading, enhancing urban competitiveness.

- **Comprehensive advancement of lifelong education system construction**

Shanghai has improved the policy system for lifelong education and revised the *Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on the Promotion of Lifelong Education*. It has promoted the construction of learning-oriented urban areas and built a lifelong education network covering the whole city. Community education, elderly education, and the combination of online and offline courses have provided citizens with diversified learning opportunities. The online and offline services of the Open University have served a total of over 10 million participants (cumulative visits), with the Credit Bank accumulating more than 100 million learning achievements and a volunteer team of 70,000 people. This has provided citizens with lifelong learning and skill improvement pathways. The improvement of the lifelong education system has not only enriched citizens' cultural lives but also enhanced the quality of the labor force and social participation. It has promoted the improvement of the overall learning capacity of society, laying the foundation for a learning-oriented society and a sustainably developing knowledge-based city.

Important Measures

(1) High-quality and balanced development of basic education

- **Promote the cross-regional coordinated development of educational resources**

Shanghai has actively promoted the construction of educational resources in new cities, built additional primary and secondary schools, increased the supply of public kindergarten places, and optimized the structure of inclusive education. It has promoted the construction of preschool education groups and school districts, advanced the connection between the "Shanghai Smart Education Platform" and the national platform to build a digital educational resource center with unified identity authentication; coordinated teaching staff, promoted the exchange and rotation of excellent principals and backbone teachers to new cities and rural schools, and carried out joint training and cross-provincial research in the Yangtze River Delta; promoted the integrated and coordinated development of education in the Yangtze River Delta, constructing a resource sharing mechanism for basic education, vocational education, and higher education; improved educational quality by unifying the standards for urban and rural school construction, educational equipment, teacher allocation, and funding; implemented projects where high-quality schools entrust the management of weak schools, optimized the construction and enrollment layout of general senior high schools, and built high-quality senior high school resources at a high starting point.

Promote the inclusive development of preschool education

Shanghai has continuously promoted the construction and expansion of public kindergartens, with about 30 new ones each year, increasing 39,000 inclusive places. Nursery classes are generally set up in accordance with the principle of integrating nursery and kindergarten education. It has supported private kindergartens to provide inclusive services, formulated identification standards and reward and subsidy policies; optimized kindergarten construction standards, improved outdoor activity spaces, teaching aids, and book provisions; strengthened the construction of teaching staff, organized nursery teacher skill competitions, implemented teacher and researcher training plans with an emphasis on practical orientation; improved policy support, established a per-student funding growth mechanism, coordinated the construction of supporting kindergartens in residential communities, and promoted law-based education and governance system construction; innovated service models, established a "1+16+N" scientific parenting guidance network, carried out group-based kindergarten operation in preschool education, and promoted management innovation, curriculum construction, and teacher training.

Case 6 Build high-quality kindergartens "at the doorstep" in Shanghai

To actively promote the good education project for preschool children and improve the high-quality preschool educational resources available to young children, Shanghai has accelerated the construction of high-quality kindergartens, striving to run every kindergarten well at the doorstep of citizens. As the starting stage of basic education, preschool education is crucial for early childhood development. In July 2023, the Office of the Shanghai Municipal Joint Meeting on Nursery and Preschool Education issued the *Implementation Opinions on Comprehensively Building High-Quality Kindergartens*, promoting the implementation of the "Good Education for Preschool Children" people's livelihood project.

Since the launch of high-quality kindergarten construction, all districts have actively fulfilled their responsibilities, leading to continuous improvement in education quality. Kindergarten environments have been upgraded, activities have become more diverse, teachers' professional capabilities have been enhanced, parental satisfaction has increased, and children have grown more fond of kindergartens. As of the end of 2023, the proportion of children enrolled in public kindergartens in the city reached 80%, an increase of 10 percentage points compared with the end of the "13th Five-Year Plan" period; the coverage rate of inclusive kindergartens reached 93%; the proportion of teachers with professional education reached 98%; and the compliance rate of kindergarten class sizes reached 97%. The proportion of kindergartens offering nursery classes has reached 75%, with inclusive nursery resources increasing rapidly. Four districts - Putuo, Jiading, Jinshan, and Chongming, have been recognized as national universal and inclusive preschool education counties, with Jinshan's experience promoted nationwide by the Ministry of Education; Huangpu and Fengxian were selected as national pilot areas for the inclusive preschool education guarantee mechanism; Pudong, Jing'an, and Jiading became pilot areas for improving childcare and education quality. The first batch of 98 high-quality kindergartens has achieved remarkable results and gained a good reputation.



Figure 9 Kindergartens in Jinshan District activate "three-kilometer resources near home" to organize various outdoor activities

- **Promote the standardized development of hardware facilities for compulsory education**

Shanghai has continuously optimized the hardware facilities of compulsory education: constructing student theaters and indoor gymnasiums, exploring the shared use of "school-community" venues and emergency shelters, and promoting full coverage of barrier-free elevators and toilets; optimized the allocation of educational resources: expanding school building areas and per-student sports venue areas through new construction, reconstruction, and expansion, and ensuring multi-channel support for digital educational terminals and resources; improved digitalization levels: enriching resources on the smart education platform, building the "Three Assistants" system, advancing the "Guangyao Shencheng" (Lighting Up Shanghai) and "10-Gigabit Optical Network" plans, and cultivating digital model schools; promoted urban-rural integration: implementing the "Five Standards", launching the Urban-Rural School Partnership Program, and optimizing learning environments; strengthened supervision and guarantee: establishing a district government self-evaluation and public announcement system, and realizing the "Four Unifications" of funds, teacher salaries, school-running conditions, and staffing.

- **Strive to improve the teaching quality of compulsory education**

Shanghai has implemented a series of initiatives to enhance compulsory education quality: Fully implement curriculum plans and standards, encourage the development of school-based courses, promote project-based learning reforms, build science laboratories and maker spaces, and construct a "6+X" science and technology competition system;

advance the "Five Unifications" of school buildings, educational equipment, informatization, teaching teams, and per-student funds, build "New High-Quality Schools", launch the "Urban-Rural School Partnership Program", and arrange high-quality schools in central urban areas to pair up and support suburban schools; improve teacher benefits, mental health support, and honor systems, implement the "Teacher Echelon Training Plan", and promote artificial intelligence-assisted teaching and research; revise evaluation plans, establish a three-level (municipal, district, and school) evaluation report system, and incorporate project-based learning and scientific practice; fully implement after-school services and standardize the approval of non-academic training institutions; promote the "simultaneous development of moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic, and labor education", reform labor and art education, build digital schools, and realize the digital upgrading of teaching, management, and evaluation.

Case 7 Typical cases of Shanghai's implementation of the school's high-quality development leadership plan

Shanghai is vigorously implementing the leading plan for the high-quality development of new high-quality schools. Adhering to a scientific view of education quality, it emphasizes not selecting students, focusing on every student, and promoting public compulsory education schools near home to become more high-quality and balanced through the dissemination of advanced concepts, innovation in classroom teaching, cultivation of high-quality teachers, and stimulation of school-running vitality. All districts have formed typical practices in school high-quality development based on their regional characteristics:

Putuo District: Relying on the New High-Quality School Institute, it provides professional guidance for project schools, integrates construction with the concept of "suitable education", forming a cluster of 21 municipal-level and 27 district-level project schools. It explores paths for connotative educational development through project research. Minhang District: Focusing on cultivating problem-solving abilities and innovative awareness, it explores subject-based, interdisciplinary, and activity-based project learning, constructs an integrated regular management mechanism of "teaching-research-training-evaluation", enriches students' practical activities, and improves comprehensive literacy. Jiading District: Promotes the normalization of project-based learning, establishes a four-level (municipal, district, school district, and school) research-training-practice community, designs hierarchical courses, selects backbone schools and teachers, collects excellent cases, and forms a systematic research and practice promotion mechanism.

Hongkou District (Hainan Middle School): Taking the opportunity of the second round of the "School Enhancement Project", it promotes the digital transformation of teaching and curriculum reform, uses the "Three Assistants" platform to innovate teaching models, and innovates in the inheritance of traditional art and culture, improving teaching quality, teacher capabilities, and management levels. Qingpu District: Through the "Four Major Actions" (leadership support, team development, curriculum reform deepening, and characteristic cultivation), it incorporates experimental schools into municipal experimental and demonstration high school education groups, integrates resources, promotes group mobility, advances teacher team construction and curriculum reform, stimulates the endogenous motivation of schools, and builds a high-quality regional education brand.

Fengxian District (Zhaowen School): Relying on the research achievements of the Affiliated School of Jing'an District Institute of Education, it advances new curriculum construction, improves

classroom teaching and student homework training systems, optimizes the "Pomegranate Bank" evaluation system, and enhances overall school-running quality. Chongming District: For small-scale and boarding schools, it builds a teacher endogenous motivation system, promotes the "Learning Island" curriculum and teaching transformation, tailors growth plans for each student, constructs rural warm campuses through multiple channels, and improves education quality and parental satisfaction.



Figure 10 Student football match held at Jiangning School in Putuo District

- **Fully ensure educational equity**

Centering on educational access, resource allocation, teacher balance, and support for special groups, Shanghai has implemented a series of initiatives: Strictly implement compulsory education enrollment without examinations and nearby admission, adopt the "unified enrollment of public and private schools" policy and the "lottery system for over-enrolled private schools", and optimize the enrollment system; simplify the enrollment conditions for children of migrant workers, enroll them in public schools or private schools with government-purchased degrees, and establish a financial guarantee mechanism; launch the suburban school construction project, form education groups, school district-based school running, and educational collaboration communities to realize the sharing of teacher, curriculum, teaching research, and management resources; establish a unified municipal teacher performance salary system, improve teacher access, assessment, and mobility mechanisms, and promote senior teachers to transfer to weak schools; implement the "full coverage, zero rejection" enrollment policy for disabled children, strengthen subsidies for left-behind children, orphans, and disadvantaged students, and improve the subsidy system from compulsory education to higher education.

- **Promote the integration of urban and rural education**

Shanghai has unified the "Five Standards" for urban and rural schools, standardizing construction, equipment, informatization, teacher allocation, and per-student funds. It has promoted the "Urban-Rural School Partnership Program" to improve the school-running level of suburban schools in phases; implemented the leading plan for the high-quality development of new high-quality schools and the public junior high school enhancement project to improve the quality of ordinary public schools; promoted the 3-year mobile teaching support of special-grade principals, special-grade teachers, and senior teachers, and strengthened teacher training in rural and economically disadvantaged areas; established the basic standard for per-student funds for compulsory education to ensure full funding implementation; promoted the construction of school district-based, group-based, and nine-year consistent schools to realize the sharing of high-quality resources, teacher mobility, and integrated evaluation; strengthened the educational guarantee for children of migrant workers, standardized the management of private schools, and improved the enrollment policy for children of non-local registered permanent residents.

- **Promote the development of educational informatization**

Shanghai has vigorously promoted the construction of campus networks and digital infrastructure: upgrading Internet bandwidth, popularizing the "cloud-network-edge-terminal" integrated environment, and supporting AI applications relying on intelligent computing power platforms; established a funding guarantee and "white list" mechanism to encourage social capital to participate in the construction of information resources; advanced educational big data governance, constructed a "digital cockpit" and a municipal educational theme database to realize the hierarchical opening and sharing of data; supported district-level overall digital practices and the construction of benchmark schools, promoting the construction of "educational digital transformation pilot districts" and smart education experimental districts; deepened the demonstration application of key scenarios, popularizing platforms such as the primary and secondary school digital teaching system, the "Three Assistants", the kindergarten "Yuantong" system, and the lifelong education "Credit Bank"; improved the digital literacy of teachers, students, and education managers, enhancing digital execution capabilities through training and capacity-building plans; strengthened organizational guarantee, established a linkage mechanism and a supervision and evaluation system to ensure the coordinated advancement of educational digital transformation.

(2) Enhance the adaptability of vocational education

- **Optimize professional layout and teaching system construction**

Shanghai's vocational education focuses on the needs of modern industries, optimizes professional layout and vertical connection systems, forming an integrated chain of secondary vocational education - higher vocational education - undergraduate education - professional master's programs. As of 2024, Shanghai's secondary vocational schools

have set up 205 secondary-higher vocational articulation program sites, 71 secondary-undergraduate articulation program sites, and 65 five-year consistent program sites. At the same time, Shanghai promotes the "integration of vocational and general education". Through institutionalized "Vocational Experience Days", it opens the training venues, courses, and teacher resources of vocational colleges to primary and secondary school students in the city, enriching students' vocational experience content. This initiative not only strengthens the connection between primary and secondary education and vocational education but also provides students with opportunities for early vocational cognition and exploration, gradually cultivating basic skill reserves for future industries.

- **Strengthen the construction of teaching staff**

Shanghai's vocational education adheres to the construction of "dual-qualified" teachers, implements the training plan for famous teachers (craftsmen) and famous principals, promotes the construction of teacher teaching innovation teams, and improves the incentive mechanism for integrating education and training. It encourages teachers to practice in enterprises regularly, supports teachers to receive training in Germany, the United Kingdom, and other countries or obtain international vocational qualifications. Through a multi-level training system (national, municipal, district, and school-based), new teachers receive five consecutive years of standardized training. These measures ensure that teachers not only have solid professional theories but also master practical enterprise skills, improving educational adaptability and teaching innovation capabilities.

- **Deepen the integration of industry and education**

Closely focusing on the development needs of the modern industrial system, Shanghai continuously optimizes the layout of schools and majors, accelerates the establishment of majors related to leading industries such as integrated circuits, artificial intelligence, and biomedicine, and actively builds industry-education integrated majors. By building municipal industry-education consortia, industry-specific industry-education integration communities, and open regional industry-education integration practice centers, it promotes the joint development of courses and training standards by schools and enterprises, and encourages enterprises to deeply participate in the entire process of talent training. It supports schools and enterprises in co-building disciplines, courses, and training bases, implements diversified certificate systems and order-based training models, and promotes the precise employment of graduates. At the same time, it improves incentive policies for enterprises to participate in vocational education, refines the identification standards for industry-education integrated enterprises, increases cultivation efforts, and provides institutional support for industry-education integration.

Case 8 Talent incubation through industry-education integration in Shanghai Transportation and Logistics Vocational Education Group

Industry-education integration and university-enterprise cooperation are important directions for vocational education reform, as well as effective approaches to cultivating technical and skilled talents needed by enterprises. It has become a consensus among all sectors of society to jointly

cultivate application-oriented talents through university-enterprise cooperation.

Shanghai B-Link Logistics Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "B-Link Logistics"), a member unit of the Shanghai Transportation and Logistics Vocational Education Group and an important cooperative enterprise of Shanghai Communications Polytechnic, is a Grade AAAA comprehensive logistics enterprise. It serves Fortune 500 companies and well-known domestic enterprises, with businesses covering warehousing and distribution, international logistics, bonded logistics, cold chain logistics, dangerous goods transportation, and oversize cargo transportation. It also carries out commercial district and supermarket distribution in multiple regions, forming a nationwide service network.

Since 2009, B-Link Logistics has established an "industry-education integration and university-enterprise cooperation" base with the group. In 2010, it named the base "University-Enterprise Learning Center - B-Link Logistics Talent Incubation Base" and actively promoted cooperation relying on the enterprise's "Special Invited Lecturer Group". By 2021, the base had trained more than 400 interns. Adhering to the concept of "pragmatic management and bold innovation", the base has embarked on a path of sustainable cooperative development. In the specific implementation process, the base emphasizes "pragmatic management", adheres to project-based management, and the lecturer group carries out practical training as planned to form a closed-loop management and strictly inspect results. At the same time, it focuses on "innovative development", develops talent incubation projects, and integrates cutting-edge enterprise knowledge into courses to meet the training needs of interns. In terms of teaching methods, it mainly adopts "offline lectures - interactive communication - on-the-job learning", supplemented by a rotation system to promote the cultivation of diversified job capabilities, enhance workplace adaptability, and improve students' vocational skills through video tutorials and other methods.

- **Promote teaching reform and digital transformation**

Shanghai's vocational education is accelerating digital transformation, improving infrastructure and network environments, and building digital teaching tools, intelligent management systems, and personalized application scenarios. The Municipal Education Commission has launched 45 municipal-level high-quality open online courses, established a vocational education smart education platform, improved the rapid curriculum update mechanism, and promoted the sharing, popularization, and application of teaching resources. These measures have not only improved teaching efficiency but also promoted personalized and flexible learning, providing students with diverse learning paths and independent development space, and enhancing the modern adaptability of vocational education.

- **Expand international cooperation and diversified development paths**

Shanghai promotes the "Chinese+Vocational Skills" education program, serves the "Belt and Road Initiative", builds international exchange and cooperation platforms, and introduces advanced international educational resources. Vocational schools encourage teachers and students to obtain international vocational qualifications to expand their international horizons. At the same time, it improves the vocational education enrollment system, optimizes the "cultural quality+vocational skills" admission mechanism, explores

credit conversion and flexible learning paths, and provides students with diversified development choices. These initiatives have enhanced the international competitiveness of vocational education, expanded students' development space, and realized the integration of education with global industrial development.

(3) Innovate and coordinate the development of higher education

- **Optimize the discipline setting of colleges and universities**

Shanghai continuously optimizes the enrollment structure and discipline layout of universities: through incremental tilt and stock adjustment, it expands the enrollment scale of science, engineering, agriculture, medical, and basic disciplines, focusing on the development of majors related to industries such as integrated circuits, biomedicine, and artificial intelligence; promotes the alignment of disciplines with industrial needs, proactively layouts future disciplines and interdisciplinary subjects, reduces disciplines and majors that are incompatible with development, adds degree programs in shortage areas, establishes an industrial talent supply-demand platform and a degree program monitoring and early warning mechanism, and sets up special funds for optimization and adjustment guidance; strengthens collaborative innovation and talent training, encourages universities to carry out collaborative innovation around major scientific and technological issues and key industrial technological breakthroughs, implements the Strong Foundation Incentive Program, and builds talent training hubs for basic and cutting-edge disciplines; strengthens policy support and guarantee, issues policies for enrollment structure adjustment and precise talent supply, increases financial investment in university discipline construction, and incorporates graduate employment status into the university resource allocation and enrollment plan optimization system.

Case 9 Pilot talent training reform in application-oriented universities

The talent training model of application-oriented undergraduate universities is accelerating transformation. With the adjustment of professional settings, the curriculum system is also being comprehensively optimized, with both new additions and streamlining, mainly determined by enterprise job requirements. The training system is shifting from "disciplinary logic" to "industrial logic", and the training method is evolving from "standardized training" to "customized training" to shorten the response cycle of talent supply.

Shanghai University of Engineering Science implements the "micro-majors+micro-courses" model, co-launched by leading industry enterprises or specialized, refined, distinctive, and innovative enterprises in collaboration with colleges. It focuses on emerging technologies urgently needed for industrial transformation. This model can not only quickly respond to the development needs of new quality productive forces but also accurately align with the current job and future technological requirements of enterprises.

Shanghai Institute of Technology adjusts curriculum content by reducing the credit weight of basic natural science and engineering theory courses, and increasing technical, project-based, and practical courses closely related to frontline production. It also integrates cutting-edge knowledge such as digitalization and artificial intelligence, as well as interdisciplinary content including management and economics. Combined with vocational qualification certificates, innovation and

entrepreneurship cases, and academic skill competition examples, it promotes the integration of knowledge and practice.

Shanghai Dianji University conducts in-depth enterprise research to sort out the competency requirements of upstream and downstream positions and transform them into industrial sector courses. Enterprises provide practical cases, processing and assembly drawings, production line data, etc., which are introduced into classrooms after declassification. This not only increases the teaching challenge for teachers but also enhances students' learning interest. In the future, the university plans to combine these cases with 3D printing and numerical control processing to gradually establish an enterprise curriculum database, realizing teacher resource sharing and real-time curriculum updates.

Additionally, the role of enterprise mentors has become increasingly prominent. They not only participate in classroom teaching but also directly guide product design. The School of Electrical Engineering plans to launch a project-based course "Power Supply Design and Development" in the power electronics direction, integrating modules such as circuits, power electronics, and power supply practice. Under the guidance of mentors, students complete product design and create physical prototypes, truly achieving in-depth integration of theory and practice.



Figure 11 Students practicing robot operation in a jointly built laboratory

- **Encourage the development of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary integration**

Shanghai promotes universities to integrate internal resources and disciplinary advantages, encouraging interdisciplinary development. It has substantially built platforms such as the Institute of Biomaterials and Regenerative Medicine, the Institute of Medical Equipment and Technology, and the Institute of Digital Medicine to advance key scientific research project tackling; optimizes the talent training system: adjusts professional settings, reforms courses and textbooks, builds interdisciplinary teaching

platforms, and selects municipal-level high-quality postgraduate courses and excellent textbooks to meet students' interdisciplinary learning needs; strengthens scientific research innovation and achievement transformation: relying on interdisciplinary teams to undertake national key R&D programs, establishing innovation laboratories and research institutes, and promoting the application of technological achievements in industrial upgrading, smart healthcare, and other fields; enhances platform construction and resource sharing: sets up new R&D institutions such as the Puxin Institute and the Institute of Mathematics and Interdisciplinary Studies, and promotes collaborative cooperation between universities, enterprises, and research institutions to realize the sharing of scientific research and talent training resources.

- **Promote the connection between talent training and employment in colleges and universities**

Shanghai further implements the reform of engineering master's and doctoral talent training, establishing a demand-driven industry-education integration mechanism, and building 14 municipal industry-education consortia and 15 industry-specific industry-education integration communities; issues university talent introduction policies: supporting the key introduction of top-tier and outstanding young talents, improving talent introduction procedures and subsidy standards, advancing the reform of teacher employment systems, improving the "dual-qualified" teacher certification system, and optimizing two-way university-enterprise exchanges. In terms of employment: it encourages employers to increase recruitment efforts, supports small and medium-sized enterprises to carry out special recruitment on campuses, establishes assistance accounts for graduates from poverty-stricken families, low-income families, zero-employment families, and disabled graduates, and implements "one-on-one" precise assistance; deepens government-university-enterprise cooperation: builds college student employment and internship bases, promotes graduate employment and entrepreneurship development, provides subsidies and tax reductions for first-time entrepreneurs, and eases the application conditions for entrepreneurial guarantee loans.

- **Promote the internationalization of education in colleges and universities**

In Sino-foreign cooperative education, Shanghai actively introduces world-class universities and high-level institutions to carry out cooperation in Shanghai, promotes the mutual recognition of credits, academic qualifications, and degrees, explores new models for introducing high-quality foreign educational resources, and establishes a quality assurance mechanism for Sino-foreign cooperative education; in international academic and scientific research cooperation, it encourages universities to carry out comprehensive educational and scientific research cooperation with top overseas universities and research institutions, supports the establishment of overseas science, education, and innovation bases, and promotes vocational colleges to set up overseas teaching bases and joint schools; as for education serving national strategies, it promotes universities to build research institutions and cooperation platforms targeting countries along the "Belt and Road", implements "small but excellent" cooperation projects, builds international joint

laboratories, and supports universities to establish branch campuses or learning centers overseas; in international brand building, it introduces the headquarters of international organizations and regional professional organizations, deepens pilot reforms in international talent training, promotes international exchange projects and Shanghai's educational and teaching models, and builds an education brand with global influence.

(4) Build a collaborative education platform

● University-enterprise collaborative education

As for policy system, Shanghai issued the *Shanghai Action Plan for Deepening Industry-Education Integration and Collaborative Talent Training (2021-2025)*, and set up industry-education integration coordination offices in Lingang and Yangpu to promote university-enterprise collaborative projects; in platform construction and resource sharing, it jointly builds industrial colleges and open information platforms to integrate school and enterprise resources; in talent training model innovation, it promotes the modern apprenticeship system, constructs a "learning-practice-improvement" closed loop, and implements a one-to-one pairing plan between leading industry enterprises and vocational schools; in terms of teaching staff construction, it establishes a "dual-qualified" teacher certification system, an industrial professor mentor echelon, and a teacher industry-university-research practice mechanism to attract high-level enterprise talents to teach in universities; in terms of practical teaching and employment quality, it builds off-campus training bases and demonstration industry-education integration training platforms, and uses a digital monitoring system to optimize talent training programs; in terms of cultivation of industry-education integrated enterprises, it improves enterprise identification standards and promotes enterprises to deeply participate in the entire process of professional planning, curriculum development, and enrollment training.

● University-local government collaborative development

In resource sharing, Shanghai establishes the New Area Education Development Alliance and the "Air Classroom" project to realize the co-construction and sharing of resources among educational institutions at all levels and promote the integrated development of education in the Yangtze River Delta; in talent training and introduction, it sets up industry-education integration coordination offices to promote university-enterprise collaborative talent training, and implements education talent household registration bonus points and the "campus direct recruitment" system; as for technological innovation and achievement transformation, it layouts collaborative innovation centers, forms university interdisciplinary research teams, promotes the substantial operation of university technology transfer centers, and explores the construction of technology brokers; in terms of platform construction, it establishes the New Area Education Development Joint Meeting Mechanism and a collaborative talent training information platform to optimize the allocation of educational resources; in terms of regional educational collaboration, it builds a big data urban system, promotes the vocational education alliance, and facilitates teacher exchanges and ethnic integration; in policy

guarantee, it improves the cross-level coordination mechanism, optimizes the allocation of school buildings and basic education resources, and provides institutional and resource support for university-local government collaborative development.

Case 10 Yangpu District promotes the "three-area linkage" of campuses, industrial parks, and communities

Yangpu District, home to a cluster of universities, is an innovation hub with concentrated scientific and technological talents and rich innovation resources. In recent years, Yangpu has continuously deepened the "three-area linkage" (campuses, industrial parks, and communities) model. It has not only achieved in-depth integration with universities in terms of innovation chain layout and industrial chain upgrading but also accumulated fruitful practical results in practicing the people's city concept and promoting university-local government collaborative development. This has further accelerated urban renewal around universities, improved public services, and jointly interpreted the rich connotation of "building a harmonious and beautiful city and creating a happy and better life".



Figure 12 "NICE 2035 Future Life Prototype Street" in Siping Road Sub-district

The "Siping Space Regeneration Initiative", launched by Siping Road Sub-district in conjunction with the Tongji University College of Design and Innovation, is a new attempt to integrate university professional teaching with social public services. It not only stimulates the enthusiasm of community residents to participate in street governance but also explores a new governance path of "co-construction, co-governance, and shared benefits" for urban development. With the support of this initiative, the "NICE 2035 Future Life Prototype Street" was successfully completed, providing one-stop life services for people of all ages. It allows residents to enjoy the pleasure of "meeting good neighbors, having a good environment, accessing quality services, and maintaining a happy mood" right at their doorstep.

Cheng Sirui, a postgraduate student at Tongji University, successfully transformed his self-

developed sign language large model "Finger Dance" from the laboratory. It realizes AI sign language broadcasting in full scenarios such as news media, government affairs, finance, medical care, and education, building a "voice-enabled" bridge for the hearing-impaired and supporting the construction of an accessible smart city. He admitted, "It is precisely the strong support from the university science park and the application scenarios provided by the community that enabled the transformation of our technology into practical results, entering the market and expanding overseas."

Another successful case is the "Dream Box" in Wujiaochang Sub-district. This composite party-mass service center integrates party-mass services and social innovation centers, blending the vibrant community life of Yangpu with the scholarly atmosphere of Fudan University. It fulfills the beautiful vision of breaking boundaries between the community and the campus for joint governance, co-creation, co-construction, and mutual progress. Qin Heng, Secretary of the Party Working Committee and Director of the People's Congress Working Committee of Wujiaochang Sub-district, stated that the "Dream Box" provides a platform for young talents in the community. Through exchanges, interactions, and integrated construction, it fully links various resources to support community development.

- **Inter-university collaborative development**

In terms of educational informatization, Shanghai builds benchmark schools for informatization application and demonstration schools for digital transformation. It establishes a unified municipal teacher training platform "Haishang Famous Teachers Workshop" to improve teachers' digital literacy and narrow inter-school gaps; in terms of regional educational collaboration and special education integration, it increases support from central urban areas to suburban schools, implements bundled school-running with brand schools, entrusts the management of suburban schools, promotes the construction of innovative schools for inclusive education practice, and strengthens collaboration among families, schools, communities, and medical institutions; in terms of inter-school cooperation and resource sharing, all districts establish high-quality educational resource sharing mechanisms, organizing expert guidance, joint teacher training, and cluster-based project practice activities to promote inter-school cooperation and the flow of educational resources.

- **Industry association participation**

In the collaborative talent training platform, Shanghai's industry associations play an active role: In terms of talent training and teaching staff construction, collaborate with education departments to formulate talent training plans, support enterprises in recommending high-level technical talents to teach in schools, and organize teacher training to improve teacher's practical capabilities; in terms of construction of industry-education integration bases, coordinate enterprises to provide venues, equipment, and funds, participate in base operation and management to promote standardized and professional development, and organize university-enterprise joint teaching and scientific research activities; in terms of establishment of collaborative talent training alliances, join hands with education associations and leading enterprises to establish industry-education

integration alliances, release industrial talent demand reports, formulate curriculum standards, and build a demonstration case database; in terms of information and resource sharing, build an information platform for collaborative talent training, integrate educational resources, industrial demands, and policy information, and promote the sharing of laboratories, training bases, etc.; in policy and service support, participate in policy formulation, provide policy interpretation and consulting services, and establish a coordination mechanism among associations, schools, and enterprises to ensure the smooth progress of collaborative talent training.

(5) Build a lifelong education system

- **Improve policy and institutional guarantees**

Shanghai actively promotes the legislative revision of the *Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on Promotion of Lifelong Education* to provide legal support for the development of lifelong education. It also issues documents to strengthen the construction of learning-oriented urban areas, optimize the layout of the regional lifelong education system, and consolidate lifelong education positions. The Municipal Education Commission conducts a mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the "14th Five-Year Plan" for lifelong education and elderly education to ensure the plan is implemented to high standards. Through institutional guarantees, Shanghai has established a multi-level support system from policies and regulations to plan implementation, providing an institutional basis for various lifelong education activities and forming a standardized and sustainable development environment for lifelong education.

- **Build learning platforms and resource systems**

Relying on the Open University, community education, and the Lifelong Education Credit Bank, Shanghai has established a multi-level learning system covering academic and non-academic education. The Open University has over 100,000 undergraduate and junior college students, more than 500,000 offline training participants annually, and online services covering about 10 million person-times. Community education attracts over 3.3 million participants annually, with more than 6.7 million activity participations. The Lifelong Education Credit Bank has established 5.2 million citizen learning accounts, accessed nearly 3,000 types of certificates, accumulated over 100 million learning achievements, and provided credit conversion services for 107,000 people, forming a full-process support for recording, certifying, and converting citizens' learning achievements.

Case 11 Jing'an District Amateur University cultivates lifelong education brands

With a history of over 60 years, Shanghai Jing'an District Amateur University has always adhered to the original mission of serving society and residents. It has gradually developed into a comprehensive system covering academic continuing education, non-academic training, community education, elderly education, and lifelong education research. Centering on Jing'an District's overall goal of building an "International Jing'an, a Blessed Land for Dreams", the university takes the opportunity of comprehensive educational reform to continuously improve the

lifelong education system through innovation-driven development, promote the connotative development of lifelong education, and provide intellectual support for the construction of a learning-oriented urban area.

In terms of smart learning and community education, the university has built an "8-Minute Smart Learning Circle" to provide integrated online and offline learning support. The Jing'an Learning Network offers 2,915 courses, 4,487 micro-courses, and is equipped with nearly 30,000 books, serving nearly 20,000 users. It has established 27 integrated health-education learning points, dispatched nearly 40 community teachers to these points, conducted more than 100 courses, and benefited over 2,000 elderly students. The Jing'an Online School incorporates learning points in sub-districts and residential committees into its branch system, organizing structured group learning activities for online courses to effectively promote the integration and application of community learning resources.

In terms of training for working professionals, the university has built a "White-Collar Study Hall", providing a platform for over 100,000 white-collar workers in Jing'an's office buildings to pursue cultural further education, improve employment skills, and expand social capabilities. By integrating social resources, it has established the Jing'an White-Collar Learning Alliance, bringing together 20 excellent white-collar learning teams, promoting the brand building of white-collar learning, and forming a regional white-collar learning circle to meet the professional and cultural development needs of different groups.

In terms of elderly education and life education, the university carries out the "Perceiving Life" series of lectures, focusing on reflecting on life, understanding life, and improving the quality of life. By the end of 2018, a total of 131 lectures had been held. In 2016, this project was awarded the "Shanghai Lifelong Learning Brand". In 2018, the "Life Education Sub-center" was established. Through forums and seminars, it has continuously advanced the theoretical research and practical exploration of elderly life education, providing spiritual care and continuous learning spaces for elderly students.

In terms of serving the economy and vocational development, the university has established a Financial Accounting Training and Consulting Base for Micro and Small Enterprises. It provides training on financial accounting and related economic knowledge for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, formed a service team composed of university teachers, accounting firm experts, and senior practitioners, and built an "Internet +" three-dimensional service system. Up to now, the base has trained 12,184 students, held 124 training sessions, and provided 15,221 consulting services, supporting the development of small and micro enterprises and talent training.

Through the above initiatives, Jing'an District Amateur University has formed a multi-level, multi-functional, and sustainable lifelong education system in smart learning, community education, white-collar training, elderly education, and small and micro enterprise services. It not only meets the learning needs of different groups but also provides experience and demonstration for the construction of learning-oriented urban areas and the connotative development of lifelong education.

- **Promote digital transformation and smart education**

Shanghai accelerates the digital construction of lifelong education, promoting the integration of digital resources such as the Shanghai Learning Network, Smart Education Platform, and Elderly Education Public Database. Through "Government Online-Offline

Shanghai", it accesses citizens' learning records, course registration, and learning maps to realize personalized services. Digital initiatives cover curriculum resource integration, learning activity record collection and analysis, and continuing education management in communities and universities, achieving full coverage of digital lifelong education services and providing citizens with convenient, data-driven learning experiences.

- **Strengthen teacher team construction and volunteer services**

Shanghai has built a three-level (municipal, district, and school) lifelong education teacher training system, carried out the construction of famous teacher studios, improved the teacher resource pool, and expanded the pilot scope. The participation of senior teachers in lifelong education and the registration system for part-time teachers have been promoted, and the volunteer service team system has been continuously improved, with the annual volunteer scale exceeding 60,000. Through teacher training, famous teacher cultivation, and volunteer participation, it improves the teaching capacity of lifelong education and social service support, ensuring the high-quality advancement of the construction of a learning-oriented city.

- **Promote regional coordinated development**

Shanghai promotes the collaborative development of lifelong education in the Yangtze River Delta, standardizes the management of the Credit Bank, and explores the mutual recognition of adult education learning achievements and pilot practices in community education and elderly education. At the same time, it gives play to the role of the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities platform, studies advanced global cases, compiles and publishes about 20 typical cases, and promotes Version 2.0 of "Education for Community Sustainable Development". Through regional collaboration and international exchanges, Shanghai expands citizens' learning resources and enhances the openness, connectivity, and internationalization of lifelong education.

SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



SDG9

- SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is designed to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. The practice of this goal would effectively unleash economic dynamism, improve economic competitiveness, introduce and promote new technologies and increase resource efficiency.
- Against the backdrop of intensified international competition and accelerated industrial transformation, Shanghai faces challenges such as high dependence on core technologies in some industries and the need to improve the conversion rate of innovative achievements. The pace of emerging industry development and traditional industry transformation needs better coordination, digital transformation is unbalanced, and there are still weak links in smart city and infrastructure construction. Urban transportation, energy, and information networks are under increasing pressure in terms of safety, greening, and resilience, requiring infrastructure to strike a balance between efficiency and sustainability.
- Under the framework of SDG9, Shanghai has adopted an innovation-driven development strategy to accelerate the construction of a technology innovation system with enterprises as the main body and in-depth integration of industry, university, and research. It promotes the in-depth integration of cutting-edge technologies and industries to boost the development of high-end manufacturing and emerging industries. It accelerates the digital and intelligent transformation of traditional infrastructure to improve system operation efficiency and safety resilience. The city also focuses on green and low-carbon development, promoting green transformation in energy, transportation, construction, and other fields. Through open cooperation and institutional innovation, Shanghai aims to build an internationally influential highland for industrial and technological innovation, enhancing global competitiveness and sustainable development capabilities.



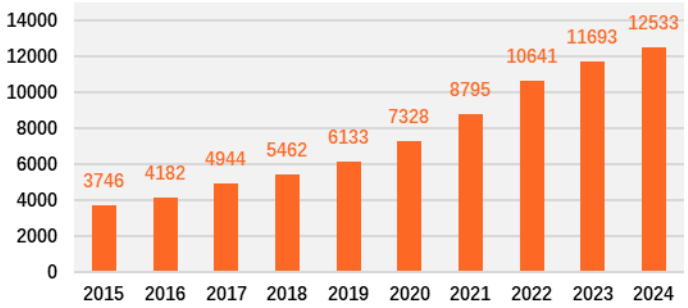
SDG9

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG9
Digital infrastructure construction	Construction of network and computing infrastructure		►International Internet exit bandwidth ►High-tech achievement transformation projects ►Newly added technology giant enterprises and cultivation enterprises ►PCT international patent applications ►High-value invention patents per 10,000 population	SDG 9.1
	Build an open cooperation and industrial ecosystem	Construct Shanghai's "5G A² Model City"		
	Accelerate the digital transformation of infrastructure			
	Promote intelligent driving and industry governance innovation			
Establishment of digital public service system	Build a full-stack digital public service system			SDG 9.4 SDG 9.5 SDG 9.b
	Establish park-level digital public service centers			
	Create characteristic park digital ecosystems			
Advancement of urban intelligent governance	Construct an intelligent CIM platform to enhance urban governance capabilities	Empower urban governance and digital transformation of the construction industry through Shanghai's CIM platform construction	►Actual online handling rate of "Government Online-Offline Shanghai"	
	Promote the "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" reform to achieve efficient and convenient government services			
	Build a "One-Net Unified Management" system to advance urban intelligent governance	Promote refined urban governance through "One-Net Unified Management" in Zhongshan Sub-district, Songjiang District		
Cultivation of artificial intelligence innovation ecosystem	Strengthen the layout of scientific research platforms to build an artificial intelligence innovation highland	Create a new highland for basic research and achievement transformation of artificial intelligence in Shanghai	►Added value of strategic emerging industrial sectors ► R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP	
	Promote the full-chain ecological construction of industries through high-quality incubators			
	Enhance innovation capabilities through talent introduction and international cooperation	Shanghai Foundation Model Innovation Center (SMC) - a benchmark incubator for Shanghai's large-model innovation ecosystem		

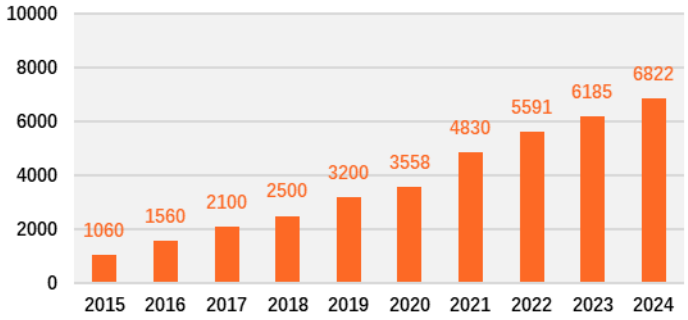
Key Indicators

Added value of strategic emerging industrial sectors (100 million yuan)



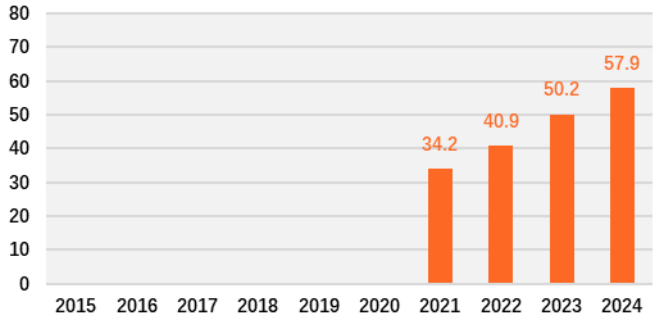
Added value of strategic emerging industrial sectors increased by **2.35 times** from 2015 to 2024.

PCT international patent applications (units)



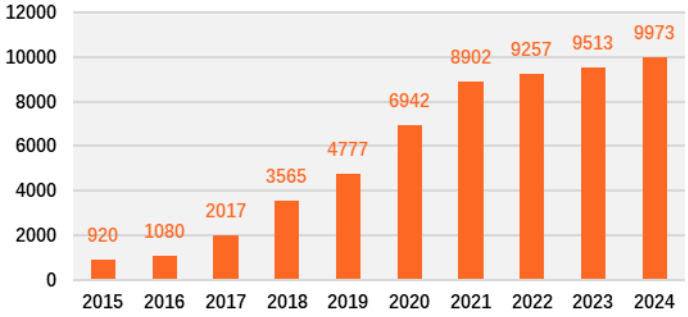
PCT international patent applications increased by **5.44 times** from 2015 to 2024.

High-value invention patents per 10,000 population (units)



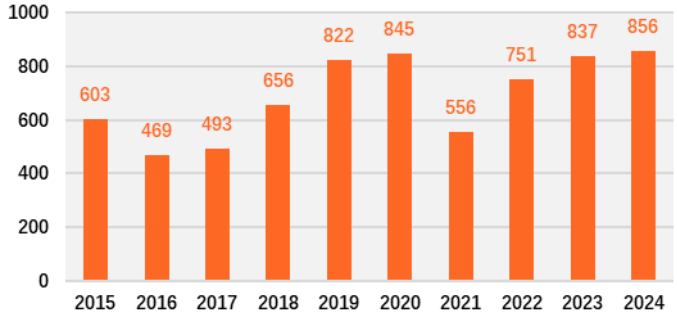
High-value invention patents per 10,000 population increased by **69.3%** from 2021 to 2024.

International Internet exit bandwidth (Gbps)



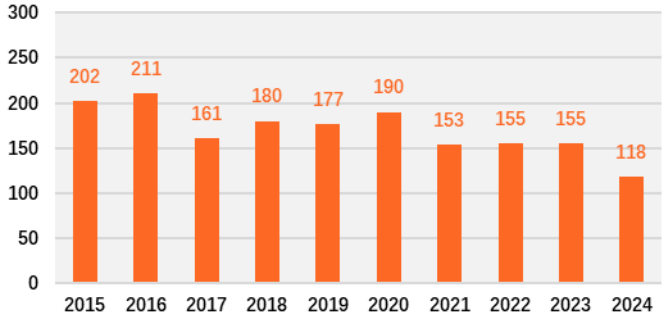
International Internet exit bandwidth increased by **9.84 times** from 2015 to 2024.

High-tech achievement transformation projects



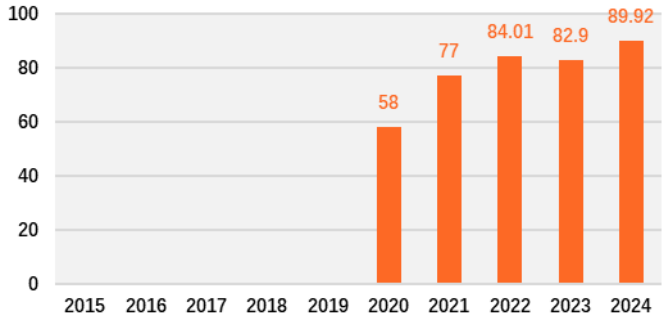
Cumulative high-tech achievement transformation projects reached **6,888** from 2015 to 2024.

Cumulative newly added technology giant enterprises and cultivation enterprises (units)



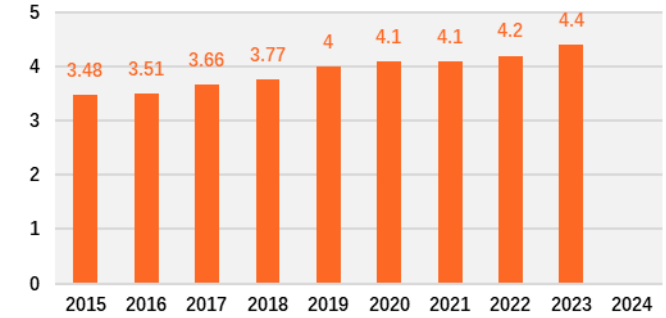
Cumulative newly added technology giant enterprises and cultivation enterprises reached **1,702** from 2015 to 2024.

Actual online handling rate of "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" (%)



Actual online handling rate of "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" increased from 58% to **89.92%** from 2020 to 2024.

R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP (%)



R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased from 3.48% to **4.4%** from 2015 to 2023.

Major Progress

Facing the challenges of technological innovation competition and industrial transformation, Shanghai has made a series of breakthroughs in key areas: The function of the international communication hub has been continuously enhanced. The scale of intelligent computing power has been significantly improved, and the overall scheduling platform has strongly supported digital transformation. The digital industry and emerging tracks have grown rapidly, with the development level of the software and information service industry and industrial Internet leading the country. The digitalization and automation of transportation infrastructure have achieved leaps, with important breakthroughs in autonomous driving demonstration operations and fully automatic rail transit. Initial results have been achieved in the construction of the urban digital public service system and the CIM platform. High-quality incubators and the science popularization innovation system have been continuously improved, injecting sustained momentum into industrial upgrading and innovation ecosystem cultivation.

- **Initial formation of international communication hub and quantum information system**

Shanghai has consolidated its position as an international communication hub, completing 3 submarine cable landing stations and 7 submarine cable systems. The international exit bandwidth reaches 9.5 Tbps, and the inter-provincial exit bandwidth is 67.9 Tbps, providing support for global Internet interconnection. Shanghai has accelerated the construction of a "10-Gigabit City", with a total of over 84,300 5G outdoor base stations and 442,600 indoor small stations built. Gigabit access covers 9.64 million households, with an average household broadband bandwidth of 489M, leading the country for ten consecutive years. The commercial deployment of 50G PON has been carried out in key scenarios to comprehensively improve user experience. The quantum communication infrastructure has initially taken shape, with 100% coverage of the dual-layer architecture of the core network and access network. Relying on the quantum security service platform, it has realized national secret applications based on quantum key distribution and quantum random number generation, taking the lead in applications in government affairs, finance, scientific research, and other fields, forming a trinity communication pattern of traditional communication, international hub, and cutting-edge technology.

- **Continuous enhancement of intelligent computing power**

Relying on regions such as Lingang, Songjiang, Qingpu, and Jinshan to build intelligent computing centers, Shanghai's intelligent computing power scale has reached 60,000 P (FP16). It has launched a municipal-level overall scheduling platform for intelligent computing power resources, realizing cross-city and cross-vendor resource integration and inclusive services. This provides support for scientific research institutes, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and large-model applications, constructing a

comprehensive and structurally balanced digital infrastructure system, and promoting the digital and intelligent development of the city.

- **Rapid growth of digital industry and emerging tracks**

In 2024, Shanghai's software and information service industry achieved revenue of 1.382288 trillion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 10.9%. Its added value accounted for 11.2% of GDP, with a profit rate of 12.3%. Throughout the year, 604 new enterprises were included in the statistical system, forming a number of emerging enterprises with a growth rate exceeding 20%. The industrial Internet has cultivated more than 100 professional service providers, serving over 1.16 million enterprises, connecting more than 10 million devices, with an application penetration rate of 33.7%, ranking among the top in the country. Metaverse, information innovation, and "AI+manufacturing" have formed emerging industrial ecosystems, covering industries such as industry, culture and tourism, medical care, and education. They promote the implementation of independently controllable CPU, industrial software, and large-model applications, accelerate intelligent transformation, and become the core engine for the high-quality development of the digital economy.

- **Remarkable achievements in the digital upgrade of transportation infrastructure**

The city has built a smart transportation foundation covering highways and waterways, completed the production of electronic navigation charts for 15 high-grade waterways and 446 kilometers of inland rivers, and added 13 ship traffic monitoring points, greatly improving shipping safety and efficiency. The transportation industry video center has accessed more than 50,000 video images, providing solid support for monitoring and scheduling as well as urban operations, promoting the coordinated development of smart perception, smart services, and smart management and control, and forming an overall digital transportation pattern. At the same time, autonomous driving demonstration operations lead the country, with 1,003 open roads totaling more than 2,000 kilometers. It has realized the mutual recognition of road test licenses between Shanghai and Jiangsu, issued 167 demonstration operation licenses cumulatively, and the intelligent heavy-duty trucks at Yangshan Port have achieved regular operation, completing the transportation of over 420,000 TEU. In terms of industry digital governance, the public transport full-factor supervision platform, dangerous freight closed-loop supervision module, port and waterway electronic navigation charts, off-site law enforcement system, and smart construction site supervision platform have been launched, realizing closed-loop management of "pre-warning, in-process monitoring, and post-traceability". These initiatives have not only improved urban transportation safety and operational efficiency but also provided institutional and technical guarantees for intelligent operation and modern management, promoting the transformation of Shanghai's transportation system towards efficiency, safety, and intelligence.

- **Breakthroughs in intelligent construction of major projects in Shanghai**

Shanghai has applied cutting-edge technologies in major engineering projects, including deep space development, micro-disturbance technology, and long-distance tunnel construction, breaking through technical bottlenecks in complex underground space construction. The city has pioneered the use of the "Ling-hang" shield machine with a diameter of 15.4 meters and a 23-meter shaft boring machine, setting new domestic and international construction records. The rail transit automation level has reached GoA4 (Unattended Train Operation), with 167 kilometers of fully automatic operation mileage. Line 18 has won the Luban Award, achieving a leapfrog development in rail transit intelligence. These achievements demonstrate Shanghai's independent innovation capabilities, providing technical support for sustainable urban transportation and efficient use of underground space, significantly enhancing infrastructure construction levels.

- **Improvement in digitalization of comprehensive transportation operation and emergency management**

Shanghai has built a comprehensive transportation operation digital guarantee system for large passenger flow hubs such as "two airports and three stations", applying blockchain and digital twin technologies to achieve an operational model that is monitorable, predictable, commandable, and serviceable. The city has upgraded the emergency command system, established a "One Map" for Emergency Resources, and realized electronic early planning and integrated communications. It has promoted the Yangtze River Delta regional linkage, achieving dispatching interoperability and ministry-province linkage pilots. Through digital operation and emergency two-way protection, Shanghai has enhanced urban transportation service capabilities, emergency resilience, and regional coordination levels, providing strong support for the stable and efficient operation of the urban transportation system.

- **Initial results of digital public service system and the CIM platform construction**

Shanghai has launched a digital public service system, relying on industrial parks to provide digital "package services" for enterprises, reducing the threshold for technology application and promoting enterprise digitalization, intelligence, and green transformation. The CIM (City Information Modeling) platform has established a municipal-level unified spatial base, achieving "five in one" integration of unified coding, data center, engine integration, model lightweighting, and business interface, supporting applications in urban governance, emergency response, and engineering supervision. The platform has launched more than ten typical applications including building safety, urban physical examination, and lifeline safety, forming a replicable and promotable digital urban intelligence base, promoting efficient and refined urban management.

- **High-quality incubator construction and prominent science popularization innovation results**

Shanghai has cultivated high-quality science and technology incubators, focusing on supporting cutting-edge industries such as large models and humanoid robots, nurturing high-growth enterprises and innovative projects, and promoting the landing of specialized service platforms and industrial agglomeration. Science popularization bases have shown diversified development, covering enterprises, universities, research institutes, and social organizations, with themes including electronic information, high-tech services, aerospace, and biomedicine. Shanghai has also promoted the improvement of the public's scientific literacy through the construction of "cloud science museums", holding science and technology festivals, and selecting excellent science popularization works, forming a new model of linkage between industrial development and social science popularization, providing continuous support for the innovation ecosystem and talent cultivation.

Important Measures

(1) Digital infrastructure construction

- **Construction of network and computing infrastructure**

Shanghai has successively issued policy documents such as the *Guangyao Shencheng 10-Gigabit Launch Action Plan*, *5G Network Construction and Integrated Application Action Plan*, and *Intelligent Computing Center Construction Guidelines*. It has clarified the development direction focusing on "dual 10-Gigabit" networks, intelligent computing centers, and quantum information, providing clear top-level design and path guidance for digital infrastructure construction. Building on this, the municipal government has focused on public concerns, incorporated weaknesses in communication services into people's livelihood projects, and vigorously advanced the "last 100 meters" communication coverage project. Through the combination of policies and projects, Shanghai has not only accelerated the strategic layout of a global information and communication hub and computing power highland but also demonstrated the warmth and effectiveness of digital governance in effectively addressing key people's livelihood issues.

- **Build an open cooperation and industrial ecosystem**

Shanghai has actively integrated into the forefront of global communication and digital industry development, continuously hosting events such as the Mobile World Congress, China 5G Development Conference, Global 6G Conference, and International Symposium on Computility Technology Standards and Applications. It has promoted the formation of industry standards and international cooperation, expanding its voice in the global communication and computing power fields. At the industrial level, focusing on emerging tracks such as 5G, artificial intelligence (AI), metaverse, information innovation, and industrial Internet, Shanghai has adopted mechanisms like "project-based recruitment

of talents" to accelerate the transformation of innovative achievements and the construction of application scenarios. It has also promoted the coordinated development of leading enterprises, professional service providers, and industrial parks, fostering a sound ecosystem for collaborative innovation among large, medium, and small enterprises. Through the combined strategy of "exhibitions+industry+cooperation", Shanghai has continuously enhanced the competitiveness of its digital industry and built future-oriented industrial clusters.

Case 12 Construct Shanghai's "5G A² Model City"

In July 2024, at the closing ceremony of the World AI Conference, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government and China Mobile jointly launched the construction of the "5G A² Model City". This initiative aims to build a nationally leading and globally renowned highland for the integrated development of 5G-Advanced (5G-A) and AI, create an international business card for digital industry innovation, and promote the construction of Shanghai's "Five Centers". The integration of 5G-A and AI has formed a digital foundation supporting the intelligent economy, smart cities, and future industries.



Figure 13 2024 World AI Conference and High-Level Meeting on Global AI Governance

Shanghai has formulated a clear construction path: On the network side: Accelerate the construction of 5G-A base stations, promote the commercialization of new technologies such as three-carrier aggregation (3CC) and RedCap, and take the lead in deploying 50G PON to achieve high speed, low latency, and large connections. On the application side: Promote the deep integration of artificial intelligence and 5G, focusing on smart medical care, intelligent manufacturing, autonomous driving, cultural tourism experience, and other fields to form replicable demonstration scenarios. For example, in the medical field, it enables remote surgical guidance and high-precision image transmission; in manufacturing, it realizes predictive maintenance and flexible production, enhancing enterprises' intelligent levels.

Meanwhile, Shanghai attaches great importance to industrial ecosystem construction. Relying on areas such as Pudong Jinqiao and Lingang New Area, it has gathered communication operators, equipment manufacturers, leading AI enterprises, and research institutions to promote upstream and downstream collaborative innovation. Through the "project-based recruitment of talents" mechanism, it solicits application solutions to drive technological breakthroughs and scenario implementation. The government provides policy guidance and financial support, and builds an open test environment and standard system. This demonstration project will generate world-leading application cases, enhance Shanghai's voice in the international integration of communication and AI, promote the qualitative improvement of the digital economy, and drive digital transformation in the Yangtze River Delta and across the country.

- **Accelerate the digital transformation of infrastructure**

Shanghai adheres to digitalization as the driver to promote the integrated transformation of transportation infrastructure and operation management. Through the construction of smart highways, smart waterways, and an industry video center, the transportation perception system has been continuously improved. Measures such as electronic navigation charts and ship traffic monitoring have enhanced shipping safety and operational efficiency. Digital twin technology has been applied in the operation guarantee of hubs such as "two airports and three stations" (Hongqiao Airport, Pudong Airport, Shanghai Railway Station, Shanghai South Railway Station, Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station), enabling real-time operation monitoring and decision-making. In terms of emergency management, Shanghai has established a "One Map" for emergency resources, realizing cross-departmental and cross-regional linkage to improve emergency response speed and disposal capabilities. These measures provide institutional and technological guarantees for the high-quality operation of transportation and the safe travel of citizens.

- **Promote intelligent driving and industry governance innovation**

Shanghai has taken the development of autonomous driving and innovation in industrial governance as a breakthrough for intelligent transportation, forming a "dual-wheel drive" of application demonstration and governance innovation. On the one hand, it has continuously expanded the scale of intelligent connected vehicle road testing, opening 1,003 roads with a total mileage exceeding 2,000 kilometers, issuing 167 demonstration operation licenses, and promoting the mutual recognition of tests with Suzhou to form a regional integrated testing environment. On the other hand, at the industrial governance level, it has established a full-factor digital supervision platform for public transportation, implemented closed-loop supervision of dangerous freight vehicles, and integrated electronic navigation charts, shoreline maps, and berth maps into a unified "Port and Shipping Map". Law enforcement systems and smart construction site platforms have been fully launched, transforming transportation governance from extensive to refined. These measures have not only promoted the commercial application of autonomous driving but also taken the lead in forming typical experience of digital and closed-loop industrial governance models.

Case 13 Build a demonstration highland for smart transportation and intelligent port & shipping

In recent years, Shanghai has achieved remarkable results in the digitalization and intelligentization of transportation infrastructure, forming a practical model of "foundation first, scenario-driven, and application-oriented". In water transportation, electronic navigation charts have been completed for 15 high-grade waterways and 446 kilometers of inland rivers, integrated into the "Electronic Map" for port & shipping, and achieved two-way empowerment with the municipal big data center platform. Thirteen new ship traffic monitoring points have been added, combined with closed-loop supervision of dangerous freight transportation, realizing the whole-process management and control from ship traffic to transportation risks. In terms of passenger hubs, centering on the large passenger flow scenarios of "two airports and three stations", a digital guarantee system for comprehensive transportation operation has been built. By applying technologies such as blockchain and digital twins, it realizes panoramic monitoring and intelligent analysis of passenger flow, vehicle flow, and transportation capacity, forming a new model of "predictable, commandable, and serviceable", which significantly improves transportation operation efficiency and safety.

In port & shipping logistics, Yangshan Port took the lead in promoting the demonstration operation of intelligent heavy-duty trucks, which achieved regular operation in 2024, completing the transportation of over 420,000 TEU containers cumulatively. Among them, four heavy-duty trucks obtained driverless demonstration application licenses, marking the march of intelligent driving towards commercial application. By opening test roads, issuing demonstration licenses, and building an intelligent collaborative system in the port area, the operation data of intelligent heavy-duty trucks has been integrated into the transportation and port & shipping management platform, realizing dynamic supervision of efficiency and safety. This practice not only promotes the intelligent upgrading of port logistics but also provides a replicable path for the commercial application of autonomous driving technology from closed scenarios to a wider range, demonstrating Shanghai's national demonstration effect in the field of smart transportation and intelligent port & shipping.

(2) Establishment of digital public service system

● Build a full-stack digital public service system

Shanghai has launched a digital public service system, advocating "integrated innovation and accompanying services". It integrates enterprise needs with digital resources such as computing power, data, and models to provide one-stop digital solutions for enterprises. Through package-based and customized services, the system has achieved "precision push, rapid deployment, and efficient operation and maintenance", and is equipped with a team of professional service officers to provide enterprises with support in policies, funds, data, software, etc. Whether it is micro and small start-ups, growing enterprises, or overseas or traditional enterprises, they can quickly obtain resources and guidance, reducing the digital threshold. The system promotes the inclusive application of technology, narrows regional and resource gaps, enhances enterprises' digital capabilities and core competitiveness, and becomes an important engine for

cultivating new quality productive forces.

- **Establish park-level digital public service centers**

Taking Caohejing Development Zone as an example, the digital public service center integrates resources from 30 enterprises and institutions, providing online tools such as computing power, data, large models, and blockchain, as well as offline services including law, training, strategic consulting, and policy declaration. Services are divided into "Newcomer Package" and "Professional Services": the former provides free computing power, data, and consulting resources; the latter adds value-added services such as cross-border networks, vertical models, blockchain, and finance. This model realizes the coordination of online tools and offline guidance, significantly reduces enterprise trial-and-error costs, helps enterprises grow rapidly, forms a replicable and promotable service paradigm, and provides full-process support for digital transformation.

- **Create characteristic park digital ecosystems**

Taking Shanghai Beixin High-Tech Park "Data-Communication-Chain Valley" as an example, the park gathers more than 150 blockchain enterprises and nearly 800 digital intelligence enterprises, forming a complete industrial chain closed loop. The digital public service center provides a full set of solutions including computing power, data, intelligent tools, and legal and technical services through "Newcomer Version" and "Professional Version" packages, covering the four key start-up tasks for enterprises (purchasing computing power, accessing data, deploying models, and installing software). Relying on the support of expert and service provider teams, it promotes the implementation of scenario applications, realizes "scenario-driven, service-empowered, and enterprise-benefited", promotes the efficient integration of resources and collaborative innovation, and injects momentum into the high-quality development of the industrial economy and the construction of a digital ecosystem.

(3) Advancement of urban intelligent governance

- **Construct an intelligent CIM platform to enhance urban governance capabilities**

Shanghai's CIM (City Information Modeling) platform takes "unified coding, platform middle-endization, intelligent modeling, service commercialization, and mechanism institutionalization" as its development direction, realizing the comprehensive upgrading of urban governance capabilities. The platform establishes a 58-bit unique coding system to support the unified identification of the whole process of data collection, modeling, and services. It builds five middle-ends through GIS, BIM, IoT, and AI intelligent analysis, realizing multi-source data access and modular business management; in intelligent modeling, it connects above-ground and underground information channels, supporting applications such as virtual drilling and pile foundation analysis; in intelligent capabilities, AI models for building safety, urban physical examination, and lifeline safety are embedded, promoting the upgrading of visualization to intelligent identification and

predictive deduction. In institutional mechanisms, the platform's achievements are integrated into core government processes such as major projects, planning approval, and housing supervision, forming a closed loop of "data-model-scenario-mechanism", providing standardized, intelligent, and institutionalized support for urban digital governance.

Case 14 Empower urban governance and digital transformation of the construction industry through Shanghai's CIM platform construction

With the core goal of "building a professional spatial digital base for the whole city and empowering the digital transformation of the construction industry", Shanghai's CIM platform has evolved from pilot exploration to system integration and then to in-depth integration into business since it was listed as the second batch of CIM platform pilot cities by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development in 2022. It has always focused on four directions: unification of data standards, integration of technical systems, expansion of application scenarios, and improvement of institutional mechanisms. At the data standard level, the whole city has established a unified and open 58-bit spatial object coding system, covering multi-dimensional information such as grids, entity types, and hierarchical attributes. This system realizes the standardized identification of data collection, modeling, and services, effectively supporting the unified governance and sharing of spatial information across the city.

In terms of the technical system, as of 2024, the municipal-level CIM platform has completed the construction of five middle platforms, namely GIS, BIM, Internet of Things (IoT), Intelligent Analysis (AI), and Application Empowerment. It has realized the modular and scalable management of multi-source data access, model construction, and business applications. Meanwhile, the platform has formed a three-level linkage architecture of "city-district-park", supporting the collaboration of data, models, users, and scenarios, and improving operational efficiency and coverage capabilities. In terms of application expansion, the platform has launched more than ten typical "CIM+" applications such as urban physical examination, urban renewal, construction supervision, and low-altitude economy management. These applications are deeply integrated into construction business scenarios, gradually establishing CIM's position as a "digital engine" in urban operation and decision-making, and supporting the construction of a digital twin city with an integrated digital base of "Internet of Things, data connection, and intelligent connection".

In terms of institutional mechanisms, competent departments such as the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Housing and Urban-Rural Development have continuously improved relevant standards and systems, issued technical specifications, data coding rules, and supporting institutional documents. They have integrated the achievements of the CIM platform into core government processes such as major project management, urban physical examination, housing supervision, and planning approval, promoting the institutionalized and regular application of the achievements. Overall, Shanghai's CIM platform has achieved systematic upgrading and iteration in architectural systems, data standards, application scenarios, and institutional mechanisms. It has become an important support for the digital transformation of the construction industry and the intelligent operation of the city, with significant demonstration and promotion value.

- **Promote the "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" reform to achieve efficient and convenient government services**

Taking digital transformation as the guide, Shanghai continues to promote the "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" reform, striving to meet the diverse needs of the public and enterprises. By comprehensively reshaping government service processes, it has launched mechanisms such as "Efficient Handling of One Thing" and "Responding to Complaints Immediately", realizing cross-departmental and cross-level collaborative handling, and breaking information silos and functional barriers. At the same time, it strengthens the collection and sharing of public data, promotes "Benefits Enjoyed Without Application" and "Direct and Quick Enjoyment", and greatly reduces the repeated declarations and waiting time for enterprises and citizens in handling affairs. Government services cover the whole cycle from application and approval to feedback, and the online and offline service systems are highly integrated, enabling the public and enterprises to quickly and conveniently obtain the required services through different channels. These measures have not only significantly improved government service efficiency and user satisfaction but also laid a solid foundation for the digitalization, refinement, and efficiency of urban governance, promoting the transformation of governance models towards intelligence and collaboration.

- **Build a "One-Net Unified Management" system to advance urban intelligent governance**

In terms of urban governance, Shanghai continues to promote "One-Net Unified Management" with the goal of improving the efficiency of urban comprehensive governance. Relying on platforms such as the urban brain, digital twins, and intelligent early warning of natural disasters, it realizes real-time perception, intelligent analysis, and rapid response to urban operation status, thereby improving emergency disposal capabilities and management efficiency. At the same time, it explores the establishment of a "Rapid Handling for Public Opinions" mechanism, forming a closed loop for the discovery and solution of public and enterprise demands, and realizing the rapid disposal and feedback of problems. In governance practice, Shanghai also promotes "embroidery-like" refined management, strengthens community micro-governance and grassroots co-governance, focuses on targeted and refined services and management, and promotes the collaborative linkage of different departments, communities, and public service units. These measures have gradually upgraded the urban governance model towards intelligence and collaboration, improved the refined level of urban operation and the ability to respond to complex emergencies, provided institutional guarantees and technical support for smart city construction, and formed replicable and promotable governance experience.

Case 15 Promote refined urban governance through "One-Net Unified Management" in Zhongshan Sub-district, Songjiang District

Zhongshan Sub-district is located at the junction of the old and new urban areas of Songjiang District, covering an area of 19.21 square kilometers, with a layout of "ancient city in the south and new city in the north". The old urban area has concentrated public facilities but aging infrastructure, making governance difficult; the new urban area is represented by the International Ecological Business District and high-tech parks, with diverse industries and active innovation. The regional characteristics of "coexistence of old and new, integration of industry and city" bring governance challenges such as narrow and long space, different formats, and diverse populations. The traditional governance model has problems such as departmental division, data barriers, inefficient manual inspections, and lengthy disposal processes, which are difficult to meet the needs of modern urban governance.

To solve these problems, Zhongshan Sub-district takes technological and institutional innovation as the starting point, builds a unified urban operation and governance platform, and realizes the transformation from "fragmentation" to "integration", from "passive response" to "active early warning", and from "experience-based decision-making" to "data-driven decision-making". In governance practice, Zhongshan Sub-district has taken four key measures: First, emphasizing top-level design: Through research and soliciting opinions, it established a "three-level collaboration, multi-grid integration" governance system, adopted a "cloud-edge-terminal" architecture, built a three-level platform of sub-district-level platform, district sub-centers, and community workstations, broke information barriers, and established a closed-loop mechanism for the whole process of events, realizing 24/7 regular operation. Relying on the "one-map" governance concept, it improves the efficiency and accuracy of event disposal. Second, strengthening functional construction: Deployed 1,683 IoT sensing devices covering fire protection, gas, elevators, high-altitude parabolic objects, etc., established an urban operation big data center, integrated multi-source data, developed models such as safety index and governance index, and integrated 20 types of AI algorithms to realize intelligent identification and work order push, greatly improving governance efficiency. Third, promoting iterative upgrading: Completed the first phase of the sub-district-level platform construction in 2019 and realized business connections between the city, district, and sub-district. The second phase in 2023 extended to grid communities and expanded to scenarios such as water quality and waterlogging monitoring, gradually forming a complete system of "three-level platforms and five-level applications". Fourth, improving supporting guarantees: Promoted talent training, assessment and evaluation, and public participation, carried out hierarchical training on platform operation and data analysis, established quantitative assessment to improve efficiency and satisfaction, and broadened residents' participation channels through official WeChat accounts and apps, forming a pattern of "everyone participates, co-construction and co-governance".

(4) Cultivation of artificial intelligence innovation ecosystem

- **Strengthen the layout of scientific research platforms to build an artificial intelligence innovation highland**

Shanghai has systematically laid out artificial intelligence (AI) research platforms by building new R&D institutions such as the Shanghai Qi Zhi Institute and the Institute of Scientific Intelligence, focusing on strengthening basic theoretical research and exploration in cutting-edge interdisciplinary fields. These platforms focus on the R&D and collaborative advancement of core AI technologies, algorithm models, and application scenarios, promoting the transformation of scientific research achievements into practical applications, and enhancing the city's overall capabilities in intelligent technological innovation. At the same time, the research platforms focus on building a high-level research network, integrating scientific research resources from universities, research institutes, and enterprises, and realizing the efficient collaboration of basic conditions such as data, computing power, and experimental facilities. By continuously optimizing the layout of research platforms, Shanghai has not only enhanced the innovation capability of AI technologies but also provided solid technical support for industrial development and innovation ecosystem construction, gradually forming an AI innovation highland oriented towards long-term development.

Case 16 Create a new highland for basic research and achievement transformation of artificial intelligence in Shanghai

To seize the opportunity of global AI development and build a benchmark force for Shanghai's global science and technology innovation center, the Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality has conducted multiple communications with Mr. Yao Qizhi, a Turing Award winner and Dean of the Institute for Interdisciplinary Information Sciences of Tsinghua University, since 2019. It invited him to build a new R&D institution in Shanghai, introduce outstanding talents from home and abroad, jointly build a high-level research network with major local universities, and organize basic theoretical and cutting-edge interdisciplinary research in AI-related fields.

In terms of team building, the institute has formed a three-level core talent echelon of "top scientists+leading scholars+young researchers". Currently, it has 28 leading scholars (27 dual-appointed+1 full-time), 68 young researchers (full-time), and 11 management personnel. In addition, more than 200 interns from double first-class universities across the country participate in research at the institute. The total scale of the research team is about 300, with an average age of about 27 and a doctoral degree ratio of about 60%.

In terms of talent training, over the past five years, the institute has cumulatively attracted more than 1,000 people to engage in scientific research work, and has trained and delivered approximately 200 outstanding young talents in the field of artificial intelligence to society each year. It has innovatively established "Post-Undergraduate" and "Post-Master's" talent training programs. Forty-two individuals trained by the institute have gone on to pursue further studies at top universities such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), University of California, Berkeley (UC Berkeley), Stanford University, and Tsinghua University. In 2025, with the support of the Ministry of Education, the institute was approved for 50 joint doctoral training slots. Recently,

it has signed agreements with Shanghai Jiao Tong University, East China Normal University, Tongji University, and other universities, and will launch joint doctoral training.

In terms of scientific research, the institute focuses on key areas, carries out basic research and cutting-edge technological innovation, promotes interdisciplinary research, and has achieved a series of important results. In the field of artificial intelligence, the "AI Framework Based on Category Theory and Topos Theory" has successfully depicted the reasoning boundaries of large models and been applied in DeepSeek V3. The independently developed MiniCPM multimodal large model has been evaluated by Turing Award winner Yann LeCun and others as "the future development direction of multimodal large models". In the field of embodied intelligence, multiple algorithms such as "All-Terrain Walking for Humanoid Robots" are world-first innovations. The independently developed humanoid robot "Xiaoxing" has the fastest running speed globally and was listed as one of the top 16 humanoid robots worldwide in Morgan Stanley's 2025 Humanoid Robot Industry Report. In the field of cryptographic security, the institute identified vulnerabilities in the indistinguishability obfuscation algorithm, known as the "crown jewel of cryptography", and proposed repair solutions; it also discovered high-risk vulnerabilities in QR code scanning in financial and government affairs fields and formed an industry-level protection scheme. In addition, it actively conducts interdisciplinary research between artificial intelligence and related fields. A blockchain data platform supporting millisecond-level real-time monitoring and efficient query is undergoing application research in finance, government affairs, and other fields and participating in the formulation of industry standards. The large language model for the construction field, aice.AEC has passed the national-level qualification exams for Registered Structural Engineers (Level 1) and Registered Architects (Level 1). The institute has cumulatively published more than 1,000 papers in top international journals and conferences, and applied for 71 invention patents and software copyrights (12 of which have been authorized).

In terms of achievement transformation, the institute has established an Industrial Technology Innovation Alliance with 6 embodied robot enterprises to conduct collaborative research on common industry challenges. In fields such as privacy computing, autonomous driving, computer system architecture, and smart healthcare, it has empowered 8 enterprises including Huawei, Tencent, China Telecom, and Li Auto with key technologies. Among them, the "vision-centric autonomous driving technology" has been deployed in the advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) of 600,000 electric vehicles of Li Auto, ranking first in the installed capacity of domestic ADAS solutions. The institute has also nurtured potential enterprises such as ROBOTERA Technology Co., Ltd., GALAXEA AI Technology Co., Ltd., and Shanghai Pusuan Technology Co., Ltd., among which Puan Technology has settled in Xuhui SMC.

- **Promote the full-chain ecological construction of industries through high-quality incubators**

Shanghai promotes the construction of high-quality incubators focusing on AI niche tracks (such as large models and humanoid robots). Through top-level design and policy guidance, it has formed a closed-loop model of "technological breakthroughs - scenario verification - capital empowerment - international collaboration". In terms of top-level design, it has strengthened planning guidance and policy supply through documents such as the *14th Five-Year Plan for the Development of Shanghai's AI Industry*, *Implementation Plan for Cultivating High-Quality Incubators*, and *Implementation Plan for the "Modeling Shanghai"*

Project, promoting the layout of characteristic incubation carriers. In terms of industrial cultivation, it focuses on niche tracks such as large models and humanoid robots, builds a closed loop of "technological breakthroughs - scenario verification - capital empowerment - international collaboration", and constructs a full-chain ecosystem. In terms of service capabilities, it establishes professional service systems including laboratories, testing platforms, open data platforms, and computing power scheduling to provide one-stop support for enterprises. In terms of basic guarantee, it implements the "Intelligent Computing Power Acceleration Plan", joins hands with leading enterprises to build computing power pools and provide subsidies, and promotes the implementation of small models in scenarios such as consumption, medical care, and education.

- **Enhance innovation capabilities through talent introduction and international cooperation**

To seize the opportunity of global AI development, Shanghai focuses on building an international innovation ecosystem and strengthening talent introduction and training. In recent years, the Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality has promoted the construction of new R&D institutions in the city, introduced top scientific research talents from home and abroad, and established high-level research networks in conjunction with universities to carry out basic theoretical and cutting-edge interdisciplinary research on artificial intelligence. Research institution teams have formed a three-level echelon of "top scientists - leading scholars - young researchers", balancing scientific research and management capabilities, and focusing on young talent training and echelon building. Through innovative talent training programs, research institutions have delivered high-level scientific research talents to universities at home and abroad, while promoting the accumulation of practical capabilities in cutting-edge AI fields. Institutions also carry out joint doctoral training with multiple universities to promote academic exchanges and scientific research collaboration. These initiatives have effectively enhanced Shanghai's AI scientific research capabilities and international influence, providing solid talent support for building a world-leading innovation ecosystem.

Case 17 Shanghai Foundation Model Innovation Center (SMC) - a benchmark incubator for Shanghai's large-model innovation ecosystem

In recent years, large models have become the core driving force for the development of the AI industry. As a high-quality incubator in Shanghai, "SMC" has explored a complete incubation path based on key elements such as technology, talent, computing power, corpus, and capital. In terms of talent attraction, it has introduced more than 10 top experts, senior practitioners, and leading investment institutions to form a mentor group, providing enterprises with technical guidance, financing roadshows, and other support. At the same time, through the "Five-in-One" talent service package, it has attracted teams from Tsinghua University, Fudan University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, and other universities, as well as re-entrepreneurship projects from major enterprises, and introduced nearly 100 overseas high-level talents, forming a high-quality entrepreneurial cluster.

In terms of platform services, SMC has constructed a "1+5+N" functional system, building five major platforms including computing power scheduling, public corpus, financial services, talent

services, and scenario docking. Relying on the "Intelligent Computing Power Acceleration Plan", it provides computing power vouchers and precise docking for enterprises to alleviate the "computing power anxiety" of start-ups; it cooperates with domestic corpus enterprises to provide open-source and inclusive corpus for start-ups; at the same time, it connects with more than 100 investment institutions to promote the integration of capital and industry. In terms of incubation model, it combines resources from scientific research institutions, universities, and major enterprises to carry out proof-of-concept and transformation of cutting-edge achievements, proposes the "Golden Seed" selection methodology to provide a basis for dynamic rating and refined services for enterprises, and builds a large model base model ecological zone to promote "Shanghai-developed and Shanghai-used" initiatives.

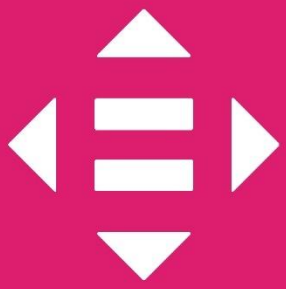


Figure 14 SMC - the world's largest artificial intelligence incubator

In terms of scenario application, SMC closely follows industrial needs, focusing on the "5+6" fields such as intelligent terminals, autonomous driving, scientific intelligence, education, medical care, and finance. It has held more than 400 scenario docking, roadshow, and innovation activities, gathered over 300 scenario needs from state-owned enterprises, served more than 2,000 enterprises, and attracted over 1 million participants. At the same time, relying on events such as the World

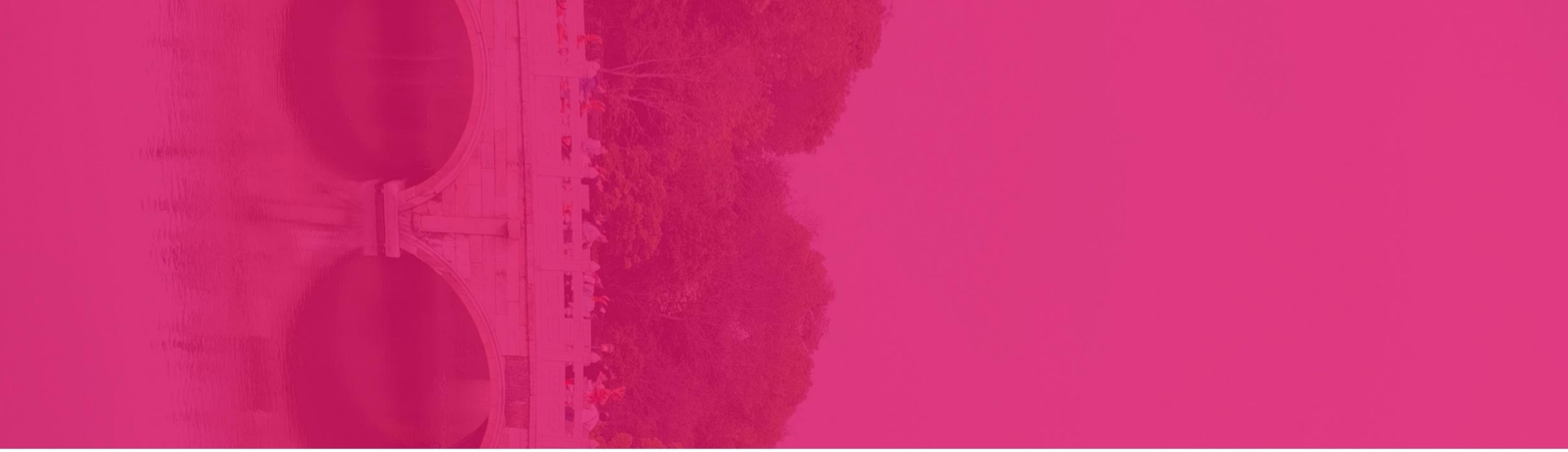
Artificial Intelligence Conference and the Global Developer Conference, it has built the "SMC Roadshow Day" brand to enhance international influence, and established a global AI trendy product store to create new scenarios integrating technology and consumption. Up to now, SMC has cumulatively incubated more than 100 enterprises, driving nearly 400 large model enterprises in Xuhui District, and has become an important practical sample for Shanghai to promote the AI industry innovation ecosystem.

SDG10: Reduced Inequalities



SDG10

- SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities) aims to reduce inequalities within and among countries. The practice of this goal can promote social equity and equal opportunities, improve the situation of vulnerable groups, and drive inclusive development, thereby building a more just, harmonious, and sustainable society.
- Currently, issues such as urban-rural gaps and unbalanced regional development still exist in Shanghai. Vulnerable groups including the elderly, persons with disabilities, and migrant workers face pressures in social integration. Public services such as education, medical care, and housing remain uneven in coverage and quality, leading to insufficient sense of gain and happiness among some groups. With the diversification of population structure, problems such as inadequate social inclusion and differences in social mobility opportunities have gradually become prominent, and the contradiction between equity and efficiency remains a key challenge for achieving inclusive development.
- Under the framework of SDG10, Shanghai has taken multiple measures: improving the inclusive and equitable public service system to continuously optimize the guarantee level in key areas such as education, medical care, and elderly care; promoting urban-rural integrated development and regional coordination to improve resource allocation and social equity; focusing on enhancing the integration of migrant populations and diverse groups, and improving social security and community support mechanisms; and encouraging residents' participation and self-governance through institutional design and social governance innovation to strengthen social cohesion and inclusion.



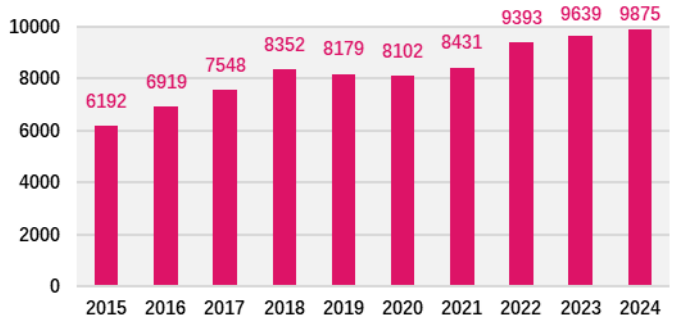
SDG10

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG10
Safeguarding everyone's right to appropriate housing	Comprehensively improving the quality of large-scale residential communities and supporting facilities	Yunxiang Expansion Base in Jiading Large-scale Residential Community	► Per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents ► Per capita consumption expenditure of urban and rural residents ► Ratio of per capita disposable income between urban and rural permanent residents ► Minimum living security standard ► General public budget expenditure ► Beds in elderly care institutions	SDG10.7
	Build and improve the system of "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers"			
	Innovatively implement various policies and measures for affordable rental housing	"South Railway Station Huijia" in Xuhui District: creating a diversified "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era"		
Promote universal access to high-quality services and guarantees	Strive to improve the coverage and quality of elderly care services			SDG10.2 SDG10.4
	Strengthen service guarantees for children in special difficulties			
	Conduct pilot exploration of "elderly-caring-for-disabled care units"	Opening of Putuo District's first "elderly-caring-for-disabled" special zone		
	Continuously safeguard the basic living standards of low-income populations			
	Consolidate the basic social assistance system			
Create a fair and inclusive employment environment	Build an efficient and convenient employment information platform		► Newly added employment posts ► Annual coverage of subsidized vocational skills training	SDG10.3
	Establish a youth employment support system	The Bund Sub-district in Huangpu District: launching the "First Stop of the Workplace" for graduates		
	Promote the development of new employment forms			
	Implement targeted assistance for vulnerable groups			

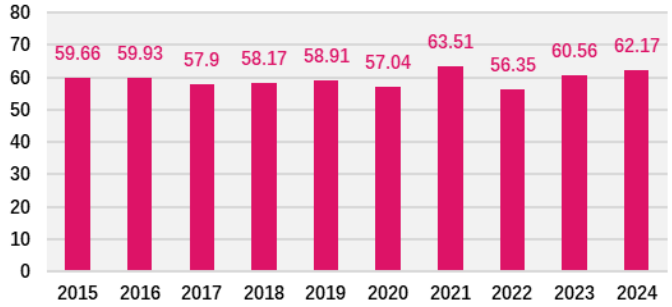
Key Indicators

General public budget expenditure (100 million yuan)



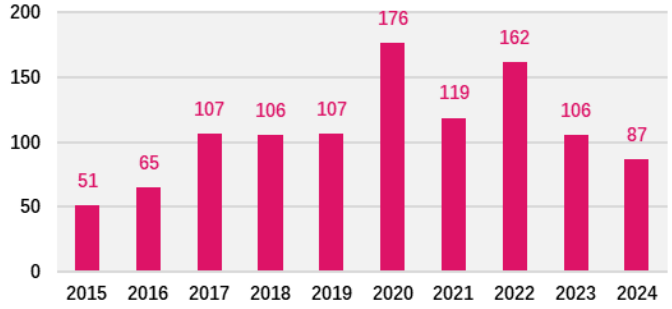
General public budget expenditure increased by **59.5%** from 2015 to 2024.

Newly added employment posts (10,000)



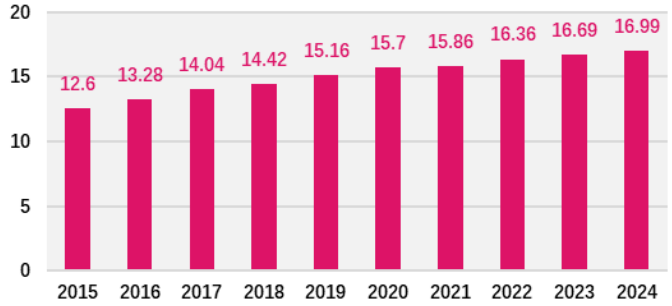
Annual average of newly added employment posts reached **590,000** from 2015 to 2024.

Annual coverage of subsidized vocational skills training (10,000 participants)



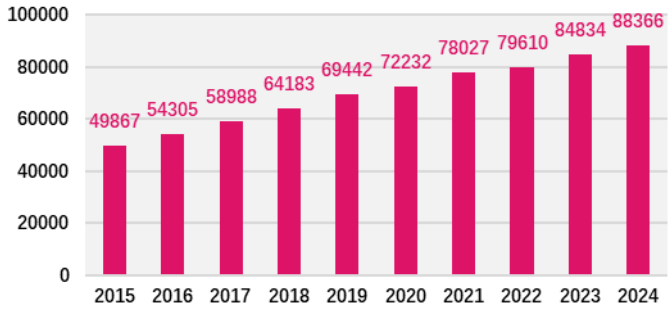
Annual coverage of subsidized vocational skills training reached **1.09 million** participants from 2015 to 2024.

Beds in elderly care institutions (10,000 beds)



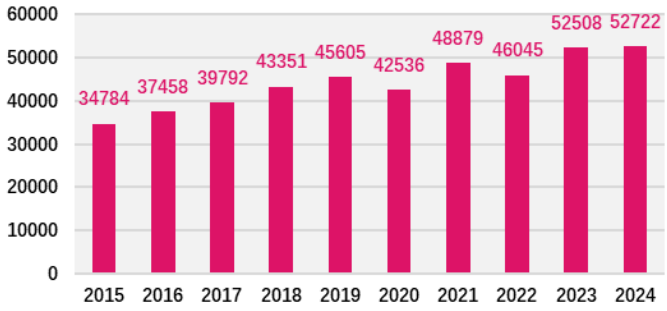
Beds in elderly care institutions increased by **34.8%** from 2015 to 2024.

Per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents (yuan)



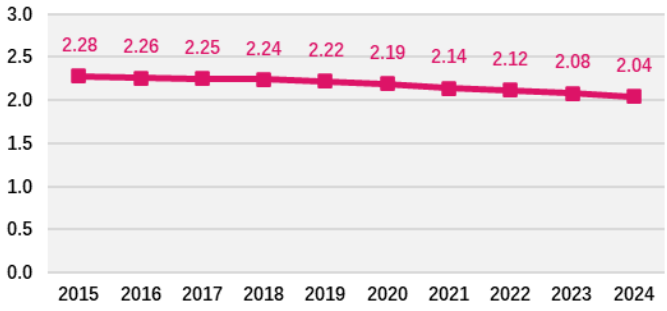
Per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents increased by **77.2%** from 2015 to 2024.

Per capita consumption expenditure of urban and rural residents (yuan)



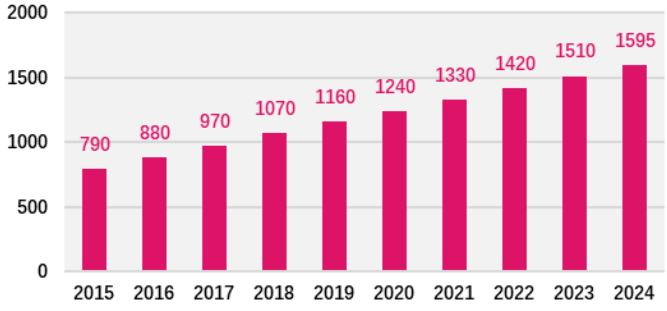
Per capita consumption expenditure of urban and rural residents increased by **51.6%** from 2015 to 2024.

Ratio of per capita disposable income between urban and rural permanent residents



Ratio of per capita disposable income between urban and rural permanent residents decreased from 2.28 to **2.04** from 2015 to 2024 (continuous narrowing of the urban-rural gap).

Minimum living security standard (per person per month)



Minimum living security standard increased by **101.9%** from 2015 to 2024.

Major Progress

Facing challenges such as urban-rural gaps, group differences, and unbalanced public services, Shanghai has actively promoted social equity and inclusive development, achieving remarkable results: The residential housing security system has been continuously improved, effectively meeting the needs of different groups; the construction of public green spaces has been steadily advanced; the accessibility of public services for various groups has been continuously enhanced; the smart elderly care and elderly meal assistance service systems have been upgraded, effectively improving the quality of life of the elderly; the security level for children in special difficulties and low-income populations has been steadily raised, and the hierarchical and classified social assistance system has become more sound; the public employment service network has been extensively covered, creating more opportunities for fair development.

- **Significant improvement in residential housing security**

Since 2003, Shanghai has selected sites for three batches of 46 large-scale residential communities, with a total planned land area of approximately 150 square kilometers, a planned total of about 92 million square meters of new residential housing (including 73.8 million square meters of affordable housing), and a planned population of about 3.4 million. The construction of large-scale residential communities takes into account the resettlement of central urban areas and the optimization of population, land, and housing structures, with continuous improvement of supporting facilities such as schools, community service centers, medical care, and green spaces. Through the implementation of the first three-year action plan for supporting facilities in large-scale residential communities (2021-2023), the number of mature large residential districts (i.e., those with a permanent population inflow rate of 70% or a residential completion and delivery rate of 80%) has increased from 24 to 29.

- **Achievements in affordable rental housing construction**

In the first half of 2025, Shanghai newly constructed and raised 42,000 units of affordable housing, supplied 37,000 units, added 2,283 households receiving rental allocation, benefiting a total of 154,000 households, and issued 490 million yuan in rental subsidies. The beneficiaries include fresh graduates, flexible employees, and temporarily unemployed persons, with simplified application procedures. The diversified security system has effectively improved the sense of gain in housing for low-income groups, ensured residents' housing stability, and reflected housing equity and social inclusion.

- **Innovative security for housing needs of mobile groups**

Since 2023, Shanghai has innovatively built "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era", accumulating 60,100 beds. An additional 18,800 beds were added in the first half of 2025, with a plan to reach a total of 130,000 beds by 2027. This initiative

provides rental guarantees and a comfortable living environment for frontline builders and managers, alleviating the housing pressure on new citizens and urban builders. It reflects care for the labor group and social equity, helping to enhance urban development inclusiveness and residents' happiness.

- **Diversified public green spaces enhance public well-being**

By the end of 2024, 40 parks on the Outer Ring Green Belt had been completed and opened, covering an area of approximately 1,746 hectares. By the end of 2025, 50 parks on the belt will be completed and opened, covering about 2,096 hectares. Park facilities focus on all-age friendliness and the needs of special groups, adding 172 children's activity facilities, 155 rest pavilions for the elderly, and integrating maternal and child rooms and barrier-free facilities. Through the "Park +" model that integrates education, leisure, and health care functions, the accessibility of public spaces and equity have been significantly improved, meeting the demand for green ecological welfare among groups of different incomes and ages.

- **Upgrade of smart elderly care and elderly meal assistance service systems**

As of June 2025, Shanghai has built 88 smart elderly care homes. The elderly meal assistance facilities cover 430 elderly canteens and 2,000 meal assistance points, providing about 250,000 meals per day with a service satisfaction rate exceeding 90 percent. These elderly care and meal assistance facilities focus on the special needs of the elderly group, integrating all-age friendliness, medical rehabilitation, and community support services. They have significantly improved the quality of life and social security level of the elderly, effectively narrowing the well-being gap between groups with different incomes and living conditions.

- **Improvement of security systems for children with special difficulties and children with autism**

Shanghai has incorporated orphans, de facto unsupported children, and children with autism into the basic living security system. In 2025, the security standard was raised to 3,200 yuan per person per month, covering approximately 12,000 children (cumulative service volume). Through paperless online applications, multi-department collaborative services, and community care projects, it provides education, medical care, psychological, and rehabilitation services for special needs. At the same time, it promotes the standardized construction of autism rehabilitation institutions, ensuring that vulnerable children's groups have equal access to social resources and development opportunities.

- **Continuous improvement of security levels for low-income populations**

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, Shanghai's minimum living security standard remained between 34.9% and 39.4% of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure of residents, covering households receiving minimum living security,

marginal households, and households with difficulties due to rigid expenditures. It has implemented measures such as income exemption, gradual withdrawal, and employment services, and launched comprehensive assistance projects of 'material+services" to meet the living, psychological, and social integration needs of vulnerable groups. These efforts safeguard their basic living rights and interests, and enhance the sense of gain and social equity for low-income groups.

- **Continuous improvement of hierarchical and classified social assistance system**

Shanghai has built a multi-level system dominated by basic living assistance, special assistance, and emergency assistance. It classifies needy households into those receiving minimum living security, marginal minimum living security households, and households with difficulties due to rigid expenditures, implementing differentiated assistance. With optimized policies, strengthened top-level design, multi-department collaboration, and social participation, it has formed a "material+services" assistance model. This achieves precise assistance, information sharing, and service integration, improving the fairness and sense of gain of social security for vulnerable groups.

- **Continuous improvement of public employment service system**

Shanghai has built a national regional center for public employment services and a "15-minute employment service circle". As of June 2025, it has served 115,000 key groups, with 3.41 million online recruitment positions covering approximately 1.4 million workers. It has launched training camps, employment internships, and recruitment activities for young people and college graduates, training 273 people and arranging nearly 10,000 internships cumulatively. The employment service system is extensive and precise, providing equal employment opportunities and reducing employment inequality among young people and low-income groups.

Important Measures

(1) Safeguarding everyone's right to appropriate housing

- **Comprehensively improving the quality of large-scale residential communities and supporting facilities**

In recent years, Shanghai's large-scale residential community promotion office has worked with municipal member units such as the Municipal Development and Reform Commission, Municipal Finance Bureau, and Municipal Education Commission to formulate supporting documents including assessment methods, differential fund usage plans, coordinated water, electricity, and gas policies, notices on the construction and management of educational supporting facilities, special greening construction guidelines, and action plans to supplement shortcomings in sports facility construction, forming a "1+X" institutional design. At the same time, it strengthens the coordination of resource

indicators to support the landing of high-quality education and medical resources in large residential districts; it improves the promotion mechanism and hierarchical coordination. The municipal large-scale residential community promotion office, together with relevant municipal and district departments, has established and improved mechanisms such as monthly regular meetings and hierarchical problem coordination. Centering on overall goals, it coordinates key and difficult issues and creates an atmosphere of "learning from each other and striving for excellence". All districts have established and improved promotion mechanisms led by district deputy chief in charge, clarified the responsibilities of sub-districts, towns, and industry units, and intensified efforts in relocation and land clearance, planning adjustments, construction, and operation; strengthened evaluation, optimization, and dynamic adaptation. In conjunction with the advancement of the three-year action plan for supporting facilities in large-scale residential communities, aiming at the construction and operation of supporting facilities in large residential districts, a long-term dynamic evaluation mechanism has been formed through questionnaires, satisfaction surveys, and mid-term evaluations. This provides decision-making references for coordinating the construction sequence and schedule of tasks, and improving supporting service capabilities and operational efficiency.

Case 18 Yunxiang Expansion Base in Jiading Large-scale Residential Community

The project of Plot 10A-02A in Yunxiang Expansion Base in Jiading Large-scale Residential Community is located south of Jiahao Road, west of Huiyu Road, east of Huigui Road, and north of Jiajia Road in Jiading District, Shanghai, with a total construction area of approximately 118,000 square meters. The project design meets the requirements of residents' modern urban living, achieving comfort, safety, convenience, environmental protection, energy conservation, and other standards. On the premise of following the current relevant national and Shanghai-specified norms, guidelines, policies, and regulations, it adheres to the "people-oriented" concept, emphasizes harmony between humans and the environment, and achieves reasonable planning, smooth traffic, clear functions, and comfortable apartment layouts. It not only conforms to the overall planning of the base but also has distinct architectural characteristics and community taste. Among them, the top of the building adopts an arc shape, inspired by the "magnolia". As Shanghai's city flower, the magnolia is incorporated into the facade design of affordable housing, balancing functionality and urban cultural characteristics, and reflecting the people's city concept.



Figure 15 Yunxiang Expansion Base in Jiading Large-scale Residential Community

Build and improve the system of "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers"

To accelerate the development and supply of "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era", after the initial exploration in 2023, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government has included this work in the municipal government's people's livelihood projects for two consecutive years. It has also established a working mechanism, strengthened supporting measures such as land and fiscal policies, and gradually built and improved a "1+1+X" policy system, including 1 municipal-level implementation plan, 1 three-year action plan, and a series of supporting policies and measures. First, clarify tasks and strengthen responsibility implementation. Select pilot projects of "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era" from existing affordable rental housing projects. Clarify work requirements, issue annual development indicators to all districts, and incorporate them into performance appraisal and key work supervision. For temporary buildings, strictly implement the main responsibilities of construction units and general contracting units, fully implement the *Standards for Improving the On-site Living Environment of Migrant Workers in Construction Sites in this City*, adopt property management measures, and actively improve the living conditions of workers' dormitories within the construction site red line. Establish a work promotion mechanism to effectively promote classified and hierarchical advancement through various approaches. Guide central urban areas to focus on decentralized and embedded models, make every effort to tap existing resources to build "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era"; guide suburban areas to fully build centralized and community-based "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era", pilot the establishment of neighborhood committees, consolidate grassroots organizations, and enhance governance capabilities. Support the participation of multiple entities such as state-owned enterprises and private rental housing enterprises. Select more than 100 "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era" from projects such as new affordable rental housing communities, renovation of existing non-residential buildings, renovation of old residential buildings, overall renovation of rural homestead housing, and "dual-purpose for peace and emergency" facilities, all of which have been supplied to society. Guide all districts to establish a "white list" system to accurately match demand and supply. In response to the characteristics of high mobility and high living density of residents in "single bed" projects, introduce professional property management, enhance management capabilities through informatization, and integrate service resources under the leadership of Party building. Relying on the "Suishenban" APP, provide one-stop services such as online house viewing and selection, application and reservation, and contract registration. Conduct targeted social publicity to improve public awareness of the work.

Case 19 "South Railway Station Huijia" in Xuhui District: creating a diversified "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era"

Located at No. 385 Laohumin Road, adjacent to Metro Line 15 and the Shanghai South Railway Station business district, the South Railway Station Huijia Project in Xuhui District is surrounded by commercial complexes such as Huijin Outlets, Zhongxing City, and Xuhui Vanke Plaza, with complete living supporting facilities. Developed by Xuhui Urban Investment Group Public Rental Housing Company, the project covers an area of approximately 9,094 square meters, providing 205

housing units (including 150 single apartments and 55 multi-person dormitories) with a total of 254 beds. It mainly targets frontline service personnel in construction, catering, housekeeping, environmental sanitation, and property management, with a signing rate of 94%. The project is equipped with public facilities such as a Party-mass service station, community canteen, shared kitchen, laundry room, reading room, and basketball court to meet diverse needs.

Since 2021, Xuhui District has continuously promoted the "single bed" series of dormitory projects, constantly upgrading bed products. South Railway Station Huijia focuses on tenant experience, providing smart security, intelligent door locks, 24/7 online exclusive housekeeping services, and a low-carbon and environmentally friendly living environment through digital systems and "small housekeepers", achieving "safety and peace of mind, convenient life, and comfortable services". At the same time, it operates a "small canteen" that provides affordable meals and a warm dining environment, solving the problem of "difficult and expensive meals" for tenants and serving as a social exchange platform. In addition, relying on the regionalized Party building platform, it has built a Party-mass service station, integrated resources to carry out online and offline activities, and formed a team of Party member volunteers to guide tenants to integrate into the community, enhance their sense of belonging, and jointly build a warm and livable "home".

- **Innovatively implement various policies and measures for affordable rental housing[①]**

In promoting the construction and supply of affordable rental housing, Shanghai has proposed the "five rental goals" of "accessible, nearby, affordable, stable, and high-quality" targeting the rental needs of new citizens and young people, and fully implemented a number of policy measures: First, "accessible": Raise housing sources through multiple channels, including supporting construction in new affordable housing projects, renovation of idle land and existing buildings of enterprises and public institutions, centralized construction in industrial parks, and utilization of collective construction land. Second, "nearby": Scientifically plan spatial layout, focusing on new towns, industrial parks, rail transit stations, and population inflow areas. Allocate more than 70% of new residential land within 600 meters of rail transit stations to affordable rental housing. Third, "affordable": Ensure affordability through dual control of rental prices, provision of rental subsidies, and control of apartment sizes between 50-60 square meters. Fourth, "stables": Stabilize the lease term (contract term of no less than 1 year in principle with renewal options) and guarantee that tenants can enjoy public services such as residence registration, residence permits, and children's education. Last, "high-quality": Improve housing quality and service levels, design small and full-functional apartments, equip complete supporting facilities, incorporate them into grid and community management, and build warm and livable housing communities. These measures have effectively alleviated the housing pressure on new citizens and young people, and enhanced housing equity and social inclusion.

① Source: https://fgj.sh.gov.cn/gzdt/20240801/914028be46fa426aa1f0035f5d13f7b9.html

(2) Promote universal access to high-quality services and guarantees

● Strive to improve the coverage and quality of elderly care services

Shanghai has continuously promoted a number of initiatives in elderly care services, focusing on technological empowerment and improvement of community meal assistance: Smart elderly care homes cover six basic modules, including smart check-in management, catering management, health management, daily care, safety protection, and operation management, realizing comprehensive services such as simplified check-in procedures, nutritional diet analysis, health monitoring, daily care, and safety early warning. Institutions cooperate with internet hospitals to provide online follow-up consultations, chronic disease management, personalized meal plans, and customized daily services. They also introduce accompanying, delivery, cleaning, and lifting robots to enhance service convenience and safety. The *Three-Year Action Plan for Promoting the Construction of Smart Elderly Care Homes in Shanghai (2023-2025)* clearly states that at least 100 smart elderly care homes will be built by the end of 2025, with financial subsidies and full-cycle construction guidance to ensure project implementation. Relying on the municipal integrated platform for basic elderly care services, full coverage of smart functions in elderly care institutions across the city will be achieved by 2027. In community elderly canteens, through scientific planning of construction locations, encouraging the participation of social catering, and improving service capabilities, nearly 150 elderly dining tables have been formed covering the city. The implementation opinions and service specifications issued in 2024 clarify requirements for subsidy mechanisms, home meal delivery, environmental layout, dish management, and emergency plans. Daily service quality monitoring and food safety inspections ensure the dining safety of the elderly, further enhancing their sense of gain and life convenience.

● Strengthen service guarantees for children with special difficulties

Shanghai has continuously strengthened services for children in difficulties, focusing on two aspects: safeguarding the lives of special children and supporting the education and development of children with autism. For special children groups such as orphans, abandoned children, and children in difficulties, Shanghai has established a standardized basic living security system, continuously improved classified security policies, implemented the notification commitment system and data sharing application for socially scattered orphans and children infected with HIV/AIDS, and enhanced handling efficiency and policy operability. Relying on a big data platform, Shanghai has built an "information data sharing, analysis, and comparison model for special children", realizing AI-assisted active discovery, rapid verification, and full-process online approval, transforming policies from "people seeking policies" to "policies finding people". At the community level, it has strengthened home visits, regular visits, and policy publicity by child directors and welfare social workers to ensure eligible children receive living allowances in a timely manner, with the entire process of fund distribution supervised through the "Shanghai Civil Affairs Fund Internal Control and Supervision Platform". For

children with autism, Shanghai has improved policies and systems, established a multi-department collaborative promotion framework, and issued guidelines for full-chain care services; it has also developed China's first local standard *Standards for the Establishment and Services of Rehabilitation Institutions for Children with Autism* to regulate institutional setup, service operations, and team building. In terms of professional services, it has implemented the "Qihang Xingguang" project, providing rehabilitation courses in cognition, language, social interaction, self-care, sports, and art, launching day care classes for kindergarten-primary school transition and winter/summer care classes. Through online popularization, family rehabilitation support, and sub-district/town service stations, services are extended to families, forming a comprehensive service system covering life, education, and rehabilitation.

- **Conduct pilot exploration of "elderly-caring-for-disabled care units"**

Shanghai has actively promoted the pilot exploration of "elderly-caring-for-disabled care units". Firstly, in terms of institutional guarantees, the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Civil Affairs issued the *Notice on the Pilot Work of Setting Up 'Elderly-Caring-for-Disabled Care Units' in Elderly Care Institutions* in May 2024, clarifying the investigation of care needs, site selection of pilot institutions, construction standards, and requirements for facilities and equipment, as well as proposing social force mobilization and implementation schedules to provide institutional support for the pilot work. Secondly, in terms of careful site selection and construction promotion, civil affairs bureaus of all districts, in conjunction with disabled persons' federations, have fully investigated "elderly-caring-for-disabled families" and their care needs, selecting elderly care institutions with experience or foundations in disabled care to build the units. Currently, 16 "elderly-caring-for-disabled care units" have been opened in the city, providing 311 beds, mostly adopting family-style or partitioned layouts within the unit to provide care services that meet the needs of both the elderly and their disabled children. Thirdly, in terms of publicity, promotion, and system improvement, pilot information has been publicized through multiple channels such as WeChat official accounts, news media, and institutional open days, and potential demand families have been proactively contacted based on policy baseline investigations. At the same time, experience has been summarized and difficulties explored during the pilot process to provide a basis for subsequent institutionalization, promoting the continuous optimization and promotion of the "elderly-caring-for-disabled" care model.

Case 20 Opening of Putuo District's first "elderly-caring-for-disabled" special zone[①]

By the end of 2024, the registered population of Shanghai aged 60 and above reached 5.7762 million, accounting for 37.6% of the total population, making elderly care an important people's livelihoods issue. Some special families, such as "elderly-caring-for-disabled families" composed of elderly parents and disabled children in need of care, number about 100,000, facing the dual dilemma of elderly care and disability care. To meet the demand, Shanghai has set up "elderly-caring-for-disabled" special zones in elderly care institutions to provide exclusive services. In July 2025, under the guidance of the Putuo District Civil Affairs Bureau, the city's first batch of special zones opened at Kangjia Elderly Care Home, welcoming the first family to move in.

① Source: https://sghexport.shobserver.com/html/baijiahao/2025/07/13/1609887.html

Kangjia Elderly Care Home is located in Taopu Town, Putuo District, with 239 approved beds, including regular care zones and dementia care zones. The "elderly-caring-for-disabled" special zone is located on the fifth floor, established by the district civil affairs bureau by integrating surplus beds, with a total of 51 beds in 13 rooms. The elderly need medical care, daily living assistance, and spiritual comfort due to physical function decline; disabled persons may have long-term obstacles to daily life or social participation. The special zone provides services for both groups in the same space, imposing higher requirements on the environment, medical care, and daily care.

In terms of medical configuration, the special zone has formed a "1+n" multi-disciplinary team, including doctors, nurses, rehabilitation therapists, and caregivers, providing psychological counseling and assistive device guidance, and formulating special needs assessments and emergency plans to respond to sudden situations, ensuring refined and safe care. The fees are consistent with regular elderly care institutions: 2,500 yuan per person for four-person rooms, starting from 3,800 yuan for two-person rooms, and 3,000 yuan per person for family three-person rooms, plus additional nursing fees and meal fees. Registered elderly residents living in the zone can enjoy a long-term care insurance subsidy of 20-30 yuan per day; if the child is a registered severely disabled and unemployed person in the city, the family can receive a monthly care subsidy of 1,200 yuan, providing dual economic and service guarantees for special families.

- **Continuously safeguard the basic living standards of low-income populations**

Shanghai has continuously improved the basic living security system for low-income groups and steadily raised the assistance level for needy people. To adapt to economic and social development and changes in living costs, Shanghai has timely adjusted the minimum living security standard and related assistance standards. The minimum living security standard has increased from 1,240 yuan per person per month in 2020 to 1,650 yuan in 2025, remaining at the forefront of the country. The formulation of this standard adheres to the principles of doing one's best, acting according to one's capabilities, and sustainability. It comprehensively considers the economic development level, price factors, and the actual needs of assistance recipients, effectively playing a bottom-line guarantee role. At the same time, Shanghai has improved the scientific growth mechanism for social assistance standards to ensure that the assistance level is coordinated with economic development. To mitigate the impact of rising prices on vulnerable groups, Shanghai has established a price subsidy linkage mechanism. When the monthly year-on-year increase of the consumer price index (CPI) reaches or exceeds 3.5%, or the food price index reaches or exceeds 6%, temporary price subsidies are uniformly activated, implemented on a "monthly calculation and monthly issuance" basis to ensure timely and full payment of subsidies.

- **Consolidate the basic social assistance system**

In consolidating the basic social assistance system, Shanghai has focused on improving systems, optimizing measures, and enhancing the accuracy and coverage of assistance. On the one hand, it has scientifically and reasonably adjusted social assistance standards, improved methods for identifying family economic conditions, explored strengthening assistance for special groups, and emphasized encouraging assistance

recipients to become self-reliant. On the other hand, it has continuously improved special assistance policies for medical care, education, housing, employment, and disaster relief, and refined the temporary assistance mechanism. Timely support is provided to groups whose lives fall into difficulties due to sudden and urgent hardships, with "small-amount assistance" issued in advance when necessary to ensure basic living needs. At the same time, it has actively innovated service-based assistance models. For low-income groups, the government purchases services to provide psychological counseling, capacity building, employment support, and daily care, enhancing their ability to integrate into society and develop. In terms of targeted assistance for specific groups, focusing on the elderly, minors, and persons with disabilities, it has promoted measures such as aging-adapted renovations, elderly care and rehabilitation subsidies, and housing improvements for children in difficulties. Meanwhile, it attaches importance to giving play to the role of social forces, encouraging charitable organizations, enterprises, and citizens to participate in assistance. Projects such as comprehensive citizen assistance and community "warm heart funds" have been promoted, gradually forming a diversified assistance pattern combining government leadership and social participation, and continuously consolidating the basic social assistance system.

(3) Create a fair and inclusive employment environment

- **Build an efficient and convenient employment information platform**

Shanghai has continued to consolidate the construction of "Shanghai's First Stop for Happy Employment" and promote the development of "Human Resource Flagship Stores". By integrating job information, it has achieved data interconnection between the platform, market-oriented platforms, and district-level public employment service platforms, improving the efficiency of information acquisition. The platform's functions have been continuously optimized, adding features such as "career assessment", "90-day actual employment rate tracking", and "salary percentile reference model" to provide workers with accurate job matching and employment references. At the same time, through multi-channel publicity on TV, subways, railway stations, and airports, the platform's visibility and social coverage have been expanded. In offline practice, Shanghai has steadily promoted the construction of casual labor markets, comprehensively planning the layout of casual labor markets across the city. In accordance with the principle of "one market, one feature", it has built distinctive markets combined with regional economic development and industrial characteristics, forming a pattern of four major casual labor markets (east, south, west, and north). These markets provide convenient and efficient employment services for flexible workers, forming an employment ecosystem complementing online and offline services.

- **Establish a youth employment support system**

For college graduates, Shanghai has built a "proactive service" model. Relying on the public employment service system of "two-level government, three-level management, and four-level network", it has promoted the construction of a "15-minute employment

service circle" in communities, providing young people with convenient career consulting and employment guidance services. Vocational guidance studios in all districts have gradually extended to sub-districts, towns, and villages, providing one-on-one appointment guidance services for graduates through the "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" platform. Through real-name investigation and tracking management, it ensures that graduates' employment intentions are responded to in a timely manner. To enhance job-seeking capabilities and adaptability, job-seeking skills training camps have been set up, linking regional enterprise resources to carry out special recruitment and job promotion meetings, realizing seamless connection between training and employment. At the same time, recruitment information and employment service activities are regularly released through online platforms, helping young people fully understand job information and improving the accuracy and accessibility of employment.

Case 21 The Bund Sub-district in Huangpu District: launching the "First Stop of the Workplace" for graduates[①]

On June 27, 2025, the graduate recruitment activity "Accompany You with Suishenban - Set Sail at the Bund" was held along the Suzhou Creek. As the "first stop of the workplace" for graduates, it provided young talents with a comprehensive guide to employment and household registration. Guided by the Shanghai Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, "Government Online-Offline Shanghai", and "Suishenban", and co-promoted by relevant departments of Huangpu District, the activity built a two-track service system of "online policy hub+offline service outpost". It attracted 138 young participants on site, with live broadcast views reaching 13,803 times.



Figure 16 On-site of the graduate recruitment activity with the Theme "Accompany You with Suishenban - Set Sail at the Bund"

Relying on the "Happy Employment Shanghai" public employment service system, the activity coordinated job supply, policy promotion, and vocational guidance, providing accurate job matching and career development companion services. Offline interactive sessions such as "Newcomer Challenge" and "Cheers Photo Wall" on Suishenban combined policy promotion, social security handling, and job guidance with interesting experiences, enhancing young people's sense of participation. Experts from the Bund Sub-district's "Yifei Studio" provided on-site career

① Source: https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1836355261176086627&wfr=spider&for=pc

planning and employment guidance, optimizing more than ten resumes. The Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions offered consultation on hospitalization and accident insurance, and the veteran service station opened a green channel to help specific groups obtain employment smoothly.

Entrepreneurship services were also outstanding. The "Huixiang i+iDEA" maker space shared entrepreneurial experiences and provided policy and resource guides, encouraging young people to turn their ideas into actions. The enterprise recruitment area covered 247 positions in fintech, cultural and creative design, human resources, etc., with more than 20 on-site resume submissions. The Liepin AI digital experience area provided intelligent assessments and career planning reports, helping graduates accurately recognize their professional potential.

- **Promote the development of new employment forms**

Shanghai has vigorously developed new employment forms such as flexible employment and platform employment, and improved relevant supporting policies and services. On the basis of building offline casual labor markets, it has given full play to the industrial characteristics of each district, promoted the construction of "one market, one feature" demonstration markets, and met diverse employment needs. Through platforms integrating job information and vocational training resources, it provides flexible employment groups with skills enhancement, vocational guidance, and convenient social insurance participation, enhancing their sense of occupational security and development capabilities. At the same time, online platforms and offline markets are closely linked to provide workers with diversified job choices, realizing the organic integration of traditional employment and new employment forms. It has built an open, inclusive, and efficient employment ecosystem, creating a fair competition environment for all types of workers.

- **Implement targeted assistance for vulnerable groups**

Shanghai focuses on precise assistance for the long-term unemployed, low-income, and employment-challenged groups. Through the "Happy Employment Shanghai Premium+" series of actions and joint recruitment activities, it regularly holds special recruitment events to increase job supply. For groups with clear employment intentions but employment difficulties, it implements the "Qihang Initiative", including establishing information databases, assigning "Qihang Mentors", forming vocational guidance models, formulating employment sailing plans, and carrying out special activities. Full-cycle tracking services are provided, including information, training, and job recommendations. This initiative has effectively shortened the distance between vulnerable groups and employment opportunities, improved their job matching rate and employability. It has also promoted the formation of a fair and inclusive employment environment, ensuring that all types of workers can obtain equal development opportunities and realize the sharing and optimal allocation of social employment resources.

SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



SDG11

- SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. The practice of this goal can ensure that everyone has access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing, and that all people enjoy green, safe, inclusive, and resilient urban and community built environments.
- Currently, Shanghai's urban renewal has entered a deep-water phase. The renovation of old residential districts has become more difficult, and the contradiction between the protection of historical buildings and the improvement of modern functions is prominent. Some communities lack sufficient public facilities, with uneven living environments, and "urban diseases" such as traffic congestion and environmental pollution still exist. Urban spatial resources are in short supply, and the carrying capacity of the ecological environment is facing challenges. How to promote the city's green and low-carbon transformation and improve livability while maintaining economic vitality is an urgent issue to be solved.
- Under the framework of SDG11, Shanghai adheres to the "people's city" concept, taking communities as the basic unit of urban governance. It promotes the renovation of old residential districts and the improvement of public services, focusing on the integration of historical and cultural protection with urban function optimization. It advances green and low-carbon development, improves the public transportation and green travel system, and enhances the quality of the community's ecological environment. It strengthens smart city construction and digital governance, promotes community autonomy and residents' participation, and improves the refinement and inclusiveness of community governance. Through the coordinated efforts of multi-dimensional measures, it has gradually built a livable, smart, green, and sustainable modern urban and community pattern.



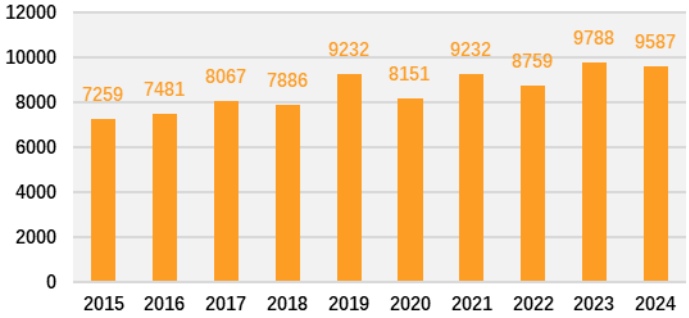
SDG11

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG11
Urban renewal and vitality injection	Build high-standard waterfront spaces along the "Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek"	Xuhui Binjiang has transformed from an "industrial rust belt" into a "life show belt" and "development embroidery belt"	► Floor space of completed buildings ► Renovation area of old residential districts ► Promote the installation of elevators in existing multi-story residential buildings ► Household natural gas users	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.4 SDG 11.6
	Protection of historical features and cultural empowerment of blocks			
	Promote the opening and functional upgrade of block spaces			
	Support renewal implementation through financial and policy measures			
Advance old housing renovation	Steadily promote the renovation of old residential districts	Renovation Project of Pingyang No. 4 Neighborhood Old Residential District in Minhang District		
	Coordinate the renovation of urban villages	Renovation of Hongqi Village Urban Village in Putuo District		
	Promote the renovation of incomplete old housing according to local conditions			
Shape community living circles	Advancing the construction of "15-Minute Community Life Circle"			SDG 11.3
	Consolidate the foundation for smart community governance			
	Promote functional integration and environmental improvement			
	Improve mechanisms for residents' participation in governance			
Construction of a sustainable transportation system	Advance the digital transformation of transportation		► Length of operational rail transit lines ► Newly built green spaces ► Environmental protection investment ► Excellent rate of ambient air quality	SDG 11.2
	Inclusive upgrading of public transportation networks			
	Construction of one-stop travel and intelligent services			
	Data-driven transportation management and industrial cultivation			
Promoting the construction of Five New Cities	Introduce functional projects to promote the integrated development of industry and city			SDG 11.a
	Precise layout of industrial projects to enhance economic vitality			
	Deepen the construction of ecological green belts and strengthen the green space system	Construction of green belt and greenway in Qingpu New Town		
	Coordinate the advancement of spatial governance and people's livelihood services			

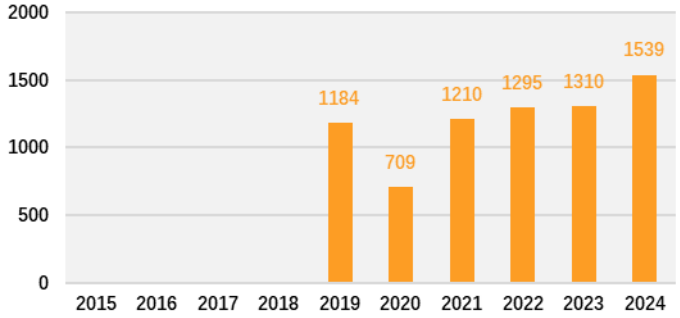
Key Indicators

Floor space of completed buildings (10,000 square meters)



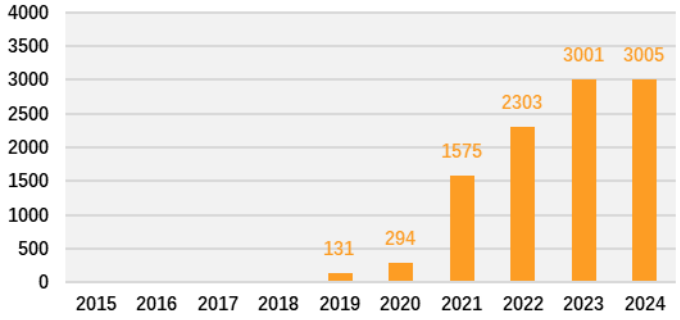
Annual average floor space of completed buildings (10,000 square meters) changed to **85.44 million square meters** from 2015 to 2024.

Renovation area of old residential districts (10,000 square meters)



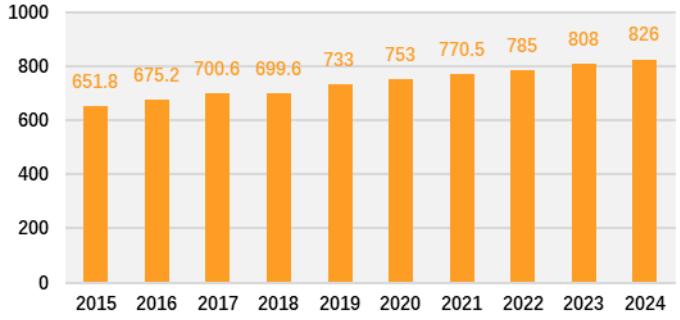
Annual average renovation area of old residential districts reached **12 million square meters** from 2019 to 2024.

Elevators installed in existing multi-story residential buildings (units)



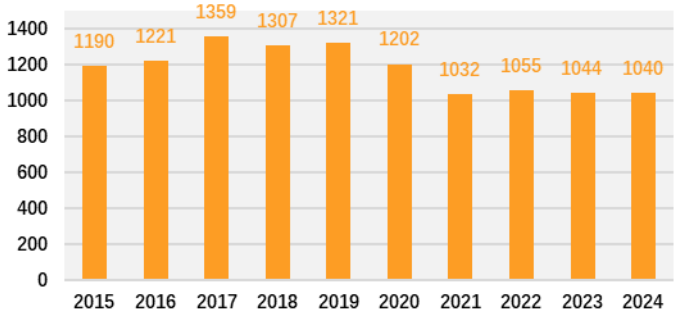
Elevators installed in existing multi-story residential buildings increased from 131 units to **3,005 units** per year from 2019 to 2024.

Household natural gas users (10,000 households)



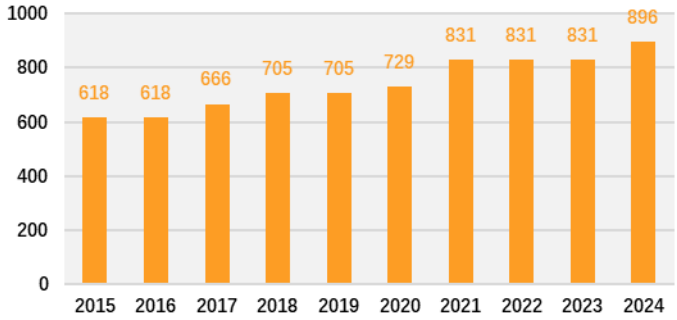
Household natural gas users increased by **26.7%** from 2015 to 2024.

Newly built green spaces (hectares)



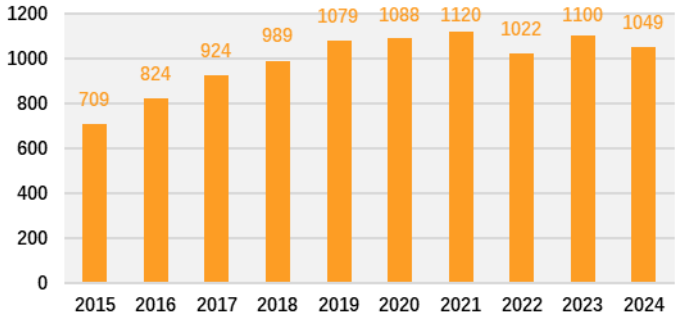
Annual average of newly built green spaces reached **1,177 hectares** from 2015 to 2024.

Length of operational rail transit lines (kilometers)



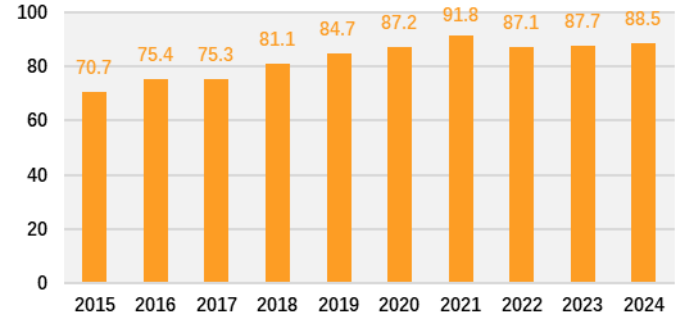
Length of operational rail transit lines increased by **45.1%** from 2015 to 2024.

Environmental protection investment (100 million yuan)



Environmental protection investment increased by **48.0%** from 2015 to 2024.

Excellent rate of ambient air quality (%)



Excellent rate of ambient air quality increased from 70.7% to **88.5%** from 2015 to 2024.

Major Progress

Facing challenges such as urban renewal entering a deep-water phase, increasing difficulty in renovating old residential districts, and ecological environment pressures, Shanghai has actively improved the quality of urban and community environments, achieving significant progress: The renovation of historical buildings has realized the organic unity of protection and utilization; the renovation of old residential districts and urban villages has advanced steadily, significantly improving residents' living environments; the urban safety management system has been continuously improved; the "15-Minute Community Life Circle" has enhanced residents' living convenience and sense of belonging; the public transportation system has been refined to promote green travel and reduce carbon emissions; the construction of new towns adheres to the integration of industry and city as well as ecological priority, effectively promoting urban sustainable development while maintaining economic vitality.

- **Remarkable achievements in historical building protection**

Shanghai promotes the protection of historical buildings around the principle of "conservation through renovation", adopting a small-scale, progressive protective renovation strategy to improve people's living conditions while preserving urban features. Key projects include the renovation of excellent historical residential buildings in the Nanjing West Road Conservation Area and Hengfu Conservation Area, which improve residents' living conditions while retaining their original styles. At the same time, it promotes the renewal and utilization of excellent historical buildings such as Jing'an Hotel in Jing'an District, Delin Apartment in Hongkou District, and No. 670 Yangshupu Road in Yangpu District (formerly Ewo Cotton Mill), realizing the utilization of excellent historical buildings in protection and their development in utilization. This not only protects historical and cultural heritage but also improves the quality of living environments, promotes the integration of historical buildings with modern urban life, and achieves the coordinated development of cultural inheritance and urban renewal.

- **Steady advancement of old residential district renovation**

Large-scale renovations have been carried out across the city for old residential districts built before 2000 with incomplete functions. During the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, the renovation of over 50 million square meters of old residential districts was completed; as of the end of 2024 during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, more than 53 million square meters have been renovated, with an additional 15 million square meters planned for 2025. Renovation content includes infrastructure upgrading, public space optimization, and improvement of supporting facilities, effectively solving long-standing problems such as inconvenient living and insufficient supporting services, enhancing residents' sense of happiness and quality of life, and providing a basic guarantee for urban sustainable development.

- **Urban village renovation promotes high-quality development**

Shanghai has accelerated the renovation of urban villages in recent years. As of the end of 2024, 93 overall renovation projects have been approved, benefiting 47,000 households. The renovation has improved living environments, addressed issues such as poor sanitation, illegal construction, and overcrowded rental housing, and improved infrastructure and public services. By introducing diversified social capital, it has driven regional industrial development and realized the integration of industry and city. Attention is also paid to style protection and cultural inheritance - for example, the Panlong Tiandi project in Qingpu District combines historical context with urban functions to form a new landmark. The renovation of urban villages balances people's livelihood, economy, and urban image, becoming an important starting point for promoting sustainable urban development.

- **Significant improvement of urban human settlement environment**

Shanghai has continuously carried out special rectifications on inefficient land use, villas, low-rise high-end residences, and "old residential districts, old factories, and urban villages", establishing a monitoring and supervision mechanism for new illegal buildings. In 2024, 723 complaints about new illegal buildings were verified, and 5.04 million square meters of illegal buildings were demolished, effectively improving the implementation of urban planning and the efficiency of environmental rectification. Special rectification actions have improved urban landscape order, strengthened the prevention and control of potential safety hazards, and promoted the standardization and sustainable development of urban management.

- **Continuous improvement of urban safety management system**

Jointly with departments such as housing and urban-rural development, real estate management, and greening, inspections on residential district renovation and property management have been carried out, focusing on investigating and punishing illegal acts such as unreported renovation, damage to load-bearing structures, and changes to the nature of property use. In 2024, 252,000 square meters of illegal buildings were demolished across the city, and cases of overcrowded rental housing, damage to load-bearing structures, and unauthorized changes to property nature were investigated and handled. The systematic law enforcement and supervision mechanism has enhanced urban safety management capabilities, providing residents with a safe and reliable living environment and improving the level of urban governance.

- **Optimization of urban governance systems and public participation mechanisms**

Shanghai has deepened the reform of the administrative law enforcement system, incorporating gas and suburban water management into comprehensive urban management law enforcement. Activities such as "Urban Management Bureau Directors Answering Hotlines" and "Urban Management Open Days" have been organized, and

mechanisms for handling, verifying, supervising, and evaluating citizens' complaints have been strengthened. In 2024, the city's urban management system received more than 100,000 citizen complaints and 1,955 complaints through WeChat official accounts, with media publicity covering over 1 million individuals. System improvement and public participation have enhanced the transparency and responsiveness of urban management, realizing people-oriented sustainable governance.

- **Steady advancement in the construction of "15-Minute Community Life Circles"**

Shanghai promotes the construction of community living circles, upgrading from the stage of addressing shortcomings to "implementing policies based on circle characteristics", covering residents of all age groups. A total of 1,600 basic units of community living circles have been formed across the city, with full coverage of functional carriers such as community canteens, baby care centers, elderly service centers, and Party-mass service centers, providing residents with living security, safety, social interaction, education, and creative spaces. The construction of community life circles has significantly improved residents' living convenience and sense of belonging, promoting the livability and sustainable development of urban communities.

- **Construction of public transportation system supports sustainable travel**

Shanghai has actively improved the public transportation network, promoting the organic connection of rail transit, buses, walking, and bicycle systems, forming a multi-modal, convenient, and green travel pattern. By optimizing route layouts, adding transfer hubs, and improving operational efficiency, residents' travel has become more convenient. The rail transit network has been continuously extended to new towns and suburban areas, reducing reliance on private cars, alleviating traffic congestion, and lowering urban carbon emissions. At the same time, the intelligent transportation management system has been gradually improved. Through real-time monitoring, data analysis, and optimized operational scheduling, the operational efficiency of public transportation has been enhanced, providing solid support for urban sustainable development.

- **New town development promotes coordinated development of urban space**

In the construction of new towns, Shanghai adheres to the principles of integrating industry and city, improving functions, and prioritizing livability, optimizing spatial layout and upgrading public service supporting facilities. By building educational, medical, commercial, and public space facilities, the self-development capacity and carrying capacity of new towns have been strengthened. The development of new towns has effectively alleviated the population and resource pressure on central urban areas, realizing the rational distribution of population, employment, industries, and public services. At the same time, new town construction focuses on ecological environment protection and the layout of green infrastructure, achieving coordinated development of functions and the environment, and providing a demonstration model for the construction of sustainable cities across the city.

Important Measures

(1) Urban renewal and vitality injection

- **Build high-standard waterfront spaces along the "Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek"**

Guided by the overall urban planning, Shanghai promotes the high-quality development of the areas along the Huangpu River and Suzhou Creek, striving to build the waterfront into an important practice site reflecting the "people's city" concept. In the construction process, emphasis is placed on improving functions, enhancing environmental quality, and expanding open spaces, promoting the upgrading of waterfront areas from single connectivity and opening to "integration of water and city". By optimizing the layout of public spaces, strengthening landscape design, and improving transportation connections, the waterfront areas have not only become important places for citizens' leisure, culture, and social interaction but also enhanced the urban image and waterfront economic vitality, injecting new development momentum into the coastal areas. At the same time, urban renewal and ecological protection are advanced simultaneously to ensure the safety and sustainable development of the waterfront ecological environment, providing citizens with a high-quality living experience and highlighting the strategic position of waterfront spaces in urban development and social governance.

Case 22 Xuhui Binjiang has transformed from an "industrial rust belt" into a "life show belt" and "development embroidery belt"

Xuhui Binjiang stretches 8.4 kilometers from Rihui Port in the north to Xupu Bridge in the south, facing the World Expo Park and Pudong Qiantan across the river. Once one of the birthplaces of Shanghai's modern industry, it was home to transportation hubs such as Shanghai South Railway Station, Beipiao Wharf, and Longhua Airport, as well as industrial enterprises including Shanghai Cement Factory and Shanghai Aircraft Manufacturing Factory along the river. After the gradual withdrawal of traditional manufacturing industries, this area gradually became an "industrial rust belt". To meet the needs of urban development, Xuhui Binjiang has gradually transformed from a closed industrial zone to an open public space, initiating the transition from an "industrial rust belt" to a "life show belt" and "development embroidery belt". In recent years, Xuhui Binjiang has vigorously developed five types of economies, focusing on four strategic industrial clusters: digital economy, life and health, cultural creativity, and sci-tech finance, while laying out emerging industries such as green low-carbon, metaverse, and low-altitude economy in advance.

Key functional clusters include: West Bund Media Port: With its unique geographical location and superior development environment, it has attracted many well-known enterprises and institutions to settle in, jointly creating a vibrant and innovative industrial ecosystem. West Bund AI Valley: Committed to building a digital economy industrial cluster centered on artificial intelligence, it has gathered leading enterprises and top research institutions in the industry such as Qi Zhi Institute, Microsoft Research Asia (Shanghai), Alibaba, Huawei KunPeng, and SenseTime. West Bund AI Center: Relying on the high-level sci-tech innovation leadership of national laboratories, it aims to build a world-class benchmark for artificial intelligence industrial

agglomeration. West Bund Financial City: Will take fintech as the forerunner to support the development of modern financial industrial clusters. West Bund Dynamic Field: Planned as a vibrant community integrating culture, business, tourism, sports, and entertainment, featuring diversity, fashion, and open sharing.



Figure 17 Xuhui Binjiang public space

- **Protection of historical features and cultural empowerment of blocks**

Shanghai adheres to the principle of "protection first, activation and utilization", promoting the opening and activation of historical blocks and lanes. In 2024, the *Shanghai Historical Style Protection Guidelines* were released, clarifying planning, implementation, and management mechanisms, strengthening guidance on historical environment design, and maintaining a vibrant, diverse, and human-scaled historical style interface. At the same time, it encourages cultural empowerment of blocks. By activating historical spaces and building a diversified open space system, a charming "backstreet" system has been formed, enhancing block popularity and citizens' sense of participation. Historical block renovation projects enjoy special fund support, ensuring the protection and renewal of historical buildings in central urban areas with heavy old renovation tasks such as Huangpu, Yangpu, Hongkou, and Jing'an districts, effectively realizing the combination of cultural inheritance and urban vitality.

- **Promote the opening and functional upgrade of block spaces**

In urban renewal, Shanghai focuses on enhancing block vitality and functions, creating a livable and business-friendly environment through measures such as renovating old buildings, optimizing street space layout, and adding public activity venues. The renovation of historical blocks not only protects architectural styles but also focuses on introducing multi-functional facilities such as commercial, cultural and creative, and cultural exhibition spaces, improving citizens' living convenience and consumption experience while enhancing regional economic vitality. The opening of block spaces and the improvement of public service facilities have organically integrated residents' lives, tourism, and cultural activities. Blocks have become carriers of urban vitality, realizing the multiple improvements of spatial quality, social functions, and cultural value, and promoting the synchronization of urban renewal and residents' living needs.

- **Support renewal implementation through financial and policy measures**

Shanghai ensures the smooth progress of urban renewal and cultural protection through policy and financial means. Special municipal funds provide fixed subsidies for historical style protection and old renovation projects, offering 20,000 yuan per square meter for public welfare projects involving demolished construction areas that meet standards, reducing renovation costs and encouraging districts, sub-districts, and enterprises to participate in renewal projects. Policy guarantees not only promote the renovation of old buildings and the activation of historical styles but also drive the efficient completion of old renovation tasks in central urban areas, ensuring the balance between historical building protection and urban modernization. At the same time, financial guidance promotes the integration of culture, commerce, and public spaces, realizing the sustainable advancement of urban renewal projects and creating a safe, convenient, and vibrant urban living environment for residents.

(2) Advance old housing renovation

- **Steadily promote the renovation of old residential districts**

In terms of policies, Shanghai has issued documents such as the *Several Opinions on Accelerating the Renovation and Reconstruction of Old Residential Buildings in Shanghai* and the *Measures for the Administration of Residential Renovation Projects in Shanghai*. Corresponding municipal-level subsidy standards have been formulated for different types of renovation methods, and differentiated proportional subsidies have been implemented for each district according to actual conditions. In terms of standards, the *Technical Guidelines for Three Types of Comprehensive Renovation Projects of Old Residential Buildings in Shanghai (Complete Set Renovation, Comprehensive Renovation of Kitchen and Bathroom, Renovation of Roof and Related Facilities*) and the *Technical Guidelines for the Renovation of Various Lane Houses in Shanghai* have been released to refine renovation content. The implementation of specific projects is determined comprehensively based on building conditions, residents' wishes, and financial conditions. In terms of mechanisms, a working group for the renewal and renovation of old residential buildings has been set up under the municipal leading group for urban renewal, responsible for formulating supporting policies, implementing target tasks, and coordinating important matters. This working group is located in the municipal housing management bureau, taking the lead in guiding the renovation of old residential districts in each district; municipal departments such as development and reform, finance, construction, planning, transportation, and greening carry out guidance and supervision in accordance with their respective responsibilities. At the same time, a "1+1+1" residential renovation project management system has been established, clarifying the responsible departments for administrative management, project supervision, and technical support, realizing clear management responsibilities and division of labor.

Case 23 Renovation Project of Pingyang No. 4 Neighborhood Old Residential District in Minhang District

Built in 1998, Pingyang No. 4 Neighborhood in Minhang District has 44 multi-story residential buildings, 170 stairwells, a total construction area of 133,500 square meters, 1,908 households, and a total population of about 5,400, with the elderly population exceeding 50%. Due to low construction standards and a short construction cycle, problems such as building leakage, insufficient parking spaces, and lack of supporting facilities existed before the renovation. Through measures such as building renovation, adding community public service stations, adjusting road networks, increasing parking spaces, and optimizing greening, this renovation has effectively solved problems such as building water leakage, lack of facilities, and unreasonable greening layout.

In terms of governance mechanisms, the renovation project promoted a "management revolution," emphasizing democratic participation throughout the entire process. With the goals of "autonomy having a theme, participation having a platform, deliberation having rules, organization having backbone, and effectiveness having evaluation," it addressed difficulties at each stage through democratic consultation, decision-making, management, and supervision. In terms of information disclosure, online and offline channels such as bulletin boards, meetings, WeChat official accounts, and WeChat groups were linked to open up information channels, increasing residents' awareness of the construction plan, special research, and construction progress. In terms of demand focus, through methods like visits and inspections, demand research meetings, and plan interpretation meetings, opinions from approximately 1,500 residents were cumulatively collected. Thirteen types of community issues were identified, and a “one-issue-one-solution" approach was formulated to effectively resolve conflicts.

Additionally, the construction of specialized teams improved the governance mechanism. A “beautiful homes” promotion team, a conflict mediation team, and a quality and safety supervision team were formed to promote concepts, interpret policies, mediate conflicts, and supervise the project. A temporary Party branch, composed of sub-district officials, construction unit leaders, and relevant departments, played a leading role in Party building. It supervised the entire process of construction, civilized construction management, and final acceptance, while also inviting resident representatives to participate in supervision. This ensured that residents' reasonable demands were met, providing guarantees for the smooth advancement of the project.

Coordinate the renovation of urban villages

Shanghai coordinated the advancement of urban village renovation, fully leveraging the coordinating and leading role of planning. The city strengthened its commitment to working as a cohesive unit, aligning closely with the direction, goals, and constraints of the overall plan. It also incorporated urban village renovation into the unified management of the "one map" planning system. Shanghai connected territorial spatial planning with local economic and social development plans, adhering to regional coordination and integrated advancement. Based on local conditions and combined with the planned use of the project area, the real estate market, industrial development, and supporting facilities, Shanghai reasonably determined the renovation timeline and development pace. In 2024, Shanghai formulated a three-year action plan for urban village renovation (2024-2026), proposing to fully launch comprehensive renovations and

complete upgrades by the end of 2026. It aims to basically complete expropriation and relocation by 2027, while simultaneously advancing the implementation of key planning points. During the implementation process, the project's scope was appropriately determined, and the layout and functions were coordinated to balance the three primary functions of production, living, and ecology. These efforts amplified the renovation's comprehensive benefits, improving the physical form of urban spaces, promoting coordinated economic, social, and ecological development, and ensuring the renovation projects enhanced urban quality and residents' living standards while securing urban function implementation.

Case 24 Renovation of Hongqi Village Urban Village in Putuo District

The Hongqi Village plot in Shanghai's Putuo District was once the largest "urban village" in the central urban area, covering an area of 586 mu (39.07 hectares) with 362,000 square meters of old housing, of which 286,000 square meters were unlicensed buildings. The permanent and floating population exceeded 60,000, and the area long suffered from frequent illegal activities, severe environmental pollution, and prominent safety hazards. In October 2014, the plot renovation officially began, adopting two models: the project company model and the land acquisition and storage model. Zhonghuan Tiandi renovated 470 mu (31.33 hectares), and the Putuo District Land Development Center acquired and stored 116 mu (7.73 hectares). The renovation work, from overall district coordination and baseline surveys to formulating plans based on local conditions, employed multiple measures to ensure resident resettlement and collective economic development: 47 mu (3.13 hectares) of land were allocated to build 1,011 resettlement housing units, and the China Overseas Center Tower C office building was constructed to support the collective economy. From 2015 to 2016, the clearance of markets, enterprises, and unlicensed buildings was completed, along with the removal of 600,000 tons of construction waste. The signing rate reached 100%, achieving the improvement targets ahead of schedule.



Figure 18 Hongqi Village in Putuo District before (left) and after (right) renovation

After the renovation, Hongqi Village's infrastructure and ecological environment significantly improved: The relocation of a 220 kV ultra-high voltage overhead line, the construction of 2,100 meters of municipal roads, and 2,085 meters of urban utility tunnels were completed; the comprehensive improvement of Zhenru Port and the construction of 113,000 square meters of public green space enhanced ecological quality; the completion of the E3 rail transit underground protection facility strengthened traffic safety. From 2017 to 2023, Hongqi Village developed into a multi-format urban complex: 1,011 resettlement housing units were delivered, and 260,000 square meters of commercial residential housing and 705,000 square meters of commercial-complexes were gradually completed and put into operation, including office buildings, commercial centers, and

theaters, achieving the integration of commercial, office, cultural, and residential functions. A decade of renovation turned Hongqi Village from a traditional industrial community into a modern urban complex, promoting multi-dimensional upgrades in livelihood security, urban renewal, and industrial development.

- **Promote the renovation of incomplete old housing according to local conditions**

Based on the city's overall plan and considering regional functions, planning conditions, and surrounding circumstances, Shanghai has developed three renovation models: "comprehensive renovation" for large-scale projects, "optimized renovation" for scattered projects, and "public welfare renovation" for special projects. These models guide each district in determining the appropriate renovation approach based on local conditions, promoting a shift in project renovation from addressing individual problems to solving entire categories of problems. First, "comprehensive renovation" for large-scale projects. For plots primarily consisting of non-self-contained housing, the approach adheres to whole-block planning, supporting projects to maximize building increments, provide complete public services, and ensure comprehensive supporting facilities. Second, "optimized renovation" for scattered projects. Combining agreement-based relocation to reduce usage intensity with optimized parcel boundaries to overcome constraints promotes in-situ demolition and reconstruction, thereby achieving "on-site balance." Third, "public welfare renovation" for special projects. Projects are allocated for public service facilities, housing security, etc., through public interest expropriation and agreement-based relocation, leveraging surrounding planning conditions and integrating various regional elements, and guided by the goal of enhancing the overall function of the area. These projects address regional functional "shortcomings" and contribute to the development of complete communities.

(3) Shape community living circles

- **Advancing the construction of “15-Minute Community Life Circle”**

Shanghai is deepening the implementation of the "People's City" concept, creating high-quality communities that are livable, business-friendly, tourist-friendly, educational, and healthcare-friendly. Shanghai uses the "15-Minute Community Life Circle" approach to coordinate community planning, service facility construction, and project implementation. This approach builds a diversified and collaborative governance and service system. The city plans to advance the construction of over 2,400 project packages and complete more than 2,000 of them. Simultaneously, it will promote 120 pilot projects for community-embedded service facilities, open 40 unit-affiliated spaces, create multi-functional service complexes, and cultivate distinctive branded projects. This initiative significantly enhances the convenience of community life, service coverage, and sense of happiness, promoting the efficient integration of residents' daily life, education, cultural and sports activities, medical security, and public participation, achieving comprehensive functional improvement in the community life circle.

- **Consolidate the foundation for smart community governance**

Shanghai focuses on "empowerment through wisdom and building resilience as the foundation" to construct a smart and resilient community system capable of "all-time perception and rapid response," enhancing the community's capacity for safety risk prevention and emergency response. The system relies on the traffic police office's intelligent recognition system to record transportation vehicle violations in real time. It establishes an inter-departmental coordination mechanism with departments like urban management to achieve closed-loop management of "intercept-transfer-feedback." The system enables timely supervision of illegal activities in areas such as construction waste transportation through data sharing and intelligent early warning. It also initiates license revocation procedures and strengthens the efficiency and precision of law enforcement. The smart governance system not only elevates the technological level of community safety management but also provides data support and operational standards for daily services, environmental maintenance, and emergency response, driving the transformation of community life circle construction from passive management to proactive, intelligent, and resilient operation.

- **Promote functional integration and environmental improvement**

The construction of community life circles emphasizes a comprehensive functional layout and the optimization of the ecological environment. Through the coordinated development of public spaces, green areas, roads, and transportation facilities, the circles promote the integrated development of production, living, and ecological functions. For example, greenery, waterfront platforms, pedestrian walkways, and public facilities are simultaneously constructed during community renovations, making communities livable, recreational, and ecological. At the same time, emphasis is placed on the multifunctionality of service facilities, integrating functions such as education, healthcare, culture, sports, and commerce within community spaces to form an efficient, convenient, and sustainably usable functional network. Through functional integration and ecological optimization, the community life cycle meets the diverse needs of residents while enhancing the vitality of urban spaces and environmental quality. This provides the material foundation and environmental guarantee necessary for constructing a high-quality community.

- **Improve mechanisms for residents' participation in governance**

In building community life circles, Shanghai highly values the principal role of residents, promoting their broad participation in the governance and service system construction. Through multi-level participation mechanisms involving grassroots Party organizations, resident self-governance organizations, homeowners' committees, and volunteer service teams, residents play an active role in planning, decision-making, supervision, and daily management. During community renovations and facility construction, opinion solicitation, public surveys, democratic consultations, and special meetings are conducted to ensure residents' needs are directly reflected in project implementation. Residents are encouraged to participate in the management of public

spaces, conflict mediation, organization of cultural activities, and maintenance of daily order. This enhances their capacity for self-governance and cohesion. This model boosts community identity and a sense of belonging, improves the efficiency of life circle governance and service effectiveness, and provides institutional guarantees for creating high-quality community life that is livable, business-friendly, tourist-friendly, educational, and healthcare-friendly.

(4) Construction of a sustainable transportation system

● Advance the digital transformation of transportation

Shanghai is accelerating the digital transformation of transportation by constructing the "Two Foundations, Three Connections, Five Highlands, Six Guarantees" architectural framework, which will form a citywide, unified digital transportation planning and governance system. In terms of infrastructure, Shanghai integrates major projects such as high-performance computing and the Pujiang Data Chain. The city also improves its transportation database, achieving full coverage of video surveillance and incident perception, and applying technologies such as 5G and digital twins. The city aims to finish the smart waterways demonstration project for the "One River, One Line, One Creek" initiative by 2026 to ensure shipping safety and operational efficiency. In terms of data governance, Shanghai builds a unified knowledge system for data resources. The city deepens cross-system data integration and establishes a general archive and analysis early warning system. Shanghai also achieves multi-format data governance and supports over 300 situational indicators and 500 general models. These efforts meet the needs of over 50 business scenarios. Digital transformation not only enhances management efficiency and safety levels but also drives the development of new intelligent transportation and shipping industries, providing technical support and an industrial foundation for sustainable public transportation.

● Inclusive upgrading of public transportation networks

In the construction of bus stops, Shanghai adheres to the principles of "people-oriented, demand-driven, safe and convenient, and adapting to local conditions," promoting age-friendly renovations of public transportation facilities citywide. Newly built stops fully meet age-friendly requirements, while renovated stops focus on addressing core needs. Facility optimizations include raising the elevation of non-motorized vehicle roadway surfaces, eliminating the height difference of curb stones at island platforms, and equipping stops with large-font electronic screens and rest seats to achieve information visibility and convenience. In terms of traffic coordination, efforts ensure the connection between stops and tactile paving, standardize non-motorized vehicle parking areas, and install "one-click taxi hailing" facilities in key areas such as hospitals and transportation hubs. Equipped auxiliary facilities include nighttime lighting, emergency call devices, and voice arrival announcements, enhancing the convenience and safety of travel for special groups and strengthening the universality and sustainability of the public transportation system.

- **Construction of one-stop travel and intelligent services**

Shanghai utilizes digital means to create a one-stop travel service platform, achieving coordinated connectivity between multi-modal transportation options and improving travel efficiency. The construction of a carbon inclusion platform integrates travel behavior with green and low-carbon goals, guiding residents to choose public transportation or low-carbon travel modes. Intelligent dispatch systems and real-time data analysis can optimize bus routes and frequencies based on passenger flow changes, enabling refined management of transportation resources. Methods such as service information visualization, digital navigation, and one-stop payment enhance the convenience of public transportation and the user experience. These methods also reduce energy consumption and traffic congestion while providing technical support for urban sustainable development and green travel.

- **Data-driven transportation management and industrial cultivation**

Shanghai closely integrates transportation digitalization with governance innovation, promoting whole-life-cycle facility management and maintenance, full-process operational supervision, and cross-system data sharing. Multi-format data integration and intelligent early warning systems can identify potential safety hazards, illegal activities, and transportation risks ahead of time, allowing for precise oversight. Simultaneously, digital means are used to cultivate new industries in intelligent transportation and shipping, forming a digital transportation industry ecosystem and promoting the integrated development of industry and urban transport. This data-driven management model enhances the resilience and sustainability of urban public transportation, laying the foundation for building a future intelligent, green, and inclusive urban transportation system.

(5) Promoting the construction of Five New Cities

- **Introduce functional projects to promote the integrated development of industry and city**

Shanghai has formulated 22 functional import items for the five new cities (suburban districts of Jiading, Songjiang, Qingpu, Fengxian, and Nanhui), covering areas such as the establishment of large enterprises, major strategic projects, cultural and tourism events, education, and healthcare, promoting the deep integration of industrial development in the new cities with people's livelihood needs. Each new city makes precise layouts based on its industrial positioning. For example, Jiading is introducing the OSMUNDA East China Headquarters and the Fudan Sci-Tech Innovation Center; Qingpu is establishing ZTO low-altitude logistics routes and hosting the 2025 World Rowing Championships; Songjiang is putting into use a scientific instrument metrology and testing laboratory; Fengxian is laying out a cell drug headquarters and a sci-fi exhibition; and Nanhui is importing the headquarters of Taiping Reinsurance, a high-end machine tool platform, and the East China Normal University Lingang Campus. Concurrently, upgrades to

municipal hospital branches in the new cities and the construction of digital-real integration laboratories are being promoted, achieving synergy between education, healthcare, scientific research, culture, sports, and industrial development, enhancing the comprehensive functions of the new cities, and increasing residents' sense of gain and the vitality of the new cities.

- **Precise layout of industrial projects to enhance economic vitality**

Each new city focuses on introducing high-end enterprises and strategic projects, making precise layouts around areas such as innovative technology, manufacturing, finance, and cultural creativity. Through the establishment of corporate headquarters, R&D centers, and key projects, the formation of upstream and downstream industrial clusters is driven to promote employment and optimization of the industrial structure. For example, the Sci-Tech Innovation Center and the headquarters economy in Jiading interact synergistically. The low-altitude logistics routes in Qingpu strengthen the modern logistics system. The cell drug headquarters in Fengxian boosts the development of the biomedicine industry. The introduction of such industrial projects not only enhances the economic vitality of the new cities but also provides residents with job opportunities and high-quality service facilities, achieving synchronous improvement in industrial development and urban functions.

- **Deepen the construction of ecological green belts and strengthen the green space system**

The five new cities of Shanghai continue to advance the construction of ecological green belts, aiming for "blue-green integration and city-nature coexistence" to enhance the quality and ecological functions of green spaces. Jiading is connecting Yuanxiang Lake with landscape belts to create a popular, leisurely green corridor. Qingpu is expanding the Dianshan Lake waterfront greenway and incorporating wetland purification systems and bird-watching stations. Songjiang is extending the Central Park greenway's branch lines to link cultural heritage sites and technology innovation parks. Fengxian is upgrading the water system's ecology by adding hydrophilic boardwalks and aquatic plant displays. Nanhui is completing the Dishui Lake lakeside greenway and coastal shelterbelt and constructing an ecological barrier that links land and sea. "Ecology+" formats such as cycling stations and ecological campsites are arranged along the routes, promoting the contextual transformation of ecological value and enhancing urban livability and ecological resilience.

Case 25 Construction of green belt and greenway in Qingpu New Town[①]

As the pilot section of the green belt in Qingpu District, the project primarily connects three towns/sub-districts: Zhujiajiao Town, Yingpu Sub-district, and Xianghuaqiao Sub-district. It stretches from the Dianpu River in the south to Baimijing in the north, with a total through passage length of approximately 13.2 kilometers. The route runs from south to north as follows: Sanfendang

① Good News! This people's livelihood project in Qingpu has completed its final acceptance check, https://www.shqp.gov.cn/shqp/qpyw/20250805/1310357.html

area—Gangzhou Road—Yingzhu Road—Tian'enqiao First Road—Jiangdun Port—Qingzhao Highway. Based on the overall plan, the through passage is divided into three sections according to the design concept. The northern section aims to create an original water village, primarily featuring waterfront and forest greenways; the middle section focuses on building a mountain-sea chain, mainly consisting of field and village-side greenways; the southern section aims to develop the wetland in Qingpu, dominated by waterfront and forest greenways. The main construction content includes: continuous greenways (mainly featuring cycling and running paths) and roadside greening, with localized installation of waterfront platforms and pedestrian bridges. Along the project route, 4 stations, 5 bridges, as well as facilities such as seats, signage systems, and lighting are installed.

This project serves as the main suburban recreational space and iconic greenway within the new city's green belt. Upon completion, it will create more open waterfront spaces, more vibrant urban functions, and a greener ecological environment, accelerate the construction of the regional sponge city and slow-traffic network, and effectively enhance the city's image and the quality of life of its residents.

The Qingpu green belt adopts the spatial concept of “Beautiful Qingpu and Water Ring," forming a structure of "blue-green overlap, ring-axis linkage, four sides, six sections, nine nodes, and ten units." Relying on the construction of ecological corridors such as the Qingsong Ecological Corridor, Youdun Port Ecological Corridor, and Dianpu River Ecological Corridor, the rural revitalization development of the beautiful countryside belt along the Xinyi River in the north, and the connection of the "Origin of Shanghai" ancient cultural corridor along Youdun Port in the east, the project gathers diverse resources including rivers, lakes, wetlands, ecological forests, human history, and rural landscapes, forming a distinct layout of "North Field, South Forest, West Pond, East Port." Following the concept of "water-city symbiosis and water-green overlap", the project connects waterways and island chains. Through the “use of clear water and green corridors as overlapping layers that accentuate the scenery and enable multifunctional layers to overlap and integrate”, it interprets the urban image of "high aesthetic value, the essence of Jiangnan-style culture, an innovation hub, and a warm home" — the "Qingpu Jiangnan Style".

- **Coordinate the advancement of spatial governance and people’s livelihood services**

In constructing new cities, Shanghai emphasizes integrated planning and the synchronized development of functional support facilities and resident services. The city strengthens the layout of public service facilities and ensures the coordination of infrastructure, such as education, healthcare, culture, and sports, with industrial development. By introducing functions such as culture, sports, and popular science, Shanghai builds multi-functional new cities that integrate production, living, and ecology. Key projects and functional facilities are integrated with a green belt and transportation network, achieving comprehensive optimization of space, industry, and public services. This ensures that new city construction focuses not only on economic growth, but also on enhancing quality of life and overall urban vitality.



5. Prospects

Based on the sustainable agenda framework, this report constructs a logical framework for Shanghai's urban strategic goal vision system and the SDGs system, and outlines the key measures for Shanghai to advance the achievement of the 17 SDGs. According to the review results, Shanghai has made significant progress in SDG3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG4 (Quality Education), SDG9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Under SDG3 (Good Health and Well-Being), Shanghai has established a universal health service system that covers the entire population and life cycle. This system forms a three-tier medical structure of "top level, mid level, and grassroots level." Community health centers, family doctor contracting, and two-way referral mechanisms ensure efficient service delivery. The national fitness infrastructure provides coverage in both urban and rural areas, building a "15-minute community sports life circle." Through service models such as smart management, sports health centers, and elderly health homes, it provides inclusive, scientific fitness and rehabilitation support. Concurrently, the sports industry is driving consumption growth, cutting-edge medical industries and new medical infrastructure construction are advancing rapidly, and the public health system and food safety supervision capabilities are improving. In the future, Shanghai will further improve the grassroots medical system, smart health services, and industrial integration models, promote the continuous improvement of national health levels and health consumption, and achieve synergy between healthy city construction and economic development.

Under SDG4 (Quality Education), Shanghai vigorously constructs a public service system for educational resources, achieving a closed loop of collection, management, and sharing of educational resources citywide, supporting online and offline learning for students. Digital campus construction and education informatization enhance teaching efficiency and personalized education levels. Significant progress has been made in providing high-quality, balanced basic education with inclusive coverage, as well as integrated special and urban-rural education. The achievement of vertical connectivity, school-enterprise integration, and industry-education collaboration deepening, as well as optimized university discipline planning, innovative talent cultivation, and employment development, is the result of the vocational education system. The construction of a lifelong education system is comprehensively advanced to provide citizens with lifelong learning paths. In the future, Shanghai will continue to advance the digitalization of education, balanced development, and the alignment of vocational education with industry needs. The city will also enhance educational equity, the quality of talent cultivation, and innovation capabilities to support sustainable social development.

Under SDG9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Shanghai consolidates its status as an international communication hub, with rapid advancement in quantum information systems, intelligent computing power, and the digital industry. The intelligence level of smart transportation and major engineering projects has been enhanced, with significant achievements in the digital and intelligent construction of transportation infrastructure and emergency support systems. The digital public service system and CIM platform lay the groundwork for urban management and enterprise development. High-quality incubators and science popularization innovations support the growth of emerging industries and the cultivation of talent. In the future, Shanghai will strengthen its digital infrastructure and intelligent transportation systems, promote urban digital and intelligent transformation, and form a sustainable industrial innovation system. These efforts will enhance Shanghai's competitiveness.

Under SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), Shanghai addresses the housing needs of various income groups and the floating population by constructing affordable housing, public rental housing, and "Homes for Urban Builders in the New Era." Diversified public green spaces, smart elderly care, meal assistance for the elderly, and the special children support system have been improved, while the social security level for people with disabilities and low-income groups continues to rise. The public employment service system provides fair employment opportunities for youth, university graduates, and low-income groups. In the future, Shanghai will continue to improve housing, social security, and employment services, promote equitable access to public resources for vulnerable groups, narrow the gaps between urban and rural areas and social groups, and enhance social inclusivity and residents' sense of happiness.

Under SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Shanghai advances the protection of historical buildings, the renovation of old residential areas, and the redevelopment of urban villages, improving the quality of residents' living environments while balancing cultural heritage and modern life. The improvement of the urban living environment and the safety management system enhances the city's livability and sustainable governance. The "15-minute community life circle" and the public transportation network increase life convenience and the proportion of green travel. New cities are developed to achieve industry-city integration and ecological environmental protection while optimizing spatial layout and public service provision. The expectation for Shanghai is the continuous promotion of urban green infrastructure, smart governance, community life circles, and construction of new cities, resulting in the realization of a sustainable urban development model characterized by functional completeness, a superior environment, convenient transportation, and livability and business friendliness.

Looking ahead, Shanghai will continue to strive tirelessly to achieve the SDGs. In the economic sphere, Shanghai will deepen reform and opening up under the guidance of national major strategies, build a modern economic system, and promote high-quality economic development. In the social sphere, Shanghai will focus on creating a high-quality life to better meet people's aspirations for a better life. In the cultural sphere, Shanghai will vigorously promote the city's spiritual character and advance the construction of an international cultural metropolis. In the governance sphere, Shanghai will study the characteristics and patterns of megacities, comprehensively enhance the modernization level of urban governance, and build the best practice ground for whole-process people's democracy. In the environmental sphere, Shanghai will firmly advance the construction of an ecological civilization and accelerate the development of a beautiful home where humans and nature coexist in harmony.

Case index

Case 1 Shanghai Marathon 37

Case 2 Shanghai hosted China's first Parkinson's Table Tennis Championship 39

Case 3 Characteristic construction of compact urban medical groups in Minhang District 41

Case 4 Huangpu District promotes "homogeneous medical services at the doorstep" 44

Case 5 Shanghai launched China's first large-scale health science popularization TV talk show Health Talk Show 46

Case 6 Build high-quality kindergartens "at the doorstep" in Shanghai 58

Case 7 Typical cases of Shanghai's implementation of the school's high-quality development leadership plan 60

Case 8 Talent incubation through industry-education integration in Shanghai Transportation and Logistics Vocational Education Group 63

Case 9 Pilot talent training reform in application-oriented universities 65

Case 10 Yangpu District promotes the "three-area linkage" of campuses, industrial parks, and communities 69

Case 11 Jing'an District Amateur University cultivates lifelong education brands 71

Case 12 Construct Shanghai's "5G A² Model City" 84

Case 13 Build a demonstration highland for smart transportation and intelligent port & shipping 86

Case 14 Empower urban governance and digital transformation of the construction industry through Shanghai's CIM platform construction 88

Case 15 Promote refined urban governance through "One-Net Unified Management" in Zhongshan Sub-district, Songjiang District 90

Case 16 Create a new highland for basic research and achievement transformation of artificial intelligence in Shanghai 91

Case 17 Shanghai Foundation Model Innovation Center (SMC) - a benchmark incubator for Shanghai's large-model innovation ecosystem 93

Case 18 Yunxiang Expansion Base in Jiading Large-scale Residential Community 105

Case 19 "South Railway Station Huijia" in Xuhui District: creating a diversified "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era" 106

Case 20 Opening of Putuo District's first "elderly-caring-for-disabled" special zone 109

Case 21 The Bund Sub-district in Huangpu District: launching the "First Stop of the Workplace" for graduates 112

Case 22 Xuhui Binjiang has transformed from an "industrial rust belt" into a "life show belt" and "development embroidery belt" 123

Case 23 Renovation Project of Pingyang No. 4 Neighborhood Old Residential District in Minhang District 126

Case 24 Renovation of Hongqi Village Urban Village in Putuo District 127

Case 25 Construction of green belt and greenway in Qingpu New Town 132

Guided by	Shanghai Municipal Commission of Housing, Urban-Rural Development and Management Development Research Center of Shanghai Municipal People's Government Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences
Supported by	Shanghai Municipal Commission of Economy and Informatization Shanghai Municipal Education Commission Shanghai Civil Affairs Bureau Shanghai Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Planning and Land Resources Shanghai Municipal Transportation Commission Shanghai Municipal Health Commission Shanghai Data Bureau Shanghai Administration of Sports Shanghai Landscaping & City Appearance Administration Bureau Shanghai Municipal Bureau of City Management Regulation Enforcement Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Housing Management Shanghai Association for Science & Tech (Listed in no particular order)
Prepared by	Preparation Team of the Shanghai VLR under the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences Shanghai Coordination Center of World Cities Day

Annex

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SONGJIANG Voluntary Local Review 2025 Annual Report

A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal



UN SDGs Songjiang Voluntary Local Review



A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal

UN SDGs Songjiang Voluntary Local Review 2025



CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1
2. Review Methods and Processes 5
3. Overview of Songjiang's Response to SDGs 13
   - Songjiang’s Responses to SDGs 13
   - Songjiang’s Key Measures to Drive SDGs 15
4. 2025 Priority Review Goals 19

SDG3: Good Health and Well-being 20
- Response Framework 23
- Major Progress 24
- Important Measures 26
  - (1) Promote national fitness campaigns 26
  - (2) Develop branded sports events 29
  - (3) Promote high-quality development of medical services 32
  - (4) Improve the public health system 34

SDG4: Quality Education 38
- Response Framework 41
- Major Progress 42
- Important Measures 45
  - (1) Optimize the supply of public education services 45
  - (2) High-quality and balanced development of compulsory education 49
  - (3) Optimize the discipline setting of colleges and universities 52
  - (4) Build collaborative education platforms 55

SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 58
- Response Framework 61
- Major Progress 62
- Important Measures 64
  - (1) Construct urban digital infrastructure 64
  - (2) Build a digital public service system 67
  - (3) Create a smart life service system 69
  - (4) Advance the construction of citizens' scientific literacy 71

SDG10: Reduced Inequalities 74
- Response framework 77
- Major Progress 78
- Important Measures 80
  - (1) Safeguard everyone’s right to appropriate housing 80
  - (2) Provide services and safeguard accessible to all 82
  - (3) Protect children's rights comprehensively 85

(4) Create an employment environment with opportunities for all 87

SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities 90

Response Framework 93

Major Progress 94

Important Measures 97

(1) Urban renewal and vitality injection 97

(2) Advance old housing renovation 101

(3) Construction of a sustainable transportation system 104

(4) Deeply integrate urban and rural development 105

5. Prospects 109

Case Index 111





Songjiang—Cultural Root of Shanghai

Songjiang District is located in the southwest of Shanghai and the upstream of Huangpu River, one of the mother rivers of Shanghai. Songjiang, with a long history, prosperous culture, and developed economy, is known as the "Root of Shanghai, Head of Pujiang River and Peak of Shanghai". Songjiang District is one piece of land formed earliest within the scope of today's Shanghai, and also one of the historical and cultural birthplaces of Shanghai. Archaeological discoveries show that, a culture characterized by urban agglomeration lifestyle—the Guangfulin Culture—can date back to 4,000 years ago. In 219 AD, this place was called Huating; in 751 AD, Huating County was established. After more than 1,000 years of vicissitudes, Songjiang has always been a cultural hub on the land of Shanghai, where countless writers, artists, scientists, and revolutionary pioneers have emerged. In the process of its historical development, Songjiang people have forged the spirit of Songjiang culture, and also laid a foundation for the cultural root of Shanghai.

Songjiang—Dynamic City Driven by Innovation

Songjiang is also a young and dynamic city driven by innovation. In 1998, Songjiang County was upgraded to Songjiang District of Shanghai, becoming a municipal district of Shanghai. The Shanghai Master Plan 2035 released in 2018 positioned Songjiang as one of the five important new towns. Songjiang's technological innovation foundation and high-end industry development have prominent advantages in the suburbs of Shanghai. In the vision of local development strategy proposed by Songjiang, the district will rely on "science and technology innovation" to lead the development of the G60 S&T Innovation Valley, build an advanced manufacturing highland that may drive the economy of the Yangtze River Delta, and turn it into a major supporting area for Shanghai's globally influential science and technology innovation center. Now, Songjiang is accelerating the building of a number of major technological innovation platforms such as the G60 Brain Intelligence Science and Technology Innovation Base, taking a lead in the development of the suburban new towns of Shanghai, and realizing the high-quality development led by technological innovation.

Songjiang—Livable Place with Beautiful Landscape

Songjiang District covers an area of 604.64 km2, with abundant natural resources such as green mountains, forests, rivers, and lakes. Songjiang is one of the few areas in Shanghai that possess both mountains and rivers. Sheshan Mountain, the highest peak of Shanghai, is located in Songjiang District; it is a mountain with rich ecological resources and an area with historical and cultural heritage. Moreover, Songjiang also boasts rich natural and cultural resources such as Tianma Mountain, Xiaokun Mountain, Chenshan Botanical Garden, Zuibai Pond, Fangta Garden, and Shanghai Film City. Songjiang District will fully utilize its advantageous natural resources to create an important inheritance site of Chinese excellent traditional culture and a livable place with natural landscape characteristics, to satisfy people's demand of "seeing green mountains and waters and appreciating cultural heritages".



1. Introduction

Songjiang, located in the southwestern part of Shanghai, is a district situated in the upper reaches of the Huangpu River. Covering an area of 604.64 km^2, it had a permanent resident population of 1.9589 million as of the end of 2024. Songjiang is both a culturally renowned city with profound historical heritage and a vibrant new city driven by innovation.

Songjiang, with a long history, prosperous culture, and developed economy, is known as the “Root of Shanghai, Head of Pujiang River and Peak of Shanghai”. It is one of the historical and cultural birthplaces of Shanghai, with a culture that can be traced back 4,000 years to the late Neolithic period when the "Guangfulin Culture" emerged. Throughout history, Songjiang has been a cultural hub that has produced many prominent writers, artists, scientists, and revolutionary pioneers. In the process of its historical development, Songjiang people have, through hard work, forged the spirit of Songjiang culture, and laid a strong cultural foundation for Shanghai.

Simultaneously, Songjiang is also one of the five important new cities designated by Shanghai’s new round of spatial development strategy. Songjiang New City, as the place of origin, relies strategically on the Yangtze River Delta G60 S&T Innovation Valley against the backdrop of basing itself on the new development stage, implementing the new development philosophy, and building a new development pattern. It strengthens the support of the "Songjiang Hub" as a strategic pivot, aims at international advanced sci-tech innovation capabilities and industrial systems, courageously pioneers in technology and industrial innovation, builds a gateway hub for the allocation of factor resources in the Yangtze River Delta in the high-speed rail era, and strives to become one of the key hubs—a "central node" in the domestic cycle and a "strategic link" in both domestic and international dual circulations—serving Shanghai and the Yangtze River Delta in taking the lead in forming the new development pattern.

Pursuing sustainable development has long been the core idea for Songjiang District in the course of its development. The *Comprehensive Plan of Songjiang New City (2010-2020)* was based on the *Implementation Plan of Songjiang District for the Overall Regional Planning (2006-2020)*, which set up the goal of building a “Humanistic and Livable New City” surrounding the concept of “Innovation-Driven and Inclusive Development”. The *Comprehensive Plan and General Land-Use Plan of Songjiang District (2017-2035)* approved by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government in 2019 proposes a development goal for 2035, which is committed to building Songjiang into the southwest gateway of Shanghai, an important supporting area of Shanghai technology innovation center, and an advanced manufacturing highland driving the development of the whole Yangtze River Delta, under the overall goal of building Shanghai into a socialist modern international metropolis with global influence, and a major inheritance site of excellent traditional Chinese culture and a livable place with characteristic natural landscape. The 14th Five-Year Plan of Songjiang

District issued in 2021 proposes long-term goals and outlooks for 2035, including "comprehensive improvement of global influence with high-quality development in the center of G60 S&T Innovation Valley", "comprehensive enhancement of soft power of humanistic Songjiang culture" and "green and healthy production and lifestyle in ecological Songjiang".



Figure 1 ***Comprehensive Plan and General Land-Use Plan of Songjiang District (2017-2035)*** **approved in 2019**



Figure 2 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda

From the positioning changes in several important strategic plans of Songjiang District since the 21st century, it can be seen that in the process of practicing sustainable development, Songjiang paid great attention to innovation, humanity, green path, and other relevant directions. In terms of innovation, Songjiang regards innovation as the primary driving force for economic transformation and upgrading, and takes the building

of G60 S&T Innovation Valley as the main spatial carrier and strategic fulcrum to develop high-end and intelligent manufacturing. In terms of humanity, Songjiang, based on its profound historical heritage, adheres to a people-oriented urbanization path, and creates a modern and livable city that integrates traditions and modernity. In terms of green path, Songjiang fully demonstrates its unique natural landscape of green mountains and clear waters; it emphasizes the integrated development of green path, humanity, and industry, trying to create an attractive new pattern of ecological space development, while protecting the ecological bases.

Based on the United Nations' *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (hereinafter referred to as the "2030 Agenda"), Shanghai released the UN SDGs Shanghai Voluntary Local Review 2021 (hereinafter referred to as the "Shanghai VLR 2021") in 2021, and based on this report considered its participation in SDG projects as a regular task to push forward its sustainable development. Since 2022, Shanghai has prepared the voluntary local review report at the district level for the first time, which was considered as both a separate report outcome and an integral part of the outcome of Shanghai VLR 2022. Songjiang District, as one of the first batch of municipal districts to participate in the voluntary local review at the district level in Shanghai, prepared the UN SDGs Songjiang Voluntary Local Review (hereinafter referred to as the "Songjiang VLR"), and released the report outcomes consecutively from 2022 to 2024. For the year 2025, building upon the existing framework and foundation, Songjiang District continues to respond to the SDGs logical framework, focusing on the annual theme "Livable • Smart City–Continuous Renewal and Revitalization." It has selected several goals for priority review, resulting in the annual outcome "Songjiang VLR 2025."



2. Review Methods and Processes

The Songjiang VLR 2025 was co-created by relevant departments of the People's Government of Songjiang District, Shanghai, professional research institutions, expert advisory committees and relevant social organizations, under the guidance of departments including the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Housing, Urban-Rural Development and Management, the Development Research Center of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, and the People's Government of Songjiang District. Multiple organizations worked together to prepare this report, with more than 20 government departments invited to participate in specific assessments and to provide case studies that could demonstrate the latest practices and achievements; during the report preparation, many experts in different areas were consulted, forming an expert advisory committee composed of authoritative experts from different fields, such as urban construction, economy, society, and opening up policies, responsible for the selection and discussion of priority review goals and related indicators; furthermore, emphasis was put on the analysis of multi-source data, leading to a comprehensive understanding of residents' satisfaction with urban living environment through various dimensions such as urban health check-up. The Preparation Team of the Songjiang VLR 2025 at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences is responsible for preparing this report.

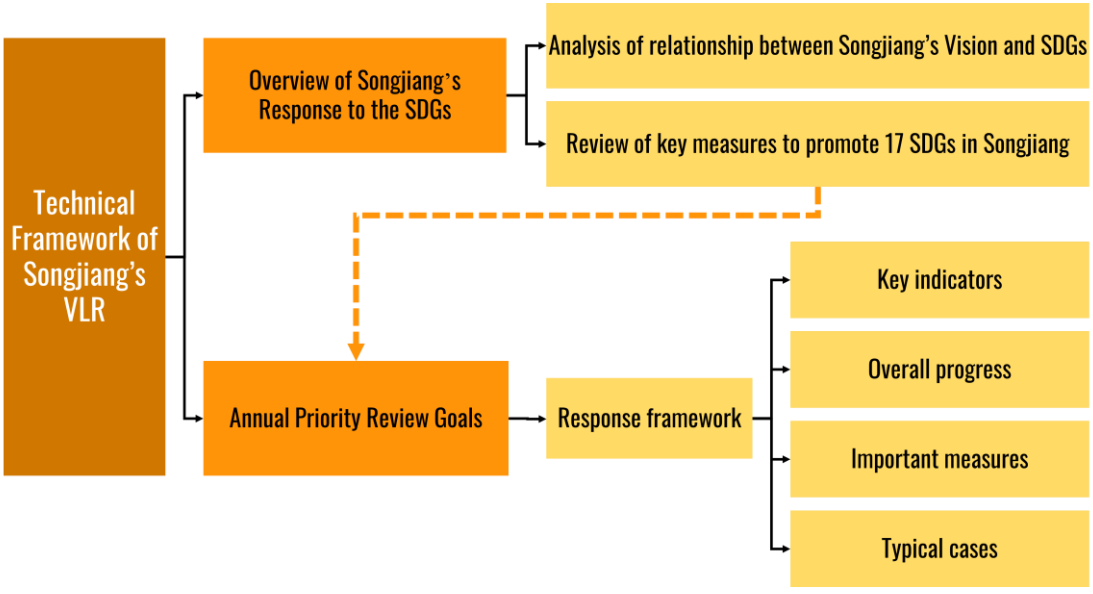


Figure 3 Technology Framework Diagram for Songjiang Voluntary Local Review

The *Songjiang VLR 2025* was prepared with reference to the requirements in the *Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews* issued by the UN DESA's Division for Sustainable Development Goals and the *Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews* issued by UN-Habitat, as well as the *China's Voluntary National Review Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the

People's Republic of China in June 2021, the compilation examples from the Shanghai VLR since 2021, and evaluation results of other foreign cities related to the SDGs at the district level provided on the UN websites related to SDGs.



Figure 4 China's Voluntary National Review Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2021)

In terms of review direction and indicator selection, the working team of the Songjiang VLR 2025 established a framework of Songjiang District for voluntary local review by reference to the *China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the *China's SDGs Indicator Establishment and Progress Report 2018*, and the framework for voluntary local review at the municipal level of Shanghai and in combination with the suggestions from government departments and relevant experts in Songjiang District.

The 2025 VLR further reviewed the logical relationship between current development strategies and key measures of Songjiang and the 17 SDGs. Based on this, combined with the overall theme of the Shanghai VLR 2025 "A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal", considering the theme of World Cities Day 2025 "People-Centered Smart Cities", the new round of SDG review plan of the Shanghai VLR, as well as the progress of the SDGs review in the Songjiang VLR, it was determined that the 2025 VLR should be conducted from the following five priority review goals: SDG3: Good Health and Well-being; SDG4: Quality Education; SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. Guided by the annual theme, the correspondence of SDG targets to the five SDG goals was examined, and highly relevant targets were selected as the key focus areas for this year's priority review. The correspondence between the annual report's theme and the SDG targets is

shown in Table 1.

Table 4 The Relationship between the annual report's theme and the SDG targets

SDGs	SDGs content	Subjects	Attention
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	Livable	★
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	Livable	★
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases.	Livable	☆
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.	Livable	★
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	Livable	☆
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	Livable	★
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	Livable	☆
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	Livable	★
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.	Livable	★
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the *World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* in all countries, as appropriate.	Livable	☆
3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the *Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health*, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the *Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights* regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to	Livable Smart	☆

	medicines for all.		
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	Livable	☆
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.	Livable	☆
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Livable Smart	★
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education.	Livable Smart	★
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university.	Livable Smart	★
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	Livable Smart	★
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	Livable Smart	☆
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	Livable Smart	☆
4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	Livable Smart	★
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	Livable Smart	★
4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical,	Livable Smart	☆

	engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.		
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.	Livable Smart	☆
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	Livable Smart	★
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.	Smart	☆
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.	Smart	★
9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	Livable Smart	★
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.	Smart	★
9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states.	Smart	☆
9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.	Smart	☆
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.	Smart	☆
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.	Livable	★

10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.	Livable	★
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	Livable	☆
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	Livable Smart	★
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.	Livable Smart	☆
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.	Livable	☆
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.	Livable	☆
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.	Livable	☆
10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.	Livable	☆
10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.	Livable	☆
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	Livable	★
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	Livable	★
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	Livable Smart	★

11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	Livable	★
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	Livable	☆
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	Livable	☆
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	Livable	★
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.	Livable	★
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.	Livable	☆
11.c	Support the least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.	Livable	☆

Note: The "degree of attention" is determined comprehensively based on the relevance between targets and the annual theme, Songjiang's actual development stage, and the key areas of the annual review. ☆ indicates that attention should be paid in this year's review, while ★ indicates that priority attention should be given when constructing the review response framework.



3. Overview of Songjiang's Response to SDGs

Songjiang's Responses to SDGs

Under the vision and goals of Shanghai's urban development strategy for 2035, Songjiang District formulated the *Comprehensive Plan and General Land-Use Plan of Songjiang District (2017-2035)* (hereinafter referred to as the "Songjiang 2035 Plan"), and put forward its own 2035 vision and goals of "basically building a modern Songjiang with 'Innovation, Humanity, and Green Path', becoming an important bearing area for Shanghai's technological innovation center with global influence by focusing on 'Created in Songjiang' and pursuing high-quality development, and becoming a modern and ecologically livable district that integrates industry and city by highlighting its cultural advantages, comprehensively improving environmental quality, and ensuring that its important development indicators take a lead in the city". Moreover, the Songjiang 2035 Plan also defines its own urban nature, that is, "to build Songjiang into the southwest gateway of Shanghai, an important supporting area of Shanghai's technological innovation center, and an advanced manufacturing highland driving the development of the whole Yangtze River Delta, a major inheritance site of excellent traditional Chinese culture, and a livable place with characteristic natural landscape". Songjiang's three specific goals, innovation, humanity and green path, have strong logical links with the SDGs system: innovation mainly corresponds to the economy, society, and culture, humanity to the society, culture and governance, and green path to economy, environment and governance. The report establishes the logical relationships between the three sub-goals for urban development in Songjiang and the 17 SDGs. (See Figure 4) It is worth noting that, each SDG has a rich connotation, and the above logical relationships only reflect the most important response relationships.

- **Innovative Songjiang**

Songjiang 2035 Plan proposes that, innovation should drive the transformation and upgrading of Songjiang's economy from "Made in Songjiang" to "Created in Songjiang": "Innovation is the primary driving force for this transformation and upgrading. With the construction of G60 S&T Innovation Valley as the main carrier and strategic fulcrum, Songjiang will strengthen the leadership and driving functions of innovation, vigorously develop high-end manufacturing and intelligent manufacturing, improve the functional layout of innovation support, headquarters R&D, high-end manufacturing, intelligent manufacturing, service integration, commercial business, and modern logistics to

underpin and coordinate the development of each other, and achieve the objective of moving regional economic structure towards mid- to high-end, moving economic growth towards medium to high speed, and finding a new path for economic transformation and development." In the practice of this objective, Songjiang focuses on promoting innovative development (SDG9), facilitating economic growth and ensuring employment opportunities for all residents (SDG8), reducing regional inequalities (SDG10), and ensuring responsible consumption and production patterns (SDG12 and SDG7).

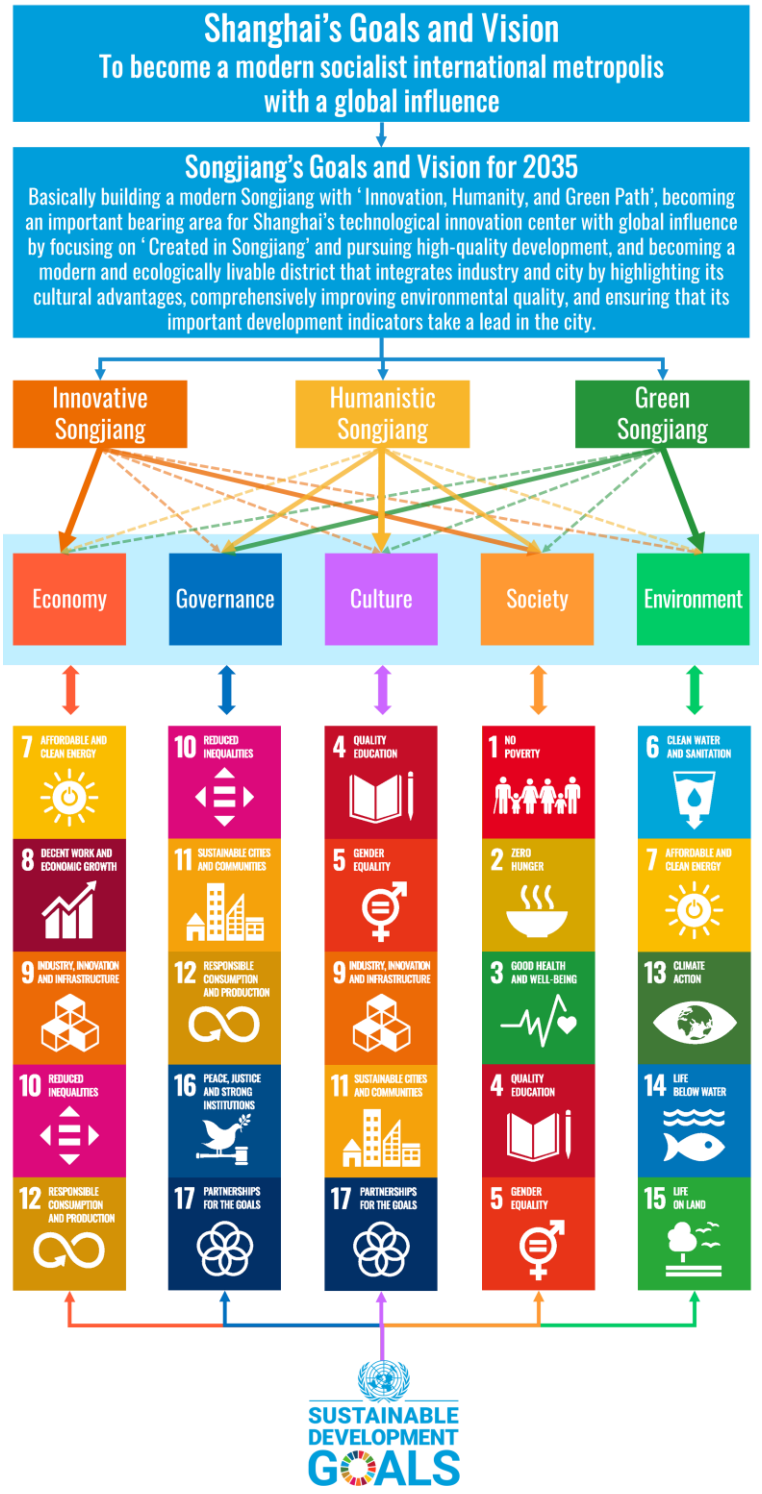


Figure 5 Logical correspondence between Songjiang's 2035 goals and vision and the SDGs

- **Humanistic Songjiang**

Songjiang 2035 Plan proposes a new urbanization path that adheres to the principle of "People Orientation": "To build a more charming and happy city of humanity, seize the opportunity of the national comprehensive pilot zone for new urbanization, uphold the development concept of 'People Orientation', discover problems, make up for areas of weakness, strengthen coordination between urban and rural development, optimize urban spatial layout, accelerate integration of industry and city and urban upgrading, promote the balance between employees and residents and the integration of production, life and ecological environment, intensify comprehensive rectification and ecological improvement of regional environment, upgrade urban and rural public service systems, speed up infrastructure construction, build a comprehensive transportation system integrating four networks (namely the national high-speed rail network, Shanghai rail transit network, Songjiang tram network, and ground transportation), promote the coordinated development of urban and rural areas in Pu'nan and Pubei, and advance the development of characteristic towns, modernize agriculture, and boost the equalization of basic public services in urban and rural areas". In the practice of sustainable development under this goal, Songjiang needs to focus on ensuring that the whole people enjoy better public services (SDG4 and SDG3), safeguarding fairness and justice (SDG5 and SDG16), improving people's living standards (SDG1 and SDG2), and building inclusive urban communities (SDG11)

- **Green Songjiang**

The Songjiang 2035 Plan proposes to build an ecological city based on harmony between humanity and nature: "to strengthen ecological and environmental governance, achieve more stable and better environmental quality such as air, water, soil and greening, continuously reduce the total discharge of pollutants, significantly improve the level of resources conservation and efficient utilization, continuously increase the per capita area of park land, further improve urban and rural ecological environment, and build an urban eco-space featured by 'parks nested in cities embraced by forests and fused with water', continuing to meet the new expectations of Songjiang people for high-quality life; to integrate the green and low-carbon lifestyle more deeply in the hearts of the people, becoming a conscious action. To accelerate the modernization of harmonious coexistence between man and nature to comprehensively promote the construction of beautiful Songjiang." In sustainable development practice under this goal, Songjiang needs to address the challenges of climate change (SDG13), protect regional ecological spatial resources (SDG14, SDG15), ensure urban water and energy security (SDG6, SDG7), and adopt sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG12).

Songjiang's Key Measures to Drive SDGs

In comparison with the 17 SDGs, Songjiang has made significant progress in sustainable development in recent years and has taken creative measures. (See Table 2)

The VLR 2025 gives priority to the review of the five selected SDGs: SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being); SDG 4 (Quality Education); SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure); SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities); and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Table 5 Songjiang's important measures for the SDGs

SDGs	Songjiang's measures
	● Improve subsistence allowances ● Establish multi-level mechanisms for helping people in need ● Strengthen mechanism for supporting employment assistance ● Implement targeted assistance for special groups in need
	● Eliminate food waste ● Promote development of green agriculture and eco-cycle agriculture ● Advance the high-quality development of modern green agriculture ● Promote the application of scientific and technological advances in agriculture
	● Continue to improve deployment and layout of medical and health resources ● Advance the building of a Healthy Songjiang ● Improve the family doctor service system ● Improve the public health management system
	● Promote public beneficial and inclusive preschool education ● Promote "Urban-Rural School Partnership Program" ● Improve service capability and level of vocational education ● Build a new highland for basic education around the Songjiang College Town ● Deepen the integration of information technology with education and teaclhing
	● Promote gender equality ● Ensure women's rights to participate in and discuss state affairs ● Create an atmosphere of caring children's growth by the entire society ● Establish a unique path for the healthy growth and development of young people that reflects the characteristics of Songjiang
	● Improve water quality of Huangpu River and other rivers ● Improve the environment for the water source protection zones of upstream Huangpu River ● Build and update urban and rural water supply network facilities ● Improve water efficiency
	● Develop renewable energy ● Develop natural gas as clean energy ● Improve the layout of new energy industry ● Promote low-carbon development practices
	● Promote economic vitality ● Accurately implement economic relief and revitalization ● Promote and guarantee employment ● Stimulate and promote consumption



- Build an industrial innovation system
- Promote green development
- Promote the digital transformation of the city
- Build a world-influential area endowed with technological innovation



- Provide high-quality public services for all
- Build a child-friendly city
- Build a youth-friendly city
- Build an elderly-friendly city



- Focus on enhancing the vitality of old districts
- Improve the living environment in urban and rural areas
- Optimize transit-oriented urban development
- Promote the construction of Songjiang New City



- Make more efforts to become a “Waste-free City”
- Build a multi-level sustainable transportation system
- Promote integrated development of culture and tourism across the district
- Build a resilient modern new city



- Promote energy conservation, emission reduction, and carbon reduction
- Enhance climate change risk management capabilities
- Encourage public participation in addressing climate change



- Promote the Clean Water Action
- Promote the construction of beautiful rivers and lakes
- Build a national ecological water conservancy scenic area
- Promote groundwater environmental protection and supervision management



- Protect biodiversity
- Build a multi-functional "urban forest" with Songjiang characteristics
- Build an "urban park-community park-street garden" system
- Actively carry out soil pollution control actions



- Improve urban governance capabilities based on whole-process people's democracy
- Strengthen the rule of law in Songjiang
- Build a smart government providing "Unified Online Government Service"
- Guarantee urban security via "One Network Management"



- Promote friendly cooperation between cities
- Promote the development of major functional areas for opening up
- Continuously improve the business environment
- Actively carry out promotional activities



4. 2025 Priority Review Goals



SDG-3 Good Health and Well-being



SDG-4 Quality Education



SDG-9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



SDG-10 Reduced Inequalities



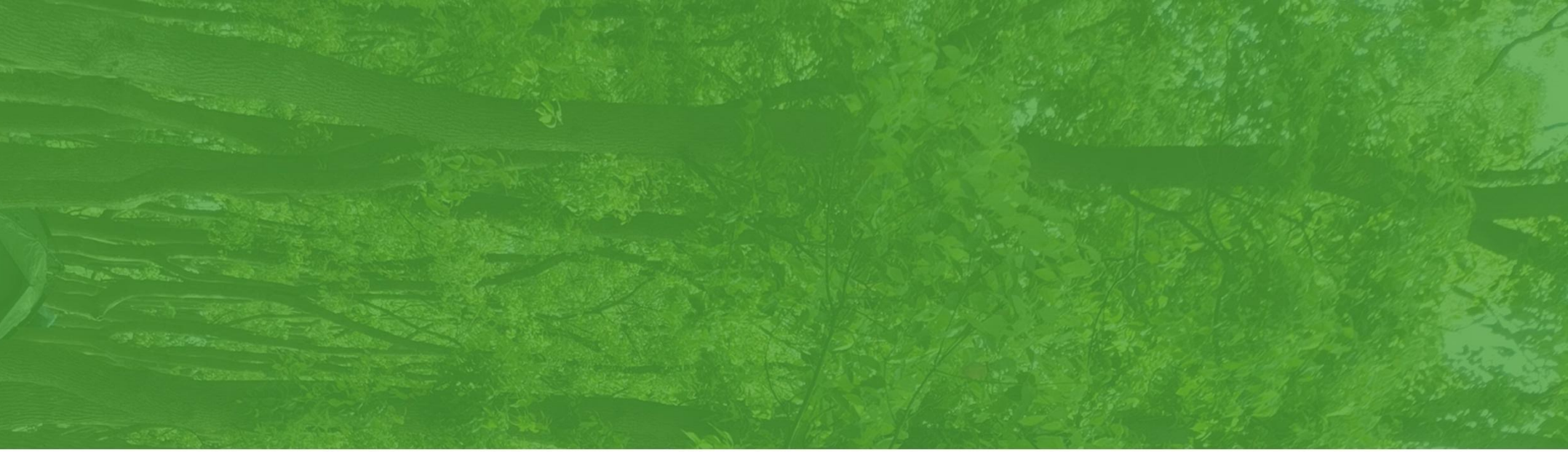
SDG-11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG3: Good Health and Well-being



SDG3

- SDG3 (Good Health and Well-being) aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. The practice of this goal can effectively improve the overall health level of the population, enhance the accessibility of medical services, strengthen resilience in responding to public health challenges, and promote the equity of health rights for all residents.
- Songjiang District still faces multifaceted challenges in this area. First, the standardized and characteristic development of community health services is still uneven, and residents in some areas face difficulties in accessing high-quality medical and rehabilitation services. Second, the hierarchical medical system and family doctor contract services require optimization to effectively link two-way referrals, chronic disease management, and health interventions. Additionally, shortcomings remain in food safety assurance, popularization of health knowledge among residents, and guidance of healthy behaviors.
- In recent years, Songjiang District has enhanced its health and well-being service capabilities under SDG3 through multiple measures. The district has strengthened grassroots medical services, promoted the standardized development of the “three centers” of the community, and optimized the layout of diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation services. The district has also deepened its hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system and family doctor contract services to provide personalized health management. Songjiang District has advanced the construction of public health monitoring, early warning, and emergency response systems to improve incident response speed. Building smart healthcare and food safety supervision systems that utilize technologies such as the IoT, AI, and big data has enhanced service efficiency and safety guarantees. Simultaneously, efforts have been made to stimulate residents' awareness of participation in health management, promoting the continuous improvement of health levels across the district.



SDG3

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG3
Promote national fitness campaigns	Promote the construction of high-standard public sports facilities	Construct sports facility complexes	► Per capita sports area ► Number of fitness trails ► Participation person-times in various sports events and activities	SDG 3.d
	Advance the integration of sports and medicine, and team building			
	Empower with technology to build a smart fitness service system			
	Construct a coordinated development system for the sports ecology			
Develop branded sports events	Cultivate and build a sustainable event ecosystem	Shanghai Sheshan Half Marathon		
	Expand event consumption scenarios	Songjiang District Dragon Boat Race		
	Enhance the intelligent experience of events			
Promote high-quality development of medical services	Build a high-quality service system through hierarchical collaboration		► Number of medical and health technical personnel ► Number of hospital beds	SDG 3.8 SDG 3.7
	Integrate industry, academia, research, and medicine to build a full-chain innovation ecosystem			
	Empower with technology to develop smart healthcare			
	Advance the standardization and characteristic development of medical services			
	Continuously promote family doctor contract services			
Improve the public health system	Innovate mechanisms to enhance public health service capabilities	Songjiang continuously innovates MMC clinics and effectively reduces the incidence of diabetes among patients	► Level of resident health literacy	SDG 3.4
	Upgrade the public health monitoring and early warning system			
	Build a diversified, collaborative health promotion system	Dongjing Town's "Healthy Community Passport" leads a new trend in health		
	Constructe a food safety guarantee system			

Major Progress

In response to challenges such as uneven community health services and the need to optimize the hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system and improve residents' health literacy, Songjiang District is promoting high-quality health service development. The national fitness facility network is fully completed, and the scientific fitness guidance system is continuously improved; branded events develop synergistically, and the atmosphere for sports is increasingly strong; the layout of medical resources is continuously optimized, with high-end medical device and biomedicine industries clustering and developing, and innovative achievements emerging continuously; residents' health literacy is comprehensively enhanced, and the regional health security capacity is overall strengthened.

- **The fitness facility network is completed to significantly improve citizen accessibility**

By the end of 2024, Songjiang District had established a multi-level, multi-type fitness facility system, including 1,055 public fitness spots, 160 public fitness trails, 114 public sports courts (93 locations), 5 public gyms, 16 sports parks, and 14 public fitness centers. The per capita sports area has reached 3.10 square meters. The facility layout considers both urban and community needs, featuring both large sports parks and urban sports centers, as well as everyday stations and spots, forming an extensive network system. In 2024, district-owned venues cumulatively received approximately 430,500 visitor instances for fitness exercises. The accessibility and convenience of daily exercise for residents have significantly increased, providing solid support for continuously improving the regional national fitness level.

- **The completed scientific fitness service system offers highly effective health guidance**

Relying on the Public Sports Health Center and the Physical Fitness Monitoring and Scientific Fitness Service Center, Songjiang District has gradually formed a fitness service system with scientific guidance at its core. Since 2020, nearly 2,000 training hours have been provided to communities, villages, institutions, and enterprises, covering over 50,000 participants, effectively enhancing the scientific nature and safety of residents' exercise. Chronic disease intervention projects cover over 800 people annually on average, providing personalized health support for key groups. In 2024, this center was rated as a "National Top Ten Scientific Fitness Guidance Case" as a Class A site, indicating that Songjiang District's comprehensive level in promoting national scientific exercise, disease prevention, and health management is leading nationally.

- **Comprehensive coverage of fitness services for key populations is provided through innovative, integrated models**

While promoting national fitness, Songjiang focuses on the needs of key populations. By the end of 2024, five "Elderly Sports and Health Homes" had been built, equipped with age-appropriate fitness equipment and health monitoring devices, providing "one-stop" health and wellness services. In addition, the Public Sports Health Center integrates functions such as physical fitness monitoring, exercise prescriptions, and scientific fitness guidance, realizing an integrated "sports-medicine-wellness" model. Adolescents and working populations also have ample fitness resources available in sports parks and sports courts. Through a layered and classified service system, Songjiang has innovated a fitness service model of "shared by all+focused support," laying the foundation for building a fairer and more inclusive health environment.

- **A matrix of branded events with both local characteristics and international influence is gradually taking shape**

Diverse events represented by the Dragon Boat Race, the Ancient Town Dragon Boat Invitational, the New City Cycling Race, and the Yangtze River Delta Volleyball Elite Tournament not only showcase the spirit of sports but also drive tourism, commercial, and cultural consumption, becoming important carriers for promoting regional cultural and tourism integration and urban branding. Simultaneously, the introduction of international-level events such as the Sheshan Half Marathon and the FIE Foil Grand Prix has elevated Songjiang's event system to an international level. The FIE Foil Grand Prix attracted 500 top global athletes, significantly enhancing Songjiang's visibility on the international sports stage. In 2024, the district hosted or co-hosted 20 competitions and events at the municipal level and above, organized over 600 competitions and events at the district level, and attracted more than 500,000 citizen participants to various sports events and activities.

- **Optimized medical resource allocation enhances regional health security capacity**

Songjiang District's medical system has been gradually refined across the "tertiary hospitals-regional medical centers-community health centers" hierarchy. In 2024, the main structure of the Songjiang Hospital affiliated with Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (under preparation) was topped out, planning for 580 beds. In 2025, construction began on the Songjiang campus of Yueyang Hospital, with 600 beds, aiming to create a "National High Ground for Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine." The new construction project of the Xinqiao Community Health Service Center has also commenced, with a planned 210 beds. By the end of 2024, the district had 31 public medical institutions, 6,782 professional health technicians, and 4,247 hospital beds.

- **The clustering of high-end medical device and biomedicine industries leads to the emergence of innovative achievements.**

Songjiang District has achieved significant results in medical industry innovation. The CT-guided lung biopsy robot developed as a global first by Simple Touch has been applied in over ten Grade A tertiary hospitals nationwide, with plans for 200 installations within 3-5 years. In 2025, products from three district-based enterprises were selected into Shanghai's "New and Excellent Drugs and Devices" catalog, covering a hair transplant robot, a spinal suture device, and a cardiac intervention system, filling domestic gaps. Through industrial clustering and technological innovation, Songjiang is gradually becoming an important hub for Shanghai's biomedical industry, achieving breakthroughs in both the medical industry and health services.

- **The leading chronic disease prevention and control and the comprehensive improvement in resident health literacy**

Songjiang District has performed outstandingly in the areas of chronic disease prevention and control, as well as health literacy among residents. In 2022, the premature mortality rate from major chronic diseases among residents dropped to 7.72%. The standardized management rates for diabetes and hypertension both exceeded 85%. Colorectal cancer screening cumulatively served over 700,000 person-times, with a significantly improved early diagnosis rate. The level of resident health literacy increased from 13.19% in 2013 to 41.02% in 2022, ranking among the national leaders. The continuous improvement in public health environment construction, including health theme parks, ecological cycling paths, and smoke-free urban areas, has enhanced residents' quality of life.

Important Measures

(1) Promote national fitness campaigns

- **Promote the construction of high-standard public sports facilities**

Songjiang District has issued the *Songjiang District National Fitness Implementation Plan (2021-2025)* and the *Songjiang District Three-Year Action Plan for Public Sports Facilities Construction (2023-2025)*, clearly aiming to build a new pattern of sports development matching the strategic positioning of a comprehensive node city in the Yangtze River Delta by 2025. Regarding spatial layout, Songjiang District promotes the organic integration of citizen fitness trails, urban greenways, and flood control channels by expanding urban green spaces, optimizing waterfront environments, and consolidating land resources, thereby creating multi-functional public spaces that combine safety, ecology, and exercise. Currently, 81 public fitness trails have been built utilizing waterfront spaces, and 12 utilizing urban park green spaces, with exploration ongoing for expanding project sites in more urban green spaces and waterfront areas. Furthermore, leveraging ecological

corridors such as Qingsong, Youdun Port, Huangpu River, and Dongjing Port, large ecological spaces including Sheshan National Forest Park, Chenshan Botanical Garden, Guangfulin Country Park, and Songnan Country Park are connected, promoting the deep integration of fitness facilities with the natural environment and gradually forming a diversified urban trail system and fitness space network.



Figure 6 Riverside Path on the North Bank of Sijingtang

Case 1 Construct sports facility complexes

Songjiang District, using the new round of "People's Heart Projects" as a lever, highlights the core function of sports services, promotes the organic integration of diverse elements such as health, ecology, tourism, culture, leisure, and commerce, and plans the construction of sports facility complexes like community fitness centers in a coordinated layout.

In 2023, the Sijing Urban Sports Center (Community Fitness Center) was completed and put into operation, transforming the area's original supporting spaces into sports venues, achieving a shift from "idle existing land" to "vital incremental space." The project covers approximately 28 mu (1.87 hectares) and is the city's first community fitness center built using an air-supported membrane structure. The center includes multi-functional indoor venues for basketball, tennis, badminton, table tennis, etc., and is equipped with independent public fitness stations and physical fitness monitoring facilities. Outdoors, an 11-a-side football field, a fitness running track, and two tennis courts were built. The integrated intelligent systems and equipment create a one-stop, diversified fitness service system, providing high-quality sports facilities for the park and surrounding residents, further enhancing the public service network for national fitness.

In 2024, the Wurong Sports Center of Zhongshan sub-district completed its renovation, becoming the district's first decentralized, combined community fitness center for residents. The project involved the comprehensive renovation of idle commercial spaces, adding new fitness facilities including table tennis rooms, dance studios, and multi-purpose exercise rooms. During

construction, new models were actively explored by organically integrating the sub-district/town community Party-mass service center with the community fitness center. This approach achieved the deep integration of Party-mass services and public fitness, promoted the combined use of Party-building, community service, and sports resources, and established a unique, functionally-focused model for community fitness centers.



Figure 7 Gym of the Sijing Urban Sports Center

- **Advance the integration of sports and medicine, and team building**

Songjiang District continues to advance the integration of sports and healthcare. Leveraging the Citizen Sports Health Center, it has improved its multi-functional layout to create a one-stop, high-quality sports and leisure space that combines physical fitness with health and wellness. With a focus on elevating service standards, emphasis is placed on team development by actively identifying and recruiting qualified instructors from universities across Shanghai and the Songjiang University Town. These individuals are incorporated into the social sports instructor team, creating a database of nearly one hundred scientific fitness guidance instructors covering various programs, such as skills instruction and public science lectures. National-level social sports instructors in the district actively play a demonstrative role, promoting the popularization of activities like health qigong, tai chi, square dancing, and radio calisthenics. Annually, over 300 social sports instructors and sports key personnel participate in training, enhancing the scientific approach and reach of national fitness. Regarding health intervention, Songjiang District adheres to a public demand-oriented approach, carrying out different types of chronic disease intervention programs each year. This has gradually formed an intervention system integrating district and sub-district efforts, covering key areas such as cardiopulmonary function improvement, hypertension, diabetes, bone health, and cervical spondylosis.

- **Empower with technology to build a smart fitness service system**

Songjiang District continues to promote smart upgrades. Projects like citizen fitness stations and senior sports health homes are equipped with smart fitness equipment and digital management systems. Smart citizen fitness points have been established at Jiuliting Park and on Yonglong Road in Yongfeng Sub-district. A "National Fitness E-Map" was developed and integrated into the "Come on Shanghai | Fitness Map" platform, enabling functions such as venue search, booking, and navigation, and providing centralized management of district resources. The promotion of smart equipment and digital upgrades includes features like scanning QR codes to access workout data and solar-powered lighting. A pilot "Cloud Map" project integrates nearly 200 sports facilities from towns, industrial parks, and schools, achieving resource sharing. By issuing sports consumption vouchers and involving social organizations in operations, market vitality is stimulated, and service sustainability is enhanced.

- **Construct a coordinated development system for the sports ecology[①]**

Songjiang District actively innovates the "government-led+market-operated" mechanism. Using events as a platform, it extends IP value by developing derivative scenarios such as cultural tourism activities and commercial exhibitions. It introduces high-level event operating companies and cultivates local social organizations, amplifying the economic ripple effect of "sports+." Deepening the "regional characteristics+format integration" model, events are organically linked with urban landmarks and rural landscapes. "Village Fun" activities like the Xiaokunshan Cup Rural Parent-Child Health Run and the Pujiangzhishou Rural Orienteering are launched, forming new formats and models such as "sports+culture," "sports+tourism," "sports+commerce," and "sports+agriculture." Strengthening the synergy between "international dissemination+city marketing," the modern image of the new Songjiang—highlighting "Innovation, Humanity, and Green Path"—is showcased through international events. This strategy uses events to attract attention and promote investment, optimizes the sports market environment, and enhances the city's international influence and soft power.

(2) Develop branded sports events

- **Cultivate and build a sustainable event ecosystem**

Songjiang District actively cultivates a multi-tiered brand event system. By focusing on sports with significant influence and a broad public base, and by developing distinctive event characteristics, it consolidates, elevates, and expands the scope and scale of branded sports events. This forms a sustainable sports event system suited to Songjiang's development and reflective of its unique characteristics. By disseminating sports culture and enriching tourism experiences, the momentum for integrated industrial development

① News source: Songjiang in Shanghai: "Sports+" Integration Empowers Urban Development, 2025 Songjiang District Sports Event Matrix Released (2025-03-17), https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_30429245.

is activated. A comprehensive event service support mechanism is established to coordinate major event matters, ensure orderly operations, utilize high-quality public sports venues, provide robust safety and medical support systems, and implement a stringent event risk assessment and emergency response plan system.

Case 2 Shanghai Sheshan Half Marathon

The Shanghai Sheshan Half Marathon, as a Chinese Athletics Association A1-class event, not only provides a professional competitive platform for athletes, attracting numerous high-level participants, but also features a rich variety of event categories, fully igniting public enthusiasm for participation and promoting the concept of national fitness across communities and all social strata.



Figure 8 Start of the 2024 Shanghai Sheshan Half Marathon

The course connects landscapes with regional characteristics such as Sheshan National Forest Park and Guangfulin Cultural Site. While showcasing Songjiang's natural and cultural resources, it effectively promotes the sporting spirit of perseverance and striving for excellence. During the event period, it not only boosted consumption in surrounding areas for dining, accommodation, transportation, and cultural tourism, enhancing the city's brand image, but also collaborated with public welfare projects, spreading love through the running activities and contributing to social charity causes. In the event organization, the active participation of a large number of volunteers not only ensured the smooth operation of the event but also improved community service levels. This injected new momentum into the urban vitality and social governance of Songjiang District, creating a demonstration effect of multi-dimensional integration of sports, culture, public welfare, and urban development.

- **Expand event consumption scenarios**

Songjiang District actively conducts element coordination meetings for cultural, tourism, commercial, sports, and exhibition activities, encouraging large-scale cultural and tourism enterprises to participate in the linkage and integration of key annual events. For the 2025 Sheshan Half Marathon, preferential linkage policies were secured involving 6 scenic areas, 5 hotels, and 4 commercial districts. The district launched the "Travel with the Event" themed activity, proactively planning and introducing a series of themed activities to deeply integrate the district's natural and ecological resources with the sports tourism sector, actively cultivating tourist destinations with sports as the core connotation and tourism as the carrier. It introduces IP events and premium competitions, optimizes the sports event market environment, builds platforms for leading sports industry enterprises and renowned event IP organizations, introduces and establishes high-level, high-traffic events, and accelerates the promotion of sports events into scenic areas, streets, and commercial districts.

Case 3 Songjiang District Dragon Boat Race

The Songjiang District Dragon Boat Race, established in 2009, has, through over a decade of continuous cultivation, developed into a signature event deeply integrating sports competitions with the urban landscape of Songjiang District. It has become a Dragon Boat Festival brand closely combining culture, sports, and tourism, deeply loved by citizens and attracting widespread attention.



Figure 9 Yunjian Water Sports Season of "Songjiang Competes" National Games in 2024

Beyond the competition, the event meticulously arranged ceremonial segments including water worship blessings, dragon boat eye-dotting ceremonies, and water stunt performances, fully showcasing the unique charm of the traditional Dragon Boat Festival folk culture. In land areas, a

public fitness interaction zone was set up, hosting fun sports activities incorporating Dragon Boat Festival elements and photo spots, enhancing public engagement and the sense of experience. Simultaneously, by promoting the linkage of commerce, tourism, culture, and sports, a commercial activity area and a folk culture exhibition area were established, recruiting no less than 25 units to display and sell folk intangible cultural heritage products such as zongzi, sachets, clay figurine making, and paper-cutting, allowing citizens to deeply experience the charm of traditional festival culture while watching the events. On May 31, 2025, the 15th Songjiang District Dragon Boat Race commenced with drumbeats at Yuehu Sculpture Park in the Sheshan National Tourism Resort. This year's event drove a year-on-year increase in scenic area visitor traffic of 890%, fully demonstrating the significant pulling effect of the event on the regional cultural tourism economy and urban cultural construction.

- **Enhance the intelligent experience of events**

Songjiang District integrates digital smart services throughout all types of sports events, comprehensively enhancing event operational efficiency and participant experience. The event digital system covers processes such as registration, material collection, and the competition process, achieving standardized and informatized management. In on-site services, smart devices and robots participate in interactions, providing fun experiences and convenient services for spectators and athletes. Some events simultaneously launch customized photo services and information inquiry services. Participants can quickly access personal event information and image records through smart recognition technology, preserving exclusive memories. This digital application not only optimizes event organization and service experience but also demonstrates the innovative capabilities of smart sports in management, interaction, and service, achieving deep integration of technology and humanity, and providing citizens with efficient, convenient, and intelligent all-round event experiences.

(3) Promote high-quality development of medical services

- **Build a high-quality service system through hierarchical collaboration**

Songjiang District continues to advance major medical projects including the new campus of Fangta Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the new construction of the Songjiang campus of Yueyang Hospital of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine, the renovation and expansion of Songjiang Hospital affiliated with Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, and the renovation and expansion of the District Mental Health Center. It optimizes the layout of primary-level medical facilities, integrating village clinics into central clinics and building new health service stations, forming a "15-minute medical circle" covering the entire district. Simultaneously, newly built medical institutions scientifically plan functional areas including general practice, specialist outpatient services, pediatric diagnosis and treatment, chronic disease management centers, rehabilitation centers, and nursing centers, achieving comprehensive coverage of medical services and providing residents with high-level health security.

- **Integrate industry, academia, research, and medicine to build a full-chain innovation ecosystem**

Relying on the G60 biomedical industry base, Songjiang District promotes collaborative innovation in the Yangtze River Delta region, enhancing the completeness and core competitiveness of the industrial chain. The district continuously promotes the application of innovative and quality drugs and medical devices in healthcare institutions, and optimizes policies for the inclusion of innovative medicines in hospital formularies, providing patients with more advanced treatment options. Songjiang District strengthens the integration of industry, academia, research, and clinical practice, and supports Songjiang hospitals in developing research-oriented wards and conducting clinical trials for pharmaceuticals and medical devices. It also establishes a comprehensive scientific research platform covering basic research, clinical trials, and industrial application. Through close collaboration between scientific research and medical services, Songjiang facilitates the translation of advanced medical technologies into clinical practice, fostering an innovative ecosystem where healthcare, research, and industry develop synergistically.

- **Empower with technology to develop smart healthcare**

Songjiang District actively advances smart healthcare initiatives, extensively applying IoT, machine vision, big data analytics, and AI technologies to enable online supervision, real-time risk alerts, and remote regulatory enforcement for medical institutions. The district is simultaneously accelerating the development of internet hospitals and the digital transformation of medical services, promoting mutual recognition of examination results across institutions, streamlining medical procedures, and enhancing service efficiency and convenience. Concurrently, Songjiang District continuously strengthens network and data security management, fully implementing regulations including the *Cybersecurity Law*, the *Personal Information Protection Law*, and the *Data Security Law* to fortify protections for residents' health data. Through the strategic combination of technological empowerment, process optimization, and rigorous compliance management, Songjiang has established a comprehensive smart healthcare ecosystem encompassing medical services, regulation, and information security. This provides robust support for delivering high-quality, accessible, and secure medical services while driving regional healthcare toward greater efficiency, intelligence, and sustainability.

- **Advance the standardization and characteristic development of medical services**

Songjiang District maintains equal emphasis on standardized development and specialized services, continuously optimizing the distribution of community healthcare facilities to ensure service accessibility. The district consistently strengthens community-based rehabilitation, nursing, and health management services while establishing specialized alliances with leading hospitals such as Shanghai Ninth People's Hospital. Key initiatives include developing standardized community dental clinics and other specialized departments, enabling residents to access high-level specialized care locally. The surgical outpatient department and operating theater at Sheshan Town's Second

Community Health Center have been upgraded to perform minor procedures such as superficial mass excisions. The introduction of regular consultations by senior hospital specialists has significantly enhanced community-level surgical capabilities.

- **Continuously promote family doctor contract services**

Songjiang District continues to expand family physician contract services, implementing a three-tier color-coded management system (red, yellow, green) for priority populations that provides regular follow-ups, health guidance, and home visits. Through a home-based medical care model, 51 services including diagnosis, examination, nursing, and rehabilitation are delivered directly to households, effectively reducing both familial caregiving burdens and financial pressures①. An innovative mentorship program has been established in partnership with Shanghai General Hospital (South Campus), where community physicians receive one-on-one training from specialist mentors during rotations at municipal-level hospitals. Concurrently, a regular mechanism for expert outreach to communities has been institutionalized, with senior specialists from municipal hospitals conducting regular clinics and establishing renowned physician studios locally. This approach directly delivers high-quality medical resources to neighborhoods while strengthening the capabilities of community practitioners②.

(4) Improve the public health system

- **Innovate mechanisms to enhance public health service capabilities**

Songjiang District established the Disease Prevention and Control Bureau, expanding its functions from pure prevention and control to comprehensive health management for the entire population. Simultaneously, the Songjiang District Center for Disease Control and Prevention and Health Supervision Institute was inaugurated, achieving "integration+" development in disease prevention and health supervision. Songjiang District is advancing 45 capacity enhancement projects under the sixth round of its public health system construction with high quality, ensuring all tasks are implemented as planned and improving public health services aligned with the "Innovation, Humanity, and Green Path" positioning. Songjiang District emphasizes social mobilization and health education, enhancing resident participation and intervention accessibility through science popularization, fee reductions, and subsidy policies. The colonoscopy rate among residents with positive initial colorectal cancer screenings increased from 2.5% in 2012 to 42.4% in 2024, effectively improving public health service capabilities and residents' sense of health gain③.

① News source: Songjiang in Shanghai: Doctors Make Extra Rounds to Reduce Caregiving Pressure to Zero! Songjiang's Home-Based Medical Bed Service Continues to Expand | I Do Practical Work for th e People (2025-09-11), https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_31596289

② News source: Songjiang in Shanghai: The Surgical Outpatient Department of the Second Commu nity Health Service Center in Sheshan Town Upgraded, Take a Look (2025-03-11), https://web.shobserv er.com/sgh/detail?id=1527724;

③ News source: Healthy Songjiang: [Highlights] Promoting High-Quality Development of Disease Control and Enhancing Public Health Services—2024 Songjiang District Health Commission's Disease

- **Upgrade the public health monitoring and early warning system**

Songjiang District upgraded its public health monitoring and early warning system, achieving comprehensive electronic reporting of infectious disease information. Relying on the direct reporting system for the pandemic in the Hospital Information System (HIS), the district achieved single-track operation across all doctor workstations in September 2023, enabling automatic case information collection, intelligent duplicate checking, and permission-based management, significantly improving reporting efficiency and accuracy [①]. Additionally, the emergency response mechanism was enhanced by establishing a cross-departmental coordination system under the "City Operations Emergency Committee," ensuring verbal reports within 30 minutes and written reports within one hour for emergencies, markedly improving emergency response speed and coordination capabilities.

- **Build a diversified, collaborative health promotion system**

Songjiang District built a multi-collaborative health promotion system, establishing the District Health Promotion Center to provide technical support and creating a coordinated promotion mechanism involving functional departments and sub-districts/towns. The district promoted characteristic health brand projects, such as creating the Thames "Smoke-Free Town" as a national civilized landmark; Dongjing Town implemented the "Health Community Passport," hosting over 200 annual activities with participation exceeding 3,000 people; Xinbang Town launched the "Rural Teahouse Health Classroom," using dialect performances to enhance health education for the elderly. Concurrently, health science popularization in medical institutions was incorporated into special assessments, institutionalizing and regularizing health promotion efforts, helping Songjiang District achieve the top comprehensive score in municipal evaluations.

Case 4 Dongjing Town's "Healthy Community Passport" leads a new trend in health[②]

Songjiang District's Dongjing Town innovatively implemented the "Health Community Passport," guiding residents to broadly participate in health activities through an institutionalized approach. The passport covers three sections: "Health Biweekly Talks," "Health: I Am Who I Am," and "Patriotic Health Participation Together," encouraging residents to engage in community patriotic health volunteer work while guiding them in diversified activities such as health self-management and fitness exercises. This initiative has effectively stimulated residents' enthusiasm for participating in health management and fostered a strong community health atmosphere.

Prevention and Control (2025-01-27), https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_30049870

① News source: Songjiang in Shanghai: Songjiang District Achieves Electronic Reporting of Infectious Disease Information (2023-12-05), https://m.thepaper.cn/baijiahao_25547875

② News source: Songjiang in Shanghai: Songjiang's Health Promotion Work Shows Results by Enriching Activity Experiences and Creating Highlight Brands (2024-09-25), https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_28856263



Figure 10 Parent-child activity scene of "Health Community Treasure Hunt" in Dongjing Town

Dongjing Town has also given full play to the role of health self-management groups, carrying out more than 200 health promotion activities annually with over 3,000 resident participants. Through the "Health Biweekly Talks" activity, diverse online and offline courses and interactive activities have enriched the group's event formats, helping residents enhance their health knowledge and skill levels. Relying on a well-established health support environment, Dongjing Town has also launched parent-child activities like the "Health Community Treasure Hunt," allowing families to learn health knowledge through entertaining experiences and further strengthening community residents' health awareness and sense of participation through interactive communication of health concepts.

- **Constructe a food safety guarantee system**

Songjiang District continues to advance the application of smart regulatory technologies. It has established an "Internet+ Transparent Kitchen" AI supervision system, innovatively launched the "Food Safety Code" comprehensive service platform, improved remote training and assessment mechanisms, and provided online training and assessment services through the "Food Safety Songjiang Classroom". Institutional development has been optimized simultaneously, establishing a hierarchical and tiered responsibility mechanism for food business entities, signing responsibility commitment letters, and implementing a licensing commitment system for eligible small catering units to streamline the approval process. Leveraging the "Food Safety Code" to collect consumer evaluations and suggestions, over 2,000 food safety consumer evaluations have been conducted cumulatively, with more than 100 feedback suggestions received, laying the

foundation for promoting social co-governance of food safety[①].

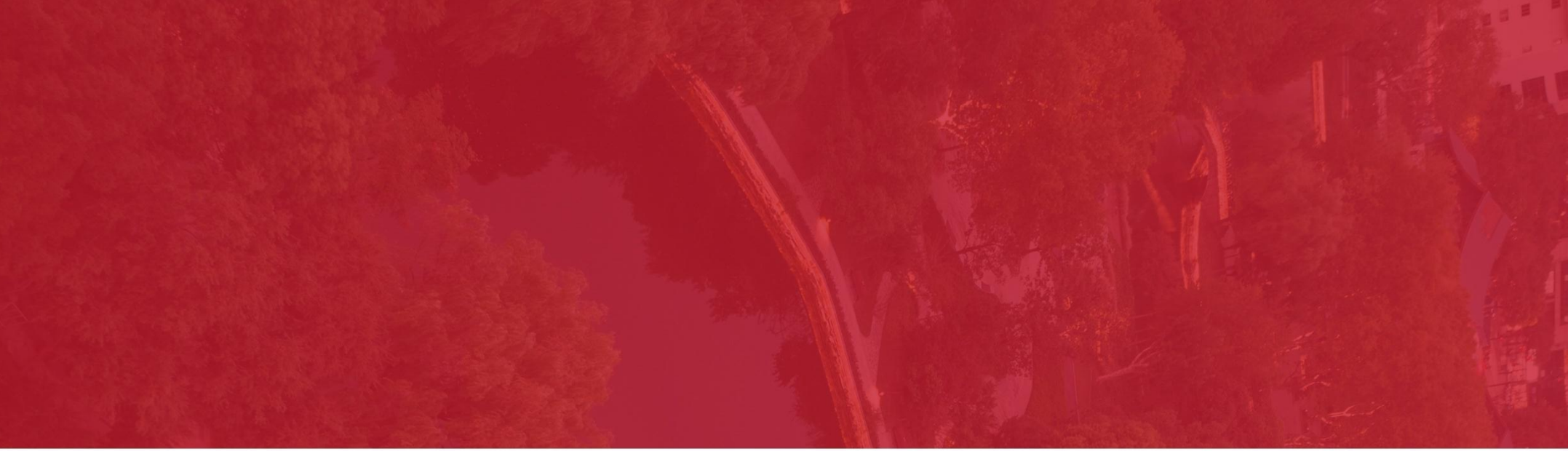
[①] News source: Shanghai Municipal Development & Reform Commission: Songjiang District Continues to Promote the High-Quality Development of the Catering Industry Through Innovative, Smart Regulation and Strengthened Multi-Stakeholder Co-Governance (2025-01-13), https://fgw.sh.gov.cn/ys-sj/20250113/beb4e79c9e204bc98bb39d6392c9dc08.html

SDG4: Quality Education



SDG4

- SDG4 (Quality Education) aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The practice of this goal can effectively improve the overall educational level of the population, promote the all-round development of skills and quality, and enhance employability and innovation capacity, thereby advancing social equity and economic development.
- Songjiang still faces multiple challenges under SDG3, which are specifically reflected in: The educational resources in both urban and rural areas are not adequate to meet the demands of population growth and new city construction. The teaching workforce is imbalanced, and the connection between university disciplines and majors and regional industries and international development is insufficient. The diverse development and social adaptability of vocational education students also needs improvement.
- Under SDG4, Songjiang has promoted educational equity and quality through systematic measures in recent years. First, the district optimizes the layout of educational resources, promoting balanced sharing of resources across all school stages through models like establishing group-based schooling. Second, it strengthens teacher development and enhances teachers' professional capabilities, and it promotes teacher mobility between schools. Third, it promotes the optimization of university disciplines and the development of innovation and entrepreneurship education, strengthening school-enterprise, school-local, and interdisciplinary collaborative education. Fourth, it promotes the adaptive development of vocational education, builds practical bases, master skill studios, and off-campus ecological internship bases, and implements personalized training models. Fifth, it promotes the development of educational informatization, integrates resource platforms, smart campuses, and online education models to achieve modernization and efficiency in educational management and teaching.



SDG4

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG4
Optimize the supply of public education services	Promote the inclusive development of preschool education	Songjiang District Rongle Preschool Education Group promotes the construction of "Three-New Kindergarten"	► Proportion of children in public kindergartens ► Number of full-time teachers	SDG 4.1 SDG 4.2
	High-quality development of basic education			
	Adaptive development of vocational education	Shanghai University of Engineering Science partners with "Little Giants", with fruitful results in industry-education integration		
	Development of skills training and industry-education linkage			
High-quality and balanced development of compulsory education	Standardized development of hardware facilities			
	Improve the service quality of compulsory education			
	Guarantee the fair rights of educated groups	Construct centers integrating regional education resources		
	Promote the integrated development of urban and rural education			
	Develop educational informatization			
Optimize the discipline setting of colleges and universities	Coordinate with regional development strategies		► Proportion of "dual-qualified" teachers in vocational colleges to full-time specialized teachers ► Number of school-enterprise cooperation projects ► Number of mass cultural activities ► Circulation volume of public libraries	SDG 4.3 SDG 4.4 SDG 4.6
	Improve the dynamic adjustment mechanism for disciplines			
	Promote the integrated development of interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary studies			
	Cultivate talent and develop employment			
	Promote the development of international education	Shanghai University of International Business and Economics' educational model of "Collaborative Innovation to Cultivate International Business Innovation and Entrepreneurship Talents"		
Build collaborative education platforms	University-enterprise collaborative education			
	University-local government collaborative development			
	Inter-university collaborative development			

	Industry association participation			

Major Progress

In response to challenges such as unbalanced educational resources and insufficient connection in vocational education, Songjiang District has implemented precise measures in the education sector, achieving significant progress: A closely-knit educational group schooling pattern has been formed, effectively promoting the balanced allocation of high-quality resources; the level of public benefit and inclusiveness in preschool education has significantly improved, with notable results in the construction of high-quality kindergartens; the Urban-Rural School Partnership Program effectively promotes the integrated development of education; the quality of the teaching workforce continues to improve, with the teacher training system constantly being refined; the layout of vocational education is increasingly perfected, with diversified training models and school-enterprise cooperation being deepened.

- **A closely-knit group schooling pattern characterized by "horizontal integration and vertical articulation" has taken shape**

Songjiang District has established a total of 24 education groups, achieving full coverage of compulsory education schools. Among these, 12 are closely-knit education groups, accounting for 50%. Through the issuance of policy documents such as the *Implementation Measures for Further Promoting the Construction of Closely-Knit Education Groups in the District* and the *Implementation Measures for Flexible Teacher Mobility Within Groups in Songjiang District*, collaboration between school districts and groups in areas such as teaching staff, curriculum, teaching research, school quality, and cultural symbiosis has been promoted, leading to distinctive group-based school practices. Some groups, such as Sijing Primary School, Zhongshan Primary School, Songjiang No. 2 High School, and Songjiang campus of No. 2 High School of East China Normal University, have applied to become municipal demonstration school districts and groups, providing support for the balanced development of high-quality educational resources.

- **The public welfare and inclusivity of preschool education continue to increase**

Songjiang District scientifically plans preschool education resources based on population fluctuations and the progress of new city construction. The proportion of children in public kindergartens increased from 68.44% to 79.89%, and the coverage of inclusive education rose from 75.31% to 90.07%, showing year-on-year growth. Through group-based kindergarten management and the "wild goose formation" development model, barriers in kindergarten management, teacher development, and curriculum enhancement have been broken down. As of June 2025, all 46 public secondary kindergartens have been developed into high-quality kindergartens, with the total number of high-quality kindergartens increasing from 22 to 68, achieving full coverage. Meanwhile, through partnerships between public and private kindergartens, qualitative

improvements in the management and operational conditions of private kindergartens have been promoted, forming a new ecosystem of high-quality and balanced development in preschool education.

- **General classrooms and barrier-free educational environments continue to be optimized**

Songjiang District, in accordance with the "Urban-Rural Integration" and "New Five Standards," has equipped newly built schools with functional spaces such as libraries, safety experience rooms, psychological counseling rooms, and innovation laboratories. Classroom lighting upgrades and air conditioning installations have also been completed. The compliance rates for barrier-free elevators, barrier-free toilets, and independent squatting toilets in compulsory education schools are 59.09%, 91.7%, and 78.3%, respectively. It is planned to achieve 100% compliance in all three areas by the end of 2025, comprehensively enhancing general classroom facilities and barrier-free educational environments to provide students with safe and comfortable learning conditions.

- **The "School Enhancement Project" promotes the integration of urban and rural education**

Through the "School Enhancement Project" for public junior high schools and the Urban-Rural School Partnership Program, Songjiang District has implemented a multi-dimensional collaborative model involving joint teacher training, curriculum research, student development, and school culture building. All 11 experimental schools in the first round achieved excellent evaluation results, while the second and third rounds of project schools are steadily progressing. Some schools have introduced high-quality group trusteeship, enabling resource sharing and overall improvement in school quality, thereby promoting high-quality development and balanced education in urban and rural areas. In 2024, the district had a total of 321 schools at all levels, including 230 schools under the educational statistics classification (comprising secondary, primary, kindergarten, vocational, and special education schools), with 184,200 enrolled students, a year-on-year increase of 2.16%. The district has 21,200 educational staff, including 14,800 full-time teachers.

- **The quality of the teaching workforce and educational models continue to be optimized**

Songjiang District has established a five-level teacher training system and advanced the "Strengthening Teachers to Revitalize Education" initiative. The district has also set up master teacher studios to create a hierarchy of chief teachers, subject masters, and new teachers. The proportion of "dual-qualified" teachers in vocational colleges reached 89%. The district currently has 3 national technical experts, 2 municipal technical experts, 4 chief teachers, 18 subject masters, and others. The overall quality and educational capacity of the teaching workforce has been comprehensively enhanced through talent echelon development and the cultivation of backbone teachers, providing a guarantee for the

continuous improvement of educational quality.

- **The vocational education layout is basically complete and forms a talent cultivation chain**

Vocational education in the district covers secondary vocational education, higher vocational education, applied undergraduate education, and research universities, forming a complete talent cultivation chain. Shanghai Technology and Innovation Vocational College has established four major professional clusters: smart manufacturing, smart vehicles, smart construction, and smart services, offering 14 programs. Shanghai City Science and Technology School covers ten programs across five major fields, including civil engineering and water conservancy, and transportation. Vocational colleges promote the connection between vocational education and general education through vocational experience programs and integrated vocational-general education courses. Additionally, 54 district-level school-enterprise cooperation bases have been established, nurturing 463 school-enterprise cooperation projects, forming a multi-level talent cultivation system. Vocational colleges in Songjiang District promote modern apprenticeship systems and new enterprise apprenticeship systems, having conducted training for 30 classes with 1,407 participants.

- **Significant progress has been made in the construction of school-enterprise cooperation bases and vocational skill master studios**

Since 2017, the Songjiang District Education Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Finance Bureau, and Federation of Trade Unions (joined in 2021) have jointly issued documents to establish a number of vocational education school-enterprise cooperation bases in Songjiang District. By the end of 2024, 54 school-enterprise cooperation bases had been established. From 2020 to 2022, the first batch of five district-level vocational skill master studios was successfully established. In 2023, the second batch (2023-2025) of five district-level skill master studios was approved for construction.

- **Significant results have been achieved in the upgrading of grassroots cultural facilities and the construction of characteristic spaces**

In 2024, the district organized approximately 2,001 mass cultural activities (including online), with about 412,900 participants. Public libraries in the district had approximately 224,600 circulations, while museums, art galleries, and exhibition halls received about 629,000 offline visitors. A total of 9,500 books were distributed, along with 529 public welfare performances and 5,753 public welfare film screenings. The total service area of town and village-level cultural activity centers in Songjiang District has reached 155,000 square meters, exceeding the 2025 target for national rural revitalization demonstration counties, providing substantial support for grassroots cultural activities. Digital exhibition halls have been established in 8 centers including Shihudang Town and Xiaokunshan Town, with 17 new rural film screening demonstration points put into operation, achieving the extension of cultural services to grassroots levels. Qingyang Village in

Chedun Town, Xinyuan Village in Shihudang Town, and Beiganshan Village in Sheshan Town have been recognized as municipal-level demonstration rural libraries, with child-friendly reading spaces covering 17 sub-districts and towns.

Important Measures

(1) Optimize the supply of public education services

- **Promote the inclusive development of preschool education**

Songjiang District promotes high-quality and balanced development of preschool education through planning and layout, resource allocation, teacher development, and institutional innovation across the entire chain. In terms of scientific planning, supporting kindergartens are constructed based on demographic and economic planning to alleviate structural supply-demand imbalances; in resource allocation, financial investment is increased to renovate public secondary-level kindergartens and upgrade the facilities of private inclusive kindergartens. Regarding the teaching staff, a "teacher reservoir" mechanism has been established to encourage the movement of key teachers among kindergartens. Additionally, the "Strengthening Teachers to Revitalize Education" action plan has been implemented to create a "flying geese formation" of teachers. In institutional innovation, refined management through "one kindergarten, one plan" and "one kindergarten, one strategy" is promoted, preschool education groups are formed, and resource sharing and co-construction are achieved through paired assistance, joint curriculum research, and experience dissemination. Quality monitoring and supervision are integral to the entire process. They rely on a four-level collaborative network and guidance from municipal and district experts to provide on-site guidance, project-based mentoring, and outcome transformation. This approach continuously activates the internal motivation of kindergartens and guarantees the transformation of regional education from "having kindergartens to attend" to "attending high-quality kindergartens."

Case 5 Songjiang District Rongle Preschool Education Group promotes the construction of "Three-New Kindergarten"

The Songjiang District Rongle Preschool Education Group was established in 2018 as the first preschool education group in Songjiang District, committed from the outset to accelerating the development of high-quality educational resources in the region. With the deepening of curriculum reform in Songjiang District, the group-based kindergarten network has been continuously optimized and adjusted. In 2022, the Rongle Group completed a member reorganization, led by Rongle Kindergarten with eight new member units, forming a development community characterized by "one head, one wing, two forces," assisting new member kindergartens in achieving high-quality establishment within three years. Among the group, there are five newly built kindergartens, with Songjiang District Huayuan Kindergarten being a typical "three-new" kindergarten. This kindergarten, led by a new principal during the summers of 2021 and 2022 with a new leadership team and 75% new teachers, successively prepared to become a new kindergarten with one campus and two locations, and will undergo quality assessment for high-quality

establishment.

The main challenges faced during the development of "three-new" kindergartens are: (1) "New kindergarten"—the curriculum foundation is lacking, so a conceptual transformation is necessary; (2) "New principal"—the individual lacks management experience, so it is crucial to fortify top-level design and consensus; (3) "New team"—the team's practical experience is limited, so there is an urgent need to enhance reflective capacity regarding activities. The operation of group-based kindergartens promotes the transition of "three-new" kindergartens from passive to active and from output to win-win by clarifying principles based on the actual situation of the kindergarten, empowering self-capacity building, and aiding overall development. The closely-knit group bundling mechanism helps each kindergarten clarify its development positioning, stimulating internal motivation through mutual assistance, joint research, and co-construction. Over three years, all 7 public secondary-level kindergartens in the group have completed high-quality construction, with significant improvements in kindergarten conditions, outstanding results in curriculum and team building, winning the first prize in Shanghai's Group-Based Kindergarten Operation Case Collection, and forming a mature operational mechanism for group-based development.



Figure 11 Songjiang District Huayuan Kindergarten

● High-quality development of basic education

Songjiang District promotes the high-quality development of education groups through systematic approaches, implementing four key measures—establishing institutional frameworks, co-developing teaching staff, collaboratively building curricula, and strengthening supervision mechanisms—to build an educational community characterized by resource sharing, complementary strengths, and enhanced educational quality. In terms of institutional development, each group has a secretary-general responsible for overall management. They establish a regular meeting system for their council and formulate charters and development plans. Close-knit groups implement a single legal person system to stimulate school vitality. In terms of teachers, through the "cultivation—mobility—empowerment" chain, outstanding principal plans, teacher training, and flexible cross-school mobility are carried out to enhance teacher capabilities

and allocation efficiency. In curriculum development, relying on the strength of the District Education Institute, characteristic courses are developed, a resource sharing platform is operated, achieving online teaching research and co-construction of school-based curricula, promoting the enhancement of campus cultural connotation. In supervision guarantees, a dual-track mechanism of evaluation indicators and specialized supervision is implemented, strengthening process and value-added evaluation, ensuring the implementation of measures.

- **Adaptive development of vocational education**

Songjiang District promotes the deep integration of vocational education and regional development through multiple measures, systematically enhancing service capabilities. Approved for establishment in 2022, Shanghai Technology and Innovation Vocational College completed registration and started enrollment in 2023. The college is closely aligned with the construction of the Yangtze River Delta G60 S&T Innovation Valley and has established four major professional groups around the "6+X" key industries, including intelligent manufacturing, intelligent vehicles, intelligent construction, and modern services. The college implements the "STIC" layered training plan to cultivate high-end technical and skilled talent for the manufacturing industry. Shanghai City Science and Technology School deepens the construction of secondary-higher education and undergraduate articulation programs, promotes modern apprenticeship systems and 1+X certificate system pilots, and introduces enterprise resources into teaching through school-enterprise cooperation bases and skill master studios. In the field of special education, through "integration of special and vocational education" and "integration of industry and education," the functions of social assistance for the disabled and cultural education are expanded. The district has also established a WorldSkills China training base and a Shanghai contestant training base, hosting high-level competitions and cultivating gold medalists in WorldSkills. Two vocational colleges organize career experience day activities for primary and secondary school students, promoting the integration of vocational and general education and enhancing comprehensive competencies.

Case 6 Shanghai University of Engineering Science partners with "Little Giants", with fruitful results in industry-education integration

Shanghai University of Engineering Science, College of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, has collaborated for six years with Sino-Telecom Technology Co., Inc., a national high-tech enterprise and a specialized, refined, distinctive, and innovative "Little Giant" enterprise, establishing a close school-enterprise cooperation mechanism. Deep integration of research, talent, and technology has been achieved through activities such as teachers and students visiting the enterprise, industry experts teaching on campus, jointly establishing innovation and entrepreneurship centers, and mentorship by enterprise instructors. Students gain hands-on experience in optical fiber sensing software development, innovation and entrepreneurship, and various competitions, repeatedly applying new ideas to practical projects, enabling seamless integration of professional learning and employment needs.



Figure 12 Teachers and students from Shanghai University of Engineering Science visiting Sino-Telecom Technology for an exchange program

The collaboration covers the research and development of optical fiber sensing equipment, system design, pattern recognition, debugging, and market promotion. The developed equipment has been featured by Shanghai Television, Fujian Television, China Petroleum News, and other media, and is widely used in optical cable warning systems, oil pipeline leakage detection, bridge structure monitoring, and seismic monitoring. The jointly established school-enterprise innovation and entrepreneurship center, based on national, municipal, and enterprise projects, provides a tripartite platform for scientific research practice, training, and high-level teacher development, nurturing multiple entrepreneurs, enterprise employees, and students pursuing further education. An expert exchange and guidance center has also been set up to promote mutual training between the school and enterprise, enhancing the theoretical and practical capabilities of both academic and corporate personnel. The two parties have established four major cooperation models: "mutual sharing and co-construction of platforms, mutual training and shared use of talent, mutual exchange and joint research of technologies, and mutual interaction and collaborative expansion of information." They have jointly applied for multiple research projects. The developed distributed and localized optical fiber sensing equipment is widely used in telecommunications, power, petroleum, and bridge monitoring. From 2018 to 2024, over 100 units were sold, and the optical fiber vibration monitoring system is expected to generate economic benefits exceeding 10 million yuan in the subsequent three years. Over 10 high-level papers have been co-published, more than 10 invention patents obtained, students have been guided to win over 20 national and Shanghai municipal competition awards, and 2 textbooks have been published.

- **Development of skills training and industry-education linkage**

Songjiang District focuses on enhancing social service capabilities, addressing lifelong education needs, and providing comprehensive services for regional economic and social development by strengthening the construction of skills training carriers and deepening industry-education linkage. In terms of carrier construction, the district fully leverages the

hub role of technician colleges, craftsman colleges, and vocational skills training centers, selects typical training programs aligned with key areas of the Yangtze River Delta G60 S&T Innovation Valley, enhances the service capacity of training centers, regularly conducts vocational training and skills certification, and expands the scale of talent cultivation at the advanced technician level and above to meet the career development needs of both students and community members. Regarding linkage mechanisms, Songjiang District aligns with the G60 S&T Innovation Valley and Songjiang New City construction, establishes regular industry-education integration collaboration mechanisms, optimizes talent policies and incentives, explores joint training systems, and promotes the long-term cultivation of talent for key industrial clusters. It dynamically releases skill talent demand lists to achieve precise alignment of policies and information. By enhancing carrier capacity and innovating linkage mechanisms, Songjiang District deeply integrates talent cultivation with social needs, providing diversified and precise talent support for high-quality regional economic development.

(2) High-quality and balanced development of compulsory education

- **Standardized development of hardware facilities**

Songjiang District focuses on the standardization of hardware facilities for compulsory education, advancing efforts coordinately from three aspects: organizational leadership, funding guarantee, and promotional guidance, solidifying the hardware foundation for educational development. The District Education Bureau established an engineering construction leadership group to oversee project management and "bureau-school linkage," and encourages schools to set up feedback channels for teachers and students to ensure that facility standards meet practical needs. Regarding funding, the annual supporting fund plan is strictly reviewed, account usage is standardized, and regular audits are conducted to ensure precise fund allocation and form a long-term guarantee. In terms of promotional guidance, schools set up standardized promotion corners, conduct class meetings, staff meetings, and facility inspection practices, invite parents to visit laboratories and smart classrooms, and publish comparison charts before and after renovations along with typical cases to enhance awareness and participation among teachers, students, and parents. Through systematic management, funding escort, and full participation, Songjiang District continuously improves the safety, comfort, and suitability of hardware facilities, providing solid support for the high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education.

- **Improve the service quality of compulsory education**

Songjiang District comprehensively enhances the quality of compulsory education by optimizing resource allocation, strengthening the construction of the teaching workforce, deepening education and teaching reforms, and improving management guarantee. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, 48 basic education infrastructure projects were planned. 21 have been completed, adding 515 classrooms and 20,300 student seats. Additionally, upgrades to ten schools in the old urban area were initiated to improve

hardware quality. The district advances district-based and group-based school operations, expands the scale of flexible teacher mobility, explores long-term mechanisms, and implements policies for free schooling for migrant workers' children, safeguarding the equity of compulsory education. In terms of teachers, the configuration standards and early warning mechanisms at both district and school levels have been improved. Full implementation of competitive teacher recruitment and on-site mobility has been carried out. The "Outstanding Principals" initiative and training for key teachers have been launched, establishing training and performance incentive systems to enhance the capabilities of teachers involved in after-school services. Regarding teaching reforms, emphasis is placed on core disciplinary competencies and academic quality. Blended and interdisciplinary learning approaches are promoted, the "double reduction" policy is implemented, the quality of after-school services is enhanced, and comprehensive quality evaluation systems along with assessment mechanisms for high school and college entrance examinations are improved. In management and support, a leadership group for after-school services has been established to optimize teacher admission and resource allocation. An atmosphere of respecting teachers and valuing education is fostered, ensuring teachers' physical and mental health as well as their legitimate rights, forming a long-term mechanism for high-quality educational development.

- **Guarantee the fair rights of educated groups**

Songjiang District has built a three-tier support system comprising "Special Education Guidance Center-Area Resource Centers-Schools (Kindergartens)". Area Resource Centers coordinate integrated education planning, student status management, resource integration, and professional training. Resource rooms in grassroots schools provide individualized tutoring, rehabilitation training, and parent support for special needs students and those learning in regular classrooms, achieving precise services. In curriculum and activities, programs such as "Integrated Education Theme Activities", "Parent-Child Social Practices", and "Special Curriculum in Resource Rooms" have been developed. Special curricula are incorporated into the overall school teaching plans. Parent lectures and campus visits are organized each semester to ensure students' academic development and ability enhancement. An area-specific special education resource database has been established, integrating teaching materials, aids, and instructional methods to promote sharing of quality resources. Social awareness has been raised through multi-platform publicity. Each semester, integrated education teaching research, thematic seminars, and school-based training are conducted. Teacher training mechanisms are established through expert lectures and regular guidance to enhance teachers' capacity in implementing integrated education, forming replicable outcomes and achieving educational equity and quality development.

Case 7 Construct centers integrating regional education resources

Songjiang District has established a regional special education system covering preschool through high school (ages 3-18), setting up "1+6+2" regionally integrated education resource centers to promote the comprehensive physical and mental development of special needs students. The district divides integrated education areas based on the educational stages, number, type distribution of special needs students, and school geographical locations. Demonstration schools for

integrated education take the lead in coordinating area planning, student status management, resource integration, and professional training, forming a three-tier support network of "Special Education Rehabilitation Guidance Center-Area Resource Centers-Schools (Kindergartens)".

In curriculum and activities, programs such as "Integrated Education Theme Activities", "Parent-Child Social Practices", and "Special Curriculum in Resource Rooms" are designed, with special curricula incorporated into overall school plans. Each area conducts practical activities based on school characteristics, such as Xinbang School's "Eight Field Samples" exploration activities in field classrooms, Wushe School's parent-child spring outings and intangible cultural heritage experiences, and Xinmin School's "Plant Pet Care" course, enhancing students' comprehensive literacy and social adaptation skills, while strengthening teacher capacity building and classroom discussions.

To promote resource sharing, area-specific special education resource databases have been established, integrating teaching materials, aids, and curriculum methods. Regular access is provided to schools with proper records, achieving resource decentralization and experience complementarity. Integrated education concepts and typical cases are publicized through multiple platforms to enhance parental and social recognition. Each semester, teaching research, thematic seminars, and school-based training are organized, with school-level and district-level research projects and case studies conducted to comprehensively improve teachers' professional capabilities.

Through diverse activities, curriculum integration, and home-school collaboration, Area Resource Centers break down barriers among schools, classes, and students, providing stages for special needs students to showcase themselves and enhance their confidence and abilities. This effectively safeguards the equal education rights of children with disabilities, providing solid guarantee for achieving the educational goal of "leaving no child behind".

- **Promote the integrated development of urban and rural education**

Songjiang District focuses on resource balance, teacher quality improvement, and educational innovation to systematically promote the integration of urban and rural education, narrow regional gaps, and build an educational community characterized by "resource sharing, balanced teacher allocation, and collaborative quality improvement". To balance resources, the district has achieved seat expansion and equalization of educational opportunities through renovating school buildings, expanding teaching facilities, constructing new campuses, preparing high-quality public boarding schools, and optimizing the layout of schools for migrant children. In terms of teachers, training for teaching research leaders and young teachers is conducted, cultivation of key teachers and flexible mobility are promoted, post allocation is optimized, and teachers' professional capabilities and innovation are enhanced. Regarding educational reform, comprehensive training for all staff, process evaluation, and comprehensive quality evaluation system construction are implemented. The roles of homeroom teachers and all-staff mentors are strengthened, and home-school collaboration is promoted. Through multidimensional measures in resources, teachers, and education, Songjiang District has achieved the leap from "balanced supply" to "collaborative quality improvement" in urban and rural education, ensuring that students share high-quality educational opportunities.

- **Develop educational informatization**

Songjiang District promotes compulsory education informatization through multidimensional measures including infrastructure construction, resource integration, teaching model innovation, teacher training, and management informatization. A 10-gigabit interconnected backbone education network and regional education data center have been established in the district, providing support for unified management and sharing of educational data. Songjiang District has unified and aggregated educational resources, integrating 6.7 million records of classroom recordings, lesson plans, courseware, and other materials, promoting the co-construction and sharing of resources at the national, municipal, district, and school levels, and facilitating the balanced distribution of high-quality education. Online education models such as "Shanghai Micro-School," "Air Classroom," and "Yunjian Academy" are promoted, creating personalized learning spaces for students and improving learning outcomes. A "training+guidance" strategy is implemented to strengthen teachers' information technology application capabilities. Smart campuses, educational management video surveillance systems, standardized examination centers, and smart libraries are constructed to enhance campus management and service levels. Through demonstration school leadership, case promotion, project research, and inter-district exchanges, the widespread application of informatization and educational modernization is achieved, providing technical support and guarantees for the high-quality development of compulsory education in the district.

(3) Optimize the discipline setting of colleges and universities

- **Coordinate with regional development strategies**

Songjiang District promotes the optimization of university disciplines and strategic collaborative development through district-school cooperation, school-enterprise alignment, and policy support. Leveraging the strengths of Songjiang University Town's disciplines and integrating industrial park resources, industrial research institutes led by the government with university participation are established to promote the local transformation of scientific research result. The "Hundred Enterprises Enter Universities" initiative has been launched to establish specialized collaboration platforms on a smaller scale. This program explores a coordinated mechanism where enterprises pose challenges and academic institutions provide solutions, resulting in the completion of 73 projects spanning technological breakthroughs, achievement transformation, and talent development. Universities formulate medium- and long-term discipline and major plans, deepen interdisciplinary integration, and innovate organizational models. For example, applied economics and statistics are combined to serve major national strategies and regional industrial needs.

- **Improve the dynamic adjustment mechanism for disciplines**

Songjiang District guides university discipline construction to focus on advanced manufacturing, intelligent manufacturing, electronic information, and other industrial

fields, meeting regional industrial talent and technological demands. Through jointly building laboratories, internship bases, and industry-university-research cooperation projects, deep collaboration between universities and district enterprises is strengthened. For instance, relying on Shanghai University of Engineering Science, the Songjiang University Town Industry-Education Integration Collaborative Education Office was established to stimulate collaborative education vitality. The district has established a discipline construction monitoring and evaluation system, regularly assessing teaching quality, research result, faculty teams, and talent cultivation. Construction scope and funding are dynamically adjusted, with more support given to disciplines showing significant results and rectification measures implemented for those progressing slowly. The faculty team construction is strengthened, with increased efforts to attract high-level talents, including internationally leading discipline leaders and innovative teams. Regular training and domestic and international academic exchange opportunities are provided to enhance teachers' teaching and research capabilities, achieving close alignment between university discipline construction and regional industrial development.

- **Promote the integrated development of interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary studies**

Songjiang District promotes the development of interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary studies in universities, achieving discipline innovation and resource integration through multidimensional measures. At the university level, Donghua University advances interdisciplinary construction, optimizes top-level design, institutional mechanisms, and resource allocation, fostering new discipline growth points. Shanghai International Studies University filed the interdisciplinary field of "Country and Regional Studies," exploring overlapping construction of "multilingual+" and "multi-discipline+," establishing regional and country-specific corpora and data science humanities laboratories to support the integration of foreign languages with other disciplines like political science. At the regional level, Songjiang District promotes the integration of education, technology, and talent, establishes long-term cooperation mechanisms involving government, enterprises, and universities, implements key project initiatives, builds science education demonstration schools, sets up science advisory groups and teams of off-campus science vice-principals, and creates practical bases. At the school level, science-related courses are designed, thematic practices and micro-project incubation are carried out to promote interdisciplinary research. In community education, diverse teaching and research activities such as handicrafts, tea art experiences, and "AI+ Health Management" course development are organized to promote interdisciplinary teaching and innovation.

- **Cultivate talent and develop employment**

Songjiang District optimizes the program offerings in vocational education, establishes talent demand release and program early warning mechanisms, dynamically adjusts the program structure, and meets the talent needs of high-tech enterprises. Teacher development is strengthened by granting enterprises autonomy for "skilled craftsmen" to

enter vocational colleges, supporting the introduction of high-level management talents and professional leaders, and improving teachers' academic qualifications and certification levels. Meanwhile, international talent cultivation is promoted by introducing foreign teachers, international curricula, and overseas training exchanges to enhance the internationalization of vocational education. Regarding employment development, Songjiang District improves the talent policy system, planning to invest 2 billion yuan over the next five years to support talent development in key industries and enterprises. Internship subsidies and skills training subsidies are upgraded, providing comprehensive policy support. Tiered and categorized talent housing security is implemented, with 58,000 rental units planned and home purchase subsidies adjusted. An efficient and convenient talent service system is built, promoting the "G60 Talent Express" and "All-in-One Card" services, strengthening exchanges between enterprises and talents, forming a systematic guarantee from cultivation to employment.

- **Promote the development of international education**

Songjiang District advances the internationalization of higher education through top-level design and policy support, establishing an international exchange research center, deepening district-university cooperation, and promoting the development of affiliated schools. It establishes a management and evaluation system for foreign teachers, develops hiring standards, increases the recruitment of high-level foreign teachers, and selects key course teachers and backbone teachers for overseas training to enhance teachers' international competence; carries out international understanding education in primary and secondary schools and various forms of international education exchange activities to strengthen the construction of an internationalized teaching force. The district innovates talent cultivation models, promotes the cultivation of new-quality talent through "integration of specialization and micro-certifications," jointly establishes modern industrial colleges with enterprises, creates a mechanism for sharing overseas talent resources between the region and universities, and attracts returnees to settle in Songjiang. It also optimizes the allocation of educational resources, establishes university-affiliated schools and education groups, advances the internationalization of vocational education, and integrates educational resources in line with regional industrial needs. Simultaneously, the district supports universities in hosting international conferences and establishing international partnerships, conducts teacher-student exchanges and academic collaborations, fosters an internationalized educational atmosphere, and promotes the international development of higher education and the modernization of education.

Case 8 Shanghai University of International Business and Economics' educational model of "Collaborative Innovation to Cultivate International Business Innovation and Entrepreneurship Talents"

Leveraging its international and business education characteristics, the school aims to cultivate "high-level, application-oriented, international business talents with an innovative and entrepreneurial mindset, global perspective, strong cross-cultural communication skills, familiarity with international economic and trade rules, and international competitiveness." It has built a "four-in-one" innovation and entrepreneurship talent cultivation ecosystem integrating "collaborative"

innovation and entrepreneurship education, "open" practical training, "six-stage" project incubation, and "one-stop" service support.

The school has achieved remarkable results in innovation and entrepreneurship education, receiving positive social evaluations. The number of employment opportunities created by graduates' startups has exceeded the total number of graduates. Over the past three years, students have been guided to win 549 awards in various provincial-level and above competitions and innovation and entrepreneurship contests, with 410 national and provincial-level college student innovation and entrepreneurship training programs approved. The Student Entrepreneurship Center has established 117 startup enterprises (projects), of which 36 have completed industrial and commercial registration, 81 are simulated companies, and over 4,000 students have participated. The Gubei 620 Entrepreneurship Incubation Base has hosted 49 enterprises, with more than 500 participants engaged in entrepreneurship, generating over 2 million yuan in tax revenue in 2018. The University Entrepreneurship Foundation has funded 17 projects with a total of 2.65 million yuan. Among them, Shanghai Yuecheng Culture Communication Co., Ltd. (Duliday) received the EFG Eaglet Award and tens of millions in Series A funding.

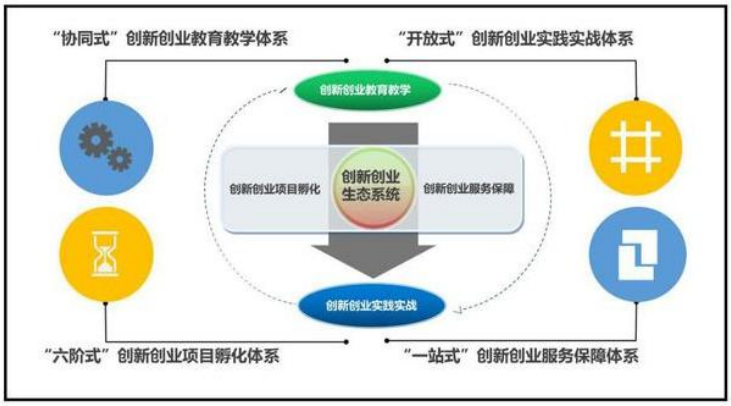


Figure 13 Shanghai University of International Business and Economics' "four-in-one" international business innovation and entrepreneurship talent cultivation ecosystem

(4) Build collaborative education platforms

- **University-enterprise collaborative education**

Songjiang District deepens the integration of vocational education and industry, building an education system that seamlessly connects majors with industry, with school-enterprise collaborative education at its core. Vocational schools sign cooperation agreements with enterprises to jointly develop talent cultivation plans and teaching programs, invite industry experts to teach, and promote the "early integration of learning and application." They adjust program offerings and optimize curriculum systems based on local industrial characteristics, implement a full-cycle modern apprenticeship training model, and allow students to hone their skills in real workplace scenarios. By jointly building on-campus training bases and expanding off-campus internship bases, they create immersive practical platforms such as "factories in schools" and "schools in factories" to enhance students' practical abilities and professional quality. For teachers, organize in-depth enterprise practices, industry seminars, and skills enhancement training to ensure

teaching content stays updated with industrial technology. Through school-enterprise collaborative planning, precise curriculum optimization, practical platform construction, and teacher capacity enhancement, Songjiang District's vocational education has bridged the "last mile" between the education chain and the industry chain, providing high-quality technical and skilled talent support for regional industrial upgrading and high-quality economic development.

- **University-local government collaborative development**

Songjiang District deepens the coordinated development between schools and the region, using the enhancement of social service capabilities as a lever to promote the precise alignment of vocational education with regional industrial needs. It fully leverages the role of new-type technician colleges, craftsman colleges, and vocational skills training centers, dynamically selects key training projects, regularly conducts vocational training and skills certification, expands the scale of high-skilled talent cultivation at the advanced technician level and above, and builds a bridge connecting the education chain and the industry chain. The district proactively aligns with the Yangtze River Delta G60 S&T Innovation Valley and the Songjiang New City construction strategy, establishes a multi-department collaboration mechanism for industry-education integration, optimizes talent policies and incentives, explores a joint training system for high-end talents, and promotes the dual improvement of the scale and quality of talent in key industries. By dynamically releasing industry talent demand lists, it also guide vocational education resources to concentrate on industries, forming a new pattern of industry-education integration characterized by "government guidance, school-enterprise linkage, and supply-demand matching," providing continuous talent support for regional economic and social development.

- **Inter-university collaborative development**

Songjiang District promotes inter-school collaborative development, building an educational community covering the entire K-12 spectrum to enhance the quality of education. By incrementally introducing high-quality high school resources, the district forms a matrix of municipal experimental and demonstrative high schools and district experimental and demonstrative high schools, and establishes several district experimental and demonstrative high schools, injecting high-end resource momentum. In terms of enhancing existing resources, it advances the renovation, expansion, and upgrading of local century-old prestigious schools and characteristic high schools, optimizing hardware facilities and school quality. In terms of model innovation, it implements the “1-3-5" group schooling model (one municipal experimental and demonstrative high school+three junior high schools including nine-year consistent schools+five primary schools including nine-year consistent schools), breaking down barriers between educational stages and achieving cross-stage resource flow. Regarding mechanism guarantee, it formulates group schooling charters and establishes a coordinated mechanism for resource sharing and management integration. For teacher support, the district promotes two-way teacher exchanges between municipal and partner

schools, and cultivates key teachers and management teams. In characteristic cultivation, it implements mathematical thinking training, comprehensive quality education, and Olympiad training by educational stage, forming a collaborative education system with vertical and stage linkage, providing sustained momentum for the high-quality development of regional education.

- **Industry association participation**

Songjiang District actively promotes the participation of industry associations in collaborative education, facilitating the inheritance and development of technical skills through the creation of skill master studios. From 2020 to 2022, the district successfully completed the construction of the first batch of five district-level vocational skill master studios; in 2023, the second batch of five studios was initiated, covering key areas such as intelligent manufacturing, with a cycle from 2023 to 2025. Building on the experience of the first batch, the second batch of studios places greater emphasis on quality improvement, efficiency enhancement, and model innovation, striving to create a new highland for the cultivation of professional teachers. Each studio is led by top municipal model workers, craftsmen, and skill masters. Through technical instruction and mentorship, and in collaboration with enterprises in teaching guidance, competition training, knowledge transfer, and industry-university-research cooperation, technical backbone personnel are jointly cultivated, effectively supporting the systematic training of socially applied technical talents.

SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



SDG9

- SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is designed to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. The practice of this goal would effectively unleash economic dynamism, improve economic competitiveness, introduce and promote new technologies and increase resource efficiency.
- Songjiang District still faces multiple challenges under SDG9: Industrial innovation and high-tech application development are uneven, and there are bottlenecks in industrial chain coordination and technology transfer; although progress has been made in the construction of smart infrastructure and digital service systems, information silos in some scenarios hinder efficient resource allocation; there is a time lag in science popularization education, innovative talent cultivation, and the dissemination of scientific and technological achievements.
- Songjiang District has adopted multidimensional measures Under SDG9. First, strengthen the industrial foundation and innovation system construction, build a core intelligent computing center, promote the integrated application of computing power, digital technology, and scientific innovation resources, and enhance the overall competitiveness of the industrial chain; second, advance the construction of smart infrastructure and digital service systems, including the digitalization of transportation hubs, "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" for public services, and the construction of digital life scenarios; third, focus on talent and science popularization cultivation, establish a professional science popularization talent pool, carry out the construction of intelligent education platforms and practical activities, and strengthen the supply of innovative talents; fourth, adhere to the principles of green, low-carbon, and efficient management, promote energy-saving, intelligent, and sustainable operation and maintenance models, forming a pattern of coordinated development of industry, infrastructure, and innovation capabilities.



SDG9

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG9
Construct urban digital infrastructure	Standardized management of communication pipeline and base station construction processes		► Total industrial output value of the electronic information industry ► Fixed asset investment in computer, communication, and other electronic equipment manufacturing ► Number of high-tech enterprises ► Number of valid invention patents per 10,000 people	SDG 9.1
	10-gigabit optical network "end-network-cloud" collaborative demonstration application	Songjiang's first 10-gigabit community–Vanke Mengxiangpai in Zhongshan Sub-district		
	Promote comprehensive signal coverage in underground garages			
	Accelerate the construction of an intelligent computing industry ecosystem	INESA Intelligent Computing Center (Songjiang)		
Build a digital public service system	Enhance the quality and efficiency of government services			SDG 9.4 SDG 9.5 SDG 9.b
	Build an intensive and intelligent government service system			
	Promote "One-Thing" process reengineering and intelligent empowerment			
Create a smart life service system	Develop digital life service scenarios for education		► Online processing rate for government services	
	Develop digital life service scenarios for healthcare			
	Develop digital life service scenarios for transportation	Shanghai Songjiang Station Smart Hub Super Scenario		
	Develop digital life service scenarios for commercial districts			
Advance the construction of citizens' scientific literacy	Strengthen coordination and policy support		► Number of science education bases	
	Build a professional science popularization talent team	"Electric Xiaosong" Youth Science and Technology Volunteer Service Team		
	Expand science popularization positions and practical experience platforms			

Major Progress

In response to challenges such as unbalanced industrial innovation development and data flow bottlenecks, Songjiang District actively promotes technological innovation and smart city construction, achieving significant progress: Information and communication infrastructure continues to improve; the intelligent computing service industry cluster develops rapidly, with application scenarios continuously expanding; government services achieve deep online-offline integration, significantly improving the efficiency of citizen-friendly services; a full-life-cycle smart public service system is basically established; the science popularization system continues to improve, forming a new socialized science popularization pattern with well-established bases, distinctive brands, and multi-party collaboration.

- **Scientific and technological innovation vitality continues to increase**

Songjiang District has achieved remarkable results in the cultivation of high-tech enterprises. In 2024, the number of high-tech enterprise applications reached 913, with 813 recognized, bringing the total number of existing high-tech enterprises in the district to 2,717, demonstrating strong growth momentum of innovation entities. In the field of intellectual property rights, by the end of 2024, the total number of valid patents in the district reached 93,793, an increase of 1,135 compared to the previous year. Among these, there were 13,983 valid invention patents, and the number of valid invention patents per 10,000 people reached 70.85, highlighting Songjiang District's solid foundation and continuous progress in the output and transformation of scientific and technological innovation achievements.

- **The construction of information and communication infrastructure is steadily advancing**

Songjiang District has continued to achieve breakthroughs in the construction of information and communication infrastructure. The construction of 5G base stations remains at the forefront citywide, with a cumulative total of 6,522 built by the end of June 2025. Meanwhile, the pilot construction of 10-gigabit optical networks has been solidly advanced. The "Guangyao Shencheng" initiative covers projects such as Vanke Mengxiangpai, Coastal Lishui Xinting, and the G60 Sci-Tech Innovation Eye, with Vanke Mengxiangpai taking the lead in achieving full coverage. To address poor signal coverage in residential underground garages, district-level departments and operators collaboratively promoted the "Underground Parking Signal" special project. By the end of June 2024, 372 residential communities had been covered and accepted, achieving 100% coverage.

- **The intelligent computing service industry cluster is developing rapidly**

Songjiang District's intelligent computing industry is growing rapidly, with seven

data center projects already approved, involving approximately 34,400 approved racks, about 67,000 high-performance GPUs deployed, and a computing power scale exceeding 71,000 PFLOPS (FP16), ranking among the top in Shanghai. It is projected that by 2027, the computing power scale will exceed 500,000 PFLOPS, forming an intelligent computing service system that "deeply roots in Songjiang, leads the city, and radiates nationwide." The goal is to cultivate 50 high-quality enterprises and 20 benchmark application scenarios, with the industrial scale striving to exceed 20 billion yuan. In 2024, Songjiang District achieved an industrial total output value of 136.656 billion yuan in the electronic information industry, accounting for 36.7% of the district's total industrial output value above the designated size. Fixed asset investment in computer, communication, and other electronic equipment manufacturing reached 4.36 billion yuan, accounting for 30.2% of the district's total industrial fixed asset investment.

- **The application scenarios for the intelligent computing industry are continuously expanding**

Leveraging data centers and high-performance computing power, Songjiang District continues to expand the application scenarios of the intelligent computing industry, covering areas such as intelligent manufacturing, satellite Internet, information innovation and commercial cryptography, and film production. In intelligent manufacturing, enterprises use intelligent computing for process optimization, predictive equipment maintenance, and AI inference, promoting efficiency gains and cost reduction in production processes. In satellite Internet and information innovation/commercial cryptography, rapid data processing and security assurance are achieved. Film production enterprises utilize computing power for special effects rendering and real-time simulation, improving efficiency and quality. Simultaneously, by relying on core enterprises like Tencent and INESA, benchmark application scenarios are developed to promote the coordinated development of enterprise computing power demand, R&D, and data processing, forming a sound industrial ecosystem.

- **Government services have achieved deep online-offline integration**

Since the launch of the "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" reform in 2018, Songjiang District has achieved deep integration of online and offline government services. The district-level portal integrates approximately 2,100 items from 41 departments. There are 49 comprehensive service windows available offline, which are complemented by 64 self-service terminals and 18 24-hour service points. The "Suishenban" flagship store provides access to 552 services. The reform promotes "One License per Industry," with a cumulative total of over 6,000 licenses issued. A total of 39 integrated “One-Thing" services and 60 "Enjoy Without Application" items have been launched, benefiting enterprises over 120,000 times in 2024. Regarding smart convenient services, 195 items are manageable across regions, with 113 customized interconnected services. AI assistant “Xiaosong" and intelligent assistance have reduced processing time for over 50 services by 60%, effectively enhancing government efficiency, convenience levels, and service transparency. In 2024, the full online processing rate for government services reached 94%.

- **The system for popularizing science is continuously improving**

Songjiang District is constantly improving its science popularization infrastructure, which includes community academies covering 17 sub-districts/towns and 53 science education bases. The district's first science and technology courtyard has also been established. The Songjiang Science and Technology Museum receives an average of 120,000 visitors annually, and the mobile science museum's touring exhibitions benefit 200,000 people. Science popularization brand activities are distinctive. The district has held the Science and Technology Festival and National Science Popularization Day activities for many consecutive years, organizing over 100 science popularization activities annually that cover more than 100,000 participants. It also promotes characteristic activities such as "Bringing Science to the Countryside," youth science performances, photography, essay contests, etc., enhancing the public benefit effect of science popularization. In building a broad science popularization framework, Songjiang District adheres to government guidance and social participation, promotes cross-departmental collaboration, and cooperates with education, culture, and tourism departments to create science tourism routes and research-study courses. Several bases and venues have been selected as municipal-level research-study sites and innovation laboratories, forming a diversified service system covering youth, farmers, and urban residents. Overall, Songjiang District has initially formed a new socialized science popularization pattern characterized by well-established bases, distinctive brands, and collaborative advancement.

Important Measures

(1) Construct urban digital infrastructure

- **Standardized management of communication pipeline and base station construction processes**

To ensure the orderly progress of information and communication infrastructure, Songjiang District strictly carries out the construction of communication pipelines and base stations in accordance with regulations. The owning unit submits an application for communication pipeline construction. Based on specialized planning and intensive construction principles, the District Data Bureau coordinates the needs of all parties, forms joint construction opinions, and designates a leading unit. The District Data Bureau drafts a construction plan for soliciting opinions, seeks opinions from relevant district-level departments, and can only proceed with construction procedures after approval. After project completion, it must be filed with the District Construction Management Committee, and the local sub-district/town administrations and development zone must be notified. Projects that fail inspection cannot be put into use. The process for constructing base stations is similar. Telecom companies submit applications. The District Data Bureau coordinates the sharing of opinions and, in conjunction with specialized planning, creates an annual construction plan. This plan is finalized after deliberation. After the plan is published, the construction unit must follow the regulations and complete the necessary

procedures. They can only begin operating after the completion filing has been submitted and the inspection has been passed.

- **10-gigabit optical network "end-network-cloud" collaborative demonstration application**

China Unicom (Songjiang) innovatively implemented an "end-network-cloud" collaborative solution using the Vanke Mengxiangpai project as a pilot, achieving full-scenario 10-gigabit coverage. On the end-user side, by deploying WiFi7 and FTTR technology, all-optical 10-gigabit access is extended to user rooms, flexibly deployed using a "one household, one policy" approach to ensure whole-home coverage and differentiated services. On the network side, compact, high-isolation SFP-DD optical modules are applied to enhance existing network flexibility. Simultaneously, by adjusting the 50G PON downstream wavelength, triple-mode time-division coexistence of EPON, 10G EPON, and 50G PON is achieved, enhancing network compatibility and evolution capability. On the cloud side, leveraging the OLT's MAR capability enables one-hop cloud access, and the integrated application system of 10-gigabit optical network and artificial intelligence is optimized to improve the accuracy and efficiency of detection, warning, and response. Furthermore, end-to-end management control and network management are uniformly deployed via the cloud, building a comprehensive operation guarantee system that comprehensively promote network and system stability.

Case 9 Songjiang's first 10-gigabit community–Vanke Mengxiangpai in Zhongshan Sub-district

As a large community in Songjiang, Vanke Mengxiangpai is significant for the 10-gigabit community upgrade. The community consists of 1,660 households, 25.3% of which are existing gigabit bandwidth users. There is currently a high demand for key application scenarios, such as smart community services and high-rise litter monitoring. The community has a high demand for large bandwidth. Through measures like the 10-gigabit community upgrade, residents' broadband experience is enhanced and their typical application service needs are met. The advantages of the 10-gigabit optical network include: First, it offers ultra-high speed. 10-gigabit broadband is 10 times faster than ordinary gigabit networks; for example, it takes just eight seconds to download a 4K HD movie. Second, it has low latency, providing near-instant responses for online office work and enabling thousands of people to game online simultaneously with no lag. Third, it supports high concurrency. When various household devices are connected, or during gatherings with multiple people, the network can connect over 500 smart devices simultaneously while maintaining an extremely low jitter rate of 0.1%. This enables multiple users to enjoy high-speed networking seamlessly.

This 10-gigabit community construction used advanced 50G-PON technology, FTTR all-optical networking, and Wi-Fi 7 solutions. On-site testing revealed download speeds of 9,384 Mbps, a stable connection for over 500 devices, and network latency of approximately 1-2 ms. These results ensure a seamless experience for future scenarios such as 8K/VR and whole-house smart systems. Currently, users in Vanke Mengxiangpai can subscribe to 10-gigabit broadband based on their existing home broadband network and experience it using Wi-Fi7 supported phones or computers equipped with 10-gigabit Ethernet ports. China Unicom (Songjiang)'s 10-gigabit community project

is a pilot project carried out in accordance with national guidelines from the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. Experience will then be accumulated through typical projects to propel more communities into the ultra-high-speed network era.

- **Promote comprehensive signal coverage in underground garages**

Songjiang District vigorously promotes signal coverage in residential underground garages. The District Data Bureau and the Housing Authority jointly formulate rectification plans. Sub-districts and towns are responsible for their territory. Operators are responsible for construction and ensuring that funding and equipment are in place. Through work groups, regular meetings, and online coordination mechanisms, issues like low cooperation and cost disputes are resolved promptly. The district plans ahead by setting timetables and allocating responsibilities, thereby strengthening task implementation. At the sub-district/town level, collaboration among neighborhood committees, homeowner associations, and property management is promoted to achieve grassroots co-governance. Finally, publicity efforts increase. In collaboration with operators, community outreach and radiation knowledge popularization are conducted. Residents are invited to share their experiences, which creates a positive atmosphere and enhances residents' sense of identity.

- **Accelerate the construction of an intelligent computing industry ecosystem**

Songjiang District actively promotes the high-quality development of the intelligent computing industry, focusing on three aspects: infrastructure construction, industrial agglomeration, and policy support. First, Songjiang District continuously expands computing infrastructure. The district has built seven data center projects with approximately 34,400 approved racks and deployed about 67,000 high-performance GPU cards. The computing scale exceeds 71,000 PFLOPS (FP16), firmly ranking among the top in Shanghai. Second, it accelerates the formation of industrial clusters. Leveraging two core intelligent computing centers, Tencent and INESA, the number of core intelligent computing enterprises has reached 20, with a large number of high-quality companies gathered across the upstream and downstream of the industry chain. Third, it continuously improves the policy system, clarifies the industrial spatial layout and industrial map, issues detailed special support rules, and sets fund support standards. Simultaneously, it organizes enterprise applications and provides whole-process guidance, strengthening policy implementation through expert reviews.

Case 10 INESA Intelligent Computing Center (Songjiang)

The INESA Intelligent Computing Center (Songjiang) is a major policy-oriented project deployed by Shanghai Municipality, aimed at building an ultra-large-scale, independently controllable intelligent computing infrastructure. It was included in the 2024 Shanghai Major Project List. After a comprehensive evaluation based on five dimensions—theoretical computing power, effective computing power, computing power energy efficiency, and business model scenario support capability—the INESA Intelligent Computing Center (Phase I) received the "AAAAA Grade Certification for Computing Power Performance of Intelligent Computing Center," demonstrating its strong comprehensive capability to support large-scale intelligent applications.

The INESA Intelligent Computing Center provides important support for Shanghai to consolidate its new digital infrastructure, cultivate a computing power industry cluster, and promote smart city construction. The center utilizes advanced technologies such as the largest indirect evaporative cooling system in East China and ECC intelligent control, reducing data center cooling power consumption, achieving 40% annual natural cooling time, effectively lowering PUE, and promoting green, low-carbon operation. As a leading large-scale AI computing center in China, the INESA Intelligent Computing Center plans to build multiple 10,000-card clusters to support the rapid development of AI in China. Once fully operational, it will provide high-grade, high-quality intelligent computing cloud services and industry AI solutions. It will be a landmark project in the construction of the national intelligent computing center and will assist in the digital and intelligent transformation of various industries.



Figure 14 INESA Intelligent Computing Center (Songjiang)

(2) Build a digital public service system

- **Enhance the quality and efficiency of government services**

Songjiang District has continuously introduced multiple reform measures focusing on the standardization, institutionalization, and user-friendliness of government services. First, in terms of standardization, the district has improved the four-level government service system (district, department, sub-district/town, village/community), issued the local standard document, *Construction and Management Specifications for Government Service Centers*, promoted the standardized construction of government service centers across the district, strengthened the dynamic management of service item lists and annual inspections, and pushed for the optimization and simplification of service guides. Second, regarding guidance and supervision, since 2019, the district has annually issued key points for the "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" initiative, clarifying reform tasks and responsibility assignments. Performance assessments are incorporated into the district-level performance system. A liaison system and thematic discussion mechanism were established, and special supervision is implemented for lagging reform areas to ensure all tasks are carried out. Third, emphasis is placed on responding to the needs of enterprises and the public. A "service evaluation" system is implemented to enhance improvement through feedback. An innovative "window for unresolved matters" and an online column

were set up to solve difficult problems reported by the public. In 2024, a "direct channel for enterprise appeals" was further launched, building a rapid response mechanism. Finally, team building and promotional guidance are strengthened. Regular training for window staff is conducted, and administrative clerk skill certification is promoted. "Meritorious Competitions for Government Online-Offline Shanghai" are held to cultivate typical experiences. Meanwhile, through multi-channel publicity and activities bringing government services into communities, parks, and business districts, awareness of reform achievements is enhanced, and the public's sense of gain is improved.

- **Build an intensive and intelligent government service system**

In building an intensive and intelligent government service system, Songjiang District has adopted a series of specific measures. First, the district innovatively built an online virtual service hall, the "Cloud Comprehensive Window," deeply integrating offline comprehensive windows, computer terminals, mobile terminals, remote video assistance, and other service resources to form a unified service platform. Relying on the "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" data base, the platform aggregates links such as consultation, guidance, and acceptance, achieving digital management of the entire business process. It uniformly integrates functions such as customer service, hotlines, and remote assistance, ensuring synchronized online and offline services. Second, Songjiang District explores diverse service modes, including AI intelligent guidance, face-to-face video assistance, message-based handling for later processing, etc., enabling different users to choose the most suitable service form based on their needs. Simultaneously, the district has deployed self-service terminals and 24-hour service points, forming a "15-minute government service circle," extending service coverage, and facilitating businesses and residents to handle affairs anytime. Third, Songjiang District promotes cross-regional interoperability, exploring connections with the Yangtze River Delta government service special windows, achieving "one-stop acceptance and cross-provincial handling" for cross-regional matters, further expanding service boundaries. Through these measures, Songjiang District focuses on building an intensive, efficient, and intelligent government service system, providing multi-channel, convenient government service guarantees for enterprises and the public.

- **Promote “One-Thing" process reengineering and intelligent empowerment**

In promoting the process reengineering and intelligent empowerment of “One-Thing" services, Songjiang District has adopted several specific measures. First, in process reengineering, the district established an approval and supervision mechanism with "one department leading and multiple parties collaborating," and a joint handling mechanism for "One Thing" services. Through systems like task force collaboration and regular work meetings, cross-departmental operations are coordinated promptly, achieving the integration and simplification of conditions, materials, and time limits, and ensuring unified and efficient approval processes involving multiple matters. Second, Songjiang District promotes institutional innovation, widely applying models such as "informed commitment+post-acceptance supplementation of missing materials" to reshape approval processes, achieve cross-department parallel processing, and reduce enterprise visits and

duplicate document submissions. Simultaneously, dynamic list management is implemented, work standards are unified, and process tracking and quality control are achieved through system upgrades, ensuring each step is visible and monitorable. Third, in terms of intelligent empowerment, the district actively applies data sharing and intelligent guidance technologies to achieve "one-time collection for multiple uses." It also promotes technologies such as electronic certificates, OCR recognition, and AI intelligent pre-review to improve approval accuracy and efficiency. High-frequency items can automatically generate personalized service guides, enabling "guidance while handling." Additionally, Songjiang District explores remote virtual staffing and "one person, multiple roles" service models, allowing departments with staff shortages to handle affairs efficiently. Through these measures, Songjiang District has formed an institutionalized and technological comprehensive solution for optimizing government service processes and enhancing intelligence levels.

(3) Create a smart life service system

- **Develop digital life service scenarios for education**

Songjiang District actively promotes the construction of smart education. Through smart education platforms and learning space systems, digital integration of school management, teaching resources, and student development data is achieved. For example, Songjiang No.2 High School actively builds the "Yun Jian" Academy, forming characteristic innovation projects such as the Academy Student Development Space, Academy Smart Curriculum Space, and Academy Smart Reading Space. Relevant platform projects support personalized learning plans and teaching resource scheduling, while simultaneously optimizing teaching content and methods by intelligently analyzing and recording student learning behaviors. Songjiang District integrates educational management and teaching applications, achieving online-offline linked management, providing real-time data and decision support for school administrators, and promoting precise teaching and scientific management. The relevant platforms not only meet conventional teaching needs but also provide digital support for innovative projects and characteristic courses, enhancing teaching efficiency and management levels. They offer replicable experiences for educational digital reform, forming a new smart learning ecosystem for future education.

- **Develop digital life service scenarios for healthcare**

Songjiang District has built a smart medical system covering medical assistance, rehabilitation services, maternal and child health, internet hospitals, and long-term care insurance management. For medical assistance, the "one-stop" system has been upgraded to actively match policies with patient needs. Closed-loop monitoring through an early warning platform for poverty due to illness ensures precise implementation of assistance. In rehabilitation medicine, a big data platform for rehabilitation medicine has been constructed, integrating the "hospital-community-family" rehabilitation model. Machine learning and VR technology are utilized to enhance teaching and research levels,

promoting new drug development and auxiliary diagnosis. For maternal and child health services, the "Smart Service Platform of Shanghai Center for Women and Children's Health" has been launched, covering functional modules such as appointment registration, payment, report inquiry, and hospital navigation, achieving seamless services. In long-term care insurance management, the platform applies facial recognition, electronic fencing, trajectory monitoring, and recording technologies to conduct whole-process intelligent supervision of designated institutions and service recipients, addressing issues like unauthorized absence, insufficient service duration, and inaccurate positioning. Through the above measures, Songjiang District has formed a full-chain smart medical service system, achieving data-driven, intelligent management, and comprehensive coverage of convenient services.

- **Develop digital life service scenarios for transportation**

Songjiang District continuously advances digital and intelligent construction in the smart transportation field, emphasizing the combination of planning guidance, technological support, and efficient operation. On the one hand, technologies such as GIS+BIM and visual simulation are used to achieve digital management of the entire process of transportation hub planning, construction, and operation. The promotion of a seamless multimodal transportation system enables efficient allocation of cross-regional resources. Digital platforms enable intelligent scheduling, optimize traffic organization, improve transportation capacity utilization efficiency, and promote the digital coordinated development of urban management scenarios. Songjiang District also enhances the intelligence level of passenger flow, logistics, and operations by promoting the construction of electronic bus stops, digital depots, and data sharing. This not only improves passenger travel convenience but also provides precise support for enterprise logistics dispatch, strengthening operational safety and service efficiency.

Case 11 Shanghai Songjiang Station Smart Hub Super Scenario

The Smart Hub super scenario of the Shanghai Songjiang Station, relying on technologies such as GIS+BIM, smart construction site+BIM, BIM visualization, and BIM simulation, achieves intelligent planning, shared construction, smart management, and efficient application, strongly supporting the construction and operation of Shanghai's third-largest transportation hub. With the opening of Shanghai Songjiang Station, the Songjiang Hub has turned from blueprint into reality. The Songjiang Hub is an important engine serving the national strategy of integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta and the high-quality development of the G60 S&T Innovation Valley. It is a strategic pivot for accelerating the construction of a modern new Songjiang characterized by "Innovation, Humanity, and Green Path," and for building Songjiang New City into an independent, comprehensive nodal city. In the future, the Songjiang Hub will fully leverage its "five major advantages"–convenient and smooth transportation, strong economic strength, solid industrial foundation, prominent geographical location, and outstanding innovation capabilities–to achieve seamless multimodal transportation integration (rail-water, road-rail, road-water) with zero distance, high efficiency, low cost, and deep integration. It aims to create Shanghai's only "composite hub" for high-speed rail passenger and freight transport, featuring station-city integration, industry-city fusion, passenger-freight compatibility, and digital empowerment. This hub will serve as a

cross-regional resource allocation node radiating to Europe, serving the Asia-Pacific, connected via the Shanghai-Kunming Railway and Shanghai-Kunming Expressway, directly linking with the Mohan and Boten ports, and extending deep into the hinterland of Southeast Asia.

- **Develop digital life service scenarios for commercial districts**

Songjiang District continues to advance the scenario-based, intelligent, and intensive development of digital commercial districts, emphasizing the integration of platform consolidation, data-driven approaches, and convenient services. The district focuses on promoting the digital transformation of commercial services and daily life scenarios. Real-time navigation, intelligent queries, and contactless services are achieved in communities and commercial districts, through the deep integration of electronic map navigation, smart vending machines, online booking, and delivery systems. Recently, priority has been given to implementing the "Smart Breakfast" project, pioneering the launch of the "Suishenban" electronic breakfast map city-wide, integrating information from 342 outlets, and piloting the "online order, locker pickup" model. Partner enterprises provide contactless services via smart vending machines. Market regulatory authorities have innovated the filing mechanism, accelerating the approval of smart lockers and integrating them with third-party platforms. By integrating data, implementing intelligent management, and enabling multi-platform linkage, Songjiang District continuously enhances the convenience of daily life for residents and service efficiency, providing replicable experience for smart living initiatives.

(4) Advance the construction of citizens' scientific literacy

- **Strengthen coordination and policy support**

Songjiang District has established a science popularization deliberation and coordination body, relying on the District Association for Science and Technology to play an organizational and mobilizing role, continuously strengthening coordinated inter-departmental efforts and grassroots collaboration, and promoting the systematic implementation of science popularization work across the district. Songjiang District has revised and improved the management measures for science popularization projects and science education bases, providing policy and institutional guarantees for science activities, clarifying funding directions and project approval processes to ensure effective resource allocation. On this basis, the district emphasizes encouraging multi-stakeholder participation, actively guiding enterprises, research institutions, educational units, and social organizations to jointly engage in science popularization activities, gradually forming a "broad science popularization framework" guided by the government and coordinated by society. In the coordinated advancement process, Songjiang District adheres to the principles of "planning first, hierarchical management, coordinated integration, and categorized guidance," ensuring both the precise implementation of policies and resources, and the continuous improvement in the coverage, standardization, and service quality of various science activities. Simultaneously, through institutionalized and standardized management, it ensures the efficient and coordinated operation of

different types of science projects, achieving full-chain coverage of policy support, organizational guarantees, and resource integration, laying a solid foundation for the high-quality development of science popularization in the district.

- **Build a professional science popularization talent team**

Songjiang District attaches great importance to the construction of a science popularization talent team. By establishing the "Songjiang Science Popularization Expert Pool," it brings together resources from universities, research institutes, science communication organizations, and industry experts, forming a professional and systematic talent support system. Regarding training, the district has established a multi-level training mechanism that includes grassroots officials, science teachers, and agricultural technology extension personnel, enhancing their science communication capabilities and technology application skills. Meanwhile, the district organizes activities such as youth science performance competitions and science explainer contests, forming mechanisms for talent discovery, echelon cultivation, and practical training, ensuring the continuous growth of science popularization talents. The improvement of the three-level science and technology volunteer service system enables professionals, youth volunteers, and grassroots staff to collaboratively advance science activities, achieving deep integration of volunteer services and community governance. In talent development, Songjiang District adheres to the principles of "professionalism first, echelon cultivation, practice-driven, continuous improvement," focusing not only on the quantity but also on the quality and application effectiveness of talents. This forms a science popularization talent team covering different ages and fields, providing stable, professional execution power for science activities, and ensuring the standardized, professional, and sustainable development of science education.

Case 12 “Electric Xiaosong" Youth Science and Technology Volunteer Service Team

The "Electric Xiaosong" Youth Science and Technology Volunteer Service Team, with the “Xiaosong Electric Academy" as its core brand, focuses on addressing the societal challenge of the "3:30 PM problem" and the pain points of the "double reduction" policy, long-term providing public welfare science services for children. The team has independently developed a curriculum system comprising “one original IP+six thematic animations+nine core courses+N cultural and creative derivatives," covering content such as electrical safety and cutting-edge power technology. This is combined with the "flipped classroom" model, interactive experiments, and cross-disciplinary science approaches to make learning enjoyable. Simultaneously, leveraging the New Era Civilization Practice platform, it offers "on-demand" distribution services and partners with schools in Huining County, Gansu Province, to carry out "remote intellectual assistance," promoting the formation of a broad science popularization framework.

In terms of service content, the team emphasizes content refinement and format innovation. By enriching communication methods through nine core curriculum modules, original animations, and cultural derivative products; integrating the courses into the "second classroom" of multiple schools in Songjiang, and providing regular delivery services for summer care programs and community platforms, a multi-dimensional science popularization delivery network has been established. In terms of practical application, an "Interactive Power Science Zone" has been set up, creating "pop-up labs" and experimental equipment experience areas, organizing green innovation projects, and

recording course packages to achieve district-wide resource sharing.

After years of dedicated effort, the service team has conducted over 70 offline public welfare science activities in the past two years, serving more than 10,000 people. Online science content has received millions of likes. Their initiatives have been reported multiple times by media outlets such as Xinhua News Agency and *China Communist Youth League*, and they have received more than 10 national, provincial, and municipal honors, including the Silver Award in the China Youth Volunteer Service Project Competition and the "Shanghai May Fourth Youth Medal." "Electric Xiaosong" has not only enhanced the scientific literacy of young people but has also set a benchmark for youth science volunteer services.

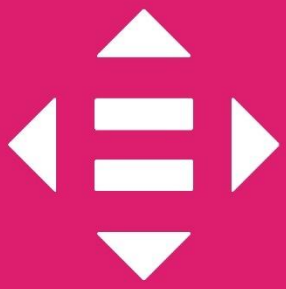


Figure 15 "Electric Xiaosong" youth science and technology volunteer service team

- **Expand science popularization positions and practical experience platforms**

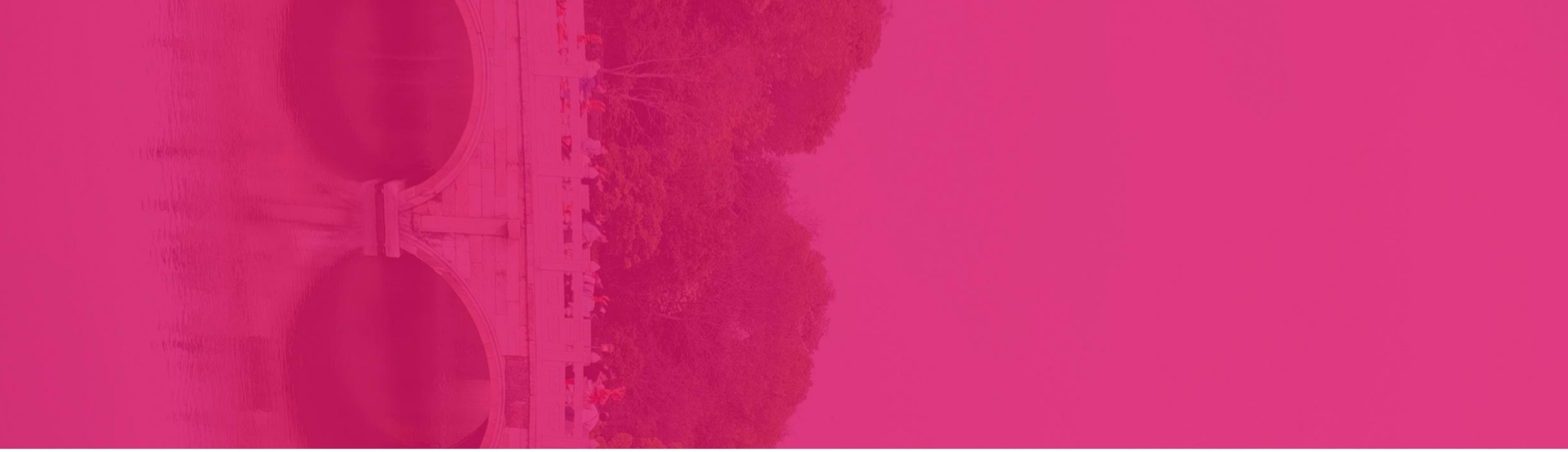
Songjiang District actively promotes the construction and optimization of science popularization bases, making full use of educational resources such as major scientific installations, laboratories, and enterprise production lines within the district, opening them to the public to create platforms for close contact with cutting-edge technology. Building on the district's industrial advantages, the first batch of science popularization theme maps have been released, and several characteristic science routes have been designed. These integrate scientific facilities, experimental platforms, and public activity spaces, allowing citizens to learn about technological development and innovative applications through immersive experiences. In developing these science popularization bases, Songjiang District adheres to the principles of "scene integration, immersive experience, interactive participation, and full-age coverage," enabling youth and the public to acquire knowledge, skills, and interest in science and technology through practice, while simultaneously promoting the deep integration of science education with regional industries, education, and cultural resources. Through the combination of online and offline activities, data-driven approaches, and multi-platform collaboration, the district's science popularization bases not only meet the daily science needs of citizens but also support the implementation of special educational activities and thematic projects, maximizing the utilization of science resources and providing strong support for building a smart, systematic, and sustainable science popularization service system across the district.

SDG10: Reduced Inequalities



SDG10

- SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities) aims to reduce inequalities within and among countries. The practice of this goal can promote social equity and equal opportunities, improve the situation of vulnerable groups, and drive inclusive development, thereby building a more just, harmonious, and sustainable society.
- With the concentration of talent and population growth, the demand for public resources such as housing, education, healthcare, and elderly care is rapidly increasing. There remains an imbalance among residents in different regions regarding living environments, accessibility of public services, and life convenience. Service guarantees for special groups such as children in difficulties, the elderly, and the unemployed still need to be strengthened. Structural contradictions in employment are prominent. Some disadvantaged groups still face inequalities in accessing assistance and services, limiting the equalization of social opportunities.
- Under SDG10, Songjiang District has established a multi-level housing security system to coordinate urban and rural resources and achieve housing equity; promoted the construction of "15-minute life circle" to enhance the coverage and convenience of public services; improved the education, healthcare, childcare, rehabilitation, and elderly care service systems for children, the elderly, and special groups to ensure equal rights; focused on promoting employment by providing vocational training, job recommendations, and skills enhancement services; and improved the social assistance and charity systems to combine material and service support, expand coverage, and provide targeted assistance, thereby promoting the balanced distribution of social resources and equal opportunities.



SDG10

Response framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG10
Safeguard everyone's right to appropriate housing	Improve the housing security system	Jiuliting Sub-district strengthens housing security for healthcare and education professionals	► Number of affordable rental housing units ► Number of senior service centers ► Number of nursing home beds ► Number of various types of assistance implemented	SDG 10.7
	Strengthen housing services for talent			
	Enhance rural living environments and quality of life			
Provide public services and security accessible to all	Consolidate the basic elderly care service system	Fangsong Sub-district develops diverse elderly care services		SDG 10.2 SDG 10.4
	Improve and refine the comprehensive assistance framework			
	Ensure basic living standards for people in difficulty			
Protect children's rights comprehensively	Comprehensively promote the construction of child-friendly cities			
	Enhance welfare guarantees for children in difficulties	Songjiang funding platform provides comprehensive support for the education and living expenses of children in difficulties		
	Strengthen care services for children with autism			
Create an employment environment with opportunities for all	Take multiple measures to promote employment for key groups		► Number of long-term unemployed youth assisted in finding employment ► Number of subsidized vocational skills training sessions conducted	SDG 10.3
	Enhance the employability of key groups	Songjiang District promotes the construction of the "15-minute employment service circle"		
	Provide classified guidance to promote high-quality and full employment			

Major Progress

To address challenges such as rising demand for public resources, imbalanced services, and insufficient support for special groups, Songjiang District has implemented precise measures in the field of livelihood services and security, achieving significant progress: The multi-level housing security system has been continuously improved, providing targeted support for talent housing and work-residence balance; rural living environments have been steadily enhanced; child protection and support capabilities have been strengthened; the coverage of the elderly care service system has expanded; social assistance and charity mechanisms have been innovated; and employment support for key groups has been precise and effective, with the employment service system continuously refined.

- **The multi-level housing security system has been continuously improved**

As the construction of Songjiang's new highland for talent concentration deepens, an increasing number of talents are choosing to settle in Songjiang and contribute to its development, placing higher demands on housing quality. Songjiang District has prioritized addressing the housing needs of various talents, actively building a multi-level housing security system, and coordinating the planning and construction of affordable rental housing. As of now, Songjiang District has cumulatively planned and constructed 42,313 units of affordable rental housing, with 36,126 units already supplied. Songjiang District has integrated affordable rental housing into the talent housing project, prioritizing the provision of talent apartments to meet the temporary housing needs of outstanding talents, emphasizing work-residence balance and community livability. Through improved location selection, unit design, and community facilities, Songjiang District has achieved precise allocation of housing resources, safeguarded the housing rights of different groups, and effectively promoted balanced urban-rural population structure and social equity.

- **Rural living environments have been continuously improved**

Songjiang District has steadily advanced the improvement of rural living environments through institutionalized and policy-driven measures. A district-level special task force and working group have been established to regularly coordinate related work, clarify subsidy amounts, ownership of transfer fees, land reduction indicator subsidies, and management authority, thereby creating a policy synergy effect. Since the optimized layout of living spaces was implemented in 2019, a total of 8,242 households have signed on, and 3,383 have been resettled. This has exceeded municipal targets for four consecutive years. In terms of living environment, Songjiang District adheres to a combination of goal orientation, problem orientation, and outcome orientation, promotes full coverage of rural household waste classification, completes the upgrading and renovation of outdated sewage treatment facilities, and drives regional improvement through demonstration villages. This gradually forms a comprehensive optimization and

long-term management mechanism, creating beautiful and livable villages and achieving equal improvement in the living environments of urban and rural residents.

- **Child protection and support capabilities continue to strengthen**

Songjiang District focuses on the rights of children and children in difficulties through special funding and institutional safeguards, implements student assistance policies, and ensures that every child in distress receives educational support. In the construction of child-friendly cities, community "baby rooms," integrated childcare-kindergarten facilities, and affordable childcare projects have been continuously improved. Basic educational resources have been steadily expanded, medical institutions have completed standardized demonstration constructions for pediatric outpatient and emergency services, and traffic safety around schools and child-friendly modifications in public spaces have been simultaneously promoted. By formulating detailed work rules and implementation plans for the protection of minors, the district ensures children's education, health, and safety, promotes the fairness of social services, and equalizes children's development rights.

- **The elderly care service system continues to improve**

Songjiang District has achieved full coverage of comprehensive elderly service centers across all sub-districts and towns, integrating functions such as learning and training, cultural and recreational activities, daytime care, and medical rehabilitation to provide one-stop services for the elderly and nearby residents. Elderly residents aged 65 and above with household registration receive meal subsidies based on factors such as age. The district has took the lead in developing a district-level meal assistance management platform, enabling the use of elderly care cards across the entire district with a single card for settlements. Currently, 35,000 elderly individuals in the district are included in the settlement system, with an average of over 3,000 people enjoying meal assistance services daily. By the end of 2024, Songjiang District had 25 elderly care institutions and 10 elderly care homes, with a total of 10,398 beds, including 10,105 beds in nursing homes and 293 beds in elderly care homes. The district has established 31 comprehensive elderly service centers, 46 daytime care centers for the elderly, 26 community canteens for the elderly, 174 elderly meal assistance sites, 412 standardized elderly activity rooms, and 295 community neighborhood centers. A total of 6,999 service subsidy recipients were provided with home-based elderly care services, with 76,300 instances of home-based elderly care services provided throughout the year.

- **The social assistance and charity support system has been improved**

Songjiang District has innovatively introduced a “1+3+5” working mechanism, integrating one assistance platform, three information databases, and five types of special projects to effectively connect charitable efforts with government assistance. Through data sharing, demand push, and post-assistance feedback, services across different fields are coordinated, gradually transitioning from single material assistance to a "material+service" model. In 2024, a total of 185,000 instances of various types of assistance

were implemented, with assistance funds amounting to 199 million yuan. This included 42,000 instances of subsistence allowances for urban residents, totaling 58.102 million yuan, and 6,100 instances of subsistence allowances for rural residents, totaling 7.108 million yuan.

- **Employment assistance for key groups**

Songjiang District implements classified employment assistance policies for groups such as the unemployed, graduates, rural laborers, and demobilized soldiers, constructing a comprehensive employment service system. Through the "15-minute employment service circle," online platforms, community employment service stations, and casual labor markets, service convenience and precision are enhanced. Bottom-line assistance has been further implemented, deepening the "one file per person" assistance approach and leveraging the role of public welfare positions in providing baseline settlement. A total of 2,368 people with employment difficulties were assisted, ensuring the elimination of zero-employment households. In 2024, 519 long-term unemployed youth were helped to find employment, and 899 households were successfully guided to start businesses. Throughout the year, subsidized vocational skills training was provided to 39,050 people, with 4,096 high-skilled talents trained at the advanced worker level or above.

Important Measures

(1) Safeguard everyone's right to appropriate housing

- **Improve the housing security system**

Songjiang District continues to improve its housing security system, building a multi-stakeholder, multi-channel, and multi-level housing security framework to meet the needs of the Yangtze River Delta G60 S&T Innovation Valley. On the one hand, focusing on the housing needs of new residents and young talents, the district vigorously promotes the construction and provision of affordable rental housing. By offering housing options that are primarily small-sized and well-connected to transportation, the district effectively alleviates the housing pressure on migrant populations and young groups. On the other hand, it explores the "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era" model, pilots dormitory-style affordable housing, and provides low-rent "single-bed" products to meet the affordable housing needs of industrial workers and frontline laborers. At the same time, the talent housing project is integrated into the security system, creating "talent apartments" that are suitable for both living and working, helping to attract and retain various types of talent. Through diversified supply, precise guarantees, and improved supporting services, Songjiang District has gradually established a housing security system that covers different groups, providing strong support for regional development and urban quality enhancement.

Case 13 Jiuliting Sub-district strengthens housing security for healthcare and education professionals

Jiuliting Sub-district currently has a population of approximately 118,000. With the gradual delivery of new residential projects such as Aoyuan Phase III and Jiuli Huating, the population within the sub-district continues to grow, leading to increasingly prominent demands for high-quality education and medical services. In terms of healthcare, the sub-district community health service center was put into operation in April 2023, with an approved staffing of 170 employees. Currently, there are 70 on-duty staff, including 21 doctors, 13 nursing staff, five public health doctors, and 20 medical technicians. The center has established eight clinical departments, including general practice, gynecology, and pediatrics, as well as three public health departments, with further improvements planned for the future. In education, there are 15 schools in the sub-district, including public middle schools, public nine-year consistent schools, public primary schools, and public and private kindergartens. The total number of students is 10,654, with approximately 780 teachers. In recent years, the sub-district has actively sought district-level investment to promote the expansion of Jiuting Primary School and its upgrade to a nine-year consistent school, while also advancing the construction of Tingsheng School, continuously improving the overall level of educational resources.

While educational and medical resources are gradually being improved, the retention of talent such as teachers and medical staff faces housing pressure. To effectively address the concerns of talent, relevant functional departments and the sub-district have tapped into existing housing resources, repurposing vacant surplus housing in the Jiuli Huating resettlement community as dormitories for teachers and medical staff. This provides transitional housing security, helping them resolve housing issues, thereby stabilizing the workforce and improving service levels. Currently, the Jiuli Huating resettlement community has a total of 746 housing units, with 661 units already allocated. By revitalizing existing housing stock, the sub-district explores ways to prioritize the housing conditions of key groups within limited space, enabling education and medical talent to teach and practice medicine with peace of mind, thereby promoting the continuous improvement of public services in the sub-district.

- **Strengthen housing services for talent**

In integrating housing security with urban development, Songjiang District emphasizes a talent-oriented approach, promoting the integration of housing and settlement security. First, in terms of housing supply, based on the evaluation results of the Songjiang 2035 Plan, a parallel supply system for commercial housing and affordable housing has been established. The layout of urban residential land is reasonably optimized, with appropriate increases in housing supply around rail transit stations and the Songjiang hub, enhancing urban livability and population capacity. Second, in terms of talent services, specialized windows for talent policy services and liaison officers for the new city have been set up to ensure the implementation of the *Detailed Rules for Supporting Talent Development in the Five New Cities*, steadily increasing the proportion of talent settlement. Leveraging the Yangtze River Delta G60 S&T Innovation Valley, Songjiang District has took the lead in establishing a "one-stop" service window for work, stay and residence permits for foreigners, settlement for returnees, and residence permits for overseas talent.

The processing time has been shortened from 15 working days to five working days, significantly improving efficiency. At the same time, the "1+10" talent policy system is implemented. Through multi-level measures such as youth hostels, talent apartments, rental subsidies, internship subsidies, and living allowances, a full-cycle support mechanism covering internships, employment, entrepreneurship, and daily life has been formed. This creates a stable living environment for young and innovative talent, enhancing Songjiang's urban appeal and competitiveness.

- **Enhance rural living environments and quality of life**

Songjiang District insists on improving the rural living environment as an important means to revitalize the countryside and enhance the quality of life, focusing on the combination of goal orientation and coordinated advancement. On the one hand, it promotes the optimization of residential space layout to ensure farmers can move into improved new homes as soon as possible. On the other hand, drawing on successful experiences such as Zhejiang's "Thousand Villages Demonstration and Ten Thousand Villages Improvement" project, it integrates beautiful ecological construction, rural economic development, and livable living environments, exploring improvement paths suitable for the local context. At the same time, the role of the district-level promotion leading group is leveraged to drive multi-department collaboration, forming an interconnected public service mechanism that achieves balanced allocation of public goods such as education, healthcare, and transportation between urban and rural areas. Through the coordinated implementation of projects such as village renovation, sewage treatment, and road improvement, gaps in rural living infrastructure are addressed, and the overall living environment is enhanced. Integrated with the construction of beautiful and harmonious villages, the principal role of farmers in governance and environmental improvement is strengthened, guiding the formation of a pattern of joint contribution, governance, and sharing. This promotes the continuous improvement of rural living conditions and revitalizes the appearance of the countryside.

(2) Provide services and safeguard accessible to all

- **Consolidate the basic elderly care service system**

Songjiang District adheres to the principles of being foundational, inclusive, shared-responsibility, and systematic, continuously improving the basic elderly care service system. First, government responsibility is consolidated by scientifically planning goals and tasks, promoting equal access to elderly care services in urban and rural areas, particularly by strengthening the construction of rural elderly care facilities and the renovation of care beds, and enhancing professional care capabilities. Second, focusing on the long-term care of the elderly with disabilities or cognitive impairments, the development of nursing-type beds is promoted, dementia-friendly communities are built, and long-term care models at home and in the community are explored. Cooperation between elderly care institutions and community health service centers is strengthened, and home visits by family doctors are improved. Simultaneously, the construction of the

elderly care workforce is enhanced, incentive mechanisms are refined, and service levels are elevated. Finally, award subsidies and tax policies are optimized to encourage participation from social capital and public welfare organizations. Volunteer service networks are improved, and the construction of smart nursing homes is advanced. The use of AI and smart devices enhances management and service capabilities, comprehensively boosting the elderly's sense of fulfillment, happiness, and security.

Case 14 Fangsong Sub-district develops diverse elderly care services[①]

As aging deepens, elderly care services have become an important task in grassroots governance. Fangsong Sub-district has integrated elderly care work into its overall planning, coordinated the layout of facilities, and focused on building a convenient, shared, and caring elderly care service network. A relatively comprehensive system has been established: It includes one nursing home (150 beds, occupancy rate 84.7%), one elderly care home (49 beds, occupancy rate 79.6%), three comprehensive elderly service centers, three daytime care centers, three community canteens for the elderly, six meal assistance sites, 34 elderly activity rooms, and 13 community neighborhood centers, forming a reasonably distributed "east-central-west" service pattern accessible within five minutes.



Figure 16 Shanghai Songjiang Fangsong Sub-district Nursing Home

In terms of services, the sub-district focuses on meeting the spiritual and psychological needs of the elderly. All 32 residential areas are equipped with elderly activity rooms to enrich daily leisure, cultural, and sports activities. Hongxiang and Dongming Comprehensive Elderly Service Centers have established "audio libraries," with 1,200 audiobooks uploaded to the online platform. The Yingjun Bieyuan residential district has set up a mental health care point, providing screening and guidance for 200 at-risk elderly individuals.

Regarding safety, the sub-district collaborates with university town volunteer teams to offer smartphone training for the elderly and partners with banks to conduct "Preventing Fraud, Protecting Seniors" lectures. Anti-fraud publicity is widely carried out in all 32 residential

① Source: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzAxMTg1NDUzOA==&mid=2248204157&idx=2&sn=d0876e25ad8e5a20aa2f493b407858a5&chksm=992da22d5406b6ff96918166428b85d95349f2afec49afcf5dad5e15f960c012a97871910ce7&scene=27

communities. Thames Town successfully helped elderly residents recognize and avoid scams through live-streamed awareness sessions.

To address individualized needs, the sub-district has established a "Elderly Companion Plan," pairing 440 households and creating files for over 400 elderly individuals with special difficulties, each assigned a dedicated care team. The sub-district introduces social organizations to launch services such as "Last 100 Meters Meal Delivery," "Love+ Full Public Welfare" laundry, and foot care, effectively enhancing the elderly's sense of fulfillment and happiness.

- **Improve and refine the comprehensive assistance framework**

Songjiang District focuses on strengthening the construction of the social assistance system and enhancing grassroots assistance capabilities. First, grassroots assistance management and training are strengthened, the three-tier linkage mechanism at the district, sub-district/town, and residential/village levels is improved, and specialized inspections, performance evaluations, and satisfaction surveys are conducted. The community assistance advisor mechanism is refined, economic status verification is deepened, and precise policy implementation is ensured. Second, dynamic monitoring of the low-income population is enhanced, the early warning platform for assistance information is optimized, and inter-departmental information sharing and data comparison are achieved. A dual-channel discovery mechanism, both online and offline, is established to implement comprehensive assistance promptly. Third, service-based social assistance is promoted through projects such as psychological comfort and employment guidance under the "Bridge Program." Caring enterprises, social organizations, and volunteers are guided to participate, support measures for marginally disadvantaged families are explored, and the connection between government and social forces is strengthened. Fourth, enhance the assistance management for homeless and begging individuals, conduct patrols and referrals in extreme weather and key areas, provide services such as employment assistance, psychological care, and legal aid, establish temporary emergency assistance points, and expand the scope of the "Warm Journey Home" assistance service to ensure timely shelter and care for special hardship groups.

- **Ensure basic living standards for people in difficulty[①]**

In recent years, Songjiang District has continuously focused on basic livelihood safeguards, building a social assistance framework characterized by "civil affairs leadership, departmental coordination, and social participation." Through mechanism innovation and digital empowerment, the district has steadily improved the social assistance network accessible at residents' doorsteps, ensuring that people in need are not left behind. Yongfeng Sub-district has established a professional team of assistance advisors, setting up an assistance advisor studio in the Community Affairs Service Center to provide one-stop services. Advisors identify needs through phone calls, questionnaires, and resident WeChat groups, while collaborating with functional departments and caring

① Source: https://sghexport.shobserver.com/html/baijiahao/2025/02/20/1517018.html

enterprises to offer services such as housekeeping, material aid, and psychological counseling to those in need, achieving precise matching of supply and demand. To date, the district has established one district-level assistance advisor center, ten sub-district/town-level assistance advisor studios, and 417 residential/village-level assistance advisor stations, with a total of 473 assistance advisors. Full coverage has been achieved through a three-tier training system at the district, sub-district/town, and residential/village levels. To enhance the precision of assistance, the District Civil Affairs Bureau, in collaboration with the District Data Bureau, developed the "Songjiang District Assistance Information Early Warning Platform." This platform integrates big data resources and cross-references information with departments such as politics and law, public security, human resources, and healthcare, enabling "data-driven outreach" and "policy-driven outreach" to provide timely and accurate early warnings to sub-district/town staff. Zhongshan Sub-district, leveraging micro-grids, has formed teams of assistance advisors and volunteers. Through joint meetings and work groups, they keep abreast of residents' needs in real time, ensuring rapid responses. Meanwhile, Songjiang District actively involves social forces in assistance efforts. By integrating material and service resources, the district has developed a diversified assistance model of "policy safeguards+social participation," effectively enhancing the sense of fulfillment and security among people in need.

(3) Protect children's rights comprehensively

- **Comprehensively promote the construction of child-friendly cities**

Songjiang District places high importance on building a child-friendly city, having issued the *Songjiang District Work Plan for Promoting the Construction of a Child-Friendly City*, covering seven areas: policy systems, service systems, rights protection, spatial construction, development environment, implementation safeguards, and promotion. The plan emphasizes integrating children's well-being into social development and urban governance, strengthening planning guidance, improving child participation mechanisms, expanding channels for feedback from children and parents, and encouraging social forces to participate, thereby nurturing more child service organizations. In education, high standards are promoted for kindergarten construction, achieving an integration rate of childcare and kindergarten services of over 85%, with 95% coverage of affordable kindergartens and full coverage of community "baby rooms." Additionally, exemplary school district groups and new high-quality specialized schools are being developed, and special education resources are being improved. In the field of healthcare and well-being, there are efforts to promote the construction of child-friendly hospitals. Experts from higher-level hospitals serve communities to enhance pediatric diagnosis, treatment, and healthcare capabilities. In addition, psychological service systems are also improved. In spatial construction, child-appropriate modifications are carried out, optimizing walking, crossing, and cycling environments, and building more child-friendly parks and green spaces to enhance children's safety, convenience, and overall experience. In safeguarding children's rights, the care service system is improved, support for children in difficulties is

strengthened, basic living standards are raised, rehabilitation service standards for children with disabilities are elevated, and social forces are supported in establishing more rehabilitation institutions. Through these measures, Songjiang District is committed to building a child-friendly city that prioritizes safety, health, education, and living environments.

- **Enhance welfare guarantees for children in difficulties**

Songjiang District strictly implements the requirements of the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Civil Affairs regarding the safeguarding and services for special children, completing adjustments to livelihood safeguard standards in a timely manner. The district continues to advance care services for children in difficulties, deepening the "Love Accompanies Children" family guardianship support project, with a focus on strengthening psychological care to ensure effective support for children both at home and in the community. Care services for migrant children are promoted through the implementation of the "Guardian of 'Shanghai' Children's Hearts" project, along with the "Fu Xiaoxing" social work services for children in difficulties in Zhongshan Sub-district, providing daily care and counseling. A mechanism for investigating children's basic circumstances and dynamically updating information is established and improved, alongside a robust "policy-driven outreach" system to achieve early detection and early assistance, ensuring proper handling of emergencies and special cases. The district completes the placement task for adult orphans in the children's welfare institution for the year 2025, and formulates and implements a new round of the public construction and private operation plan to ensure standardized and continuous operation of child welfare services. Through the above measures, Songjiang District continues to improve the child protection and care system, enabling special needs children and children in difficulties to receive safer, more caring, and timely service support.

Case 15 Songjiang funding platform provides comprehensive support for the education and living expenses of children in difficulties

The Songjiang funding platform can track students' funding status. During the summer vacation of 2024, through the platform's information and with the help of the examination center, the funding center learned that graduate Wang was admitted to Songjiang No. 2 High School with a total score of 713.

The funding center forwarded Wang's funding information to the school. The school's Moral Education Office immediately reported it to the school leadership and contacted the homeroom teacher to gain an in-depth understanding of Wang's situation. The homeroom teacher had already visited the student at home. According to the homeroom teacher, Wang is a shy, tall boy and an orphan. His grandparents farm in the countryside, and he currently lives with his aunt in the urban area of Songjiang. His aunt treats him like her own child and moved near Songjiang No. 2 High School for his convenience. The child is very grateful to his aunt and usually calls her "Mom."

In late August 2024, teachers from the Municipal Student Affairs Center, the District Funding Center, along with school leaders, funding teachers, and the homeroom teacher, jointly visited and extended their support to this child. The teacher from the Municipal Student Affairs Center patiently and meticulously explained various avenues for student funding during high school, promoted the

"exemption from application for benefits" policy, and introduced the funding content, including tuition and textbook fee waivers for high school, as well as the distribution of financial aid. They also introduced the various types of funding available for university and postgraduate studies in advance to both the child and the guardian. During the visit, we saw that both the child and the guardian were very moved and highly acknowledged the national funding work, which resolved their family's concerns. Wang expressed great confidence in his future studies.

After entering high school, Wang studies diligently, actively participates in various activities, excels in both arts and sciences, and always wears a confident smile. Wang serves as the discipline committee member in his class, managing daily class discipline. He also shows outstanding performance in literature and art. A poem he created was wonderfully performed by other students during a Chinese learning community exhibition for the first year of high school. He loves choir and successfully joined the Shanghai Songjiang No. 2 High School Choir after multiple selections, becoming a member of the municipal-level art troupe. He performed in the 120th anniversary celebration of Songjiang No. 2 High School and the 8th Shanghai National Primary and Secondary School Student Art Performance Activity.

- **Strengthen care services for children with autism**

Songjiang District focuses on establishing a full-chain care service system for children with autism, enhancing families' sense of gain, happiness, and security, and forming a working pattern with the joint participation of the government, families, institutions, and society. First, strengthen early detection and intervention. Use community health service centers, sub-district/town minor protection workstations, and children's service centers to conduct publicity. Incorporate screening for children aged 0-6 into health management and promptly refer those with abnormal results to professional medical institutions. Second, promote inclusive education and care assistance. Relying on the district special education guidance center, support children attending mainstream classes, or arrange special education classes, special education schools, and home-based teaching. Explore systems for teaching assistants or parent accompaniment, develop special education at the high school level, and promote employment and entrepreneurship internships. Third, standardize institutions and team building. Improve the registration management of rehabilitation institutions, conduct regular assessments of safety, operation, and service quality, provide training and policy support, hire professionals, strengthen pre-employment inquiries and employment prohibition systems, and implement the responsibility to report cases of infringement against minors. Fourth, expand safeguards and social participation. Incorporate funds for screening, rehabilitation, etc., into the budget, provide educational funding, support the establishment of social organizations for rehabilitation services, and encourage all sectors of society to participate in care services.

(4) Create an employment environment with opportunities for all

- **Take multiple measures to promote employment for key groups**

Songjiang District adheres to an employment-first orientation and employs multiple measures to promote employment for key groups. Effectively addressing the employment

of key groups is not only a necessity for development and the current situation but also aligns with public sentiment and is a political responsibility. The Songjiang District government and relevant departments thoroughly implement the *Shanghai Employment Promotion Regulations*, place greater emphasis on promoting employment for key groups, strengthen inter-departmental communication and coordination, consolidate the territorial responsibility of sub-districts/towns, and precisely and effectively implement various requirements for stabilizing and expanding employment. The district strengthens the coordination and linkage between investment, industrial, fiscal, tax, and other policies with employment policies, implements measures such as tax and fee reductions, enterprise assistance and job stabilization, and financial support, continuously improves employment and entrepreneurship policies, and steadily expands market-based and socialized employment channels. It is also essential to improve unemployment early warning and risk response mechanisms, strengthen tracking, supervision, and monitoring, prevent and mitigate large-scale unemployment risks, and resolutely hold the bottom line of employment stability. In addition, it increases the promotion of employment policies, expands public awareness of these policies, ensures that all social strata are familiar with relevant laws and policies, and enhances the employment autonomy of entrepreneurs and job seekers.

- **Enhance the employability of key groups**

Public employment services are the cornerstone of employment efforts. The district enhances and optimizes the full spectrum of public employment service functions, strengthens the capacity building of grassroots public employment service teams, creates a "15-minute employment service circle," and provides quality employment services "at the doorstep" and "at the building entrance." It leverages the "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" effectively, integrates various employment information, vigorously expands online public employment services, promotes the standardized construction of casual labor markets, and continuously improves the efficiency of job-person matching. In addition, it promotes the development of professional and industry-oriented talent markets, encourages social forces to participate in public employment services, expands service supply, and enhances the professionalism of services. The characteristics of the new employment landscape are to be adapted to proactively, and targeted, personalized vocational training and employment services are to be provided based on the needs of key groups such as college graduates, migrant workers, and individuals with employment difficulties, as well as workers in new forms of employment. It is crucial to vigorously promote the spirit of model workers, the spirit of labor, and the craftsmanship spirit, and guide the establishment of correct views on employment and career choice.

Case 16 Songjiang District promotes the construction of the "15-minute employment service circle"[①]

Jiuliting Sub-district in Songjiang District actively advances employment stabilization efforts, taking the lead in establishing the "Leyeting" Employment Service Station. By combining online and

[①] Source: https://rsj.sh.gov.cn/ttpxw_17107/20231011/t0035_1418833.html

offline methods, it bridges the "last mile" of services for enterprises and the public, forming a "15-minute employment service circle." On September 26, 2023, the "Leyeting" Employment Service Station and Casual labor Market (Jiuliting Station) were officially inaugurated, hosting the "Songjiang District 2023 Joint Recruitment Fair for Large and Medium-Sized Cities–Jiuliting Special Session." The recruitment fair offered over 120 positions to job seekers, covering roles such as software engineers, product managers, and financial assistants, and was equipped with employment liaisons to provide "point-to-point" guidance, facilitating efficient matching between job seekers and employers.

The employment service station is embedded within the original Jiuli Workshop Party-Mass Service Station, featuring reception, self-service, and comprehensive activity areas. It provides services such as employment policy consultation, recruitment, training, subsidy applications, interview negotiations, and "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" services for local enterprises and residents. The sub-district has set goals to coordinate employment efforts as a unified strategy, expand the "reservoir" of employment, and create a "circle of happiness" in employment, further enriching service measures and enhancing service effectiveness.

In the next step, the Songjiang District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau will fully leverage the advantages of the employment service station, integrate resources, extend services, conduct employment matching, skills training, and entrepreneurship support, and build a support station for groups with employment difficulties, a skills enhancement platform, and new ground for employment and entrepreneurship, promoting more sufficient and higher-quality employment in Jiuliting Sub-district.

- **Provide classified guidance to promote high-quality and full employment**

It is expected to deepen whole-process guidance services for the employment of college graduates, explore job opportunities by all means, fully utilize various support measures, and strive to improve employment rates. Particularly for graduates who have not found employment upon leaving school, it is essential to strengthen ideological guidance and implement measures such as "one file per person." The district continues to implement the "Everyone Employed" special campaign, comprehensively uses measures such as job referrals, career guidance, skills training, and employment and entrepreneurship internships, and makes every effort to help unemployed individuals with employment intentions regain employment or start businesses. It deepens labor cooperation between eastern and western regions, strengthens training and guidance for rural laborers, helps enterprises reduce recruitment costs, and enhances the employment stability of migrant workers. Furthermore, Songjiang District implements comprehensive measures to enhance veterans' employability and achieve better employment outcomes. These measures include skills training, job referrals, preferential policies, and leveraging the role of veterans' employment and entrepreneurship guidance stations. It provides employment assistance for difficult groups, such as older unemployed individuals, long-term unemployed youth, families with zero employment, low-income families in difficulty, persons with disabilities, and those released after serving sentences or rehabilitated from drug addiction. In addition to implementing subsidy policies, it stabilizes the number of public welfare positions and focuses on securing the baseline of people's livelihoods by playing the role of "securing the baseline and addressing urgent needs."

SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



SDG11

- SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. The practice of this goal can ensure that everyone has access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing, and that all people enjoy green, safe, inclusive, and resilient urban and community built environments.
- Songjiang District still faces multiple challenges under SDG11: There is imbalanced urban-rural development, with aging infrastructure and insufficient public services in some urban villages and old residential areas; limited land resources create significant pressure on land use and planning management; public and slow-traffic transportation systems need further optimization to meet population growth and diverse travel demands; conflicts exist between rural ecological protection and industrial development, requiring a better balance between economic and ecological benefits.
- Under SDG11, Songjiang District improves residents' living quality and convenience through the renovation of old neighborhoods, enhancement of waterfront spaces, refined neighborhood governance, and community management; achieves green travel and public transportation priority by building a sustainable integrated transportation system; enhances rural vitality and ecological protection capacity by deepening the construction of green countryside, reforming rural collective assets, and land system reforms. Songjiang District fully embodies the principles of ecological priority, people-oriented development, and coordinated urban-rural development in its overall spatial development strategy, providing strong support for achieving sustainable development goals.



SDG11

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG11
Urban renewal and vitality injection	Promote the transformation of waterfront spaces	Baiyang Greenway	► Area of old housing repaired ► Length of waterfront greenway constructed ► Total newly built green space annually	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.4 SDG 11.6 SDG 11.3
	Systematically plan and promote the construction of beautiful neighborhoods	Siyong Road high-quality shared street with "a scene at every step"		
	Create a "15-minute community life circle"			
	Solidly advance the construction of the new city green belt			
	Promote resident participation in community space governance			
Advance old housing renovation	Orderly advance the repair and renovation of old residential areas	Xinqiao Town implements old residential district renovation and improvement projects with "meticulous effort"		
	Advance the transformation of urban villages			
	Promote refined community governance			
Construction of a sustainable transportation system	Advance digital and smart transportation construction		► Number of bus routes ► Annual bus passenger volume ► Number of days with good air quality annually	SDG 11.2
	Strengthen the construction of transportation hubs and corridors			
	Improve the connection between slow-traffic and multimodal transportation			
	Optimize age-friendly services in the public transportation system			
Deeply integrate urban and rural development	Promote the construction of green countryside			SDG 11.a
	Stimulate rural economic vitality	Songjiang District's exploration and practice in cultivating appropriately scaled family farms		
	Optimize the allocation of land and spatial resources			

Major Progress

To address challenges such as imbalanced urban-rural development, aging infrastructure, and the need to optimize the public transportation system, Songjiang District has actively improved the urban and rural living environment, achieving significant progress: The orderly advancement of old housing repairs and renovations has significantly enhanced residential safety and community environmental quality; rural living environments have continuously improved, with notable results in the construction of rural revitalization demonstration villages; the "Beautiful Neighborhoods" initiative and street space optimization have effectively upgraded the urban landscape and public space quality; the accessibility and balance of community services have continuously strengthened; the network of green open spaces has been consistently improved; the transportation system has been continuously optimized, with public transportation and slow-traffic networks systematically enhanced.

- **Residents' living conditions are safeguarded by the orderly process of repairs and renovations to old housing**

Songjiang District always prioritizes residents' needs and satisfaction as the "primary benchmark," carrying out meticulous old housing repair projects guided by resident demands. The renovation project of Lantian Ercun in Zhongshan Sub-district won the 2023 Shanghai "Municipal Civilized Demonstration Site" title and the "Honghua Cup" Quality Project Award, becoming the first renovation project in Songjiang District to receive this honor. The district has cumulatively completed the renovation of 2.8 million square meters of old housing, benefiting approximately 27,000 households, achieving the basic goal of "repairing and renovating all that should be" for old residential areas built before the end of 2000. Residential safety and comfort have been further enhanced across the district, community environmental quality has become more beautiful, and resident satisfaction has significantly improved.

- **Rural living environments have significantly improved, with notable results in rural revitalization**

The rural living environment in Songjiang District has continuously improved, with significant achievements in rural revitalization and development. Rural spatial layouts have become more rational, the ecological environment more beautiful, and infrastructure and public services more complete. The rural image, where urban civilization and Jiangnan culture complement each other, has become more distinct. Songjiang District has cumulatively established 11 municipal-level rural revitalization demonstration villages (with 3 more under construction) and 26 municipal-level beautiful countryside demonstration villages, ranking second in the city in terms of creation proportion. Reasonable rural planning, a beautiful ecological environment, and comprehensive public service coverage have enhanced farmers' quality of life and sense of gain. Farmers' lives

have improved, with per capita disposable income maintaining reasonable growth. A coordinated urban-rural security system is largely in place, and farmers' sense of gain from rural revitalization continues to strengthen. The reform of the rural collective property rights system has achieved significant results. From 2016 to the present, the total rural collective assets have increased from 55.588 billion yuan to 79.859 billion yuan. The annual dividend distribution at the town and village levels has risen from 275 million yuan to 444 million yuan, with cumulative distribution funds reaching 4.044 billion yuan. Distribution at the town level has achieved 100% for 11 consecutive years.

- **Construction of "Beautiful Neighborhoods" is steadily advancing and urban micro-renewal is yielding results**

Songjiang District adheres to the concept of "micro-renewal," promoting block transformation based on the six standards of "Beautiful Neighborhoods." Through measures such as personalized storefront sign renovations, artistic treatment of walls and facades, and repairs of dilapidated facilities, a cumulative wall beautification area of 40,000 square meters has been achieved. A total of 14 roads, including Sixian Road, have been recognized as municipal-level characteristic outdoor signage roads, while walls along sections like Yunfeng Road have been selected as municipal-level outstanding cases. Block renovations emphasize resident participation and input from commercial entities, protecting the urban landscape while enhancing visual appeal and functionality. These measures reflect the principle of combining refined urban management with the construction of a livable environment, enhancing residents' sense of belonging and happiness.

- **The quality of street spaces continues to improve**

Songjiang District has removed and rectified unnecessary railings and illegal advertisements, with a cumulative total of 44,000 meters of railings addressed and a 100% rectification rate for illegal advertisements. Songjiang District integrates resources to promote the integration of multiple poles and boxes, completing the undergrounding of 9.35 kilometers of overhead lines and restoring clear skylines in blocks. By "streamlining" the street space layout, urban aesthetics are enhanced, and public safety and convenience are improved. Related measures promote the scientific, standardized, and sustainable development of urban management, making urban public spaces more beautiful.

- **The "15-minute life circle" has achieved full coverage**

Songjiang District adheres to a resident convenience-oriented approach, promoting the construction of the "15-minute community life circle," achieving full coverage of community life, industrial, and rural services. The district government established a joint meeting system involving 17 departments and the principals responsible of each sub-district or town. Together, they formulated an action plan clarifying tasks, funding guarantees, and assessment mechanisms. Based on unit planning and tailored to the actual conditions of each sub-district/town, precise positioning has been established, forming the

"Shanghai Songjiang District '15-Minute Community Life Circle' Action Blueprint (2023)," which covers urban residential areas, urban industrial circles, rural life circles, etc., involving a total of 224 life circle projects. Through research, issues of urgent concern to residents are accurately identified, and existing spatial resources are coordinated to gradually build a highly accessible and equitably serviced community life system. This initiative not only optimizes the layout of community services but also safeguards the public service rights of special groups, children, and the elderly, promoting the balanced coverage of social service resources across the district.

- **The network of green open spaces continues to improve**

Songjiang District places great importance on the construction of a network of green open spaces, including waterfront public spaces. Projects such as the Nanbeilanqiao Riverside Community Greenway, Baiyang Riverside Greenway, Tongbotang East and West Bank Greenways, Wulong Lake Park Greenway, and the Circular River Riverside Greenway have been completed. From 2016 to 2024, the cumulative length of constructed waterfront greenways reached 23.803 kilometers, forming a relatively complete green transportation and leisure network. The greenway section along the banks of the Tongbotang River spans 6.5 kilometers, making up a total of 7.43 kilometers of greenway. The construction of greenways not only enhances the urban ecological environment and landscape quality but also provides citizens with spaces for leisure, fitness, and slow-traffic transportation, promoting green travel and low-carbon living. These measures reflect the principle of integrating urban planning, ecological protection, and public services, laying the foundation for Songjiang District to build a livable and sustainable city. In 2024, the total newly built green space for the year was 80.37 hectares, including 35.34 hectares of park green space.

- **The quality of the urban living environment has significantly improved**

Songjiang District enhances residents' living experience through nighttime lighting, greening, and optimization of public facilities. Songjiang District added 25 landscape lighting installations and illuminated 15 G60 overpasses, creating a brilliant nightscape. The district newly built greenways along both banks of Tongbotang River and renovated greening along Jiasong Road, among others, cumulatively renovating 510,000 square meters of green space, adding 149 green sculptures and 1,557 flower beds, forming an urban green network interconnected by waterfront green chains. Songjiang District has optimized public space seating, exploring donation, adoption, and sharing models. Since 2021, 1,880 seating units have been installed, with creative designs such as the "Cang Chair" in Cangcheng and the "Fish in the Huangpu River" seat, enhancing the humanistic care and comfort of public spaces. These initiatives reflect the principles of people-oriented development, the creation of a livable environment, and human-centered urban design, meeting the diverse needs of residents. In 2024, the number of days with good air quality was 312, with an environmental air quality excellence rate of 85.2%; the annual average PM2.5 concentration was 30.6 micrograms per cubic meter.

- **The transportation system has been optimized with improvements to public transportation and slow-traffic facilities**

Songjiang District adheres to the principles of public transportation priority, accessibility, and equity, committed to creating a convenient, safe, and green travel environment. By the end of 2024, Songjiang Public Transportation Company operated 818 buses, with 797 new energy and clean-energy buses in cumulative operation, accounting for 97.4% of the total fleet. In 2024, the district had 127 operational bus routes, 120 of which were operated by Songjiang Public Transportation Company, with an annual operational mileage of 45.3738 million kilometers and an annual passenger volume of 59.3934 million. The medium-capacity tram system recorded a peak daily passenger flow of nearly 30,200, with an average daily passenger flow of 20,600.

Important Measures

(1) Urban renewal and vitality injection

- **Promote the transformation of waterfront spaces**

In the process of renovating and enhancing waterfront spaces, Songjiang District emphasizes the organic integration of various construction elements. First, in terms of greening, the existing terrain and plant resources are fully utilized, with an emphasis on enriching plant landscape configuration to enhance community diversity and layering, avoiding large-scale demolition and reconstruction. Second, in terms of functionality, convenient facilities such as seating, pergolas, public toilets, fitness equipment, and small leisure plazas have been added, incorporating elements of Songjiang's history, culture, and the G60 S&T Innovation Valley to create multifunctional leisure spaces where citizens can linger, read, and exercise. Third, in terms of landscape lighting, fixtures have been installed on embankments, railings, trees, and small plazas to enhance the nighttime leisure experience for residents. Fourth, in line with sponge city principles, permeable concrete and asphalt are used for greenway paving, and dry streams or rain gardens are constructed in topographically suitable areas to collect, store, infiltrate, retain, and purify rainfall runoff, while also providing landscape effects, embodying sponge city construction concepts.

Case 17 Baiyang Greenway

The Baiyang Greenway extends east to North Xilin Road, west to Shenjingtang, south to Middle Rongle Road, and north to the forest belt south of the G60 Shanghai-Kunming Expressway, covering a total area of approximately 41,000 square meters, with a total greenway length of about 2.1 kilometers. The original greenery around the Baiyang residential district primarily consisted of forest belt-style green spaces. After renovation and enhancement, the existing site was fully utilized, with the greenway system organically integrated. Landscape nodes such as leisure plazas, characteristic pergolas, and rain gardens are arranged along the route: The leisure plaza is equipped with fitness facilities for residents to exercise; the characteristic pergolas, paired with stone and

wood benches, provide shaded and sheltered spaces; the rain gardens, designed with dry streams, achieve "sponge-like" water storage, combining functionality and aesthetic appeal. The scenery changes with every step along the path, each spot picturesque and worthy of appreciation.



Figure 17 Baiyang greenway

The greenway route is winding and serene, with bamboo groves naturally screening the view of residential buildings. Tree species such as ginkgo, Nuttall oak, beech, red maple, and Japanese maple are planted for autumn foliage, complemented by spring-flowering plants like flowering plum, Yoshino cherry, magnolia, and crabapple, creating rich layers. The forest is tranquil and comfortable to walk through. Although the fitness greenway is relatively secluded, safety measures are well-implemented. Small guide lights are placed along the path, streetlights are installed approximately every ten meters for additional illumination, and surveillance cameras are installed every two hundred meters, ensuring safety for resident activities.

The Baiyang Greenway is surrounded by several residential districts, including Baiyang Community, Minle Community, Rongle Community, and Songle Community, with a concentrated population. The completion and opening of the greenway have further expanded residents' green leisure spaces, providing convenient conditions for daily leisure, fitness, and community activities.

- **Systematically plan and promote the construction of beautiful neighborhoods**

Songjiang District, adhering to the principles of "streamlining, comprehensive elements, and integration" outlined in the *Creation Guide for Shanghai Beautiful Neighborhoods*, has persisted in coordinated planning and systematic construction. It has successively formulated five district-level specialized plans and guidelines, including the *Songjiang District Urban Furniture Construction Guide and Specialized Plan*, the *Specialized*

Landscape Lighting Plan, the *Specialized Urban Appearance Plan*, and the *Outdoor Signage Installation Guide*, providing scientific guidance for block construction. By clarifying block construction standards and norms, the organic integration of various elements in the blocks has been achieved, enhancing environmental quality while avoiding redundant construction or disorderly addition of facilities. The planning system balances functionality, aesthetics, and safety, ensuring sustainable development of block construction, while also providing an institutional basis for subsequent management, achieving effective linkage between construction and management.

Case 18 Siyong Road high-quality shared street with "a scene at every step"

The Siyong Road Beautiful Neighborhood is located in the westernmost part of Fangsong Sub-district, bounded by Chenta Road, Sixian Road, Youdun Port, and Xinsongjiang Road, covering a total area of approximately 0.72 square kilometers. Within the block, there are two commercial areas—"Hongxiang Road" and "the southwest corner of Wencheng Road and Chenta Road"—surrounded by high-end residential areas such as villa districts. To meet the demand for high-quality neighborhoods from residents and businesses in the area, the theme of "a scene at every step" has been adopted. Pursuing aesthetic excellence, comprehensive and high-standard improvements have been carried out on building facades, store signs, sidewalks, and other facilities. Carefully crafted accessible street-corner green spaces, seating, landscape lighting, and cultural feature walls have been installed, tangibly enhancing the block's quality.



Figure 18 "Twenty-Four Solar Terms" cultural feature wall

First, buildings are made "readable" to preserve urban memories. Adhering to the concept of "micro-renewal" and the six standards of "Beautiful Neighborhoods" construction, Songjiang has implemented tailored measures based on the actual styles of Hongxiang Road and Wencheng Road & Chenta Road. Following the principles of "one street, one style; one store, one sign," previously chaotic store signs were redesigned, and worn-out building facades were repainted. The unique, personalized signs not only catch the eye but also blend seamlessly with the street's clean, simple

aesthetic. Additionally, a "Twenty-Four Solar Terms" cultural feature wall was created, injecting new vitality into the old neighborhoods and highlighting a refreshing, orderly, tidy, comfortable, and distinctive urban visual space.

Second, green spaces are made "strollable" by opening them up and sharing them. Leveraging the accessible and experiential characteristics of green spaces and parks, accessible leisure green areas such as the Youdun Port leisure green space, the flower beds and borders at Wencheng Road & Chenta Road, and the streetscape at the corner of Chenta Road and Hongxiang Road have been created within the neighborhood. The layout of park green spaces has been optimized, and their functions enriched. The green spaces, large and small, within the Siyong Road Beautiful Neighborhood connect point to point and line to line, enhancing the neighborhood's appearance. They provide residents with a series of street park green spaces where they can "have a picnic without leaving the city" or "set up a tent right at their doorstep," establishing a new open and shared model of "neighborhood+park."

Third, the neighborhood exudes warmth, with meticulous attention reflecting a people-oriented approach. Guided by the values of "following public sentiment, respecting public opinion, addressing public concerns, and dedicating efforts to people's livelihoods," the neighborhood embodies warmth in every detail, from individual branches and leaves to small touches. Starting from the needs of surrounding residents, characteristic innovations are emphasized. Adhering to the concepts of "rational allocation, public sharing, and customized services," and through the renewal model of micro-renovations, micro-governance, and micro-expansions, public infrastructure in the neighborhood has been coordinated. Convenient facilities such as public seating, nighttime landscape lighting, newly expanded parking areas, and accessible fitness trails have been added, precisely improving public spaces.

- **Create a "15-minute community life circle"**

In the process of advancing the "15-minute community life circle," Songjiang District has developed a series of practical measures, mainly reflected in three aspects: First, promote urban renewal and life circle creation through multi-stakeholder participation. The district employs a pre-land-transfer planning implementation assessment mechanism to clarify public element allocation requirements and guides market entities to integrate public space construction into development. The Zhongshan Sub-district "Jindi Fengshengdao" project is a typical case, where scene creation has reshaped neighborhood relations, creating open spaces with public appeal and vibrant atmosphere, which has been promoted across the district. Second, innovate public service delivery methods and focus on addressing facility gaps. Taking the Zhongshan Sub-district "Shanhe Sports Field" as an example, social capital was introduced to utilize idle space for building diverse sports facilities. Through public welfare openings, residents' fitness experiences have been enhanced. Third, balance urban and rural development and extend living circles to rural areas. Shihudang Town, Yexie Town, and others integrate local cultural characteristics with the reorganization of rural elements to create projects such as "Youmi Community" and "Guangyin·Huayu" homestays, enhancing livability and workability. At the same time, Songjiang District has established a "1+18+N" community planner system to strengthen professional support and scientific coordination, ensuring the systematic and sustainable construction of living circles.

- **Solidly advance the construction of the new city green belt**

Songjiang District is steadily advancing the construction of green belts to improve residents' accessibility to public open space resources. During the construction process, cross-departmental collaboration is strengthened, building a "department coordination, sub-district & town linkage" system, enhancing communication with departments such as planning and resources, water affairs, and street towns to discuss cross-departmental issues, forming a joint force to ensure the smooth implementation of projects. The initial phase of the Songjiang Green Belt involves the construction and renovation of approximately 22.1 kilometers of greenways, covering five administrative areas: Guangfulin Sub-district, Sheshan Town, Dongjing Town, Zhongshan Sub-district, and Shihudang Town. The overall project plan is divided into "three segments with three landscapes, one path with multiple points," including the Countryside Field Segment, Yunlu Colorful Forest Segment, and Songcheng Waterfront Segment, each reflecting field, woodland, and urban landscapes; along the route, scenic spots such as Fanglin Manwu, Woye Camping, and Xiushui Yishe are connected. The construction of the Songjiang Green Belt adheres to ecological priority, highlights rural scenery, respects cultural heritage, and showcases regional characteristics; at the same time, it focuses on public needs, improves the quality of experiences, strengthens regional coordination, and optimizes functional layout.

- **Promote resident participation in community space governance**

Songjiang District insists on "emphasizing construction while prioritizing management," establishing a systematic inspection mechanism to continuously track and manage completed neighborhoods, and regularly monitor the progress and effects of ongoing projects to ensure construction goals and standards are met. Simultaneously, attention is paid to the proactive role of residents in community space governance, encouraging block property owners to establish self-regulatory organizations for responsibility zones, promoting daily maintenance, environmental improvement, and public affairs management in blocks. Currently, 94 self-regulatory organizations have been established in the district, basically achieving full coverage of beautiful neighborhoods, with three organizations recognized as municipal top ten self-regulatory organizations. This initiative not only improves community management efficiency and spatial quality but also reflects the principles of fairness, participation, and sustainability in public space governance, fully demonstrating the key role of resident autonomy in enhancing block environments and social governance.

(2) Advance old housing renovation

- **Orderly advance the repair and renovation of old residential areas**

Songjiang District continues to deepen safety management in residential communities, thoroughly investigates potential safety hazards, and improves emergency repair mechanisms for housing maintenance to ensure the safe operation of residential

communities. At the same time, the district continuously strengthens the management of special maintenance funds for residential communities, standardizes the accounting and disclosure of public revenue, and ensures transparent use of funds. To enhance management levels and service efficiency, Songjiang District is accelerating the construction of the "Comprehensive Service System for Housing Information," promoting the deep integration of property management supervision and service systems into the “One-Net Unified Management Platform," achieving a combination of refined management and intelligent supervision. In terms of old housing renovation, the district plans to implement approximately 600,000 square meters of renovation projects in 2025, balancing residents' basic and improvement needs to ensure the annual target of 600,000 square meters and the five-year cumulative target of 3 million square meters for the "14th Five-Year Plan" period are successfully completed. At the same time, refined management of all processes is further strengthened to improve project quality and resident satisfaction, providing solid support for ensuring residential safety and quality of life.[①]

Case 19 Xinqiao Town implements old residential district renovation and improvement projects with "meticulous effort"[②]

In recent years, Xinqiao Town in Songjiang District has systematically renovated and upgraded old residential districts, with the core objectives of improving living environments and enhancing residents' quality of life. The Xindongyuan Ercun residential district serves as a typical case, undergoing phased renovations since 2023, covering aspects such as green landscapes, traffic roads, waterfront spaces, and parking facilities. Originally, the residential district had limited greenery and aging facilities. After renovation, approximately 8,000 square meters of new greenery were added, including foliage trees such as camphor trees, glossy privet, palm trees, zelkova, and ginkgo, as well as flowering species like osmanthus, magnolia, early cherry blossoms, and crape myrtle, creating an environment where greenery is visible upon stepping out and scenery changes with every step. The waterfront revetment connectivity project included the laying of footpaths and installation of landscape lighting. Combined with the residential district's public areas, a 14,178-square-meter recreational activity zone was created, providing residents with spaces for exercise, leisure, and social interaction.

For road improvements, the residential district implemented a "white-to-black" pavement project covering 40,000 square meters and planned the addition of 179 new parking spaces to alleviate travel and parking pressures. Additionally, Xinqiao Town has also renovated other old residential districts such as Xinyu Dongqu Community, Julong Community, Baiyang Community, and Xindongyuan Phase II Community. The Baiyang Community completed a renovation and upgrading project in 2022 with a total investment of 4.75 million yuan, updating streetlights, walls, greenery, and fitness facilities, laying 17,000 square meters of asphalt pavement, and renovating 2,100 square meters of green spaces. The Julong Community renovation began in September 2022 and was completed in January 2023, with a total investment of 2.5 million yuan. It involved improving public areas, constructing a riverside fitness trail, and renovating 12,663 square meters

① Shanghai Songjiang District People's Government: *Notice of the Songjiang District Housing Authority on Printing and Distributing the 2025 Key Work Arrangements*, https://www.songjiang.gov.cn/govxxgk/SHSJ21/2025-04-09/2e17ae18-d0ab-4498-95eb-f84d47581737.html

② Shanghai Songjiang District People's Government: *Renovating a New Life of Happiness for Residents*, https://www.songjiang.gov.cn/ztzl/005019/005019001/20240531/79d7958d-e1bd-47e1-a56e-95ca3d9e1c88.html

of asphalt pavement and 564 meters of walls. The Xinyu Dongqu renovation project included repairing damaged walls, laying smooth asphalt pavement, and building a small fitness plaza.

Overall, the renovation of old residential districts has not only improved roads, greenery, public facilities, and waterfront spaces but also enhanced residents' sense of fulfillment and happiness through meticulous "embroidery-style" management, achieving an environmental upgrade from "dirty, chaotic, and poor" to "clean, smooth, and beautiful." This fully reflects the principles of people-oriented, livable, workable, and sustainable community renovation.

- **Advance the transformation of urban villages[①]**

In advancing urban village renovations, Songjiang District adheres to the master plan as the guiding framework, closely aligns with regional functional positioning, optimizes residential and industrial layouts, and achieves integration with Shanghai's overall planning as "one map." During the renovation process, emphasis is placed on balancing "four dimensions": 1. Enhancing the demand level of urban functional development to support industrial transformation and upgrading; 2. Improving public perception by accelerating relocation and land clearance while securing resettlement housing; 3. Increasing market participation by guiding diverse market entities to collaborate; 4. Strengthening fiscal sustainability by coordinating the completion of existing projects and aligning with new financing policies. For safeguards, Songjiang District consolidates the territorial responsibilities of sub-districts and towns, leverages the backbone role of state-owned enterprises, establishes a collaborative renovation mechanism, clarifies work timelines, and draws on mature citywide experiences to ensure steady progress and accelerated implementation of urban village renovations. Through institutionalized planning coordination and multi-party collaboration, urban village renovations achieve organic integration of functional optimization, resident benefits, and market vitality.

- **Promote refined community governance[②]**

Songjiang District actively promotes refined community governance, focusing on identifying issues, implementing targeted measures, and continuously improving to ensure fair and efficient urban public services, creating a safe, livable, and orderly living environment for residents. In accordance with the requirements of the *Songjiang District Action Plan for Urban Management Refinement Enhancement (2024-2026)*, Songjiang District adheres to integrated planning, strengthening institutional guarantees, and promoting coordinated implementation. With Party building leading grassroots governance as the core, a working model of "district-level coordination, department leadership, and street town (industrial park) implementation" is established. The District Refinement Office coordinates overall efforts, while multiple departments such as the District Housing

① Shanghai Songjiang District People's Government: *Songjiang District "Urban Village" Renovation Work Promotion Meeting Held*, https://www.songjiang.gov.cn/ztzl/005019/005019001/20241015/b0004bc7-4001-4637-b139-5559efebf48d.html

② Shanghai Songjiang District People's Government: *Songjiang District Action Plan for Urban Management Refinement Enhancement (2024-2026)*, https://www.songjiang.gov.cn/govxxgk/SHSJ31/2024-12-26/51293fc8-0428-4ec2-be96-2b660ea9db26.html

Authority, the District Planning and Resources Bureau, and the District Greening and City Appearance Bureau work in tandem. Sub-districts and towns (industrial parks) are responsible for specific implementation, forming a community governance pattern characterized by "vertical integration and horizontal coordination". Simultaneously, by combining urban assessments that identify community shortcomings across eight dimensions, including livability and co-construction, the "assessment profile" is transformed into a rectification list. This allows for precisely addressing governance weaknesses and continuously improving the level of urban management refinement.

(3) Construction of a sustainable transportation system

● Advance digital and smart transportation construction

Adhering to the principles of green development, smart technology, resilience, quality, and efficiency, and focusing on the goals of "Innovation, Humanity, and Green Path", Songjiang District promotes the digital transformation of transportation. By formulating the *Implementation Plan for Developing Songjiang District into a Powerful Transportation Hub*, it aims to build an integrated "four-network" comprehensive transportation system. This system is driven by the G60 S&T Innovation Valley, anchored by the Songjiang Hub, supported by a multi-level three-dimensional transportation network, and underpinned by public and slow-traffic transportation. Songjiang District is committed to creating a transportation system characterized by "strong hubs, abundant corridors, multiple modes, and high integration." This approach significantly enhances hub capacity and service levels, realizes smart and green transportation applications to some extent, and ensures the efficient allocation of transportation resources and safe, smooth operations. It provides solid support for sustainable urban development.[①]

● Strengthen the construction of transportation hubs and corridors

Songjiang District focuses on enhancing hub capacity and the intensive utilization of transportation resources. By constructing high-standard transportation hubs and multi-modal corridors, it forms a network enabling rapid transfers and highly efficient accessibility. Hub construction balances safety, comfort, environmental protection, and convenience, achieving coordinated operation of passenger flow, vehicle flow, and logistics. Concurrently, it promotes informatized management of hubs, optimizes the connection between various transportation modes such as buses, rail, and slow traffic, and realizes intelligent dispatch and real-time monitoring. This initiative reflects the systematic and forward-looking principles of transportation planning, enhances overall transportation efficiency, and supports regional economic development and the goals of building a low-carbon city.

① Shanghai Songjiang District People's Government: *Implementation Plan for Developing Songjiang District into a Powerful Transportation Hub*, https://www.songjiang.gov.cn/govxxgk/SHSJ43/2024-04-08/23e9b0d1-a740-4791-9fc6-9d47896537ed.html

- **Improve the connection between slow-traffic and multimodal transportation**

Adhering to the principles of public transportation priority and low-carbon green development, Songjiang District effectively connects slow-traffic systems with public transportation to enhance travel diversity and flexibility. By optimizing the layout of slow-traffic facilities, renovating sidewalks, and adding tactile paving and dedicated bicycle lanes, efficient integration between walking, cycling, and public transportation transfers is achieved. It plans and constructs multi-modal transportation nodes, ensuring that residents can enjoy safe, convenient, and green transportation experiences for both short and long-distance travel. This initiative not only alleviates traffic pressure but also promotes the implementation of low-carbon travel concepts, laying the foundation for sustainable urban development.

- **Optimize age-friendly services in the public transportation system**

Implementing a people-oriented philosophy in bus operations, Songjiang District optimizes bus services for the elderly population, enhancing travel convenience and safety. Aging-friendly upgrades have been made to Songjiang Bus Routes 1, 4, and 17. These upgrades include the addition of barrier-free, low-floor buses. Wheelchair boarding and alighting is made easier with the use of flexible, retractable ramps, which ensure barrier-free travel. Additionally, "Respect for the Elderly" voice announcement systems and convenience boxes have been added, providing gentle reminders and emergency supplies for elderly passengers. This initiative reflects the principles of fairness and accessibility in public transportation, safeguards the safe, convenient, and comfortable travel of vulnerable groups, and promotes the development of public transportation towards inclusivity and livability.[①]

(4) Deeply integrate urban and rural development

- **Promote the construction of green countryside**

Songjiang District adheres to the concept of green development, organically integrating ecological protection with modern agriculture to promote deep urban-rural integration. Through innovative cultivated land quality insurance, Songjiang District pioneered China's first pilot program for cultivated land quality protection insurance, rewarding farmers who improve soil quality to stimulate their enthusiasm for land conservation. In terms of green technology, the district promotes a "one-crop-one-fallow" farming system and innovates ecological cycle models such as integrated crop-livestock farming and pond recirculating aquaculture, achieving full-process ecological agricultural production while balancing land use efficiency and environmental protection. Meanwhile, the number of green agricultural enterprises and certified products continues to increase, with the green food certification rate reaching 48.92%, ranking first in Shanghai for five

① Shanghai Songjiang District People's Government: *Songjiang Bus Launches Respect for the Elderly Special Lines as Part of Bus Aging-Friendly Transformation Involving Multiple Bus Routes*, https://www.songjiang.gov.cn/xwzx/001001/20250822/970c50e8-f2df-45f8-a156-30c28a3e39d5.html

consecutive years. This initiative reflects the principles of ecological priority and sustainable development, providing urban and rural residents with high-quality green living environments while promoting simultaneous growth in agricultural efficiency and ecological value.

- **Stimulate rural economic vitality**

Songjiang District stimulates rural economic development potential through reforms, synchronizing innovation with urban-rural integration. The district established the "Songjiang District Rural Collective Assets Management Platform" to standardize and increase the transparency of collective asset management. This initiative has become a model experience that is promoted citywide. It explores the cooperation model of a "collective economy and state-owned enterprise," establishing industrial parks that integrate resources and synergize brands. This model broadens the collective economy's development pathways. Additionally, a district-level platform company (Songyunong) was established to facilitate major project investments and operations, enhancing coordinated rural development capabilities. This initiative embodies the principles of institutional leadership, resource integration, and urban-rural synergy, activating collective asset potential to drive diversified rural economic development and providing replicable experiences for balanced urban-rural coordination.

Case 20 Songjiang District's exploration and practice in cultivating appropriately scaled family farms

Since 2007, Songjiang District has pioneered family farms for grain production nationwide, addressing the questions of "who will farm the land and how to farm it." Currently, the district has 784 family farms cultivating a total of 134,000 mu (8,933.33 hectares), averaging 169 mu (11.27 hectares) per household and accounting for 87% of grain production area, with an average annual household income of 179,500 yuan. Adhering to the principles of "scientific systems, precise reforms, and improved services," Songjiang District follows the guidelines of "family operation, moderate scale, specialization, and intensive production," making farming a "respectable profession" that farmers actively engage in, forming an effective pathway for stable grain production in megacities. The average age of family farm operators is 48.7 years, ten years younger than Shanghai's average agricultural labor force, with about 27% holding vocational school diplomas or higher, including some with bachelor's or graduate degrees. The district achieves 100% mechanization in plowing and harvesting, with comprehensive growth in grain output, cultivated area, and production value. In 2024, grain yield per mu (0.0667 hectares) reached 562.6 kg, ranking first in Shanghai for six consecutive years. The number of primary industry workers decreased from 12,100 in 2008 to 4,200 in 2024, with labor productivity reaching 138,100 yuan per person. No cultivated land has been abandoned or subjected to predatory farming practices. The district implements "one-crop-one-fallow" rotation, soil testing and formulated fertilization, and increased organic fertilizer application, achieving a 48.92% green food certification rate for local agricultural products and ranking first nationally in the "Agricultural Green Development Index."

In institutional design, Songjiang District has established a sound land transfer mechanism, adhering to legality, voluntariness, and compensation, concentrating land operations while balancing the interests of both land transferors and transferees, and providing pension subsidies.

Family farm scales are generally controlled at 100-250 mu (7.33-16.67 hectares), with appropriately larger scales for integrated crop-livestock or mechanized farming, transitioning farmers from part-time to professional occupations. Operator entry, exit, and assessment mechanisms ensure high-quality production, with farmers over 60 eligible for pensions while transferring land to younger operators.

In the policy framework, Songjiang District implements grain security responsibilities, establishes grain security records, and incorporates grain production into rural revitalization assessments. It promotes cultivated land protection and quality improvement, develops integrated crop-livestock models, and pioneers cultivated land quality insurance. It consolidates subsidy resources, shifting from "subsidizing processes" to "subsidizing outcomes," and establishes a pension subsidy mechanism for elderly farmers to ensure sustainable family farm operations.

In organizational linkages, Songjiang District strengthens socialized services, including agricultural supply, information services, machinery services, and grain drying, processing, and storage facilities, enhancing production efficiency. It builds a whole-industry-chain development mechanism, cultivates the "Songjiang Rice" brand and geographical indication, and transitions from "selling unprocessed grain" to "selling processed rice and branded products." In 2024, Songjiang District achieved a ratio of 65% for "selling processed rice". Simultaneously, efforts were made to establish "High-Quality Rice Industrialization Consortiums", where leading enterprises and cooperatives with strong sales capabilities help ordinary family farms collectively enter the market. By the end of 2024, a total of 11 rice industrialization consortiums had been formed, involving 405 contracted family farms and covering a marketing-driven area of 57,500 mu (3,833.33 hectares). Within these consortiums, family farms achieved an additional income of 350 yuan per mu, thereby accelerating the district's grain production toward higher quality and efficiency.

- **Optimize the allocation of land and spatial resources**

Songjiang District adheres to the coordinated planning of urban and rural spaces, rational allocation of land resources, and deepening rural land system reforms. The district has promoted pilot programs for the market entry of collectively owned commercial construction land, prioritizing the revitalization of existing collective construction land for rural development and construction to support rural revitalization. Songjiang District has deepened reforms of the rural homestead system. In 2020, as one of two pilot districts in the city, it launched a new round of national reform trials for rural homestead system. Focusing on six aspects—collective ownership, farmers' eligibility rights, and homestead use rights—24 specific reform tasks were refined, resulting in 26 reform outcomes, including the *Implementation Opinions on the Management of Rural Housing Construction*. The district has also advanced the revitalization and utilization of idle rural housing. Since the policy implementation, 84 idle houses have been revitalized, supporting four startup enterprise projects and disbursing subsidies totaling 3.7791 million yuan. These measures reflect the principles of optimizing land resource allocation and urban-rural sharing, promoting integrated urban-rural spatial development while improving land use efficiency and enhancing rural development vitality.



5. Prospects

Based on the sustainable agenda framework, this report constructs a logical framework for Songjiang's urban strategic goal vision system and the SDGs system, and outlines the key measures for Songjiang to advance the achievement of the 17 SDGs. According to the review results, Shanghai has made significant progress in SDG3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG4 (Quality Education), SDG9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Under SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), Songjiang District adheres to a people-centered health approach, establishing a health service system that covers all age groups and meets diverse needs. It integrates sports and fitness, chronic disease prevention, and scientific health guidance; optimizes the medical system layout to ensure multi-level coordination for convenient healthcare access and health management; enhances residents' health literacy and chronic disease management capabilities through health education and service innovation; and continuously improves the public health environment. Digital and intelligent health services are promoted to form a comprehensive, sustainable health security system, ensuring equitable, scientific, and inclusive health rights for all residents.

Under SDG 4 (Quality Education), Songjiang District promotes educational equity and the sharing of high-quality resources, forming a multi-level, integrated urban-rural education development framework. Preschool education, compulsory education, and vocational education systems are interconnected, with continuous innovation in teacher professional development and educational models. Educational infrastructure and learning environments are consistently optimized, with increasing inclusivity. Through resource integration, school-enterprise collaboration, and diversified training models, the district enhances talent cultivation and practical abilities, achieving sustained improvements in education quality and equal access to educational opportunities.

Under SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), Songjiang District emphasizes innovation-driven development, fostering deep integration of smart infrastructure, industrial clusters, and technological applications. The construction of information and communication networks, intelligent transportation, and digital platforms continuously improves urban operational efficiency. Industrial innovation and scientific research collaboration promote the transformation of technological achievements and industrial upgrading. Through infrastructure modernization, industrial digitization, and enhanced innovation capabilities, the district is gradually realizing a sustainable economic development model, strengthening urban resilience and adaptability to future needs.

Under SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), Songjiang District upholds the principles of fairness and inclusive social development. Through a multi-level public service system, employment support, and social security measures, it improves the quality of life and equal opportunities for disadvantaged groups. Urban and rural public service resources are coordinated to ensure equitable access to basic services for all groups. Targeted assistance and social participation are leveraged to promote balanced development in education, healthcare, housing, and elderly care, gradually narrowing social and spatial disparities to achieve inclusive and equitable regional development.

Under SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Songjiang District adheres to the principles of ecological priority and people-centered development, promoting urban renewal, green space construction, and public space optimization to enhance urban livability and quality of life. By coordinating urban and

rural development, it facilitates the balanced distribution of public services and infrastructure, improving residents' living convenience. Through ecological and environmental protection, green transportation, and smart city initiatives, the district strengthens urban resilience and achieves sustainable development.

Songjiang District, looking ahead, will continue to advance high-quality development under the rubric of sustainable development, striving to build a city of innovation driven by scientific and technological innovation and high-end industries, a city of culture where profound history and modern civilization complement each other, and an ecological city where humans and nature coexist in harmony, better fulfilling the people's aspirations for a better life in Songjiang District. Building on the release of this report, Songjiang will further integrate sustainable development strategies into the implementation and execution of local development plans.

Case Index

Case 1 Construct sports facility complexes 27

Case 2 Shanghai Sheshan Half Marathon 30

Case 3 Songjiang District Dragon Boat Race 31

Case 4 Dongjing Town's "Healthy Community Passport" leads a new trend in health 35

Case 5 Songjiang District Rongle Preschool Education Group promotes the construction of “Three-New Kindergarten" 45

Case 6 Shanghai University of Engineering Science partners with "Little Giants”, with fruitful results in industry-education integration....47

Case 7 Construct centers integrating regional education resources 50

Case 8 Shanghai University of International Business and Economics' educational model of "Collaborative Innovation to Cultivate International Business Innovation and Entrepreneurship Talents" 54

Case 9 Songjiang's first 10-gigabit community–Vanke Mengxiangpai in Zhongshan Sub-district 65

Case 10 INESA Intelligent Computing Center (Songjiang) 66

Case 11 Shanghai Songjiang Station Smart Hub Super Scenario 70

Case 12 “Electric Xiaosong" Youth Science and Technology Volunteer Service Team 72

Case 13 Jiuliting Sub-district strengthens housing security for healthcare and education professionals 81

Case 14 Fangsong Sub-district develops diverse elderly care services 83

Case 15 Songjiang funding platform provides comprehensive support for the education and living expenses of children in difficulties 86

Case 16 Songjiang District promotes the construction of the "15-minute employment service circle" 88

Case 17 Baiyang Greenway 97

Case 18 Siyong Road high-quality shared street with "a scene at every step" 99

Case 19 Xinqiao Town implements old residential district renovation and improvement projects with "meticulous effort" 102

Case 20 Songjiang District's exploration and practice in cultivating appropriately scaled family farms 106

Guided by	Shanghai Municipal Commission of Housing, Urban-Rural Development and Management Development Research Center of Shanghai Municipal People's Government People's Government of Songjiang District, Shanghai Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences
Supported by	Shanghai Songjiang District Construction and Management Commission Shanghai Songjiang District Government Services Office Shanghai Songjiang District Science and Technology Commission Shanghai Songjiang District Data Bureau Shanghai Songjiang District Civil Affairs Bureau Shanghai Songjiang District Education Bureau Shanghai Songjiang District Culture and Tourism Bureau Shanghai Songjiang District Landscaping & City Appearance Administration Bureau Shanghai Songjiang District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Commission Shanghai Songjiang District Ecology and Environment Bureau Shanghai Songjiang District Sports Bureau Shanghai Songjiang District Housing Security and Housing Management Bureau Shanghai Songjiang District Urban Management and Law Enforcement Bureau Shanghai Songjiang District Planning and Natural Resources Bureau (Listed in no particular order)
Prepared by	Preparation Team of the Shanghai VLR under the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences Shanghai Coordination Center of World Cities Day

Annex

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

FENGXIAN Voluntary Local Review 2025 Annual Report

A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal



UN SDGs Fengxian Voluntary Local Review



A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal

UN SDGs Fengxian Voluntary Local Review 2025



CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1
2. Review Methods and Processes 5
3. Overview of Fengxian's Response to SDGs 13
   - Fengxian's Responses to SDGs 13
   - Fengxian's Key Measures to Drive SDGs 15
4. 2025 Priority Review Goals 19
   - SDG3: Good Health and Well-being 20
     - Response Framework 23
     - Major Progress 24
     - Important Measures 28
       - (1) Promote national fitness campaigns 28
       - (2) High-quality development of medical services 30
       - (3) Implement a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system 32
       - (4) Improve the public health system 34
   - SDG4: Quality Education 38
     - Response Framework 41
     - Major Progress 42
     - Important Measures 45
       - (1) Optimize the supply of basic public education services 45
       - (2) Promote high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education 48
       - (3) Optimize the discipline setting of colleges and universities 50
       - (4) Build a collaborative education platform 53
   - SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 56
     - Response Framework 59
     - Major Progress 60
     - Important Measures 63
       - (1) Construction of digital public service system 63
       - (2) Smart urban governance 66
       - (3) AI innovation ecosystem construction 69
   - SDG10: Reduced Inequalities 72
     - Response framework 75
     - Major Progress 76
     - Important Measures 78
       - (1) Safeguard everyone's right to appropriate housing 78
       - (2) Promote universal access to high-quality services and guarantees 80
       - (3) Create a fair and inclusive employment environment 84
   - SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities 88

Response Framework 91
Major Progress 92
Important Measures 95
(1) Urban renewal and housing renovation 95
(2) Improve urban and community environments 97
(3) Deeply integrate urban and rural development 101
5. Prospects 105
Case Index 108





Fengxian – A Cultural Highland with Millennia of Heritage

Over 2,500 years ago, Yan, Confucius' only southern disciple, traveled to this land to lecture and spread Confucian culture. In this coastal region, the sounds of rites and music could be heard everywhere. To commemorate this revered sage, the ancestors named the place “Fengxian (literally honoring the virtuous)," fostering a civic spirit of "honoring the virtuous and aspiring to emulate them." For over two millennia, the people of Fengxian have consistently valued cultural inheritance and development, respecting the "virtuous" and building a "city of virtue," establishing Fengxian as a cultural highland in the Jiangnan region.

Fengxian – A Coastal New City with Boundless Charm

Fengxian District is located south of the Huangpu River and on the northern shore of Hangzhou Bay, in the southern part of Shanghai. The district covers a land area of 733 square kilometers and a sea area of over 400 square kilometers, with a permanent population of 1.1395 million (in 2024). Fengxian boasts a 31.6-kilometer coastline along Hangzhou Bay, giving it unique coastal resources within Shanghai. Simultaneously, as one of the five key new cities designated under Shanghai's latest spatial development strategy, Fengxian is committed to enhancing urban functions, developing emerging industries, and improving living environments, aiming to become a uniquely charming coastal new city.

Fengxian – An Aspirational City of the Future

With "human-centered urbanization" as its core, Fengxian takes "the people's aspiration for a better life" as its goal and value pursuit. Fengxian is dedicated to implementing new development concepts to create an aspirational "city of the future." Aligned with this vision, Fengxian is gradually becoming a pioneer zone for introducing future urban functions, a hotspot for implementing futuristic architecture, an incubator for nurturing future industries, and a testing ground for pioneering future lifestyles.



1. Introduction

Fengxian is a district in the southern part of Shanghai, situated south of the Huangpu River and on the northern shore of Hangzhou Bay. The people of this land have long emphasized cultural inheritance and development. Over 2,500 years ago, Confucius' disciple Yan came here to spread Confucian culture, making the area a true cultural highland in the Jiangnan region and gradually fostering the local spirit of "honoring the virtuous and aspiring to emulate them," which also gave rise to the name "Fengxian." Fengxian District has a land area of 733 square kilometers, a sea area of over 400 square kilometers, and a permanent population of 1.1395 million. Fengxian is also one of the five key new cities designated under Shanghai's latest spatial development strategy, a coastal new city with unique charm.

The pursuit of sustainable development has always been a core concept in Fengxian's developmental practices. In the *Implementation Plan of Fengxian District for the Overall Regional Planning* (2003-2020), the functional positioning of Fengxian District particularly emphasizes its role as a "coastal ecological residential area characterized by forests, water systems, coastal landscapes, and historical culture." The *Regional Plan of Fengxian District (2010 Revised Edition)* further proposes the functional positioning of a "modern coastal area with unique cultural charm, technological innovation capacity, and the ability to serve and radiate influence across the Yangtze River Delta." According to the latest spatial development strategy, as outlined in the *Comprehensive Plan and General Land-Use Plan of Fengxian District, Shanghai, 2017-2035* approved by the Shanghai Municipal Government in 2019, Fengxian District is committed to aligning with Shanghai's overarching goal of building a socialist modern international metropolis with global influence. This includes promoting regional cooperation along the northern shore of Hangzhou Bay, strengthening the coastal development corridor of the city, and prioritizing the construction of Fengxian New City. The aim is to develop Fengxian into a coastal urban area in southern Shanghai and a comprehensive service-oriented urban area on the northern shore of Hangzhou Bay, transforming Fengxian New City into a central city in southern Shanghai—a livable and business-friendly Oriental Beauty Valley and a Coastal City of Virtue.

An analysis of the evolving positioning in Fengxian's key strategic plans since the 21st century reveals that, in its pursuit of sustainable development, the district has placed particular emphasis on ecology, culture, and vitality. In terms of ecology, Fengxian focuses on protecting its natural ecological foundations, such as its coastal, riverside, forest, and rural features, while highlighting its relatively unique natural and locational resources as a Hangzhou Bay coastal area within Shanghai. In terms of culture, building on over two millennia of the “city of virtue” spirit, Fengxian emphasizes the preservation and inheritance of its historical and cultural characteristics, with "human-centered urbanization" as the core, to create a modern, livable new city with unique local cultural charm. In terms of vitality, Fengxian prioritizes the cultivation and development of

distinctive industries with technological innovation capabilities, while emphasizing coordinated industrial development from a regional perspective, aiming to build a dynamic city of the future. Currently, Fengxian is gradually becoming a pioneer zone for introducing future urban functions, an incubator and growth ground for future industries, and a testing ground for pioneering future lifestyles.



Figure 19 ***Comprehensive Plan and General Land-Use Plan of Fengxian District, Shanghai, 2017-2035*** **approved in 2019**



Figure 20 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda

Based on the United Nations' *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (hereinafter referred to as the "2030 Agenda"), Shanghai released the UN SDGs Shanghai Voluntary Local Review 2021 (hereinafter referred to as the "Shanghai VLR 2021") in 2021, and based on this report considered its participation in SDG projects as a regular task to push forward its sustainable development. Since 2022, Shanghai has

prepared the voluntary local review report at the district level for the first time, which was considered as both a separate report outcome and an integral part of the outcome of Shanghai VLR 2022. Fengxian District, as one of the first batch of municipal districts to participate in the voluntary local review at the district level in Shanghai, prepared the first UN SDGs Fengxian Voluntary Local Review (hereinafter referred to as the "Fengxian VLR") in 2022. For the year 2025, building upon the existing framework and foundation, Fengxian District continues to respond to the SDGs logical framework, focusing on the annual theme "A Livable Smart City–Thriving with Continuous Renewal." It has selected several goals for priority review, resulting in the second annual outcome "Fengxian VLR 2025."



2. Review Methods and Processes

The Fengxian VLR 2025 was co-created by relevant departments of the People's Government of Fengxian District, Shanghai, professional research institutions, expert advisory committees and relevant social organizations, under the guidance of departments including the Shanghai Municipal Commission of Housing, Urban-Rural Development and Management, the Development Research Center of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, and the People's Government of Fengxian District. Multiple organizations worked together to prepare this report, with more than 20 government departments invited to participate in specific assessments and to provide case studies that could demonstrate the latest practices and achievements; during the report preparation, many experts in different areas were consulted, forming an expert advisory committee composed of authoritative experts from different fields, such as urban construction, economy, society, and opening up policies, responsible for the selection and discussion of priority review goals and related indicators; furthermore, emphasis was put on the analysis of multi-source data, leading to a comprehensive understanding of residents' satisfaction with urban living environment through various dimensions such as urban health check-up. The Preparation Team of the Fengxian VLR 2025 at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences is responsible for preparing this report.

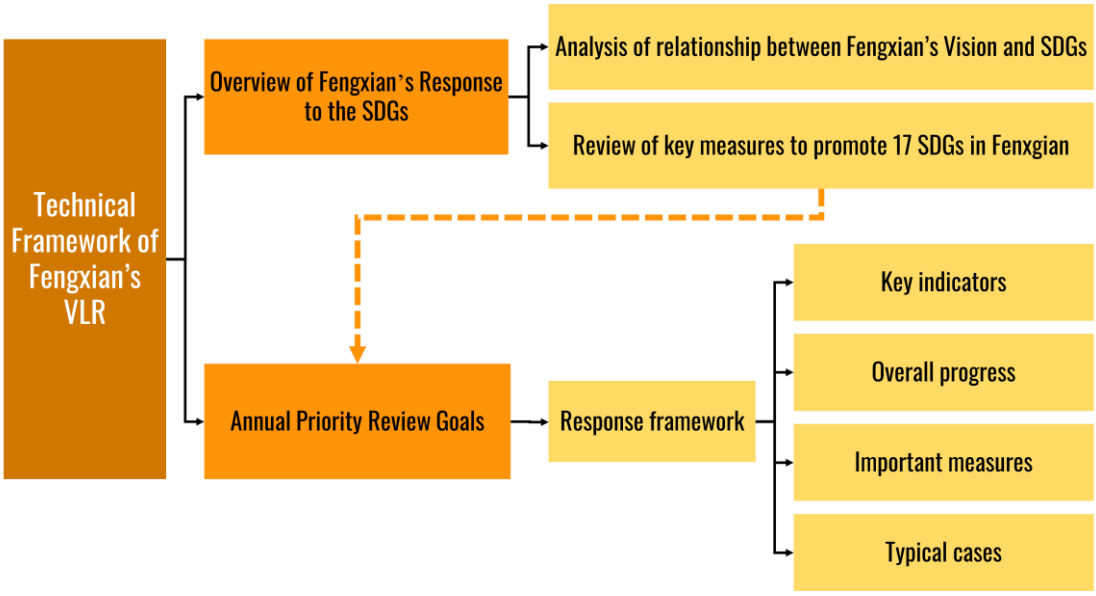


Figure 21 Technical framework for Fengxian VLR

The *Fengxian VLR 2025* was prepared with reference to the requirements in the *Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews* issued by the UN DESA's Division for Sustainable Development Goals and the *Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews* issued by UN-Habitat, as well as the *China's Voluntary National Review Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the

People's Republic of China in June 2021, the compilation examples from the Shanghai VLR since 2021, and evaluation results of other foreign cities related to the SDGs at the district level provided on the UN websites related to SDGs.



Figure 22 China's Voluntary National Review Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2021)

Regarding the review framework and content, the Fengxian Report 2025 working group comprehensively referenced the working frameworks of the *China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the *China's SDGs Indicator Establishment and Progress Report 2018*, and the Shanghai municipal-level LVR reports. Incorporating suggestions from Fengxian District Government departments and relevant experts, a localized voluntary review framework for Fengxian District was established.

The 2025 VLR further reviewed the logical relationship between current development strategies and key measures of Fengxian and the 17 SDGs. Based on this, combined with the overall theme of the Shanghai VLR 2025 "A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal", considering the theme of World Cities Day 2025 "People-Centered Smart Cities", the new round of SDG review plan of the Shanghai VLR, as well as the progress of the SDGs review in the Fengxian VLR, it was determined that the 2025 VLR should be conducted from the following five priority review goals: SDG3: Good Health and Well-being; SDG4: Quality Education; SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. Guided by the annual theme, the correspondence of SDG targets to the five SDG goals was examined, and highly relevant targets were selected as the key focus areas for this year's priority review. The correspondence between the annual report's theme and the SDG targets is shown in Table 1.

Table 6 The Relationship between the annual report's theme and the SDG targets

SDGs	SDGs content	Subjects	Attention
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	Livable	★
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	Livable	★
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases.	Livable	☆
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.	Livable	★
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	Livable	☆
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.	Livable	★
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	Livable	☆
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	Livable	★
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.	Livable	★
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the *World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* in all countries, as appropriate.	Livable	☆
3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the *Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health*, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the *Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights* regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.	Livable Smart	☆
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the	Livable	☆

	recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.		
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.	Livable	☆
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	Livable Smart	★
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education.	Livable Smart	★
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university.	Livable Smart	★
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	Livable Smart	★
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	Livable Smart	☆
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	Livable Smart	☆
4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	Livable Smart	★
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	Livable Smart	★
4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.	Livable Smart	☆

4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.	Livable Smart	☆
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	Livable Smart	★
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.	Smart	☆
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.	Smart	★
9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	Livable Smart	★
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.	Smart	★
9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states.	Smart	☆
9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.	Smart	☆
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.	Smart	☆
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.	Livable	★
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex,	Livable	★

	disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.		
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.	Livable	☆
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	Livable Smart	★
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.	Livable Smart	☆
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.	Livable	☆
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.	Livable	☆
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.	Livable	☆
10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.	Livable	☆
10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.	Livable	☆
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	Livable	★
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	Livable	★
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	Livable Smart	★
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	Livable	★

11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	Livable	☆
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	Livable	☆
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	Livable	★
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.	Livable	★
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.	Livable	☆
11.c	Support the least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.	Livable	☆

Note: The "degree of concern" is determined comprehensively based on the relevance between targets and the annual theme, Fengxian's actual development stage, and the key areas of the annual review. ☆ indicates that attention should be paid in this year's review, while ★ indicates that priority attention should be given when constructing the review response framework.



3. Overview of Fengxian's Response to SDGs

Fengxian's Responses to SDGs

Under Shanghai's urban development strategic vision towards 2035, Fengxian compiled the *Comprehensive Plan and General Land-Use Plan of Fengxian District, Shanghai, 2017-2035* (referred to as the "Fengxian 2035 Plan"). This plan proposes its own 2035 vision: "A coastal urban area in southern Shanghai and a comprehensive service-oriented urban area on the northern shore of Hangzhou Bay," as well as the vision for Fengxian New City: "A central city in southern Shanghai, a livable and business-friendly Oriental Beauty Valley and Coastal City of Virtue."

Under this overarching vision, Fengxian implements its urban development strategy through two sub-goals: "Oriental Beauty Valley" and "Coastal City of Virtue."

- **Oriental Beauty Valley**

The practices under the "Oriental Beauty Valley" sub-goal primarily focus on the economic and environmental fields. The relationship between these practices and the 17 United Nations' 2030 SDGs is shown in Figure 4.

In the economic sphere, leveraging its foundation and characteristics in the health and beauty industries, Fengxian aggregates innovation resources, stimulates economic growth potential, and aims to become a significant carrier of Shanghai's advanced manufacturing with distinct features and competitiveness, as well as an active zone for technological innovation among small and medium-sized enterprises. Simultaneously, by creating a sub-center that serves southern Shanghai and radiates influence to the northern shore of Hangzhou Bay, Fengxian attracts innovative talent and builds a business-friendly city suitable for talent growth and entrepreneurship.

In the field of environment and governance, Fengxian fully utilizes its advantages in natural ecological foundations along the Hangzhou Bay coast and the Huangpu River waterfront. It aims to shape an ecological spatial structure connecting the river and the sea, explore the characteristics of its water systems, and construct a regional spatial pattern that aligns with the local context. Relying on the unique resources of its "cross-shaped water streets and field-shaped green corridors," Fengxian New City constructs an ecological network integrated with the urban area, fostering a harmonious relationship with the urban spatial layout, to create a uniquely charming ecological city. Fengxian has also initiated the creation of a National Ecological Garden City and a National Forest City, striving to build a beautiful Fengxian with "seamless sky and water" and an overall

atmosphere of "living in a garden," embedding the city within ecological spaces, and enhancing the citizens' sense of gain in ecological value.



Figure 23 Logical correspondence between Fengxian's 2035 goals and vision and the SDGs

- **Coastal City of Virtue**

The practices under the "Coastal City of Virtue" sub-goal primarily focus on the social, cultural, and governance fields. The relationship between these practices and the 17 United Nations' 2030 SDGs is shown in Figure 4.

In the social sphere, Fengxian implements the "people-oriented" development philosophy, constructs urban and rural spaces shared by all, promotes balanced development between different sectors and between urban and rural areas, and reduces spatial inequality in resource distribution. Fengxian District vigorously enhances the level of social and livelihood services across the entire region, building a 15-minute life circle with basic public services covering the whole area, and creating a "People's City" where all residents can gain a sense of happiness.

In the cultural field, Fengxian fully demonstrates the local spirit of "honoring the virtuous and aspiring to emulate them," protects traditional cultural heritage, continues the local cultural context, and fosters a cultural atmosphere that respects the virtuous and values scholars. Simultaneously, Fengxian emphasizes creative development in the cultural field, cultivates and shapes high-quality cultural leisure and tourism service functions, and builds a cluster of cultural landmarks in southern Shanghai.

In the governance field, Fengxian focuses on addressing the diverse risks of megacities, strengthening urban governance levels from the perspectives of spatial planning, resilience building, and transportation. In terms of spatial planning, Fengxian adheres to the bottom line of the ecological base space, strictly controls urban development boundaries, and shapes an intensive and compact spatial pattern for the entire region. In terms of resilience building, Fengxian emphasizes ensuring the safety of urban lifeline systems, improving the level of intelligent urban operation, enhancing the city's risk resistance capacity, and building a resilient city. In terms of transportation, Fengxian focuses on guiding urban space through a green transportation system, encourages the development of new energy transportation, builds a transit metropolis, and optimizes the quality of slow-traffic transportation.

On this basis, this report establishes a logical response relationship between the sub-goals for urban development in Fengxian and the 17 SDGs (Figure 4). It is worth noting that, each SDG has a rich connotation, and the above logical relationships only reflect the most important response relationships.

Fengxian's Key Measures to Drive SDGs

In comparison with the 17 SDGs, Fengxian has made significant progress in sustainable development in recent years and has taken creative measures. (See Table 2) The VLR 2025 gives priority to the review of the five selected SDGs: SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being); SDG 4 (Quality Education); SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure); SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities); and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Table 7 Fengxian's important measures for the SDGs

SDGs	Fengxian's measures
	● Comprehensively assess assistance needs for people in difficulty ● Support informatization construction of employment services ● Build a three-tiered (district-town-village) vocational guidance team ● Broaden channels for increasing farmers' income, enhancing the self-development capacity of villages ● Source public rental housing through various methods
	● Promote green food certification for agricultural products ● Build green and standardized vegetable production bases ● Build beautiful countryside, and improve rural environment ● Meticulously implement the concept of food conservation ● Integrate digital resources to build smart agriculture demonstration sites
	● Promote national fitness campaigns ● Promote high-quality development of medical services ● Implement a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system ● Improve the public health system ● Develop the massive health industry of the Oriental Beauty Valley
	● Optimize the supply of basic public education services ● Promote high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education ● Optimize the disciplinary configuration of universities and colleges ● Build a collaborative education platform
	● Promote women's all-round participation in political, social, and economic development ● Promote the construction of a high-quality social rights system for children ● Build public facilities such as women and children activity centers ● Achieve full coverage of nursing rooms in public places
	● Support digital monitoring and public release of public water supply quality ● Implement projects to update and renovate outdated water supply pipelines ● Continue to deepen the River and Lake Chief System, improving long-term river management
	● Develop a green and clean energy system ● Promote intensive and efficient energy use ● Enhance technological innovation capabilities in the new energy sector ● Promote green and low-carbon development practices
	● Build an entrepreneurship chain of "entrepreneurship nursery + incubator + accelerator" ● Build a highland for innovative talent in southern Shanghai ● Promote employment for groups such as college graduates ● Optimize grassroots public employment and entrepreneurship service capabilities ● Issue "Moderate Prosperity Employment Vouchers" to safeguard employment for vulnerable groups



- Comprehensively advance urban digital transformation
- Build a digital public service system
- Advancement of urban intelligent governance
- Build an artificial intelligence innovation ecosystem



- Safeguarding everyone's right to appropriate housing
- Promote universal access to high-quality services and guarantees
- Create a fair and inclusive employment environment



- Promote urban renewal and housing renovation
- Improve urban and community environments
- Promote deep integration of urban and rural development



- Make more efforts to become a "Waste-free City"
- Promote the development of a circular economy model
- Promote economic transformation and upgrading
- Build a resilient modern new city



- Strengthen urban climate change impact assessment
- Strengthen meteorological disaster prevention capacity
- Contribute to "carbon peaking," and build a green and low-carbon new city
- Reduce energy consumption in industry and buildings



- Promote marine ecological protection and restoration
- Create wetland areas on the northern shoreline of Hangzhou Bay
- Continuously improve the functions of the smart water management platform
- Enhance the connectivity of the river and lake network system



- Optimize the spatial system of ecological corridors across the entire region
- Build forests along Hangzhou Bay and the Huangpu River
- Promote biodiversity conservation
- Build a pilot zone for a park city
- Risk management and remediation for soil pollution on construction land



- Improve whole-process people's democracy and urban governance capabilities
- Publish an assessment index for a rule-of-law-based business environment
- Promote integrated online government services
- Improve the legal aid system, and perfect the judicial assistance system



- Actively promote international friendly exchanges and cooperation
- Actively engage in domestic mutual assistance and coordinated development
- Create an attractive development environment
- Deeply participate in the "World Cities Day" work



4. 2025 Priority Review Goals



SDG-3 Good Health and Well-being



SDG-4 Quality Education



SDG-9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



SDG-10 Reduced Inequalities



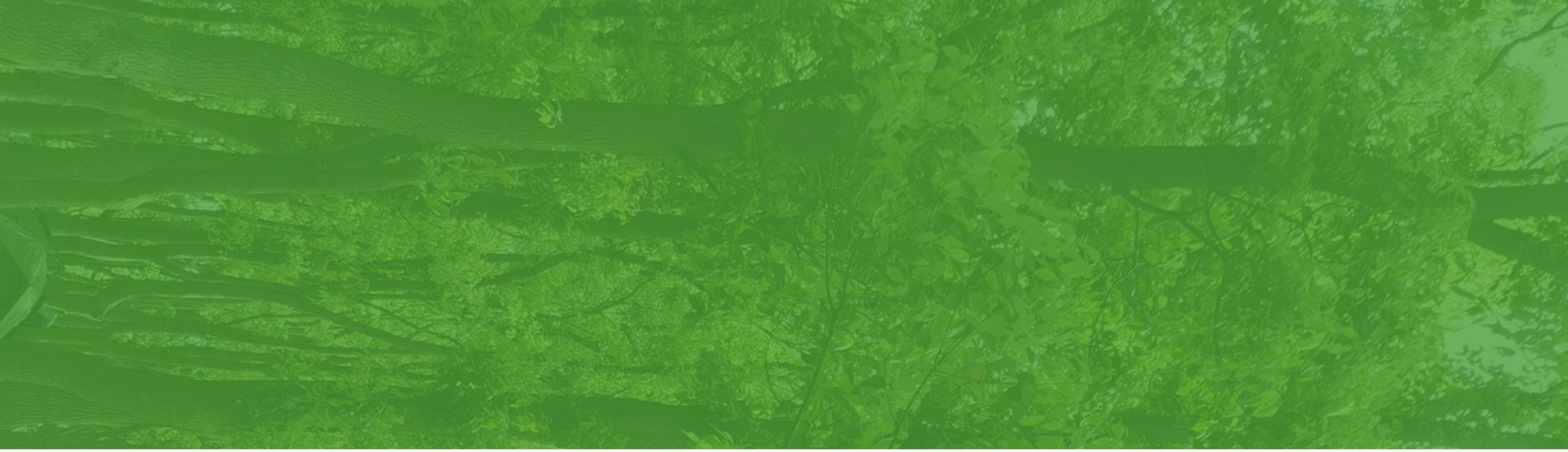
SDG-11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG3: Good Health and Well-being



SDG3

- SDG3 (Good Health and Well-being) aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. The practice of this goal can effectively improve the overall health level of the population, enhance the accessibility of medical services, strengthen resilience in responding to public health challenges, and promote the equity of health rights for all residents.
- Fengxian District still faces multiple challenges under SDG3: Scientific fitness guidance and the provision of services for key populations need further balancing; high-quality medical services are still in the construction and improvement stage, and the capacity for diagnosis, treatment, and scientific research innovation for major regional diseases still requires enhancement; the demand for medical and wellness services continues to grow with the aging population, and primary medical and rehabilitation capacities urgently need expansion; the rapid response and long-term resilience to public health emergencies still need further improvement.
- Under SDG 3, Fengxian District enhances the convenience and motivation for citizens to exercise by optimizing the layout of fitness facilities; promotes health concepts and improves service precision by integrating scientific fitness guidance with smart sports platforms; strengthens high-end medical care and research translation capabilities through the construction of Grade A tertiary hospital clusters and the cultivation of key disciplines; builds compact medical consortiums to improve the tiered diagnosis and treatment system and reduce the pressure on residents seeking medical care across districts; promotes smart healthcare to optimize the medical experience and efficiency; and strengthens the capacity for disease control, supervision, and emergency response to consolidate the foundational guarantees for public health.



SDG3

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG3
Promote national fitness	Improve the fitness facility network and enhance accessibility to sports for all		► Proportion of regularly exercising population ► Rate of citizen reaching physical fitness standard	SDG 3.d
	Enhance services for key populations and promote health equity			
	Promote the "integration of sports and medicine" for scientific fitness guidance			
	Enhance the intelligent management level of public sports			
	Drive industry and cultural integration through events	2025 China International Women's Rowing Elite Race		
High-quality development of medical services	Create a new pattern of district-wide medical care	Fengxian District Central Hospital promotes the transformation of health service models through the construction of health consortiums	► Number of open beds in medical institutions ► Number of health technical personnel	SDG 3.8
	Create a Fengxian model of digital healthcare			
Implement a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system	Dual-track approach for multi-level talent cultivation and expert deployment to grassroots	Ten-year primary medical talent construction in Xidu Sub-district	► Proportion of primary outpatient visits	SDG 3.7
	Comprehensively promote family doctor contract services			
	Advance smart referral and data linkage			
Improve the public health system	Consolidate foundational public health safeguards		► Level of resident health literacy	SDG 3.4
	Build a comprehensive emergency support network	Joint emergency medical rescue drill for sudden mass traffic accidents		
	Build a district-wide health promotion system			
	Construct a food safety guarantee system			
	Promote mental health services through multiple measures	Sunshine Farm Workshop – A "green rehabilitation station" for patients with mental disorders		

Major Progress

To address challenges such as uneven scientific fitness services, insufficient accessibility of medical resources, and the need to improve public health resilience, Fengxian District has focused on advancing the construction of its health service system, achieving significant progress: Public fitness facilities have been continuously improved, and the capacity for scientific fitness guidance services has been enhanced; breakthroughs have been made in high-end medical resources, with Grade A tertiary hospital clusters initially established, filling regional gaps; the medical consortium network has been fully established, significantly improving the effectiveness of tiered diagnosis and treatment; digital medical scenarios have achieved full district coverage, continuously optimizing the medical experience; public health system infrastructure and emergency response capabilities have been systematically enhanced; residents' health literacy levels have greatly improved, and the health science popularization system has been continuously refined.

- **Continuous improvement of public fitness facilities and significant increase of resident participation**

Fengxian District has continuously optimized the layout of fitness facilities, promoting the accessibility and balance of public fitness services. By 2025, the total sports venue area in the district reached 4.5759 million square meters, with a per capita sports venue area of 4.02 square meters, ranking second in Shanghai. The comprehensive annual assessment of community sports facilities has long maintained the top position in Shanghai Multi-level facilities such as sports parks, citizen fitness areas, fitness trails, and community fitness centers have been continuously increased and updated, covering more life circles, basically achieving the goal of exercise “at the doorstep." The district has 3,858 social sports instructors who provide fitness guidance to communities and villages. As of 2023, the proportion of people regularly participating in physical exercise was no less than 50%, and the rate of citizen reaching physical fitness standard remained above 96%.

- **Integrated development of sports events and industry, and dual enhancement of regional health atmosphere and economic benefits**

Fengxian District has significantly enhanced the atmosphere of public fitness and regional influence through the introduction of multi-level events and the creation of local brand events. The district hosts an average of over 500 fitness activities annually, attracting about 200,000 participants. It has successfully introduced and cultivated national and international events, such as the FIM Motocross World Championship (MXGP), the Tour of Shanghai New Cities Cycling Race, and the China International Women's Rowing Elite Race. Among these, the 2025 MXGP attracted 32,000 live spectators, with online viewership exceeding 5 million, generating direct consumption of 246 million yuan and boosting hotel occupancy rates and sales of cultural and creative products. Simultaneously, water events like the rowing elite race showcase the district's green and open image by

"integrating events into the scenery" and effectively disseminating Shanghai-style culture. The combination of events with "sports + commerce," "sports + culture," and "sports + tourism" not only increases residents' participation in sports but also promotes the linked development of the sports industry and consumption, becoming an important driver for regional win-win outcomes in both health and the economy.

- **Establishment of Grade A tertiary hospital cluster and breakthroughs in high-end medical resources**

Fengxian District has achieved a leapfrog development from having zero to having Grade A tertiary hospitals, resulting in a comprehensive upgrade in medical service capacity. In 2015, there were no Grade A tertiary hospital in the district. By 2025, two Grade A tertiary hospitals—the Fengxian Branch of the International Peace Maternity & Child Health Hospital and the Fengxian Branch of Xinhua Hospital—had been established, filling the gap in high-end medical resources for the district. The Fengxian Branch of the Children's Hospital of Fudan University commenced construction in 2025 and is expected to be completed in 2027. These three major hospitals are structured around "Six Major Centers" and "Two Major Platforms" in their disciplinary layout, covering whole-life-cycle health services. They are positioned as regional centers for the diagnosis and treatment of major diseases, medical talent training centers, and hubs for biopharmaceutical research and development, providing a solid guarantee for enhancing residents' sense of health attainment. By the end of 2024, the district had 341 health institutions of various levels (including 155 health stations), comprising 18 hospitals, 297 primary healthcare institutions, 7 professional public health institutions, and 19 other health institutions. The number of open beds in medical institutions across the district was 5,975. The district had 9,341 health personnel, including 7,434 health technicians.

- **Integrated development of industry, academia, research, and medicine, with abundant achievements in scientific and technological innovation**

Fengxian District actively promotes the coordinated development of medical services and the health industry, linking university and enterprise resources to build cooperation platforms, with an integrated pattern of industry-academia-research-medicine basically formed. Four disciplines, including dermatology and neurosurgery from the Fengxian District Central Hospital, were selected for shanghai key discipline construction projects. Scientific research achievements continue to emerge. The Fengxian District Central Hospital was approved as a Shanghai patent work pilot unit. A neurosurgery project won the third prize of the Shanghai Medical Science and Technology Award. The self-developed cosmetic brand "Kemeiqing" were successfully launched, becoming a representative achievement in promoting the transformation of clinical research into industry. The operation of four major platforms, such as the National Clinical Trial Centers for Drugs, Medical Devices, and Special Medical Foods, and the National Clinical Evaluation Center for Cosmetics, was advanced, supporting the demonstration and application of innovative drugs and devices. The application of cutting-edge technologies such as brain-computer interface exoskeleton systems in communities was carried out,

accelerating the integrated development of medicine, academia, research, and industry.

- **Improvement of the medical consortium network and the efficacy of tiered diagnosis and treatment**

Fengxian District focuses on building compact medical consortiums, establishing an integrated vertical medical service system with "municipal-district-town-village" linkage. Through “municipal-district joint management," the Fengxian District Central Hospital, Fengcheng Hospital, and the Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine have become the Fengxian branches of Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital, Shanghai Ninth People's Hospital, and Longhua Hospital respectively. Through "categorical alliances," multi-level specialized medical consortium platforms have been formed, including regional medical consortiums, specialist alliances, specialty unions, teaching consortiums, health consortiums, and the "Mobile Health Bar" service network. Each month, over 300 experts are deployed to communities for consultations and teaching. The medical consortium model has significantly improved resource utilization efficiency, achieving "minor illnesses treated in the community, major illnesses handled within the district," promoting the implementation of a tiered diagnosis and treatment pattern, and greatly alleviating the burden of residents seeking medical care across districts.

- **Full coverage of digital medical scenarios optimizes the medical experience**

Fengxian District vigorously promotes digital transformation to achieve full-process intelligent medical services. Municipal-level scenarios such as precise appointment booking, intelligent pre-consultation, and interoperability have been fully implemented. Local innovations like the smart community cloud hospital, electronic invoice platform, and private medical supervision system have been successively established. Online appointments are available in 24 district-owned medical institutions, with cumulative appointments reaching 220,000. The mutual recognition rate for laboratory tests and examinations has reached 99.5%. The "One-Code Payment" process for medical insurance and facial recognition payment has achieved full coverage. The "One-Thing" process enables seamless medical payments. Over 8,000 electronic medical record cards and discharge summaries have been sent out. The smart emergency mode realizes "admission upon entering the ambulance." The remote medical "Three Centers" service improves diagnostic quality. Digital construction has not only improved medical efficiency but also optimized the patient experience, making quality medical resources benefit more people.

- **Dual enhancement of the talent team and primary-level capabilities leads to more balanced medical services**

The construction of Fengxian District's health talent team has achieved simultaneous improvement in both quantity and quality. Between 2015 and 2024, the number of practicing (assistant) physicians and registered nurses increased by 49.3% and 39.0% respectively, while the total number of health technicians increased by 41.5%. Through the "Sunday Famous Doctors" project, nearly 300 experts from municipal and district-level

secondary and tertiary medical institutions are deployed to primary institutions each month, promoting the construction of community specialty departments and enhancing service capabilities. By 2024, community health service centers treated 211 diseases (130 with Western medicine and 81 with traditional Chinese medicine), and made available 822 types of drugs (including extended prescriptions). Primary outpatient visits totaled 3,895,000, accounting for 56.24% of the total. Specialty departments such as rehabilitation and dentistry served the surrounding areas. Annual expert outpatient visits at the primary level exceeded 330,000.

- **The public health system has been fully established, achieving dual breakthroughs in emergency response capability and infrastructure**

Fengxian District, through the consecutive implementation of six three-year public health action plans (2016-2025), has completed multiple key projects, achieving comprehensive coverage in areas including emergency system construction, integrated medical and preventive services, supervision systems, public benefit services, and disciplinary talent development. In 2024, the disease control institution reform was successfully completed, with the integration and unveiling of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and the Health Inspection Institute in Fengxian District. The Fengxian District Public Health Center was completed and put into use, with a total construction area of 35,000 square meters and a laboratory area of 6,300 square meters. The laboratory of the Fengxian District Center for Disease Control and Prevention passed CNAS certification, covering 459 parameters across 19 major categories. A 262-person primary-level emergency response team was established, equipped with standardized emergency equipment in 4 major categories and 12 sub-items. Public health infrastructure and emergency response capabilities were systematically enhanced.

- **Significant improvement of health literacy level and continuous refinement of the science popularization system**

The health literacy level of residents in Fengxian District increased from 16.48% in 2015 to 40.17% in 2024. Fengxian District innovatively launched the "Health Courses Enter the Party School" initiative, integrating health work into the overall regional development. The “Good Doctors’ Health Talk: Science Popularization Enters Communities" initiative covered 13 sub-districts and towns. A health science expert database and a youth talent pool were established, with 175 experts included, over 40 outstanding science popularization talents cultivated, and more than 30 influential science popularization brands created. Six community health service centers ranked among the top 10 in Shanghai for community health science popularization influence in 2024, demonstrating significant achievements in health promotion.

Important Measures

(1) Promote national fitness campaigns

- **Improve the fitness facility network and enhance accessibility to sports for all**

Fengxian District promotes balanced resource allocation by implementing the five-year action plan to address shortcomings in fitness facilities at both municipal and district levels, incorporating projects like fitness trails and intelligent fitness points into public welfare projects and practical initiatives. Urban spaces are fully utilized to build diverse facilities such as walking paths, running tracks, and cycling lanes. Integrated with the concepts of "sports and education," "sports and greenery," and "sports and culture," the supply of multi-functional sports venues is increased. Simultaneously, initiatives such as "National Ball Games Enter Communities, Parks, and Industrial Zones" are promoted to create “Internet-famous sports check-in spots," enhancing residents' sense of participation and belonging. Public sports venues adhere to free or low-cost open access, ensuring the safe operation of high-risk activities, significantly improving facility usage efficiency and public satisfaction, and realizing the goal of "fitness at the doorstep."

- **Enhance services for key populations and promote health equity**

Fengxian District has established a differentiated fitness service system targeting key groups such as the elderly and youth. Elderly sports and health centers have been built to provide "one-stop" sports and wellness services, and public facilities are encouraged to offer free or discounted access during holidays. "Community and Village Classes" bring activities like square dancing and fitness qigong into communities and schools to encourage public participation. The policy of opening school sports facilities to the public is implemented, with 54 public schools meeting the conditions for resource sharing. Some middle schools have introduced clubs for after-school training, while youth obesity intervention programs are carried out to effectively improve health conditions. These measures promote equal opportunities for different groups to engage in healthy sports on the same platform.

- **Promote the "integration of sports and medicine" for scientific fitness guidance**

The development of action plans for sports-promoted health through multi-department collaboration is part of the new models for community sports and health centers that Fengxian District is exploring. The concept of scientific fitness is popularized by relying on the "Yidong Fengxian" public fitness science guidance lecture series and collaborating with experts from Grade A tertiary hospitals and sports universities. The team of social sports instructors continuously improves their professional skills through "Level 3 to Level 2" training and assessment. By recruiting physical education teachers and retired athletes, the instructor team is becoming younger and more specialized. Through the "Community and Village Class" delivery mechanism, courses are brought to the

primary level. In 2025, 1,070 class hours were delivered, serving nearly 1,400 people. Simultaneously, physical fitness tests were completed for 3,267 individuals, enhancing citizens' scientific sports literacy and forming a virtuous cycle of scientific fitness for all.

- **Enhance the intelligent management level of public sports**

Fengxian District focuses on building a digital management platform for public sports facilities, and provides citizens with a convenient experience of "Government Online-Offline Shanghai." Citizens can use channels such as fitness maps, WeChat official accounts, and WeChat mini-programs to check venue information, make online reservations, and register for activities. These channels enhance the accessibility and transparency of sports services. Sports events and fitness guidance are also digitally empowered. For example, photo and video livestreams enrich participation formats. For high-risk activities such as swimming, smart supervision platforms offer real-time monitoring and credit-based management. These features ensure public safety and enhance public trust, thereby strongly supporting the creation of a healthy and safe sports environment.

- **Drive industry and cultural integration through events**

Fengxian District actively promotes public fitness and industrial synergy through event mechanisms. A long-term cooperation agreement was signed with the FIM Motocross World Championship (MXGP) to ensure the event's continued hosting. The "Young Sail Plan" sends riders to Europe for training and establishes a tiered cultivation system. Simultaneously, leveraging the event IP, the coordinated development of industrial chains such as equipment manufacturing, training, and management is promoted. Water sports carnivals, rowing events, and other activities not only drive cultural and tourism consumption, but also enable smart spectating and interactive experiences through technological empowerment. The deep integration of events with commerce, tourism, culture, and sports invigorates the consumer market and enhances the public sports atmosphere, injecting new vitality into public fitness and regional sustainable development.



Figure 24 Competition scene of the 2025 FIM Motocross World Championship (MXGP) in Shanghai, China[①]

[①] Source: Five-Dimensional Integration of Commerce, Tourism, Sports, Culture, and Exhibitions: How MXGP Became a New Engine for Fengxian's High-Quality Development? (2025-09-16), https://ww

Case 1　2025 China International Women's Rowing Elite Race

The 2025 China International Women's Rowing Elite Race deeply advanced the integration of "culture, tourism, commerce, sports, exhibitions, and agriculture." The event introduced new consumption scenarios by offering a variety of activities. It launched a "Water Sports Carnival" featuring 13 sponsor booths (selling coffee, gourmet food, and cosmetics) and 30 local brand stalls. The specially planned "Rowing Goddesses" nighttime event featured candlelit long tables, buffets, live band performances, and night tour products, effectively extending consumption hours and boosting the nighttime economy. These efforts continuously build a new composite consumption model characterized by diverse content, rich formats, extended spatial reach, and prolonged temporal engagement.

Simultaneously, the event innovatively launched "Carnival Benefit Tickets," fully leveraging the ripple effects of the "Ticket Stub Economy." Through deep integration with surrounding commercial complexes, it achieved synergy inside and outside the venue, effectively expanding the consumption radius. Attendees could use their tickets to receive shopping discounts, food tasting experiences, and convenient travel services at nearby commercial establishments, creating a two-way model of "Ticket Stub + Consumption" that further extended the consumption chain. Survey data indicated that over 90% of event attendees were accompanied, with 83.56% having two or more companions. The event generated a total economic impact of 23.1381 million yuan for the six tourism elements—"food, accommodation, transportation, sightseeing, shopping, and entertainment"—effectively assisting Fengxian in building itself into a "Consumption City in Southern Shanghai."



Figure 25　2025 China International Women's Rowing Elite Race

(2) High-quality development of medical services

● Create a new pattern of district-wide medical care

Fengxian District has incorporated the construction of Grade A tertiary hospitals into its major projects. The Fengxian branch of International Peace Maternity & Child Health Hospital received land allocation and 1.403 billion yuan in infrastructure subsidies, commencing construction in 2018 and opening in 2022. The Fengxian branch of Xinhua Hospital was included in the "Major Livelihood Projects for the Five New Cities" in 2021, officially opened on June 28, 2025, supported by Metro Line 5 hubs and the Oriental Beauty

w.fengxian.gov.cn/qt/20250917/95868.html

Valley industrial policy, and assigned pilot tasks for smart healthcare. The Fengxian branch of Children's Hospital of Fudan University, supporting the National Center for Children's Health, China, commenced construction in 2025 and is adjacent to the Fengxian branch of International Peace Maternity & Child Health Hospital to facilitate specialist collaboration. Through a "government-led + differentiated positioning" model, the International Peace Maternity & Child Health Hospital focuses on obstetrics, gynecology, and reproduction; the Xinhua Hospital emphasizes whole-life-cycle health management; and the Children's Hospital of Fudan University strengthens the diagnosis and treatment of rare pediatric diseases, forming a complementary medical cluster. Furthermore, Fengxian District has optimized the allocation of medical resources through three key measures: First, establishing dual medical centers in the eastern and western parts of the district, introducing 7 discipline leaders, successively opening 8 multi-disciplinary joint clinics, with the Fengcheng Hospital developing specialty departments such as oral and maxillofacial surgery. Second, strengthening the community health network foundation, providing rehabilitation, nursing, and other services based on general practice, achieving 50,000 annual rehabilitation service instances and 200,000 bed-days for home-based beds. Third, through quality control, disciplinary collaboration, talent recruitment and development, and health management innovation, establishing a "dual-appointment" system for community doctors, and creating specialized programs like Fengpu Children's Rehabilitation and Nanqiao Cardiac Rehabilitation, with services radiating to neighboring districts such as Jinshan and Minhang.

Case 2 Fengxian District Central Hospital promotes the transformation of health service models through the construction of health consortiums

To continuously address the challenges of limited service radius and weak linkages with communities, the Fengxian District Central Hospital has shifted its philosophy from "disease-centered" to "health-centered." It has implemented three core initiatives to bring quality medical resources closer to the people, promoting the transformation of scientific research achievements and the development of the regional health industry.

(1) Allocating more resources to grassroots levels and promoting disciplinary construction. In June 2024, the Fengxian District People's Government and the Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital signed the sixth entrustment management agreement for the Fengxian District Central Hospital. Seven key discipline leaders were introduced, over ten municipal-level experts were incorporated flexibly, eight multidisciplinary team (MDT) clinics were established, and integrated diagnosis and treatment consortia for specific diseases, such as anemia and sleep disorders, were formed. These changes promote the decentralization of quality medical resources and homogeneous diagnostic and treatment services. (2) Expanding the service network and achieving "last mile" coverage. A "Mobile Health Bus" medical line was launched, and a health management center was established to strengthen chronic disease management. The construction of three major centers (stroke, chest pain, trauma) was enhanced, creating green channels for critically ill patients. (3) Promoting the integration of industry and medicine, and integrating health into the broader development context. Focusing on the "Four Centers" (National Clinical Trial Centers for Drugs, Medical Devices, Special Medical Foods, and National Clinical Evaluation Center for Cosmetics), drug trials and cosmetic testing projects were carried out. The self-developed cosmetic brand "Kemeiqing" was successfully commercialized, promoting the construction of a research-oriented hospital and the coordinated

development of industry and medicine.

- **Create a Fengxian model of digital healthcare**

Fengxian District has established a digital transformation task force led by top officials from the relevant commission, implementing a chart-based action plan mechanism with daily progress reports and regular problem coordination meetings. Fengxian has innovatively developed projects such as the smart community cloud hospital, private institution supervision platform, smart village clinics, and a digital hub for women and children by adhering to a problem-oriented approach and completing municipal-level mandated applications. Applications like Internet hospitals and "mobile home beds" have reduced waiting times, lowered medical costs, improved supervisory precision, and enabled more people to benefit from digital achievements.

(3) Implement a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system

- **Dual-track approach for multi-level talent cultivation and expert deployment to grassroots**

Through the implementation of the "Sunday Famous Doctors" project, Fengxian District promoted the decentralization of experts and technology. In 2024, municipal and district-level experts held over 11,000 community clinics and conducted more than 800 teaching rounds. They provided instruction to 21,000 primary-level doctors, achieving simultaneous improvements in diagnostic capabilities and public satisfaction. A system of further training and dual appointments for doctors was established. A total of 30 community doctors were appointed to practice at the Fengxian District Central Hospital, which unblocked the two-way referral channel. A total of 125 community doctors were selected for further training at secondary and tertiary hospitals to enhance their specialized skills. In order to deepen university-hospital cooperation, a ten-year collaboration was carried out with the General Practice Department of Zhongshan Hospital. This collaboration formed the "Fengxian Model" for cultivating primary-level talent and established an "incubation station" for improving capacity centered around the general practice teaching outpatient clinic.



Figure 26 "Thank You Family Doctor" talent show

Case 3 Ten-year primary medical talent construction in Xidu Sub-district

After ten years of development, the Xidu Sub-district Community Health Service Center in Fengxian District has evolved from a suburban community center with limited resources into a model for primary healthcare. Its "Fudan Zhongshan-Xidu" model has become an example for cultivating regional talent.

Before 2013, Xidu Sub-district faced challenges including a shortage of basic equipment, insufficient professional talent, and low resident trust, leading a large number of patients to seek care at municipal-level hospitals. In 2015, Zhongshan Hospital set up Shanghai's first suburban general practice teaching demonstration site in Xidu Sub-district, marking the start of a deep collaboration. Xidu achieved this through (1) Building a talent cultivation system: establishing a clinical teaching base jointly with Shanghai Medical College of Fudan University, introducing university faculty and curriculum systems, cultivating key personnel through six-month practical training cycles and strict assessments, forming a tiered talent team, and producing national champion doctors and municipal top-ten family doctors; (2) Improving medical service quality: integrating humanistic care into diagnosis and treatment, creating personalized health management plans for chronic disease patients, promoting equipment upgrades, equipping basic devices and introducing large equipment like CT scanners to support accurate diagnosis; (3) Advancing regional coordination and integration: establishing a community teaching consortium under a "1+6" model to share high-quality resources, and innovating the "dual-appointment physician" system to link primary-level and higher-level hospitals and facilitate patient referrals.

The Xidu team has won multiple national first prizes in family doctor skills competitions. Primary-level diagnosis and treatment capabilities have significantly improved, allowing residents to access care for minor illnesses within the community. Cumulatively, 210 general practitioners have been trained, 107 research projects have been established, and 253 papers have been published, reserving a large pool of talent for regional healthcare.



Figure 27 The "Zhongshan-Xidu" remote consultation teaching platform provides remote multi-disciplinary consultations for contracted residents

- **Comprehensively promote family doctor contract services**

Fengxian District has established 148 family doctor teams, covering 516,800 contracted residents, providing full-process services including "signup - health assessment - tiered

management - referral." 17 park (enterprise) family doctor workstations were set up to expand coverage and integrate scenarios such as elderly health management and chronic disease management. The scope of family doctor contract services is continuously expanding, improving the process for free physical examinations for the elderly and adding services such as tumor marker screening. A district-level quality control center for family doctor contract services was established, implementing the "4+X" system, and strengthening data interoperability to improve the accuracy of contracting. Health risk assessments (classified as red, yellow, green) were conducted for 186,000 key populations, providing targeted services like chronic disease management and home-based beds. In 2024, 3,881 new home-based beds and 457 home-based palliative care services were added.

- **Advance smart referral and data linkage**

All 24 district-owned medical institutions in Fengxian District now offer online appointment scheduling with 30-minute time intervals. Residents can schedule appointments via the "Fengxian Health" WeChat official account, the Health Cloud App, or the Suishenban App. The family doctor tiered diagnosis and treatment system provides precise referral services. The construction of the "Three Centers" for smart healthcare is actively promoted. These centers include regional clinical testing, electrocardiogram, and medical imaging diagnostic information centers. They achieve mutual recognition and sharing of imaging and lab reports among municipal and district-level public medical institutions. The construction of Internet hospitals in 16 community health service centers has been completed, enabling online consultations and prescription transfers. The electronic health records of community health service centers passed the Level 4 application evaluation, providing data support for tiered diagnosis and treatment.

(4) Improve the public health system

- **Consolidate foundational public health safeguards**

Through three rounds of Three-Year Public Health Action Plans (2016-2018, 2020-2022, 2023-2025), Fengxian District has identified key projects and funding guarantees, promoting the systematic development of the public health system. According to the Municipal Disease Control Bureau's "Three Fixes" plan, district-level disease control and prevention institutions have made adjustments, achieving deep integration of the district center for disease control and prevention and the health inspection institute, as well as optimizing management functions. The Fengxian District Public Health Center has been built into a comprehensive platform integrating five major functions: emergency command, laboratory testing, health science popularization, practical teaching, and law enforcement supervision, providing solid support for public health services. Relying on the "bringing experts down, sending personnel up" mechanism, a system of regular guidance, project-based mentoring, and personnel further training has been established. Emergency response teams at both the district and community levels have been formed and equipped with standardized gear, creating a public health safeguard network covering the entire district and effectively enhancing regional emergency response

capabilities and health service levels.

- **Build a comprehensive emergency support network**

Fengxian District integrated 120 emergency and disease control data by connecting to the district's "One-Net Unified Management" platform, establishing information groups for instant sharing. Two district-level rescue teams with 126 members and five backpack-equipped primary squads with 99 members were formed to conduct specialized training and joint drills. A district-wide AED deployment plan was formulated, training first aid personnel at a 1:10 ratio, and first aid training was conducted in collaboration with the Red Cross. Flood and typhoon prevention emergency plans were revised, forming 30 flood prevention and rescue teams with 594 members, and coordinating material reserves with the Emergency Management Bureau. In 2025, flood prevention responses were activated 12 times with zero delays in information reporting. Medical support plans for major events were developed, with resources deployed to secure 80 events in 2025, forming a comprehensive emergency support system.

Case 4 Joint emergency medical rescue drill for sudden mass traffic accidents

Fengxian District organized and conducted a joint emergency rescue drill in the first half of 2025, simulating a major traffic accident in the district causing multiple casualties, to test the response capability of the emergency medical rescue system. Based on revised emergency plans, the command and dispatch platform was activated to ensure rapid response from various departments (e.g., 120-medical emergency rescue, hospitals). During the drill, the rescue teams quickly deployed, simulating the triage of casualties and the administration of emergency treatments such as hemostasis and CPR. A temporary medical point was set up on-site to coordinate the transport of critically injured patients by medical emergency rescue vehicles (call 120). Coordinated support throughout the rescue process was achieved through multi-unit collaboration. Thematic training was organized before the drill, covering rescuer skills (e.g., trauma management). The response had "zero errors," information reporting formed a closed loop, command time was shortened effectively, and the teams' practical operational level was improved.

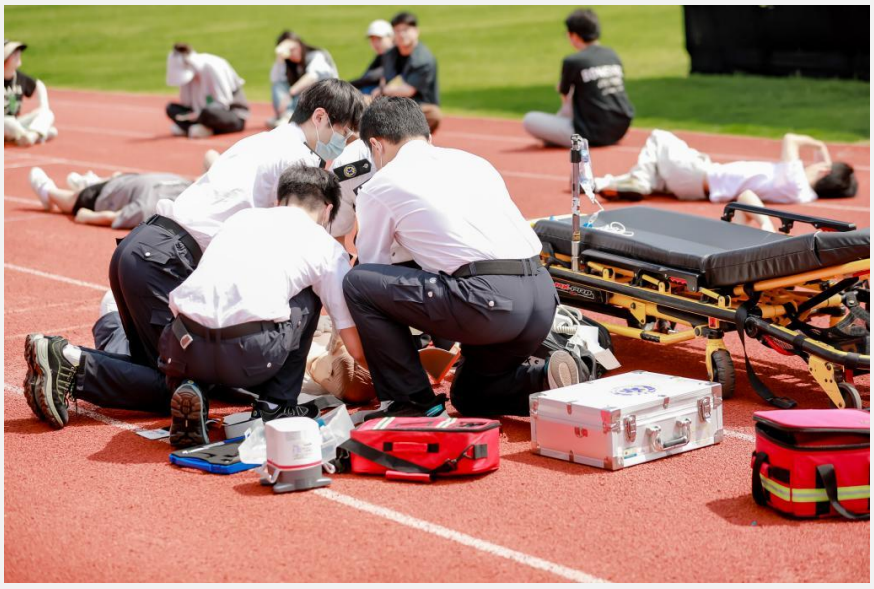


Figure 28 Simulated casualty treatment at the joint drill site

- **Build a district-wide health promotion system**

Fengxian District guided member units to improve the organization of the Patriotic Health Campaign committees, with offices established in each sub-district/town and public health committees set up in villages/communities. The *Notice on Building Healthy Sub-districts/Towns* was formulated, with 13 sub-districts/towns implementing projects around key tasks; various propaganda channels were used to disseminate health knowledge and advance key health science popularization projects; version 2.0 of the "Mobile Health Bar" was launched, establishing a "1+13+N" health service brand for the people, precisely connecting high-quality medical resources with enterprise needs, forming a comprehensive health promotion network.

- **Construct a food safety guarantee system**

Fengxian District strengthened organizational construction, with one director having overall responsibility of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention and 4 departments collaborating on risk monitoring work. Laboratory equipment allocation was enhanced, with food-related testing parameters reaching 123 items. The laboratory LIMS system was improved, strengthening quality control of testing; a monitoring information reporting system was established, requiring test results to be reported to the competent authority within 2 hours. Food hygiene publicity was carried out, with 16 community medical institutions conducting monthly promotional activities; 76 lectures were held in 2025, comprehensively improving food safety assurance capabilities.

- **Promote mental health services through multiple measures**

Fengxian District established a safety net guarantee to lower treatment barriers by providing free medication, expanding drug options, and reducing the cost of long-acting injections. It also established an agricultural therapy rehabilitation base and developed an agricultural therapy curriculum system, promoting rehabilitation through horticultural therapy and skills training. A psychological service system was established, including the opening of a 24-hour hotline integrated into the citywide platform, 962525. Risk assessments, tiered management, and specialized teams for crisis intervention were implemented. Community service teams were formed to provide comprehensive services to people with mental health disorders, creating a robust mental health service system.

Case 5 Sunshine Farm Workshop – A "green rehabilitation station" for patients with mental disorders

Sunshine Farm Workshop is located at the rehabilitation base of the Fengxian District Mental Health Center. It addresses the problem of social disconnection caused by traditional inpatient treatment and the near-zero employment rate after rehabilitation. Fengxian District has introduced the "Agricultural Therapy Rehabilitation" model, through the following steps: (1) Step-by-step training, which begins with basic farm work and progresses to crop sales, gradually improving social adaptability. (2) An interdisciplinary team, in which psychiatrists, agronomists, and social workers work together to create personalized rehabilitation plans. (3) Employment linkage,

connecting with local enterprises to provide supportive jobs. For example, one individual who has recovered was hired as a greening maintainer. The incidence of violent behavior among participants decreased by 80%, and 4 people met discharge criteria. One person achieved employment, breaking the "zero employment" deadlock for people with mental disorders, achieving both clinical improvement and social reintegration for patients. The Sunshine Farm Workshop project received dual certification as a Shanghai Municipal Rehabilitation Demonstration Base and an Innovative Medical Service Brand.



Figure 29 Sunshine Farm Workshop helps patient rehabilitation through collective collaborative work[①]

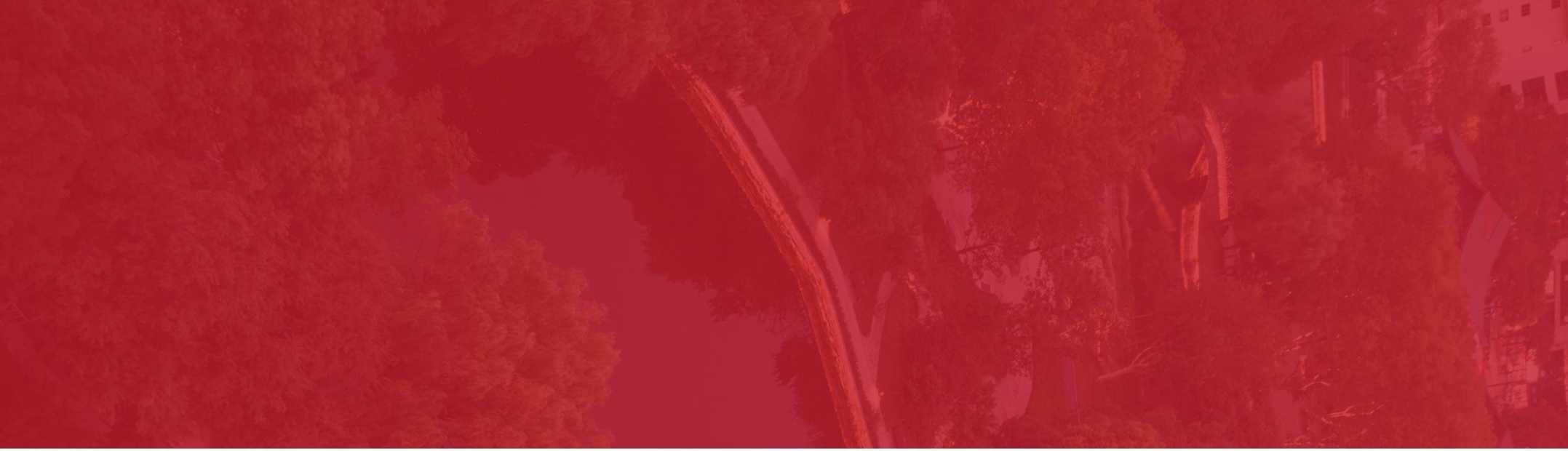
① Source: Healthy Fengxian——Yan Jun from the Fengxian District Mental Health Center: Interpreting Dedication to One's Work Through Action, Safeguarding Patient Health with Love and Responsibility | Admiring the Virtuous and Emulating Them • Exemplary Doctors and Vanguards in Fengxian, https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_28355602

SDG4: Quality Education



SDG4

- SDG4 (Quality Education) aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The practice of this goal can effectively improve the overall educational level of the population, promote the all-round development of skills and quality, and enhance employability and innovation capacity, thereby advancing social equity and economic development.
- Fengxian District still faces multiple challenges under SDG4: Some township or town schools are relatively weak in terms of teaching staff, curriculum, and educational management; the quality of preschool education services and the balanced coverage of special education resources still need consolidation; the optimization of the teaching workforce structure requires continuous advancement; the sharing and application level of educational resources among urban and rural schools and communities still needs improvement; vocational education lags behind the needs of regional industrial development to a certain extent.
- Under SDG 4, Fengxian District has ensured educational equity and quality improvement through systematic measures in recent years; deepened group-based school operation and joint school construction, promoting the radiation of high-quality school resources to weaker schools; implemented full sub-district/town coverage of preschool education; safeguarded the right to education for all groups; promoted the construction of digital education and community learning networks, enhancing learning accessibility; deepened the integration of industry and education and the construction of modern industrial colleges, promoting school-enterprise collaborative education and the cultivation of high-skilled talent, forming an equitable development system from preschool to lifelong education.



SDG4

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG4
Optimize the supply of basic public education services	Cross-regional coordinated development of educational resources	Fengxian establishes an evaluation and promotion mechanism for the *Self-Learning Guide*	► Number of community-based childcare "Baby Rooms" ► Number of preschool education classes ► Comprehensive compliance rate of resource allocation in compulsory education schools	SDG 4.1 SDG 4.2
	Promote the inclusive development of preschool education			
	Adaptive development of vocational education			
	Construct a lifelong education system			
Promote high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education	Standardized development of hardware facilities	The 58-year-old Fengxian Xinghuo School completed renovation and expansion		
	Improve education quality			
	Develop educational informatization			
Optimize the discipline setting of colleges and universities	Coordinate with regional industrial development		► Proportion of "dual-qualified" teachers ► Number of public cultural resource delivery sessions	SDG 4.3 SDG 4.4 SDG 4.6
	Establish a dynamic discipline adjustment mechanism			
	Promote the integrated development of interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary studies			
	Promote talent cultivation and employment development			
Build a collaborative education platform	Advance school-enterprise collaborative education			
	University-local government collaborative development			
	Inter-university collaborative development	Shanghai Normal University assists its affiliated Fengxian Experimental Middle School in developing project-based extension courses		
	Industry association participation			

Major Progress

In response to challenges such as the uneven distribution of educational resources between urban and rural areas, as well as the need to optimize teacher staffing, Fengxian District has prioritized promoting high-quality education development, achieving significant progress. Group-based school operation and joint school models promote the sharing of high-quality resources; preschool education is fully universalized; reforms in teacher management systems facilitate the orderly flow of high-quality teachers, effectively benefiting underperforming schools; digital education is comprehensively promoted, enabling sharing of high-quality curriculum resources between urban and rural schools; the specialization structure of vocational education is continuously optimized, and deepened school-enterprise cooperation enhances talent suitability; a lifelong learning network is initially established, significantly improving the accessibility of community learning.

- **Balanced optimization of educational resources, and initial formation of a coordinated development pattern**

Since 2015, Fengxian District has adhered to the strategy of prioritizing education development. A total of 33 new, renovated, or expanded primary, secondary, and preschool school projects have been completed in the district, increasing school building area by approximately 670,000 square meters. Since 2020, investment in newly built, renovated, and expanded schools across the district reached 1.85 billion yuan, while simultaneously closing low-quality private schools and introducing high-quality private resources. Through targeted support programs for underperforming schools, such as “Xingguang" and “Zhidian," the district has strengthened the "1+1+X" group-based school model and close-knit school district, innovated with the joint school model, and promoted the sharing of high-quality educational resources. The comprehensive compliance rate for resource allocation in compulsory education schools across the district reached 100%. The disparity coefficients for primary and junior high schools decreased to 0.33 and 0.23 respectively. A pattern of coordinated development between public and private education has basically taken shape, significantly enhancing regional educational equity and quality.

- **Universal coverage of preschool education and full sub-district/town coverage of childcare services**

Fengxian District has implemented the universalization and enhancement of preschool education, achieving full sub-district/town coverage of childcare services. As of 2024, the gross enrollment rate for three years of preschool education for eligible permanent resident children of the appropriate age in the district was 99.31%. The coverage rate of inclusive kindergartens was 94.56%, and special education classes achieved full coverage across all streets and towns. The construction of integrated childcare-kindergartens has been actively promoted, with the proportion of such institutions reaching 72.7% in 2024; 23 community-based "Baby Room" childcare facilities

have been built. Efforts to achieve full coverage of scientific parenting guidance services have made it a brand with high reputation and influence in Shanghai. As of September 2024, the district had 918 preschool classes, 23,305 children enrolled, and 2,141 full-time teachers.

- **Advancement of teacher workforce reform and radiation of high-quality teachers to underperforming schools**

Fengxian District took the lead in piloting reforms to the personnel management system for primary and secondary school teachers, establishing a "district-managed school-appointed" mechanism and a "ten-year teacher rotation system." Through comprehensive post appointment, special-grade (master teacher) studios, and urban-rural teacher allowances, orderly teacher mobility and the radiation of high-quality teachers to underperforming schools have been achieved. The reforms have effectively promoted the optimal allocation of teacher resources and improved the quality of education and teaching, while also providing institutional guarantees for teachers' professional development and advancing the process of educational equalization across the district.

- **Comprehensive promotion of digital education and sharing of urban and rural educational resources**

Model schools were established within the district and over 50,000 high-quality digital resources were made available online, providing comprehensive coverage of all subjects from primary to high school levels. Rural schools now have access to high-quality urban resources through online and offline integration, promoting educational equity. The cumulative investment in educational digitalization reached 51.047 million yuan. A metropolitan area network for education was built with bandwidth up to 6G and full wireless coverage. Teachers were provided with mobile devices, achieving the goal of "one device per person." Platforms such as "Cloud Classroom," "Jike Big Data," and "Three Assistants" support the routine operation of precise teaching and homework diagnosis, significantly enhancing teachers' information technology application skills and students' learning engagement.

- **Increased adaptability of vocational education, and significant achievements in school-enterprise integration and industry-education collaboration**

Fengxian Secondary Vocational School has optimized its program offerings, covering 17 fields including equipment manufacturing, electronic information, and tourism services, and has implemented integrated secondary-to-higher vocational training in some programs. School-enterprise cooperation continues to deepen. Partnerships have been established with 54 enterprises to explore modern apprenticeship systems and order-based training models. Practical training conditions have continuously improved, with the total value of teaching instruments and equipment reaching 79.18 million yuan. The proportion of "dual-qualified" teachers is 73.42%. The graduate employment rate has remained above 97% for a long period, with over 65% of graduates becoming key production personnel in

enterprises, providing talent support for regional industrial development and demonstrating a high degree of alignment between vocational education and regional industries.

- **A lifelong learning network is initially established to improve the accessibility of community learning**

The district has established a lifelong learning network that covers both urban and rural areas by relying on the Fengxian Branch of Shanghai Open University. This network promotes the integrated development of diverse forms of education, such as degree-continuing education, non-degree training, community education, and education for the elderly. The construction of a "15-minute community learning circle" aims to improve the accessibility of primary learning points by embedding it within community life circles. The exploration of a "credit bank" system is underway to promote the accumulation and conversion of learning outcomes, and the supply of education for the elderly continues to expand, developing new educational models such as "wellness, recuperation, learning, and tourism," which enhance participation and sense of attainment among the elderly population, and realize the concepts of educational equity and lifelong learning. In 2024, the district completed 2,207 deliveries of public cultural resources at both municipal and district levels (including villages/communities).

- **New progress has been made in industry-education integration and cultivation of high-skilled talent.**

Fengxian District has established its first special development fund for industry-education integration. With an initial scale of 1 billion yuan, the fund ensures the advancement of various initiatives in the construction and implementation plan for platforms and carriers. These initiatives include scientific research innovation, achievement transformation, talent project introduction and cultivation, and employment and entrepreneurship. Regarding the cultivation of high-skilled talent, Fengxian District has explored the creation of a training chain that connects "Junior Worker - Intermediate Worker - Senior Worker" and a gradient upgrade path for "Technical Expert - Chief Technician - Skills Master Studio," smoothing the promotion channel for skilled talent from the "District Level - Municipal Level - National Level." At the same time, the new enterprise apprenticeship system is promoted extensively, encouraging more enterprises to conduct new apprenticeship program training. According to regulations, vocational training subsidies are provided to enterprises. Additionally, Fengxian District has implemented more precise skill talent evaluation, improved the skill talent evaluation system oriented towards vocational ability, and carried out new skill project training, providing strong support for the growth and development of high-skilled talent.

- **Notable results in school-enterprise collaborative education, and industry association's participation in the improvement of education ecosystem**

Fengxian District actively promotes school-enterprise partnerships and the

development of modern apprenticeship systems and industry-education integration bases. These efforts achieve co-cultivation of talent, faculty sharing, and joint base construction. Demonstration projects led by industry associations within the district promote the exchange of industrial technology lists and teaching resource packages. They also integrate job positions from member enterprises, enabling students to gain experience in real production situations. Enterprise retention rates remain high. Initially, an education ecosystem is formed, where "associations build the stage, schools and enterprises perform, and students benefit." This effectively enhances graduates' employability and job matching.

Important Measures

(1) Optimize the supply of basic public education services

- **Cross-regional coordinated development of educational resources**

Fengxian District promotes the high-quality and balanced development of regional education through the cross-regional coordinated development of educational resources. Based on the overall development plan and urban-rural layout, the district is accelerating the construction of public supporting schools in new cities and major areas, implementing the "four synchronizations" principle—simultaneous planning, design, construction, and delivery—ensuring the integrated development of urban and rural education. Concurrently, high-quality private schools are introduced to jointly build high-quality basic education circles with universities and colleges to gather intellectual resources and improve education quality. In terms of group-based school operations, the "1+1+X" model is implemented, close-knit school resource alliances are formed, and the "joint school" mechanism is developed. The achievement of deep integration of culture, systems, management, faculty, curriculum, and evaluation between high-quality schools and underperforming schools, newly built schools, and high-quality private schools results in the creation of demonstrative education groups and the promotion of university cooperation in education and teaching. The construction of the teaching workforce within the district is continuously optimized. Through comprehensive post appointment and flexible mobility, educational human resources are effectively integrated and scientifically allocated to cultivate backbone teachers.

Case 6 Fengxian establishes an evaluation and promotion mechanism for the Self-Learning Guide

To improve the performance of educational projects, the Fengxian District Education Bureau has created a comprehensive evaluation system consisting of three stages: initiation, mid-term evaluation, and performance evaluation. This system ensures the effective implementation of the plan for urban and rural schools to advance together. Before project initiation, the responsible party conducts an initial assessment based on green indicators and school performance evaluation results, performs a scientific diagnosis of key issues in school development, formulates a three-year implementation plan, and standardizes the contracting process. The mid-term evaluation focuses on goal achievement, process standardization, project effectiveness, and social impact. It is

conducted through comprehensive methods including document review, report hearings, discussion forums, and interviews. A feedback mechanism is established, forming "one report per project" to promptly summarize experiences and issues, ensuring the project continues to advance effectively. The performance evaluation measures the extent to which goals were achieved and how effectively they were implemented. It uses methods such as questionnaires, self-assessment reports, Q&A sessions, school visits, document reviews, class observations, discussion forums, interviews, and expert feedback.

Under the precise trusteeship of Shanghai Jinyuan High School, Fengxian Experimental Middle School Affiliated to Shanghai International Studies University has clarified its "Self-Education" philosophy through an initial assessment. Guided by the *Self-Learning Guide*, the school has promoted classroom teaching reform, optimized teaching methods and learning approaches, improved management mechanisms, and enhanced independent development capabilities. The extension of high-quality educational resources from the central urban area has also driven the development of suburban schools. For example, during its three-year participation in the Shanghai urban-rural school mutual growth project, Fengxian Experimental Primary School Affiliated to Shanghai Normal University achieved multiple historic breakthroughs in school operation.

During project implementation, deep collaboration between prestigious urban schools and suburban schools stimulated teachers' internal drive for growth, resulting in the enhancement of teachers' professional development and curriculum implementation capabilities. Since March 2025, both parties have partnered again to continue providing mutual assistance. Currently, they are focusing on practical research aimed at enhancing teachers' capabilities in developing and implementing the curriculum under the "Double New" initiative, which encompasses both the new curriculum and the new textbooks. This research aims to further improve teachers' proficiency in implementing the new curriculum and textbooks.



Figure 30 Fengxian Experimental Primary School Affiliated to Shanghai Normal University

- **Promote the inclusive development of preschool education[①]**

Through institutional innovation, Fengxian District has comprehensively improved the quality of kindergartens, issuing the *Implementation Opinions on Promoting the Creation of High-Quality Kindergartens* and the *Implementation Plan for Comprehensively Building High-Quality Kindergartens*. The district has established a tiered re-evaluation mechanism, requiring municipal-level kindergartens to undergo review every four years and district-level kindergartens every five years. The goal is to achieve comprehensive coverage of

[①]Fengxian District Education Development "14th Five-Year" Plan (2021–2025), Shanghai Fengxian District People's Government, 2020.09.16, https://xxgk.fengxian.gov.cn/art/info/3467/i20211102-imaye9vkhgyhz17r81

high-quality public kindergartens within the district by 2025. The district has formed seven "1+1+X" education groups, integrating kindergarten management, teaching, faculty development, and evaluation to leverage the leading role of high-quality kindergartens. Fengxian District is committed to building a distinctive preschool education brand centered on "Xian (Virtuous) Culture" by implementing the Xingguan, Zhidian, and brand plans to develop a unique curriculum system. Outdoor activity spaces have been optimized to create an outdoor life education circle for children. The district has established a collaborative framework involving administrative promotion, instructional guidance, kindergarten-school coordination, and family-community support with a focus on "preschool-to-primary transition." This framework fosters a scientific transition education ecosystem and achieves overall improvement in kindergarten quality and educational distinctiveness.

- **Adaptive development of vocational education[①]**

To enhance the adaptability of vocational education, Fengxian District has implemented a series of specific measures. These measures include promoting articulation between secondary and higher education, as well as collaboration among universities. For example, Fengxian Secondary Vocational School has partnered with Shanghai Business School and Shanghai Institute of Technology to establish articulation programs for secondary-to-undergraduate and secondary-to-higher education pathways. These programs expand growth channels for technical and skilled talent. The district is developing high-level specialty clusters that focus on key industries and have clear positioning, distinct characteristics, and deep school-enterprise cooperation. For example, the Industrial Robot Technology Application program has been included in Shanghai's list of high-quality specialty construction projects. The district is strengthening school-enterprise cooperation by creating collaborative communities and encouraging enterprises to participate in curriculum development, practical training, and talent evaluation. This enhances the relevance and effectiveness of talent cultivation. The district has strengthened policy and funding support by implementing national and local vocational education policies, increasing financial investment, improving school conditions, and supporting infrastructure development, such as the development of information technology and training bases. Additionally, the district is promoting the internationalization of vocational education by exploring the introduction of international vocational education resources and conducting international exchange programs for teachers and students. These efforts aim to enhance the internationalization level of schools and better serve the needs of the "Belt and Road" initiative and regional opening-up.

- **Construct a lifelong education system**

To further improve the lifelong education system, Fengxian District is advancing reforms across multiple dimensions, including institutions, resources, and platforms. On

[①]Fengxian District Secondary Vocational Education Quality Report (2024), Shanghai Fengxian District Education Bureau, 2025.02.05

the one hand, the district is taking steps to strengthen top-level design and policy coordination. This includes promoting the establishment of a regional lifelong education coordination mechanism, clarifying the responsibilities of multiple stakeholders such as the government, schools, communities, and enterprises, and building a governance structure characterized by "government leadership and multi-stakeholder participation." On the other hand, the district is accelerating the integration and sharing of educational resources, encouraging public facilities such as libraries, cultural centers, and science museums to open up for lifelong education, and creating a learning environment where "everyone can learn and everywhere is a learning space." In terms of platform development, the district is continuously optimizing the digital learning support system, expanding the application scenarios of the "Credit Bank," and enabling the mutual recognition and conversion of achievements from academic education, vocational training, and community learning. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to strengthen the development of the lifelong education teaching workforce, cultivating a team of "learning guides" to enhance the professionalism of primary teaching and services. Through policy guidance, institutional innovation, and resource integration, Fengxian District is gradually building a learning society framework that covers all citizens, spans their entire lives, and is flexible and open.

(2) Promote high-quality and balanced development of compulsory education

● Standardized development of hardware facilities[①]

Fengxian District strictly implements the "four synchronizations" of residential and school construction, carries out the "Education Equipment Upgrade Plan," and promotes the "Campus Network Upgrade Action." Campus networks with 10-gigabit backbones, gigabit connectivity to classrooms, and comprehensive wireless coverage are built by the district, and connections to the municipal education digital base are made to ensure the regular application of the "Three Classrooms." A "Task Force for Clearing Unresolved School Building Property Certificates" has been established to certify the remaining school buildings and remove obstacles to expansion and financing. Supervision is strengthened and linked to performance, with hardware compliance, equipment utilization rates, and informatization levels incorporated into annual assessments. The principle of "building well, using effectively, and managing sustainably" is implemented to ensure that hardware upgrades translate into improved classroom quality and educational outcomes.

Case 7 The 58-year-old Fengxian Xinghuo School completed renovation and expansion

Fengxian Xinghuo School, with a 58-year history, is located in Haiwan Town in the Fengxian southern part of Fengxian District. It is the only nine-year consistent school serving 15 surrounding communities. After more than a year of renovation and expansion, Fengxian Xinghuo School has taken on a completely new look. The entrance is now more spacious. The number of teaching buildings has increased. The playground area has expanded. The indoor swimming pool and

[①]Latest Progress in the Construction of New Five Standards for Compulsory Education Schools in Fengxian District, Shanghai Fengxian District People's Government, 2023.09.09, https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/jyj/xwzx/xwdt/20230911/51882.html

student theater are now operational.

The school's construction area has increased from 18,000 square meters to 34,000 square meters, the number of classes has grown from 24 to 36, and 20 mu (1.33 hectares) of land has been allocated for the construction of football and basketball fields. The total investment for the renovation and expansion reached 100 million yuan, which included the construction of the district's first indoor swimming pool in a township school. These upgrades have not only improved the school's conditions and the allocation of educational resources, but have also significantly enhanced the school's hardware facilities and educational quality. They provide a better learning environment for students in the surrounding areas, making township schools a true demonstration case of quality education.



Figure 31 Swimming Pool at Fengxian Xinghuo School

- **Improve education quality**[①]

To enhance the quality of education, Fengxian District has launched a new round of improvement measures: First, conduct a comprehensive survey of educational resources to scientifically optimize school distribution and achieve rational allocation of educational resources; second, implement the construction of the "New Five Standards" for compulsory education schools (2023–2025), unifying standards for informatization, teaching staff, and funding to promote high-level balanced development between urban and rural schools; third, deepen the group-based school operation and joint school models by establishing tightly-knit municipal and district-level education groups, continuously narrowing the gap between schools through the leadership of renowned schools, teacher exchanges, curriculum sharing, and combination of teaching and research; fourth, improve the flexible teacher mobility mechanism, promote rotation and exchange between urban and rural areas, implement the "Outstanding Teacher Training Program" and "Famous Teachers and Principals Studios," and prioritize township teachers in professional title evaluations and performance rewards to ensure that excellent teachers remain in excellent schools; fifth, establish a quality monitoring and supervision system centered on the "New Growth Index," leveraging big data for dynamic evaluation to achieve precise early warnings and improvements; sixth, create a multi-department collaborative and special education care mechanism, establishing a personalized growth tracking system with one file and one plan per disabled child, while controlling the amount of homework and the frequency of exams, strengthening efficient classrooms and homework design, and

①Ministry of Education's Supervision Bureau Fully Affirms the High-Quality and Balanced Development of Compulsory Education in Fengxian, Fengxian District Education Bureau, 2021.04.29, https://edu.eastday.com/node2/jypd/n5/20210429/u1ai39476.html

ensuring that students learn efficiently with reduced pressure through supervision, random checks, and parent evaluations.

- **Develop educational informatization[①]**

To consolidate achievements and address shortcomings, Fengxian District is simultaneously advancing efforts from four dimensions: top-level design, mechanism guarantee, team building, and network security. First, improve the full lifecycle management of projects by issuing the *Several Opinions on Further Strengthening Regional Education Informatization Construction*, accompanied by regulations on network management post settings, primary and secondary school informatization management standards, and work evaluation criteria, strictly implementing project approval, engineering supervision, archival filing, and security level evaluation systems, with all new projects required to simultaneously develop network security construction plans; second, optimize the district-school linkage construction model, where, except for district-level education digitalization projects uniformly reported by the bureau's cyberspace affairs office, primary school projects are included in the "Brand" plan for list-based management, requiring systems that fail the information innovation review to complete localization replacement within a deadline, and achieving the migration of major business platforms to the district-level e-government cloud by 2025; third, strengthen the enhancement of team literacy by relying on the district education institute's information technology center and primary/secondary school informatization application teaching research groups, conducting tiered training for principals' informatization leadership, teachers' information technology application skills, and trainers' guidance capabilities, with plans to hold one "Smart Classroom" thematic seminar each in primary/secondary schools and kindergartens this semester, and regularly organizing assessments and exchange exhibitions for "qualified schools, excellent schools, and demonstration schools"; fourth, safeguard the bottom line of network and data security by establishing a "one-school-one-file" computer room inspection mechanism, implementing network information security responsibility systems and emergency response plans, completing security level evaluations for all operational systems such as teacher professional development and education cloud data sharing exchange centers, promptly clearing third-party accounts of departed personnel, and ensuring the sustained and healthy development of education informatization.

(3) Optimize the discipline setting of colleges and universities

- **Coordinate with regional industrial development[②]**

To promote the optimization of university disciplines and strategic collaborative

[①]New Environment, New Development, New Ecology: Digitalization is Becoming Fengxian Education's New Landmark! Shanghai Observer, 2022.10.14https://sghexport.shobserver.com/html/baijiahao/2022/10/14/880236.html

[②]Several Policy Opinions on Promoting High-Quality Development of Industry-Education Integrat

development, Fengxian District has implemented a "green channel" program for majors that are in high demand. For key areas such as the low-altitude economy, biomanufacturing, and hydrogen energy storage, it creates a "one plan for one major" approach with preferential policies regarding enrollment quotas, funding, and equipment. Meanwhile, the district is moving forward with the Modern Industrial College Doubling Plan, which involves leading enterprises collaborating with universities to establish shared colleges covering industrial chains such as cosmetics, medical devices, smart manufacturing, and the digital economy. Two-way talent flow between enterprises and universities is deepened by the implementation of systems for enterprise technical backbones to be stationed in schools and for university teachers to gain practical experience in enterprises, promoting practical enterprise experience for engineering faculty. Major collaborative innovation platforms are developed to support universities and enterprises in establishing joint laboratories and pilot-scale testing bases. Outstanding platforms will receive long-term operational funding. Talent housing and incentive mechanisms are improved to offer top disciplinary leaders research start-up funds, personalized housing, and other guarantees. A data-driven, dynamic adjustment mechanism is constructed that regularly releases catalogs of urgently needed industry talent. This mechanism establishes an early warning system for major settings, achieving precise alignment between academic program layout and market demand.

- **Establish a dynamic discipline adjustment mechanism**

Fengxian District has adopted a series of specific measures to promote the development of a dynamic disciplinary adjustment mechanism. First, a demand feedback mechanism has been built, integrating multi-department data resources to establish an AI-driven "academic program - talent supply and demand" prediction model, achieving an integrated, closed-loop system for monitoring the job market, providing early warnings about technology trends, and making decisions about adjusting academic programs. Second, a classified positioning strategy is implemented based on university type and regional needs. Leading universities align with major national strategic needs, and local universities combine with regional industrial upgrade demands to build distinctive academic program chains. Furthermore, the disciplinary evaluation system is reformed by incorporating "contribution to national strategy" as a core element in "Double First-Class" assessments, adding key evaluation dimensions, and establishing a "Disciplinary Adjustment Risk Fund" with a fault-tolerant mechanism. Finally, necessary support is provided through financial allocations, research projects, etc., for emerging disciplines, basic disciplines, and interdisciplinary fields to maintain the dynamic balance of the academic program system.

ion in Fengxian District (Trial), Fengxian District Development and Reform Commission, 2022.06.09, https://www.shanghai.gov.cn/cyfz-gqwj15/20240424/92c23be1111d4202aa5a8a016d03bf74.html

- **Promote the integrated development of interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary studies[①]**

To systematically advance the development of interdisciplinary studies in universities, Fengxian District has introduced a series of specific measures for support. The *Implementation Plan for Promoting High-Quality Development of Industry-Education Integration (2024-2026)*, released in 2024, establishes a special development fund of 1 billion yuan and a 500 million yuan investment guidance fund. These funds focus on supporting universities and enterprises in building research platforms and conducting interdisciplinary research projects. Policy support includes research awards, talent funding, and reduced space rental costs. Simultaneously, during the expansion of campuses like Shanghai Normal University's Fengxian Campus, efforts are explicitly made to break down barriers between departments and disciplines, construct shared platforms such as engineering training buildings, and promote interdisciplinary talent cultivation and resource integration. Additionally, Fengxian District has established a district-university linkage working mechanism. This mechanism promotes the joint establishment of technology innovation centers and achievement transformation platforms by universities, local governments, and enterprises. It strengthens industry demand orientation and provides application scenarios and sustainable development pathways for interdisciplinary research in universities.

- **Promote talent cultivation and employment development[②]**

With the goal of achieving high-quality full employment in mind, Fengxian District is making continuous efforts in three areas: policy incentives, platform development, and precise services. At the policy level, the *Implementation Opinions on Further Promoting Employment and Entrepreneurship Work (Draft)* has been issued, specifying a job position subsidy of 5,000 yuan per person for enterprises hiring local household registration graduates, and a one-time 8,000 yuan entrepreneurship subsidy plus 10,000 yuan startup fund support for university graduates starting businesses within five years of graduation. At the platform level, a "15-minute employment service circle" has been established, pushing employment services into communities, parks, and universities, building the "Fengxian Employment" service brand, setting up an expert resource pool for "one-on-one" career guidance, and dynamically responding to graduate job-seeking demands through the "Good Ideas" mechanism. At the service level, activities like "Skills Experience Day" and "Magnolia Entrepreneurship Training" are continuously carried out, strengthening training in career planning, interview skills, and entrepreneurial abilities, promoting the transition of graduates from "being able to find employment" to "finding good employment," and effectively enhancing the integration and support between talent

[①]District Development and Reform Commission Holds 2025 Work Meeting on the Optimization and Enhancement Special Action for the Bay University Agglomeration Area, Fengxian District Development and Reform Commission, 2025.04.15, https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/fgw/zhdt/20250415/87504.html

[②]Safeguarding Employment for College Graduates: Fengxian District's Graduate Employment Services Campaign Gains Momentum, Shanghai Fengxian District People's Government, 2023.08.13, https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/rsj/ddtkxw/20230927/53391.html

cultivation and regional development.

(4) Build a collaborative education platform

● Advance school-enterprise collaborative education

To solidify achievements and address pain points, Fengxian District is continuously improving the collaborative governance system of "government leadership, industry guidance, and dual-subject participation of schools and enterprises." A leadership group for industry-education integration has been established at the district level, with District Party Secretary and District Mayor serving as dual heads. A joint conference system involving the government, schools, enterprises, and industries has been implemented to coordinate the allocation of resources, define property rights, and divide responsibilities. A district-level digital sharing platform has been developed to share enterprise technical needs and university research achievements in real time, thereby reducing information search costs. Detailed rules supporting enterprise cost compensation and incentives have been issued. Enterprises that accept student internships and participate in curriculum co-development receive employment rewards of up to 10,000 yuan per person; enterprises that hire high-level collaborative education mentors receive up to 500,000 yuan in talent funding; those organizing international or specialized collaborative education competitions and forums receive a maximum subsidy of 1 million yuan per event. Through institutional restructuring and policy integration, Fengxian District is accelerating the formation of a "school-enterprise community of shared future," providing high-skilled talent support for building the southern Shanghai quality education zone and industrial highland.

● University-local government collaborative development[①]

To transform cooperative potential into developmental momentum, Fengxian District is accelerating the construction of a new paradigm for symbiotic school-local development through a tripartite approach of "top-level design + policy leverage + scenario opening." At the district level, a School-Local Collaborative Development Leadership Group has been established with District Party Secretary and District Mayor as dual heads, implementing a closed-loop mechanism of "monthly consultations, quarterly inspections, annual assessments," and incorporating school-local cooperation indicators into sub-district/town annual performance evaluations. A plan has been issued to promote high-quality industry-education integration, allocating one billion yuan in special funds and 500 million yuan in guidance funds. Up to five million yuan in research awards are provided for collaborative innovation platforms built by universities and sub-district, town, or park administrations. A support package is also provided, including three-year rent reductions, housing for talented individuals, and settlement rewards. At the same time, application scenarios are continuously opening for leading industries, such as beauty and health,

①Touqiao Sub-district and Jinhui Town Administrations of Fengxian District Visit the Fengxian Campus to Discuss School-Local Cooperation, Shanghai Publishing and Printing College, 2025.03.26, https://www.sppc.edu.cn/news/2025/0326/c342a73670/page.htm

smart manufacturing, and the digital economy. The "Enterprise on Campus," "Professor in the Park," and "Student in the Community" initiatives have been implemented to build a unified online platform for data sharing and project matching. This platform precisely connects university innovations and talent resources with sub-district industrial and governance needs. These efforts bring to life the vision of "universities built on parks, talent cultivated in industrial chains, and results manufactured in production lines," providing sustained momentum for the development of a deeply integrated industry-academia-research-city hub for talent and innovation in southern Shanghai's Fengxian District.

- **Inter-university collaborative development**[①]

To address the issue of "fragmentation" in university collaboration, Fengxian District is accelerating the construction of a new paradigm for symbiotic university development through a tripartite approach of "alliance + platform + policy." First, the "Fengxian University Industry-Education Integration Alliance" has been established, with District Party Secretary and District Mayor serving as dual heads. Inter-university councils, disciplinary committees, and a secretariat have been set up, implementing unified application and management for major projects, major platforms, and major achievements. Alliance universities can share talent apartments, experimental facilities, and technology transfer channels. Second, a one-billion-yuan special fund for industry-education integration and a 500-million-yuan investment guidance fund have been established. National and municipal-level research platforms jointly built by universities can receive up to 5 million yuan in research awards. Subsidies for transportation, accommodation, and credit recognition are provided for teachers and students taking cross-institutional courses, reducing collaboration costs. Third, the "Fengxian University Resource Sharing Online Platform" has been launched, unifying data standards and interfaces to enable one-click query, booking, and settlement for library resources, large instruments, course materials, and innovation projects. Openness, usage rates, and outcome output are incorporated into universities' annual performance evaluations, linked to financial awards and land/facility policies, creating an incentive loop where "more sharing leads to more support," providing institutional guarantees for building a highland for Southern Shanghai's collaborative university innovation.

Case 8 Shanghai Normal University assists its affiliated Fengxian Experimental Middle School in developing project-based extension courses

To stimulate student creativity and practical skill development, as well as enhance their ability to solve interdisciplinary problems, the School of Environment and Geographical Sciences at Shanghai Normal University and the Fengxian Experimental Middle School Affiliated to Shanghai Normal University have launched an extended, interdisciplinary, project-based learning course in this semester called "Learning Through Projects." This course is designed for sixth and seventh grade students and consists of five projects. Starting with geography, it integrates multiple disciplines, such as physics, biology, and art, to solve real-world problems. The course covers areas

①Fengxian District Holds 2024 Industry-Education Integration Conference, Shanghai Fengxian District People's Government, 2024.04.09, https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/zwyw/20240409/a677b69291d945f0b96b4b787f0dbd64.html

such as ecological construction, technological innovation, and community service. This allows students to deepen their understanding and application of disciplinary knowledge through hands-on practice.

The "Planning and Building a Campus Botanical Garden" project originates from the concept of harmonious coexistence with nature. The students participated in the planning and construction of the campus botanical garden, from selecting plant species suitable for the local climate to designing a reasonable layout, with each contributor offering unique insights. In this process, the students learned basic botanical knowledge, recognized the importance of biodiversity, and personally created a space that both beautifies the campus and benefits ecological balance.

Exploring the unknown is always thrilling. In the "Building a Submersible Model to Explore the Ocean" project, the students built submersible models and tested their performance in simulated deep-sea environments. Starting with geographical knowledge and learning about the properties of the ocean, they applied physics principles to build their own submersible models. This activity also sparked the students' curiosity and desire to explore marine science.



Figure 32 Build a submersible model to explore the ocean

- **Industry association participation[①]**

Fengxian District is driving the upgrade of industry associations from "project partners" to "members of the education community" through a dual approach of institutional design and service procurement. The education, human resources, and industry departments jointly issued the *Implementation Rules for Industry Association Participation in Vocational Education*, clarifying that industry associations can lead the establishment of industry vocational education guidance committees and have voting rights on major setting justification, curriculum standard review, and teaching quality evaluation. The government has set up a "Collaborative Education Special Fund," supporting associations in building open regional industry-education integration practice centers through a "task list + performance reward" model. Meanwhile, leveraging the "Digital Vocational Education" platform, industry associations can publish job competency maps and talent demand forecasts in real-time, enabling schools to dynamically adjust curriculum modules and regularly update talent training plans, truly making industry associations the "revolving door" and "standard setter" linking the industry and education sectors.

[①]Fengxian Selected as One of the First National Experimental Zones for Collaborative Education In volving Schools, Families, and Society, Shanghai Fengxian District People's Government, 2024.01.19, htt ps://www.fengxian.gov.cn/gzms/20240119/61818.html

SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



SDG9

- SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) is designed to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. The practice of this goal would effectively unleash economic dynamism, improve economic competitiveness, introduce and promote new technologies and increase resource efficiency.
- Despite significant progress in smart city construction and technological innovation, Fengxian District still faces challenges in achieving high-quality integration of industry, technology, and urban management. The gradient development of enterprise innovation entities needs further optimization, with uneven growth paths for high-tech enterprises and little giant tech enterprises. The innovation service capacity of incubator needs further strengthening, and the depth of cross-departmental and cross-industry data integration and application is insufficient, constraining the release of innovation potential.
- Under SDG9, Fengxian District has recently built a multi-dimensional support system around technological innovation and digital transformation to promote the coordinated development of industry, technology, and urban management. Through an enterprise gradient cultivation mechanism, the district promotes the steady upgrade of technology-based small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) into high-tech enterprises, little giant tech enterprises, and even listed companies. It also strengthens the construction and operational management of incubators, deepens cooperation with universities and leading enterprises, and builds specialized, high-end innovation carriers to enhance the growth capacity of startups. Furthermore, leveraging the Yangtze River Delta integration and international innovation networks, the district promotes the cross-border flow of talent, technology, and resources, improves coordination mechanisms, and continuously enhances regional innovation capability and high-quality development momentum.



SDG9

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG9
Construction of digital public service system	Enhance government service quality and efficiency		► Cumulative number of households covered by Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) ► Number of 5G base stations ► Number of government services available for "full online processing"	SDG 9.1 SDG 9.4 SDG 9.5 SDG 9.b
	Advance smart livelihood initiatives			
	Promote data sharing and opening	Practices in building a "public data sharing and opening" mechanism		
Smart urban governance	Promote innovation in the "One-Net Unified Management" urban governance mechanism	Enhance practical command capabilities for urban operations through multi-platform integration		
	Improve urban safety and livelihood security	Comprehensive management platform for water affairs		
	Accelerate the construction of a first-class smart city in the Yangtze River Delta			
AI innovation ecosystem construction	Build a multi-level innovation entity cultivation system		► Number of technology-based SMEs ► Number of municipal-level and above incubators ► Output value of strategic emerging industries	
	Improve policy, funding, and ecological support systems			
	Promote incubator quality improvement and quantity increase to build a high-quality innovation system	The biomedical industry fostered and brought together at Phoenix Creativity Valley Life Science Park		

Major Progress

In response to challenges such as uneven gradient development of enterprise innovation entities and insufficient depth in data integration and application, Fengxian District actively advances smart city construction and technological innovation development, achieving significant progress: The "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" reform continues to progress, achieving the deep integration of online and offline government services. Smart city infrastructure is continuously improving with the full integration of digitalization into urban operations and public service domains. The level of data sharing and openness is significantly increasing, enhancing cross-departmental collaboration and innovative application capabilities. The urban operations management platform has achieved the integration of multi-source data and intelligent scheduling, effectively improving the efficiency of emergency responses. The driving force of technological innovation is strengthening, forming a multi-level enterprise cultivation system and characteristic industrial clusters. The incubator system's supporting role is becoming more prominent, accelerating the growth and transformation of numerous high-tech enterprises.

- **The "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" reform continues to deepen, with service capabilities significantly enhanced**

Since 2018, Fengxian District has comprehensively advanced the "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" as a systematic project, achieving a leap in the level of government services. In terms of process reengineering, 32 integrated "One-Thing" services have been launched and have cumulatively handled over 1.24 million cases. The "Smart and Easy-to-Use" service was introduced to enable intelligent form filling, document generation, and pre-review, thereby simplifying the service experience. Additionally, "Remote Virtual Windows" were established to break administrative hierarchy limitations and facilitate services for businesses and the public. In terms of data empowerment, the innovative "One Code for Fengxian" service model was created, with 43 application scenarios for the "Suishen Code" being expanded cumulatively. Distinctive application cases in areas, like museums and urban management law enforcement, have been promoted in digital government construction both citywide and nationally. Relying on the Fengxian flagship store on the “Suishenban" App, 108 application services have been launched, with over 180 million visits and more than 480,000 followers. Regarding online-offline integration, the Fengxian District Government Service Center became the only national comprehensive standardization pilot unit in Shanghai, building a "15-minute government service circle" with 126 self-service terminals deployed, integrating 1,289 service items covering functions such as medical insurance, payments, and certificate printing. The government service "Feedback Rating" system received a 99.99% positive rating. Through the "AI + Government Online-Offline Shanghai" initiative, intelligent reviews were implemented, which significantly enhanced convenience for citizens.

- **Smart city construction promotes digital empowerment for people's livelihoods and high-quality development**

Over the past decade, the four major systems of information technology development, including digital infrastructure, digital perception and intelligent applications, new-generation digital technology industries, and information security, have undergone significant improvements. Digitalization has been fully integrated into all areas of urban operations, economic development, and citizens' lives. Smart cities have become an important tool for enhancing Fengxian's urban functions and industrial transformation and upgrading, creating new development momentum. Digital network infrastructure is more complete, and the depth and breadth of whole-society information resource development and utilization have significantly improved. The efficiency of digital technology supporting urban management and operations has increased markedly, and digitalization has become an important means of public social services. Citizens widely enjoy the conveniences brought by informatization. Adhering to the “people-oriented, livelihood-serving" concept, technologies such as 5G, big data, IoT, and AI are comprehensively utilized to build a comprehensive, efficient, and inclusive smart livelihood service system, continuously enhancing the people's sense of belonging, gain, and happiness. By the end of 2024, the district had 3,692 4G base stations, 4,930 5G base stations, and 588 indoor microstations and new community stations; 2.6593 million core kilometers of optical cable; Gigabit coverage for 1,986 residential communities and 698 commercial buildings. FTTH cumulative coverage reached 1.751 million households, with a coverage rate of 100%.

- **Data sharing and openness drive digital transformation**

Since 2018, Fengxian District has treated data sharing and openness as a key lever for digital transformation, achieving significant progress in institutional mechanisms, technical platforms, and application scenarios. The district-level big data platform has been developed, covering over 50 departments and achieving seamless connection with the municipal platform. Management measures for government data sharing have been effectively implemented to promote cross-departmental collaboration. There has been a significant improvement in the level of data openness, with the number of open datasets increasing from fewer than 100 to more than 500. These datasets cover various fields, including the economy, transport and livelihoods. The proportion of high-value data is also continuously increasing. At the application level, more than 200 government services have achieved "full online processing." Smart parking and other projects have been implemented in urban governance, and applications like "Healthy Fengxian" have been introduced in the livelihood service domain. These developments have significantly enhanced service efficiency. In addition, a data classification and grading protection system has been established to ensure the full-process security and controllability of key data. Over 20 high-quality cases have been incubated and local data service enterprises have been cultivated by hosting data innovation application competitions. This has formed an ecological pattern of diversified participation and collaborative innovation, which promotes the overall improvement of regional governance capacity and public service

levels.

- **The construction of the urban operations management platform has achieved significant results**

Fengxian District focuses on improving the urban operations command system and continuously strengthening the comprehensive command and remote dispatch capabilities of the district and sub-district/town-level platforms. The District Party Committee, District Government, and urban operations system now have independent video conference operations, and the district government general duty room can communicate with sub-districts/towns via intercom for synchronized command. The platform's visual dispatch capability has improved significantly. Upgrades to the video convergence and integrated communication platforms support "dual integration of audio and video" for multiple terminals, including video surveillance, drones, and portable devices. These upgrades make operations more intelligent and efficient. In resource integration, preliminary data fusion has been completed for six key departments including emergency management, health, water affairs, environmental protection, and public opinion. Public security video surveillance resources are fully shared, forming a full lifecycle management of data governance and solidifying the platform's indicator system. Functional scenario development continues to expand, with over 30 scenarios such as smart urban management, smart property management, flood prevention special topics, and smart environmental protection connected to the platform, covering various fields including urban management, environment, and livelihoods. Through various practical drills, city-district-sub-district/town three-level video joint debugging and platform comprehensive command task support, the system's response and handling capabilities are continuously improved. This promotes the urban operations platform and enables it to serve urban governance and emergency management more effectively.

- **The driving force of technological innovation has significantly strengthened**

In recent years, relying on an innovation-driven strategy, Fengxian District has formed a three-tier gradient cultivation system of "technology-based SMEs - high-tech enterprises - little giant tech enterprises - listed companies," creating a distinct hierarchical technological innovation ecosystem. Currently, the district is home to 5,667 technology-based SMEs, 2,012 high-tech enterprises, and 151 municipal-level "little giant" tech enterprises. Strategic emerging industries achieved an output value of 104.84 billion yuan, and R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP increased to 3.16%, becoming the driving force behind high-quality development. On this basis, the technology service industry has grown rapidly, with its revenue growth rate ranking first in Shanghai, highlighting the advantage of industrial clusters. By continuously optimizing the innovation ecosystem, Fengxian District has introduced over 150 high-level overseas talents, built academician and expert workstations, actively integrated into the Yangtze River Delta and international innovation networks, and improved the financial support system. Models such as "Sci-Tech Loan" and "Fund + Base + Industry" have been launched, injecting capital and policy vitality into enterprise development, further enhancing regional innovation capability and

development potential.

- **Sci-tech enterprises are accelerating their growth**

As of 2024, Fengxian District has built 19 municipal-level and above incubators, including 2 national-level incubators, with a total incubation area of 168,600 square meters. The types of incubators are diverse, including those operated by professional technical teams like Phoenix Creativity Valley Life Science Park, Huizhitiandi and Intelligent Connected from a Jiao Tong University background, and park industrial incubators like Fengxian Sci-Tech, Guangming Village Sci-Tech Base, and Lingang Nanqiao Sci-Tech City, forming an incubation pattern that links research, industry, and universities. Currently, there are over 650 incubating and resident enterprises (teams) in the district, with 142 graduated enterprises cumulatively, and sci-tech achievements continuously emerging. Phoenix Creativity Valley Life Science Park is home to 56 biomedical enterprises, including 37 incubating enterprises and 13 high-tech enterprises. Shanghai Biogerm Medical Technology Co., Ltd., a graduate of the incubator program, has grown into a leading enterprise in the field of national infectious pathogen diagnosis. Shanghai Shuli Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd., which entered Youchuang Town in 2015 with its AI multimodal brain-computer interface and medical imaging assisted diagnosis technology, was included in the 2023 Future Industry Innovation Task Unveiling List of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and was recognized as an industry leader. The incubator system in Fengxian District not only continues to improve in quantity and scale, but also effectively promotes the accelerated growth of high-quality enterprises, gradually becoming an important supporting force for regional innovation and development.

Important Measures

(1) Construction of digital public service system

- **Enhance government service quality and efficiency**

Fengxian District closely follows municipal deployments, combines regional realities, continuously optimizes government service measures, and focuses on enhancing the convenience and satisfaction of enterprises and the public in handling affairs. First, in business process reengineering, the district deepens the reform of "efficiently handling one matter," integrating cross-departmental and cross-level matters into a consolidated model of "one-time notification, one-form application, single-window acceptance, online processing, and unified certification issuance"; fully implements the "two exemptions from submission," promotes the application of electronic certificates and data sharing to reduce duplicate material submissions; launches the "Smart and Easy-to-Use" service, achieving a high proportion of pre-filling, pre-review, and first-time success for matters; promotes "Remote Virtual Windows" to break geographical and hierarchical limitations, ensuring the public can receive equivalent services at nearby windows. Second, the district promotes the standardization and multi-terminal integration of online and offline services,

building a coordinated system encompassing window counters, desktop computers, mobile devices, and self-service terminals to achieve full coverage of comprehensive windows and centralized handling of matters. Relying on the Fengxian flagship stores on the “Suishenban" Citizen Cloud and Enterprise Cloud, the district strengthens full lifecycle services. Using "One Code for Fengxian" as a lever, it promotes the efficient application of electronic certificates and enhances data quality and sharing efficiency. At last, the district places emphasis on soliciting feedback regarding the government service experience, implements the "Feedback Rating" mechanism, fortifies closed-loop problem rectification, and establishes "window for unresolved matters" in both online and offline domains. The district uses evaluations to drive improvements, effectively promoting enhancements to service quality and efficiency.

- **Advance smart livelihood initiatives**

Fengxian District adheres to empowering livelihood services with digitalization, promoting comprehensive quality improvement in key areas such as healthcare, education, elderly care, culture, and tourism. In terms of healthcare, efforts focus on building a comprehensive health information platform and a health big data system, promoting the extension of "Internet + healthcare" services to communities and families, and improving chronic disease management and family doctor services. Through a medical imaging interconnectivity cloud platform, the district promotes the sharing of regional medical resources and builds a tiered diagnosis and treatment pattern. Simultaneously, it accelerates the construction of smart hospitals, Internet hospitals, and smart health supervision to enhance the intelligence level of diagnosis, treatment, and supervision. In terms of education, the district establishes teaching resource libraries and public resource service platforms to achieve open sharing of high-quality resources, advances the construction of smart campuses, promotes the deep application of information technology in teaching and management, and creates benchmark demonstration schools. In terms of elderly care, the district improves the "Smart Home-Based Elderly Care System," promotes new models like remote health monitoring and security assistance, and establishes an information system for managing elderly care institutions and personnel, achieving seamless connection between home-based, institutional, and medical care. In terms of culture and tourism, the district builds a digital cultural and tourism service platform (Culture and Tourism Cloud), improves the public cultural digital system, and establishes a cultural relics protection monitoring center to form a dynamic monitoring and early warning mechanism. Overall, Fengxian District comprehensively enhances the capacity of public services through informatization means, strengthening citizens' sense of gain and happiness.

- **Promote data sharing and opening**

Fengxian District treats data sharing and openness as an important engine for digital transformation, and has launched a series of measures around platform construction, institutional improvement, security control, and multi-stakeholder participation. First, a unified data sharing and open platform is built to achieve integrated management of

district-wide data collection, governance, and sharing; standards and interfaces are unified, the "data channel" between the district and city levels is opened up, and sharing efficiency is significantly improved through functions like quality checks, update monitoring, and permission configuration. Currently, the platform supports over 300 application scenarios. Second, the *Public Data Management Measures* has been issued to clarify the norms for collection, openness, updates, security, and other stages. Supporting lists have been formulated for shared data, responsible units, and update frequencies to establish a closed-loop management mechanism of "who collects, who is responsible, and who updates," thereby solidifying the foundation of data governance. Simultaneously, the district adheres to the principle of security and controllability by establishing four lines of defense—"physical isolation, identity recognition, desensitization processing, and behavior auditing"—deploying measures like access control and permission grading, and establishing a cross-departmental linkage mechanism to ensure the security of key data throughout the entire process. Finally, the district focuses on stimulating social innovation. Through the platform, the district conducts scenario solicitations, offers policy incentives, and holds development competitions. It also provides API interfaces and special fund support. Applications such as "Health Heat Map" and "Transportation Operation Analysis" have been developed, which promotes the formation of a vibrant data ecosystem.

Case 9 Practices in building a "public data sharing and opening" mechanism

With the guidance of the district government, the Fengxian District Data Bureau is leading the implementation of the public data resource governance and open utilization project. The project focuses on making government data "aggregatable, flowable, and usable" by breaking down data silos and exploring replicable and scalable sharing and opening mechanisms. The project continues to make efforts in improving institutions, building platforms, and promoting catalog-based and interface-based supply. It not only enhances the government's internal data collaboration capability, but also provides efficient and stable data services for enterprises and social entities, supporting the construction of a digital government. For a long time, persistent issues existed such as an inadequate sharing mechanism, uneven data quality, insufficient technical support, and low social utilization rates, which severely constrained the release of data value.

To address these bottlenecks, Fengxian District has advanced full lifecycle management across six aspects: "collection, governance, sharing, openness, application, and security." First, the district establishes institutions by issuing the *Fengxian District Public Data Management Measures*, which clarify ownership, boundaries, and the division of labor. Second, the district provides platform support by building a unified data-sharing platform that integrates data collection, governance, sharing, and services. This platform interfaces with the municipal platform. Third, the district advances its work by category, implementing it in batches according to three types: foundational, thematic, and application-oriented. Simultaneously, the district uses applications to promote the combination of data openness and development through scenarios such as "Healthy Fengxian" and "Smart Parking." Additionally, it hosts competitions and publishes demand lists to attract diverse social participation and build a co-construction and sharing ecosystem. In terms of the main approaches, a unified platform has been established that enables access to and invocation of data from over 50 departmental systems. The "Three Lists" system and the "List + Rules" mechanism have been implemented to form a searchable, accountable data system. The district has strengthened graded and classified protection, desensitization, encryption, and log auditing to ensure compliant

and controllable data calls. Catalogs have been made available to the public with download and API services. Through policy and competition incentives, multiple practical application projects have been incubated, promoting positive interaction between government guidance and social participation.

The project implementation has achieved significant results: Government data transitioned from being "siloed and scattered" to being "aggregated, connected, utilized, and activated." A total of 829 data items were cleaned and standardized, and 300 high-value data items were made public. The approval period for sharing was shortened from seven days to two days, and the frequency of interdepartmental sharing increased by 88%. The platform's daily average call volume reached 23,000, supporting over 60 projects, and an initial application closed-loop was formed. Typical scenarios such as "Healthy Fengxian" and "Smart Parking" were implemented, which significantly improved governance efficiency. The "Three Lists + Permission Auditing" system was included as a demonstration case and promoted at the municipal level. Overall, Fengxian District has explored a path for data sharing and openness with regional characteristics.



Figure 33 Fengxian District Public Data Open Platform

(2) Smart urban governance

- **Promote innovation in the "One-Net Unified Management" urban governance mechanism**

To deepen the development of the "One-Net Unified Management" urban governance system, Fengxian District has adopted several practical and effective institutional guarantees. First, the district government annually issues the *Annual Work Priorities for One-Net Unified Management*, which clarifies the construction directions and task requirements for various committees, offices, sub-districts, and towns in urban operations management, ensuring clear work objectives and paths. Second, for informatization projects with financial support, it is required that resources such as scenario systems, video surveillance, and IoT sensing be uniformly aggregated into the district urban operations platform, promoting resource sharing and system connectivity. Finally, the annual *Assessment Measures for One-Net Unified Management* are prepared to evaluate and assess the implementation of work by sub-districts/towns and relevant committees/offices. These measures use institutionalized evaluation to promote high-quality execution. These institutional arrangements both address the collaborative needs of digital governance and contribute to efficient resource integration and responsibility implementation, significantly enhancing the district's intelligent management capability for urban operations.

Case 10 Enhance practical command capabilities for urban operations through multi-platform integration

Relying on the "One-Net Unified Management" construction, Fengxian District has built a multi-level, multi-dimensional urban operations command system, significantly enhancing practical dispatch and emergency support capabilities. The district urban operations platform's video conference system has achieved synchronized linkage at the municipal, district, and sub-district/town levels. It can both aggregate meetings from the municipal party committee, municipal government, and municipal departments, and support independent district-level dispatch. Each sub-district or town urban operations center is equipped with an independent video conference terminal. In the event of conflicts with district party committee or government meetings, the urban operations center can serve as the main venue, enabling flexible, multi-level command and ensuring smooth, efficient urban governance decision-making.

In terms of video resource integration, the newly built video aggregation platform serves as the base for district-wide video applications. It has currently integrated 49,235 video feeds, covering eagle-eye monitoring, “Sharp Eyes” project videos, and sub-district/town self-built videos, basically achieving comprehensive coverage of key areas such as commercial districts, scenic spots, hospitals, schools, road traffic, and flood/typhoon prevention. The platform supports intelligent tagging, video plans, and quick retrieval. It can be rapidly deployed in emergency scenarios and has also been segmented and delegated to sub-districts/towns, promoting a comprehensive improvement in the shared linkage capabilities of the district and sub-district/town platforms.

The integrated communication dispatch platform further expands command capabilities. By integrating resources from video surveillance, drones, portable devices, and mobile phones, it achieves synchronized multi-terminal transmission of video and audio. Real-time footage from district leaders commanding on site, drone feeds, and command audio can be simultaneously distributed to various sub-venues, greatly enhancing coordination efficiency between the front line and the backend. The platform has been put into use in multiple practical drills and emergencies, demonstrating significant results.

Simultaneously, Fengxian District has strengthened specialized data support through the construction of industry-specific scenarios. The District Water Affairs Bureau has launched the "Smart Water Management" scenario, covering six major themes including flood prevention, river chief system, water supply, and hydrology, achieving visual management of the entire water system operation. The District Meteorological Bureau has created the "Meteorological Foresight" scenario to provide authoritative meteorological data for flood prevention, typhoon preparedness, and other emergency situations. The layered application of these specialized scenarios has made Fengxian District's urban operations platform more comprehensive and intelligent, effectively ensuring the scientific and practical level of urban governance across the district.

- **Improve urban safety and livelihood security**

Fengxian District, centered on the goal of smart governance, continues to advance digital transformation across multiple fields including ecological environment, public safety, and traffic management. First, regarding ecology and water management, the district is enhancing the ecological monitoring network, advancing the development of the environmental protection information platform, and publishing real-time environmental

data. At the same time, it is accelerating the development of the “Smart Water Management” scenario and the “Meteorological Foresight” system to provide precise monitoring and accurate services related to water quantity, water quality, and meteorology. Regarding public safety and emergency management, the district is undertaking the construction of an emergency command center and a fire command platform, with the objective of enhancing the public health emergency response system to encompass incident handling, medical rescue coordination, hazardous chemicals industry rescue teams, and material reserves. This initiative is complemented by comprehensive emergency broadcast coverage, thereby ensuring the comprehensive promotion of emergency response capabilities. Meanwhile, the district is promoting the construction of the "Sharp Eyes" project, smart policing, and a traffic information control center to achieve integrated public security video networking, intelligent traffic light control, and efficient handling of traffic incidents. Regarding community governance, the district is promoting the smart transformation of residential communities. This includes video surveillance, drainage monitoring, fire alarms, elevator operation alarms, and the ability to recognize falling objects from heights. The district is also establishing a community health index system to enhance residential safety and urban management.

Case 11 Comprehensive management platform for water affairs

The Fengxian District Smart Water Management Comprehensive Platform, launched in 2021 with a total investment of 5.2 million yuan, was officially accepted and put into operation in August 2022. It aims to promote the digital and intelligent transformation of water management. The platform covers application scenarios such as river information database construction, river chief inspections, drainage pipeline network monitoring, water environment management, hydrologic telemetry, and flood reporting. Leveraging new-generation information technologies like the Internet of Things, big data, and cloud computing, it enhances the scientificity and efficiency of water governance.

In terms of construction, the district first established a unified data center, achieving centralized collection and display of water information with a 100% integration rate, effectively breaking down information silos. Secondly, it built a unified application support platform, clarifying development standards and improving data sharing and exchange mechanisms, increasing cross-system data transmission efficiency by over 30%. Simultaneously, it supplemented and improved the "One Map for Smart Water Management," achieving comprehensive management and sharing of multi-spatiotemporal data based on GIS technology, and increasing water data analysis efficiency by 30%. In addition, a unified portal was set up, enabling the District Water Affairs Bureau and its subordinate units to achieve a 100% single sign-on rate for their business systems and greatly improving work efficiency. Finally, it integrated business subsystems such as water supply and drainage, flood prevention, hydrology and oceanography. This formed a comprehensive online office system, with usage rates of over 90% for the subsystems and an 85% increase in the automation of the water management process. The core value of the project is reflected in five aspects: First, it lays a technical foundation through new-generation information technologies, promoting digital infrastructure construction. Second, it achieves refined and sustainable management of water resources, improving usage efficiency. Third, it strengthens governance capabilities and emergency response through big data analysis. Fourth, it optimizes public services, provides convenient services like water quality monitoring and smart meter reading for citizens, and enhances

satisfaction. Fifth, it promotes urban development and water informatization construction, enhancing the district's capability and competitiveness in the field of water resource management.

Overall, through the integration of the data center, application platform, "One Map," unified portal, and business systems, the platform has realized the digital, intelligent, and smart transformation of water governance, significantly improving the efficiency, transparency, and service level of water management in Fengxian District, becoming an important support for smart city construction.

- **Accelerate the construction of a first-class smart city in the Yangtze River Delta**

With the construction of the "City Brain" as the core, Fengxian District focuses on promoting the functional integration and data interoperability of management systems across various industries, forming a new governance pattern characterized by "information sharing, real-time perception, and intelligent management," accelerating the realization of "One-Net Unified Management." Focusing on smart governance, smart services, and the digital economy, Fengxian District aims to basically complete the construction of a "Digital-Intelligent Fengxian, Vibrant New City" by 2025, highlighting the characteristics of "Internet of Everything, Cloud Convergence and Data Aggregation, Integrated Intelligent Innovation," and establishing an overall framework featuring intelligent perception, agile response, smart applications, intelligent innovation economy, and intelligent connectivity guarantee. Smart services will benefit all citizens by making public services more inclusive and convenient. Intelligent technologies will empower industries by facilitating economic transformation and upgrading. Smart management will cover both urban and rural areas by promoting the modernization of urban governance systems and capabilities. The digital economy will simultaneously accelerate innovation and integration, boosting the comprehensive improvement of Fengxian District's economic strength, industrial structure, service systems, employment levels, infrastructure, and ecological environment. The goal is to develop the "Western Gateway of the New Area, Southern Shanghai's Urban Center, and a Vibrant New City in the Yangtze River Delta," establishing a world-class smart city in the region.

(3) AI innovation ecosystem construction

- **Build a multi-level innovation entity cultivation system**

Fengxian District has established a systematic, progressive enterprise cultivation mechanism covering the entire chain of technological innovation, promoting the steady development of technology-based SMEs into high-tech enterprises, little giant tech enterprises, and listed companies. This forms a complete, sustainable innovation echelon, enhancing the scale and capability of regional innovation entities, and achieving continuous accumulation and optimization of innovation capacity. Concurrently, a comprehensive talent introduction and cultivation system has been established. Through the "Binhai Youth Talent Program" and the "1+10+X" policy, high-level overseas talents are attracted, bringing in professional expertise with cutting-edge research capabilities. Academician and expert workstations have been set up to provide long-term, stable talent

support for enterprise innovation. Through the coordinated construction of enterprise echelons and talent systems, scientific research capacity guarantee and innovation vitality cultivation are strengthened, promoting the deep integration of talent, technology, capital, and enterprises. On this basis, the innovation ecosystem is improved, and the alignment between the innovation chain and the industrial chain is enhanced. This solidifies support for regional, high-quality development and industrial upgrading, creating a sustainable, comprehensive, multi-level technological innovation system.

- **Improve policy, funding, and ecological support systems**

Fengxian District has built a multi-level, systematic support system for policy and resource guarantee. Through R&D cost increment subsidies, special fund support, and financial products like the "Sci-Tech Loan," combined with models such as "Fund + Base + Industry," continuous support is provided from innovation input to achievement transformation for high-tech enterprises, little giant tech enterprises, and startups. This achieves deep linkage between capital, technology, and industry. Building on this, there is pursuit of active integration into the Yangtze River Delta and international innovation networks. International exchange platforms are established and activities such as innovation challenges and biomedical industry conferences are organized to promote the cross-border flow of technology, talent, and innovation resources. These efforts strengthen regional collaborative innovation. Through multi-dimensional coordination of policy guidance, capital investment, talent support, and innovation ecosystem construction, a systematic, sustainable innovation support system is formed. This not only enhances enterprises' R&D capabilities and achievement transformation efficiency, but also helps continuously strengthen regional technological innovation capacity, providing solid guarantee for high-quality development and promoting the coordinated development of the regional innovation ecosystem and industrial upgrading.

- **Promote incubator quality improvement and quantity increase to build a high-quality innovation system**

The Fengxian District Science and Technology Commission has adopted a series of measures to improve the quality and quantity of incubator construction. First, assessment indicators have been refined, incorporating incubator construction into the sub-district/town sci-tech innovation evaluation system. Precise measurement promotes incubators to tap potential and expand, ensuring the improvement of incubation service quality and efficiency. Second, high-quality resource connections are strengthened. Investigations are organized in advanced areas like Zhangjiang and Minhang to learn from their experiences in operation management, scientific research innovation, and talent attraction. Excellent external incubation teams, such as Chaofeifan Venture Incubator, are introduced to jointly build Oriental Beauty Valley No.1. • E-SPACE Biomedical Innovation Platform with Nanqiao Town. Simultaneously, professional institutions are invited to study the implementation paths of benchmark incubators domestically and internationally, providing guidance for building high-quality incubators in Fengxian. Finally, efforts are made to build a diversified incubation system, jointly creating innovation carriers with

universities, leading enterprises, and incubation talents. The Shanghai University (Fengxian) Technology Transfer Center and the Linpan Innovation & Entrepreneurship Space were established this year. The collaboration between the SCIP Innogreen and TusHoldings was supported and led to the creation of the G-Tech incubator. By emphasizing both quantity and quality, Fengxian District's incubator system is gradually moving towards specialization and high-end development, continuously enhancing the regional innovation capability.

Case 12 The biomedical industry fostered and brought together at Phoenix Creativity Valley Life Science Park

As a key specialized incubator developed by Fengxian District, Phoenix Creativity Valley Life Science Park has become a hub for biomedical enterprises in the district. By the end of 2024, the park was home to 56 biomedical enterprises, 37 of which were incubating enterprises, accounting for 92% of the total. It has incubated 13 high-tech enterprises. One of the most representative achievements is the growth and expansion of Shanghai Biogerm Medical Technology Co., Ltd.

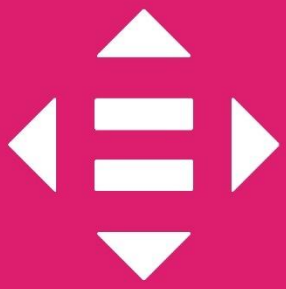
Shanghai Biogerm specializes in molecular diagnostics of infectious pathogens and is a leading enterprise in the Chinese molecular diagnostics field. Leveraging the experimental conditions and innovation service system of the Phoenix Creativity Valley incubation platform, Shanghai Biogerm has rapidly completed the leap from research and development to application. Its core products cover diagnostics for major infectious diseases including respiratory, digestive tract, and blood-borne pathogens. The related technologies have been deployed in over 300 medical institutions nationwide, with its market share steadily ranking among the top in China. Since 2020, Shanghai Biogerm has been recognized as a National High-Tech Enterprise and has risen to a leading position in the molecular diagnostics niche.

The successful growth of Shanghai Biogerm is inseparable from Fengxian District's continuous efforts in building its incubation system. In recent years, the District Science and Technology Commission has refined incubator assessment indicators, incorporating high-quality incubation work into the sub-district/town sci-tech innovation evaluation system, driving incubation platforms to continuously enhance their service capabilities and professional standards. Concurrently, the district actively integrates advanced practices from areas like Zhangjiang and Minhang, and accelerates the strengthening and complementing of the chain in areas such as policy support, investment and financing linkage, and achievement transformation. As a specialized incubation platform in the biomedical field, Phoenix Creativity Valley provides full-chain support for enterprises like Shanghai Biogerm—from R&D and experimentation to market expansion—by establishing sharing centers for experimental facilities, building investment and financing linkage mechanisms, and introducing market-oriented operation teams.



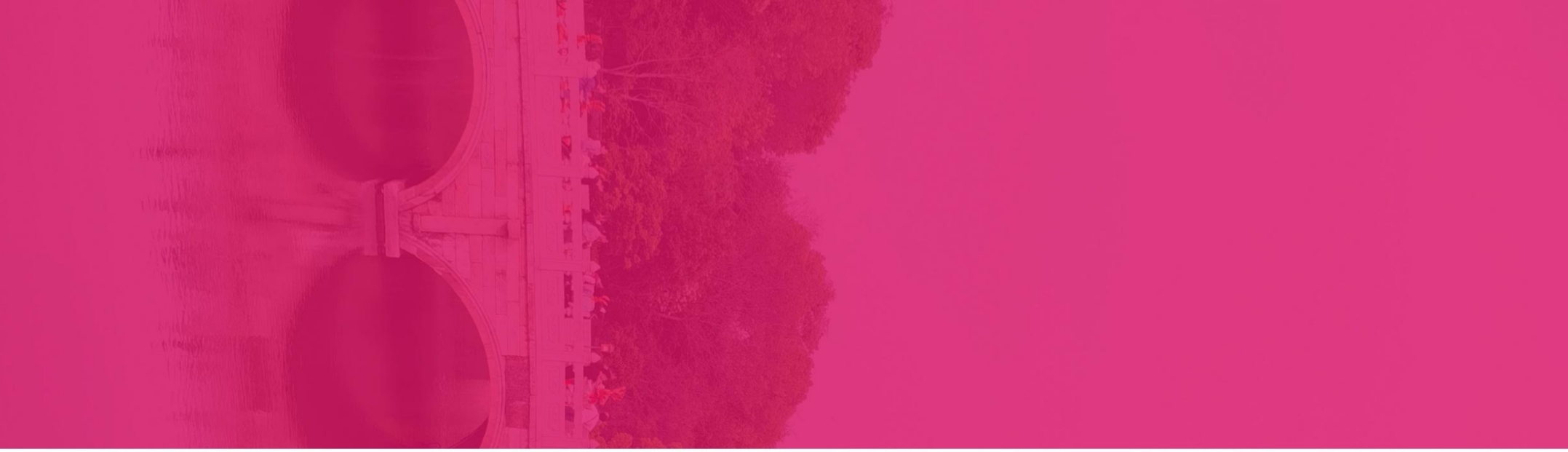
Figure 34 Phoenix Creativity Valley, Fengxian District, Shanghai

SDG10: Reduced Inequalities



SDG10

- SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities) aims to reduce inequalities within and among countries. The practice of this goal can promote social equity and equal opportunities, improve the situation of vulnerable groups, and drive inclusive development, thereby building a more just, harmonious, and sustainable society.
- Fengxian District still faces multiple challenges in achieving social equity and reducing inequalities: Further optimization of the housing security system is required, particularly in regard to precisely matching the diverse needs of talent and youth groups with supply. The development level of multi-level, diversified elderly care services is insufficient, and support for vulnerable groups needs strengthening. Structural mismatches in the supply and demand for university graduates, youth, and skilled talent persist, as does the need to optimize the connection between vocational skills training and industrial development.
- Under SDG10, Fengxian District strengthens social equity through a multi-level policy and service system; it continuously promotes low-rent housing, affordable rental housing, shared property rights housing, and talent housing projects to ensure the fair distribution of housing rights for different groups; builds a multi-level, diversified care system to enhance the quality of life for the elderly; strengthens assistance, subsidies, and public welfare services to precisely meet the needs of special families and children; conducts career guidance and skills training to promote the precise alignment of skilled talent cultivation with industrial needs, improving the social vocational skills environment and equitable development opportunities.



SDG10

Response framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG10
Safeguard everyone's right to appropriate housing	Improve the multi-level housing security system	Fengxian builds "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era"	►Per capita housing area ► Number of elderly care beds ► Number of households receiving aging-friendly renovations for aging-in-place ► Amount of various types of assistance funds distributed	SDG 10.7
	Strengthen talent housing projects			
	Enhance coordinated regional development, and promote the transformation and upgrading of large communities			
Promote universal access to high-quality services and guarantees	Increase the resilience of the elderly care service system			SDG 10.2 SDG 10.4
	Strengthen support for children in special difficulties			
	Deepen the "policy-driven outreach" mechanism for low-income populations	Qixian Village in Jinhai Sub-district weaves a denser "warm heart network" for social assistance		
	Strengthen the standardized management of social assistance			
	Promote innovation in social assistance services			
Create a fair and inclusive employment environment	Enhance the level of public employment services		► Newly added employment posts ► Annual coverage of subsidized vocational skills training	SDG 10.3
	Improve employment services for youth groups	Career guidance at the Fengxian District Employment Promotion Center		
	Strengthen the construction of a high-skilled talent team			

Major Progress

In response to development challenges in areas such as housing security, elderly care, support for vulnerable groups, and youth employment, Fengxian District has improved people's livelihoods and promoted social equity and justice. The district has achieved significant progress in these areas. The housing security system has been continuously improved, with multi-channel housing supply effectively matching the needs of different groups; elderly care service capacity has been comprehensively promoted, meeting the diverse needs of the elderly with higher quality; support for vulnerable groups has been continuously strengthened, with the coverage of assistance and public welfare projects constantly expanding; the public employment service system has become increasingly sound, support measures for the employment of university graduates and youth groups have shown significant results, and the employment situation remains stable; the vocational skills training system has gradually matured, providing strong support for higher quality employment.

- **The housing security system continues to improve**

Fengxian District has continuously advanced the construction of low-rent housing, affordable rental housing, shared ownership housing, and resettlement housing, effectively safeguarding housing rights. In 2024, 266 households applied for low-rent housing, with 215 approved, and annual rental subsidies totaling 8.97 million yuan were disbursed, benefiting 645 households. In the first half of 2025, 2,225 new units (rooms) of affordable rental housing were secured, and 1,732 new units (rooms) were supplied. The district's talent housing project successfully obtained 1,564 housing units and supplied 1,786 units. Among these, the high-end "Xianlu Elegant Residence" and the youth-oriented "Xianlai Inn" provided 41 units and 569 rooms, respectively, effectively meeting the needs of different groups. Meanwhile, municipal affordable housing and resettlement projects progressed steadily, with transitional households properly resettled, ensuring fair distribution of housing resources. By the end of 2024, the per capita housing area for urban residents in the district was 54.4 square meters; for rural permanent residents, it was 67.4 square meters.

- **The quality of elderly care services has significantly improved**

Fengxian District has established a multifaceted elderly care service system, refined the "One-Click" service, and augmented the user base by 3,182, providing high-frequency services such as material support, medical assistance, and daily care for the elderly. These services address urgent and challenging issues in the lives of the elderly. Seven new community elderly meal service sites were added to meet the demand for nearby, convenient, and affordable dining; five rural elderly care homes were established to provide centralized living care and mutual support for rural seniors. In 2024, the district added 430 new elderly care beds, 158 dementia care beds, one comprehensive community elderly service center, two community elderly canteens, and five rural elderly care homes,

while completing aging-friendly renovations for 146 households. The district further promoted smart elderly care, establishing three "nursing home + Internet hospital" facilities and one pilot smart nursing home. In addition, it successfully applied for and launched a national pilot program for innovative county-level elderly care systems.

- **Support for vulnerable groups continues to strengthen**

Fengxian District has consistently enhanced assistance for vulnerable groups, distributing 202 million yuan in various relief funds in 2024, benefiting 223,600 individuals. Key support initiatives covered 112,100 individuals during the New Year and Spring Festival, with total funds of 82.4471 million yuan distributed. Throughout the year, 153 homeless individuals received assistance. Subsidies for persons with disabilities amounted to 49.7923 million yuan, benefiting 177,100 individuals. The district implemented special subsidies for "Huhui Insurance," which expanded benefits for marginalized groups and assisted 523 individuals with expenditures totaling 6.575 million yuan for the year. The "Love Accompanies Children" and "Colorful Fengxian Mornings" public service projects for minors provided one-on-one care for 19 children in difficulties and conducted psychological assessments for 100 disadvantaged children. Through the "New Year Dream Fulfillment" activity, Fengxian District collected and fulfilled 600 small dreams of individuals in need, significantly improving the living standards of vulnerable groups.

- **Continuous improvement of public employment service system**

Fengxian District has advanced the construction of a "15-minute employment service circle." As of the end of June, four sites had passed high-standard reviews by municipal human resources and social security departments, bringing the total number of sites to 27. These sites conducted 382 online and offline employment service activities (including 259 offline activities and 123 online activities), serving 8,694 individuals, and providing professional career guidance, entrepreneurship support, and employment training. Through targeted outreach and precise services for key groups, 67 individuals were successfully assisted in finding employment. In 2024, subsidized vocational skills training reached 39,807 individuals.

- **The employment outlook for university graduates remains stable**

Fengxian District implemented a special action to promote employment for university graduates, offering practical positions, internships, and tiered job recommendations through its "Ten Special Actions." By mid-2025, 948 practical positions and 1,088 internship positions had been offered. A total of 2,053 university students registered, and 495 of them successfully participated in practical activities. Simultaneously, comprehensive job fairs, industry-specific recruitment events, key employer presentations, and live-streamed job promotions were held to improve the multi-level recruitment system. From 2019 to 2024, over 1,100 recruitment events were organized, offering more than 206,000 job positions. These events created a precise platform for employers and graduates, effectively maintaining stable employment for university graduates.

- **The employability of young people continues to improve**

Fengxian District has established a "1+13+N" job-seeking skills enhancement system. Using the "Job-Seeking Skills Training Camp" as a platform, the district collaborates with primary employment service guidance teams to provide various career guidance services. These services include "You Request, I Arrange," "Mobile Employment Services in Communities," "Sail Plan," "CITYWALK" experience days, etc. and enhance young people's job-seeking abilities in career planning, resume writing, and interview skills. From 2019 to 2024, Fengxian District conducted over 730 online and offline career guidance activities, providing guidance to more than 10,000 participants, significantly enhancing the competitiveness and fair development opportunities of young people in the labor market.

Important Measures

(1) Safeguard everyone's right to appropriate housing

- **Improve the multi-level housing security system**

Fengxian District, with "livable housing" as its core orientation, actively improves the housing system, establishing a long-term mechanism featuring multi-supplier provision, multi-channel support, and equal emphasis on renting and purchasing. At the policy level, supporting policies are refined, and the "Three Major Projects" are advanced to achieve precise coverage for different groups. Fengxian District steadily promotes the construction of affordable housing, not only accelerating the process of new construction and sourcing in urban areas, but also exploring pilot projects for affordable rental housing on rural collective construction land. These efforts aim to expand the sources of housing supply. Fengxian District also advances the construction of "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era," providing diverse housing security. These measures not only meet the basic housing needs of middle- and low-income groups, but also continuously strive for the fair distribution of public resources, providing solid support for ensuring residents' housing security, stable living conditions, and quality of life.

Case 13 Fengxian builds "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era"[①]

With the strong support of the Fengxian District government, the Fengfa Group strives to enable urban builders and managers to settle, live comfortably, and enjoy their lives in Fengxian, better experiencing the warmth and care of the district. The district's first and largest affordable rental housing project, "Fengfa Future • Lingang Community," has been successfully launched and supplied, with a total construction area of approximately 200,000 square meters and 1,944 housing units ranging from 38 to 100 square meters. Since its market launch in 2023, the occupancy rate has exceeded 95%.

The "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era," which have a total of 600 beds, are located in Buildings 4 and 8 of the community. They primarily target frontline workers in

① Source: https://sghexport.shobserver.com/html/baijiahao/2023/12/19/1208386.html

industries such as construction, sanitation, landscaping, security, and maintenance. Rent pricing is based on market rates and the income levels of target groups. Prices are controlled between 1,000 and 1,500 yuan. Units are equipped with independent bathrooms, kitchens, laundry facilities, and other public amenities. The community is planned with centralized canteens, reading rooms, commercial blocks, and other supporting areas.

To meet the diverse living needs of residents in the new era, the community has planned approximately 9,000 square meters of supporting areas, covering various formats such as dining, supermarkets, barbershops, and express delivery stations. Tenants can enjoy approximately 7,500 square meters of centralized green space, a 500-square-meter basketball court, and a 240-square-meter badminton court. They can also take advantage of the gyms, audio-visual rooms, and entertainment rooms to enrich their leisure and cultural lives. As of October 2025, the Fengfa Group has supplied a total of four affordable rental housing projects, with 4,596 housing units (1,944 units in Lingang Community, 1,200 units in Yufeng Garden, 656 units in Yuhui Garden, and 796 units in Youth Apartment).



Figure 35 On-site photo of "Fengfa Future • Lingang Community"

- **Strengthen talent housing projects**

Fengxian District focuses on building a multi-level and diversified housing system. To address the development needs of talent, the district is actively promoting the conversion of vacant commercial office buildings into apartments for talented individuals. This improves the efficiency with which urban space is utilized and broadens the channels through which housing is supplied. The convenience and precision of housing have been enhanced by the creation of a talent housing map and the refinement of "one-click" housing selection and check-in services. At the same time, supportive policies such as rental subsidies and property fee reductions are implemented, and comprehensive service facilities such as talent stations, reception halls, apartments, and Xianlai Inns are

constructed to provide comfortable, livable, and move-in-ready ideal spaces for various talents. Standardizing the application, review, and post-supply management processes for shared ownership and low-rent housing has further improved the precision and refinement of policy implementation.

- **Enhance coordinated regional development, and promote the transformation and upgrading of large communities**

Fengxian District aligns with the requirements of "New Area, New Industries, New Life, New Standards" to achieve the upgrade of large residential areas and empower the construction of Fengxian New City. The first step is to optimize top-level design. The district clarifies the functional positioning and completes the planning of the international eco-community for large residential areas. It also reshapes the spatial layout of these areas and draws a blueprint for an environment that is "livable, workable, business-friendly, study-friendly, and tour-friendly." The second step is to speed up the construction of supporting facilities, both internal and external. Fengxian District has adopted a "municipal-district collaboration, district-led" approach and formulated a three-year (2024-2026) action plan to support facilities in large residential areas. The plan aims to promote the early implementation of 16 new projects and 22 new municipal public facility support tasks, and lay the foundation to address shortcomings and leverage strengths in large residential areas. The third step is to strengthen social governance in large residential areas. Fengxian District has explored ways to break down existing institutional management barriers, enhance the allocation of local management resources, and achieve coordinated planning, construction, and management across different sectors, lines, blocks, and areas within large residential areas. This approach addresses regional governance challenges.

(2) Promote universal access to high-quality services and guarantees

- **Increase the resilience of the elderly care service system**

Fengxian District expedites its endeavors to rectify the inadequacies in elderly care services, by meticulously advancing the development and configuration of facilities such as elderly care beds, dementia care beds, comprehensive community elderly service centers, elderly meal service sites, home care beds, daytime care centers, and rural elderly care homes. These efforts are gradually enhancing the "15-minute elderly care service circle." At the same time, the district continues to promote home environment aging-friendly modifications, the construction of neighborhood service stations, and the expansion of "One-Click" service coverage, continuously enhancing the convenience and sense of fulfillment among the elderly population. In terms of caring for special-needs and disadvantaged elderly groups, the district improves inter-departmental coordination and community visitation mechanisms, continuously provides services such as psychological comfort and health guidance, and installs smart water meters for 1,000 special-needs elderly individuals to enhance safety through technological monitoring. Simultaneously, social participation and resource integration are strengthened. Through government-

purchased services, social organizations and volunteer services are cultivated, the "Silver Age Action" is expanded, and personalized employment positions suitable for the elderly are developed. The "Leling Elderly Care Service Package" integrates 38 project resources to promote the extension and dynamic delivery of services. In terms of medical supplies, close-knit medical alliances ensure that high-quality services are continuously extended to communities and villages, promote family doctor sign-ups, and meet diverse health needs. Regarding healthcare policies, long-term care insurance coverage is gradually expanding. "Immediate application, immediate benefits" has been implemented for the very elderly, and efforts to publicize policies are strengthened to ensure that all who need care receive it.



Figure 36 Chuanxuan Courtyard in Yinglong Village, Zhelin Town

- **Strengthen support for children in special difficulties**

Fengxian District strengthens the safeguards and care for special children groups such as children in difficulties. In accordance with the *Shanghai Three-Year Action Implementation Plan for Improving the Quality of Care Services for Rural Left-Behind Children and Children in Difficulties* and other requirements, basic livelihood security, mental health care, growth support, and related tasks are implemented to achieve that "all eligible benefits are received." The project "Providing Support Services for Children Lacking (or Having Inadequate) Family Guardianship During Compulsory Education" continues. The protection of minors is strengthened, and the substantive operation, project-based management, and branding of town/sub-district minor protection workstations are advanced.

Deepen the "policy-driven outreach" mechanism for low-income populations

Fengxian District strictly implements the new edition of the *Shanghai Measures for Determining the Economic Status of Social Assistance Families* and the *Shanghai Standards for Determining the Economic Status of Social Assistance Families*, as well as other relevant policies, to accurately reflect the living conditions of disadvantaged groups. Guidance and policy training for community assistance advisors are strengthened, "golden advisors" are selected and recognized, and the substantive operation, project-based management, and branding of community assistance advisory stations are promoted. Sub-districts and towns with certain conditions are guided to establish "Advisor Studios," which deepen the precise service brand of the "Six Hundred Project." According to the municipal implementation opinion on dynamic monitoring of low-income populations and considering the district's actual situation, dynamic monitoring of low-income populations is solidly carried out. Tiered and categorized social assistance is implemented, support for urgent and difficult needs is strengthened, and assistance for disadvantaged individuals is intensified.

Case 14 Qixian Village in Jinhai Sub-district weaves a denser "warm heart network" for social assistance[①]

Qixian Village of Jinhai Sub-district in Fengxian District, based on its actual situation, deepens the "policy-driven outreach" mechanism. Specifically, it broadens active discovery channels, adheres to a problem-oriented approach that focuses on the urgent and difficult needs of people in difficulties, and provides precise, efficient, and warm assistance services. Community assistance advisors make regular monthly visits to households, having completed over 160 visits. They establish "one file per household" and help individuals in difficulties solve practical problems. Households with disabled members who cannot complete procedures on time due to mobility issues are visited by advisors who handle relevant matters proactively. This allows residents to access convenient services at their doorstep, with assistance services provided "barrier-free."

Qixian Village has formed a joint assistance team and implemented an "active discovery + real-time reporting + precise assistance" mechanism to bridge the "last mile" of assistance support, leveraging the advantage of concentrated residence after homestead demolition and relocation. The team pays timely attention to the "silent minority," providing pre-positioned assistance services.

Assistance advisors provide precise assistance. They help elderly individuals apply for aging-friendly home modifications, such as installing safety handrails and non-slip mats, to reduce fall risks. They also arrange transportation and accompany households with mentally ill members to medical visits, solving the problem of "difficulty seeing a doctor." Meanwhile, they provide diverse services to different groups, including material aid, spiritual comfort, and psychological counseling. They also establish follow-up mechanisms to make assistance more compassionate.

① Source: https://www.jfdaily.com/sgh/detail?id=1301074



Figure 37 Scene of assistance and support for disadvantaged residents in Qixian Village

Additionally, Qixian Village proactively establishes networks for referrals, links policy resources such as long-term care insurance and medical reimbursement, integrates resources from collaborative construction units and businesses to provide material support; focuses on children in special families, brings in social forces to support their studies, and communicates government assistance. In the future, Qixian Village will continue to prioritize the needs of disadvantaged groups, optimize comprehensive services, and effectively enhance the people's sense of happiness and fulfillment.

- **Strengthen the standardized management of social assistance**

In accordance with the indicators and requirements of the municipal social assistance performance evaluation, Fengxian District conducts performance evaluations of social assistance programs across the district. The district also cooperates in carrying out the hundred-household survey of social assistance households and tracking research on subsistence allowance and low-income households. The verification of household economic status is deepened to improve verification quality and efficiency, and cross-provincial verification cooperation is promoted in line with the municipal schedule. Relying on the Social Assistance Joint Conference Office and utilizing civil affairs assistance statistics, data from different departments is merged, inter-departmental data comparison is strengthened, the use of assistance funds is made uniform, and "full-process supervision" is conducted every three months to review the implementation process, workflow, and fund distribution of various social assistance projects, providing prompt feedback for enhancement to establish a long-term system. The "two subsidies" system for individuals with disabilities is precisely implemented, the construction of care beds for severely disabled individuals in difficulties is initiated, and community rehabilitation services for mental disorders are solidly advanced. In 2024, 65% of sub-districts and towns provided community rehabilitation services for mental disorders. Proper assistance and management is provided to vagrants and beggars. Efforts to identify individuals and

conduct family searches continue to strengthen the "Fengxian Homes Have Love" assistance service brand. Collaboration with public security, urban management, and other departments has been enhanced to provide assistance to vagrants and beggars during extreme weather. Sub-districts and towns are also guided to provide targeted assistance services to those in need of temporary help.

- **Promote innovation in social assistance services**

The focus is on the "silent minority" and marginalized, disadvantaged groups. A comprehensive public assistance mechanism has been implemented, and initiatives such as the "Spring Warmth Action," livelihood insurance, special subsidies for "Huhui Insurance," and New Year/Spring Festival assistance activities continue. These initiatives convey the care of the Party and the government to those in difficulties. Various assistance standards are steadily and consistently adjusted to ensure coordination with other standard adjustments. Temporary price subsidies are issued promptly based on changes in the price index. Social resources are mobilized to participate in the assistance efforts. The “Bridge Plan,” a comprehensive social assistance service project, is effectively implemented to provide professional services tailored to the needs of beneficiaries.

(3) Create a fair and inclusive employment environment

- **Enhance the level of public employment services**

Fengxian District comprehensively enhances the effectiveness of employment and talent services by improving working mechanisms, strengthening team building, and optimizing service provision. In terms of working methods, a system of "weekly updates, monthly summaries, and irregular inspections" is implemented to promote information transparency and dynamic supervision, enhancing service precision and public satisfaction. In terms of team building, the force of full-time personnel is strengthened, a regular training and assessment mechanism is established, career guidance and skills competitions are conducted, and the expert downward dispatch system is improved to achieve normalization of professional guidance. To address supply-demand mismatches, emphasis is placed on strengthening targeted training and school-enterprise cooperation, building a talent demand database and an intelligent matching system to promote precise matching between supply and demand. In addition, attention is paid to publicity innovation and facility improvement. Remote interview systems are developed, and enterprise participation and incentive mechanisms are strengthened to form a service synergy. In terms of support, financial support and supervision are increased, service model innovation is promoted, and evaluation and improvement mechanisms are established, to ensure the sustainable development of employment and talent services.

- **Improve employment services for youth groups**

Fengxian District continuously improves the employment quality and security level of young people by strengthening policy assistance, information guidance, and service

system construction. In terms of employment assistance, policies are deeply embedded in enterprises and industrial parks, with a special focus on disadvantaged groups. The "one file per person, one plan per person" assistance mechanism has been established to prioritize job recommendations and training/internships. Innovative methods, such as "career experience vouchers," are also employed to expand employment opportunities. Enterprise visits and job expansion are actively conducted, the campus recruitment system is perfected, the management of internship bases is improved, and full employment for university graduates is promoted. In publicity and guidance, departmental coordination and resource inclination are promoted. The central release of policy service lists, the promotion of employment guides and electronic maps, and the strengthening of model guidance help young people establish correct employment concepts. In the construction of the service system, resources persistently incline towards youth. The "one circle, two networks, three camps, and four types of posts" mechanism has been improved. Employment service brands have been promoted, expert volunteer teams have been formed, and differentiated service stations have been built based on local conditions. These efforts have created a "15-minute employment service circle" among community employment service stations. Through diverse publicity campaigns and practical activities, the efficiency of employment services and the sense of fulfillment among young people are continuously enhanced.



Figure 38 Scene of the Youth Skills Experience Day

Case 15 Career guidance at the Fengxian District Employment Promotion Center

In response to the employment characteristics of graduates, the Fengxian District Employment Promotion Center actively plays a bridging role by providing comprehensive and personalized career services. By analyzing industry supply and demand conditions, the center helps graduates clarify their job search objectives and position requirements, guides them in rationally planning their career paths, and enhances their employability. For graduates with solid theoretical knowledge but limited practical experience, the center emphasizes gaining hands-on experience by starting in entry-level positions or small enterprises. This approach lays a solid foundation for future career development. The center also provides employers with policy support information, such as details about available social insurance premium subsidies, to reduce hiring costs and ensure precise position-to-talent matching.

The Employment Promotion Center focuses on professional ethics and psychological counseling to help graduates cope with challenges such as adapting to the workplace, managing interpersonal relationships, and handling work pressure. The center promotes a positive mindset and proactive learning, encourages the continuous improvement of professional skills, and assists with planning long-term career development paths. Through multi-faceted services including one-on-one guidance, career planning consultations, job recommendations, practical training, and school-enterprise connections, the center provides systematic support to graduates, addressing the transition difficulties from theory to practice and from campus to the workplace.

Furthermore, the center achieves precise supply-demand matching by dynamically analyzing labor market information and establishing a job demand database and an intelligent matching system. The center expands the coverage of employment information and improves accessibility to its services through online and offline publicity, vocational skills training, and other methods. The center promotes the timely employment of graduates by integrating policy resources, optimizing service processes, and strengthening skills training. This ensures effective alignment between professional capabilities and job requirements and assists young people in successfully transitioning from "campus individuals" to "members of society."

- **Strengthen the construction of a high-skilled talent team**

Fengxian District continues to advance the construction of a high-skilled talent and human resource service system. Regarding the high-skilled talent team, the district implements a vocational skill hierarchy system and improves the lifelong training mechanism. The district carries out practical projects for people, such as "cultivating new skilled talent at the senior technician level and above" and "subsidized skills training." The district also implements the "new eight-grade worker" vocational skill hierarchy system. In terms of human resource services, the district has introduced supportive policies, cultivates key service institutions, establishes an enterprise cultivation database, deepens government-enterprise cooperation, leverages the role of market-oriented institutions, and enhances talent introduction and cultivation capabilities. Simultaneously, focusing on key areas such as industrial development, new city construction, and rural revitalization, the district improves the implementation mechanism for talent policies, promotes joint cultivation by schools, government, and enterprises, constructs platforms such as postdoctoral innovation practice bases and overseas student entrepreneurship parks,

optimizes talent evaluation and selection mechanisms, forms a "one-stop" talent service matrix, promotes the deep integration of the industrial chain and the talent chain, and enhances the overall talent development level and service capability of the district.

SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities



SDG11

- SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. The practice of this goal can ensure that everyone has access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing, and that all people enjoy green, safe, inclusive, and resilient urban and community built environments.
- Fengxian District still faces multiple challenges under SDG11: Renovating old residential areas and urban villages remains complex due to the diverse needs of residents, which poses challenges in scheduling and balancing interests. New city construction brings issues such as increased traffic and an uneven supply of public services. Rural governance still requires improvement. These challenges place higher demands on the urban and rural planning, construction, and governance of Fengxian District.
- Fengxian District has adopted multiple measures Under SDG11. Through the organic renewal of the old city, improvement of the streetscape, and enhancement of public facilities, the district improves the neighborhood environment and the quality of life for residents. It continuously renovates old housing and urban villages, improves living quality and safety, and promotes the improvement of community public services. By coordinating urban and rural development, constructing a "15-minute community life circle," optimizing transportation infrastructure, and promoting contiguous construction of rural revitalization demonstration villages, the district achieves organic coordination and connection between urban and rural public services, the ecological environment, and social governance. These efforts enhance the sense of gain and happiness for all residents.



SDG11

Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG11
Urban renewal and housing renovation	Promote the renovation of non-self-contained old housing	Renovation project for non-self-contained sites with "small beams and thin slabs"	► Public transport passenger flow ► Greening rate in built-up areas ►Per Capita Park Green Space Area ► Number of rural revitalization demonstration villages ► Mileage of rural road improvement	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.4 SDG 11.6 SDG 11.3
	Accelerate the renovation of urban villages			
	Promote the revitalization and utilization of existing industrial land			
Improve urban and community environments	Enhance the quality of urban appearance and environment			
	Create a green and livable urban environment	The "Ten Thousand Trees per Village" program beautifies Fengxian's rural landscape		
	Advance the construction of "Beautiful Neighborhoods"	Transformation of Qingxi Old Street - a record of a "Beautiful Block"		
	Consolidate the foundation for smart community governance			
Deeply integrate urban and rural development	Promote comprehensive rural revitalization	Play the "floral" movement of rural revitalization in the "song of the four seasons"		SDG 11.a
	Promote the development of collective economies and common prosperity			
	Encourage public participation and innovate rural governance models			

Major Progress

In response to challenges such as the complexity of renovating old residential areas and urban villages, and the uneven supply of public services in the new city, Fengxian District focuses on advancing urban and rural spatial governance and has made significant progress: The construction of "Beautiful Neighborhoods" has driven the organic renewal of neighborhoods' appearance, continuously improving the living environment; the self-containment renovation of old housing and the redevelopment of urban villages are progressing in an orderly manner, constantly enhancing residents' housing quality and safety standards; the construction of the "15-minute community life circle" has shown significant results, with the community service network becoming more complete; transportation infrastructure continues to be optimized, with the public transport network and parking facility layout becoming more rational; rural revitalization is solidly advancing, with positive achievements in the construction of demonstration villages and the strengthening of collective economies, forming a rural development pattern with regional characteristics.

- **The construction of "Beautiful Neighborhoods" has been highly effective**

Since its launch in 2017, Fengxian District's "Beautiful Neighborhoods" initiative has earnestly practiced the important concept that "cities should be built by the people and for the people," closely following the overall planning blueprint for the construction of "Fengxian New City." The appearance and environment of the blocks have been significantly enhanced, achieving "organic renewal" of the old city and a "beautiful transformation" of the neighborhoods, creating "living neighborhoods, strolling neighborhoods, cultural neighborhoods, and beautiful neighborhoods" with concentration, visibility, and public satisfaction, serving as a "demonstration model" for national urban organic renewal and the governance of "back alleys." By leveraging resources, integrating elements, and shaping the landscape, "beauty," "functionality," and "space" are further integrated into the neighborhoods like "melons growing on a vine," making our neighborhoods vibrant yet orderly, and more humane. Streets and main roads have gradually achieved cleaner surfaces, greening on both sides, beautified facades, optimized environments, dynamic beautification, and user-friendly public facilities. Linking "Beautiful Neighborhoods" with "Beautiful Homes" and "Beautiful Villages" has effectively improved the regional environment and enhanced the people's sense of gain and satisfaction.

- **The renovation of old housing for self-containment continues to make progress**

The self-containment renovation of old housing in Fengxian District is steadily progressing. From 2009 to 2016, a total of 2,650 households underwent self-containment renovation, with a total floor area of 115,974 square meters. Since 2022, in accordance with the municipal government's *Implementation Opinions on Accelerating the Renovation of Old Areas, Self-Containment Renovation of Old Housing, and Urban Village Renovation*, the district

has identified 13 remaining sites involving old public housing with small beams and thin slabs and non-self-contained units, affecting 291 households with a total area of approximately 16,200 square meters. In 2023, the first five sites, involving 37 households, completed major structural repairs, and residents returned by early 2024. Overall agreement-based relocation was implemented for the remaining eight sites, which involved 264 housing units and 254 households. Residents could choose between monetary compensation and replacement housing. The original sites are planned to be converted into public welfare facilities to enhance community amenities. By March 2024, the signing of agreements, relocation, and compensation work were completed.

- **The renovation of urban villages proceeds in an orderly manner**

As of July 29, 2025, Fengxian District had approved four overall renovation projects, initiated planning for four key sites, completed improvement and enhancement work at five sites, and relocated 262 households of villagers (residents). Fengxian District ranked third in the city-wide assessment of urban village renovation task completion. Among these, the overall renovation projects for Jinhui Shuicheng and Jinhui Rongcheng communities have received approval and initiated land acquisition and reserve procedures; the Phase I project in Fengcheng has passed approval; the Qingcun project was approved on July 28; the Hailyu project has completed the first draft of the implementation plan summary and is planned for approval in August; projects in Fengpu Sub-district, Xidu Sub-district, and Fengcheng Phase II are planned to finalize plans and complete approval within the year.

- **The quality of residential communities continues to improve**

Significant results have been achieved in enhancing public service functions in old residential communities. By demolishing illegal structures and clearing unauthorized occupations, public spaces have been freed up, creating a clean and bright living environment for residents. Simultaneously, scattered green spaces and idle land have been fully utilized, adding over 5,000 parking spaces to alleviate residents' parking difficulties. During the renovation process, public spaces such as fitness areas and leisure pavilions were added, enriching community recreational and sports facilities and improving residents' quality of life. Furthermore, the community environment has become more tidy and orderly, and the living atmosphere has noticeably improved, through measures such as beautifying building facades, managing exposed wiring, and standardizing clothes drying racks, achieving a dual enhancement of public service functions and community quality in old residential areas.

- **The urban and rural green space system continues to be perfected**

The quality of ecological space and the urban living environment in Fengxian District have been systematically upgraded, creating a greener and more livable environment for residents. In 2024, the district constructed 100.48 hectares of green spaces, 1.97 hectares of vertical greening, and 26 kilometers of greenways. Three affiliated green spaces were

opened for shared public use, including one at the University for the Aged. Now, 99% of the city's parks operate 24 hours a day, which significantly improves the convenience of park services for residents. By the end of 2024, the green space rate in the built-up area was 42.7%, the greening coverage rate was 43.1%, and the per capita park green area was 17.32 square meters.

- **The "15-minute community life circle" continues to upgrade**

The "15-Minute Community Life Circle" action was comprehensively promoted in 2023. Since then, Fengxian District has coordinated all sub-districts/towns and relevant departments to conduct a survey of facilities within the life circles. This survey identified over 4,400 existing sites. The district has also continuously carried out resident needs surveys and promoted the implementation of over 480 projects for the benefit of residents. Regarding sports and fitness, new or renovated community fitness spots have been established, equipped with modern facilities to meet residents' diverse exercise needs. Regarding public spaces, waterfront landscapes have been enhanced, and micro-parks have been created, allowing residents to enjoy high-quality leisure environments. In addition, key service areas such as education, elderly care, and healthcare have been continuously improved, with key projects providing considerate services for groups such as the "elderly and the young." Overall, community facilities are increasingly complete, significantly enhancing residents' convenience and sense of happiness. The life circle construction has initially formed a comprehensive and highly accessible service network.

- **Construction of transportation infrastructure continues to improve**

The rail transit network is continuously improving. The southern extension of Line 15, specifically the Oriental Beauty Valley Avenue Station and Xizha Road Station (reserved), has fully entered the construction phase. The first phase of the Nanfeng Line (Fengxian Section) has commenced construction. The road network is also constantly optimized. The S4 Fengpu East Bridge has achieved phased opening to traffic. Projects such as Jinqian Road (from Hangnan Road to Nanxingang Road), Hangtang Road (from Liangang Avenue to G228), and Wangyuan Road (Binjiang Section) have been completed and opened to traffic.[①] In 2024, the total public transport passenger flow in the district reached 40.4422 million, including 35.5492 million on regular bus routes and 4.893 million on the Fengpu Express Line. The average daily passenger flow across the district was 110,500, with an average of 5,696 daily trips operated and a daily operational mileage of 130,300 kilometers.

- **Rural revitalization achieves remarkable results**

To further strengthen village collective economies, revitalize idle rural resources, and expand channels for farmers to increase income and employment, Fengxian District has begun exploring a rural headquarters model, integrating it with the construction of two demonstration villages. This is achieved by optimizing the overall spatial layout of rural

[①]The People's Government of Fengxian District, Shanghai: Fengxian District Public Facilities – Urban Infrastructure and Real Estate, https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/ggss/20250623/91158.html

areas and expanding the radiating influence of demonstration projects. In 2023, Fengxian District was included in the State Council's inspection incentive list for key rural revitalization tasks, including promoting rural industrial revitalization and improving the rural living environment. By the end of 2024, 17 rural revitalization demonstration villages and 47 beautiful countryside demonstration villages had been successfully established. That same year, 10,132 households completed construction on "small three gardens" (orchard, vegetable garden, and garden). A total of 76 kilometers of rural utility poles and lines were organized. Additionally, 28 public service infrastructure projects were built or renovated, 14 kilometers of roads below Grade C were upgraded, nine kilometers of village roads along rivers were improved, 50 kilometers of rural roads were upgraded, five rural parks were built, and five rural elderly care homes were established.

Important Measures

(1) Urban renewal and housing renovation

● Promote the renovation of non-self-contained old housing

Fengxian District continues to advance the renovation of non-self-contained old housing, establishing specialized task forces and on-site implementation teams, clarifying divisions of labor and responsibilities, and coordinating all aspects to ensure the efficient progress of the renovation work. During the renovation process, extensive policy publicity and resident solicitation are conducted. These efforts detail the purpose, basis, and procedures of the renovation in order to protect residents' rights and interests. They also address concerns such as signing agreements and assessments. The consent rate for consultation on structural overhaul projects reached 100%, and the consent rate for overall relocation projects reached 98.4%. The entire process adheres to the principles of transparency, efficiency, and centering on people. Project plans, consultation results, assessment prices, and signing results are all made public. The signing and relocation work was completed swiftly. Additionally, warmth and care were added through Spring Festival visitation activities. Attention was paid to residents' lives during the transition period and their relocation arrangements. Extended services were provided to effectively safeguard residents' interests and enhance the transparency and social satisfaction of the old housing renovation project.

Case 16 Renovation project for non-self-contained sites with "small beams and thin slabs"

The first five non-self-contained housing sites renovated in Fengxian District with "small beams and thin slabs" are located in the towns of Zhelin, Sitian, Jinhui, Qingcun, and Zhuanghang. These sites have a total floor area of 2,089.24 square meters. The specific sites are: No. 68 Middle Road, Xinsilao Street, Zhelin Town; No. 2 West Street, Sitian Town; No. 696-697, Jinhui Village, Jinhui Town; No. 98-104, Zhenshui Road, Qingcun Town; and No. 48-56, West Street, Zhenxi Street, Zhuanghang Town. These sites involve a total of 37 households.

The houses are all two-story old structures built in the 1950s using prefabricated small beams

and precast cement slabs. They lack independent kitchen and bathroom facilities, and neighbors on the same floor share centralized sanitary facilities. Due to unauthorized modifications for kitchen and bathroom functions, the electrical and water pipe installations are haphazard and severe. Interior pipe renovations have involved chiseling, which has caused significant damage to the beams and slabs, leading to frequent leaks. Beyond these functional deficiencies, there are major safety hazards that trigger disputes among neighbors. Residents strongly desire and demand renovations. Based on the principle of categorized implementation, these five sites were designated as initial projects for the renovation plan.

The initial projects were carried out through structural overhauls. Work commenced in mid-2023 following resident will solicitation, which achieved a 100% agreement rate and a 100% signing rate. All residents completed relocation for the renovation period. On August 18, 2023, the projects were applied for inclusion in the municipal annual plan and received municipal approval. Construction started in September 2023, was completed by the end of 2023, and all residents returned by March 27, 2024.

The active organization of research and investigation, the tailoring of approaches to local conditions based on the district's actual situation, the exploration of implementation paths that meet practical needs and have distinctive features, the rapid advancement, and the successful completion of the district's self-containment renovation task have all been part of the Fengxian District's efforts.



Figure 39 Before and after renovation of No. 696-697 Jinhui Village, Jinhui Town

- **Accelerate the renovation of urban villages**

Fengxian District adheres to the concept of "regional renewal and overall renovation," coordinating scale, layout, and function to promote the comprehensive renovation of urban villages. This approach optimizes the urban spatial form and enhances socio-economic and ecological conditions. During the renovation process, the district upholds the principle of "demand-driven renovation, focusing on key points," and advances work orderly according to the planned implementation sequence: On the one hand, it supports major projects by prioritizing the renovation of infrastructure-related sites, such as those involved in transportation and healthcare. This creates conditions that facilitate the implementation of major projects. On the other hand, it promotes industrial development by prioritizing the renovation of "villages within industrial parks," which releases land for industrial use. It also revitalizes inefficient industrial land and enhances industrial agglomeration effects. Additionally, it improves local livelihoods by prioritizing enhanced

housing quality, infrastructure, and public services. The renovation emphasizes safety baselines and the improvement of the living environment. Improvement and enhancement efforts are tailored locally to eliminate safety hazards and complete infrastructure and public services. In areas with certain conditions, the creation of public spaces, remediation of overhead lines, and optimization of parking and charging facilities are promoted. Professional property management and employment service stations are introduced to achieve comprehensive improvement in the living environment, industrial development, and social governance.

- **Promote the revitalization and utilization of existing industrial land[①]**

In recent years, under the guidance and support of the Shanghai Planning and Natural Resources Bureau, Fengxian District has continuously promoted the work of revitalizing and utilizing existing industrial land. Adhering to the principles of efficiency, intensiveness, and sustainability, the district actively explores new paths for industrial transformation and development. Departments at all levels within the district scientifically review existing land resources, optimize the land layout structure, and promote the integration and redevelopment of idle or inefficiently used land, maximizing the utilization of land resources. Additionally, Fengxian District prioritizes land allocation for modern industries, innovative enterprises, and high-tech projects to align with industrial development needs and enhance the match between land allocation and industrial development. Through policy guidance, project support, and institutional safeguards, revitalizing existing land improves land use efficiency and provides solid support for high-quality regional economic development and industrial structure optimization. This approach reflects the principle of coordinating planning, management, resource optimization, and economic development.

(2) Improve urban and community environments

- **Enhance the quality of urban appearance and environment[②]**

Aiming to enhance the quality of the urban appearance and environment, Fengxian District comprehensively promotes the comprehensive improvement of weak areas through coordinated efforts in mechanism improvement, publicity and guidance, joint operations, and strengthened supervision. On the one hand, a working mechanism is established in which top leaders assume overall responsibility and assigned leaders handle specific tasks. This clarifies responsibility divisions and coordinates departmental forces, forming a collaborative governance pattern. On the other hand, through door-to-door publicity, distributing manuals, and citizen participation activities, public awareness of fulfilling responsibilities is enhanced, fostering an atmosphere of co-construction, co-governance, and sharing. Simultaneously, forces from transportation construction, greening, urban construction, rail transit, communities, and commercial areas are

①Shanghai Planning and Natural Resources Bureau: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/pjv0UeyJdLAzKFmQEPtcKQ

② Source: https://lhsr.sh.gov.cn/ywdt/20250102/baee8f0b-9bab-402f-9dd5-890efc186d74.html

integrated to optimize the layout of non-motorized vehicle parking, conduct focused centralized rectification campaigns, and ensure clean and orderly streets. Furthermore, daily inspections and online supervision are strengthened to promptly identify and address prominent issues, achieving long-term effectiveness in environmental improvement.

- **Create a green and livable urban environment**[①]

Fengxian District focuses on developing a "park city" and coordinating efforts to advance the green ecosystem, forest city construction, and enhancement of the living environment. It implements projects like the LOHAS Greenway and Xiaotang Park for park and green space construction, and has newly built or renovated three pocket parks. Efforts are made to promote the opening and sharing of affiliated green spaces of government agencies, enterprises, and public institutions with the public. At the same time, initiatives such as the "Ten Thousand Trees per Village" program, national land greening, and forest land management are implemented to increase the rate of greenery along roads, rivers, residential areas, and industrial parks. A greenway system is constructed at the regional, city, and community levels, incorporating newly opened recreational forest lands and the cultivation of high-quality urban forests. This creates demonstration bases such as "Forest Communities," "Forest Units," "Forest Homes," and "Forest Villages." Integrating with ecological improvements along the Huangpu River, Jinhui Port, Punan Canal, etc., a publicly accessible waterfront recreation network is built. The construction of beautiful neighborhoods and demonstration projects for slow-traffic transportation is promoted, achieving synchronous enhancement of water, banks, and greenery, significantly optimizing the urban ecological environment and residents' quality of life.

Case 17 The "Ten Thousand Trees per Village" program beautifies Fengxian's rural landscape[②]

Adhering to ecological priority and green development, Fengxian District has officially been included in the national forest city creation list and became the district with the highest number of "Forest Villages" in Shanghai. Through the "Ten Thousand Trees per Village" program, the district's forestry department, via large-scale afforestation and rural greening efforts, promotes a steady increase in forest coverage, gradually painting a "Fengxian Scroll" of harmonious coexistence between humans and nature.

This program is not only a key measure for forest city construction, but also a distinctive project benefiting people's livelihoods. In Xinqiang Village in Jinhui Town, all 127 households have participated in creating pocket gardens and fruit tree groves. By collectively planting and maintaining trees, villagers have beautified their homeland, enhancing the rural landscape and fostering community cohesion. Newly relocated residents have also joined in, fostering an atmosphere of mutual assistance and co-construction, and boosting residents' sense of identity with their hometown. Concurrently, the program also emphasizes ecological education for youth. Primary school students visited Shenlu Village in Nanqiao Town, personally planting Osmanthus

① Source: https://xxgk.fengxian.gov.cn/art/info/361/i20250104-1fzyaldwr6uci0weku
② Source: https://www.jfdaily.com/sgh/detail?id=1273569

fragrans and Prunus serrulata trees. This not only involved them in creating forest villages, but also sowed the seeds of ecological civilization in their hearts, creating a positive atmosphere for whole-of-society participation in forest city creation. The district's forest coverage rate continues to rise through the continuous promotion of the “Ten Thousand Trees per Village” program. This program has achieved multiple outcomes, including resident participation, co-construction and sharing, improvement of the ecological environment, and enhancement of social identity.



Figure 40 An afforestation activity in Xinqiang Village, Jinhui Town

- **Advance the construction of "Beautiful Neighborhoods"**

Fengxian District advances the construction of beautiful neighborhoods with a refined governance concept: Focusing on historical legacy illegal structures, the District Joint Conference Office leads the formation of cross-departmental law enforcement task forces. Comprehensively utilizing a "six-pronged approach" of "demolition, sealing, enclosing, relocation, adjustment, and management," systematic eradication of multiple long-standing illegal sites is achieved through joint inspections, concentrated efforts, and targeted remediation. This ensures improvement with no blind spots or leftovers, improving the neighborhoods' environmental order from the source. Adhering to the core idea of "reduction and integration," street elements such as municipal roads, traffic facilities, greening landscapes, building facades, and street furniture are incorporated into an overall design framework. Simultaneously, considering multi-dimensional needs like road surface flatness, facade coordination, and spatial comfort, the neighborhoods' historical and cultural heritage is deeply explored to create an integrated spatial system of "Beautiful Neighborhoods, Cultural Neighborhoods, Living Neighborhoods, and Strolling Neighborhoods." This ensures both the unity and integrity of the landscape and enhances the public's sense of gain and identity in their daily experience.

Case 18 Transformation of Qingxi Old Street - a record of a "Beautiful Block"

Qingxi Old Street is located in Qingcun Town in Fengxian District of Shanghai. This well-preserved historical block runs east-west along the Laoshi River. Traditional architectural

complexes from the Ming and Qing dynasties and the Republic of China era are located on both sides of the river. Interspersed with local residences and commercial shops, the area has a unique character, with stone-paved roads, ancient bridges, and gray-white eaves. Against the backdrop of rapid urban development, Fengxian District aims to activate historical spaces, inherit cultural context, and create diverse cultural experiences, promoting the renovation and revitalization of the old street.

Since 2019, the District Urban Management Joint Conference Office, taking the opportunity of "Beautiful Neighborhoods" construction, included Qingxi Old Street in the municipal-level leisure service functional area for overall renovation. The scope of the renovation focuses on the three main local roads and extends inward. The renovation includes facade style improvement, door and window upgrades, road surface improvement, riverbank and stilt house renovation, while integrating elements such as landscape bridges, water bridges, mirror pools, ground carvings, and archaic-style memorial gateways. The project meticulously utilizes ancient building materials, old stones, vintage objects, water features, and greenery to carefully craft the area, emphasizing the atmosphere of the Qingxi Old Street.

The entire project is divided into four areas based on precision and function: The core boutique area for the conservation of the old street's character follows the principle of "repairing the old to look old," highlighting the atmosphere of the old street. The core conservation area for the old street's character adheres to "repairing the old to its original state," preserving the original appearance of the old street and both banks of the old city river, with a focus on restoring the architectural and spatial lines. The protected area for the old street's character follows "repairing the old to its initial form," maintaining the historical style. The radiation area for the old street's conservation follows "repairing the old to look new," involving the improvement of ground surfaces, facades, spaces, greenery, and street furnishings to achieve an overall enhancement of the streetscape.

Through systematic planning and zoned implementation, the "Beautiful Neighborhoods" construction of Qingxi Old Street has revitalized the old street while preserving its historical and cultural value, improved the quality of public spaces, met residents' needs for leisure, sightseeing, and cultural experiences, and formed a distinctive neighborhood model that integrates historical heritage with modern life.





Figure 41 Qingxi Old Street

- **Consolidate the foundation for smart community governance**

Fengxian District, with "digital empowerment and refined governance" at its core, focuses on community safety risk prevention and control and the enhancement of livelihood services, building a smart community governance system characterized by "smart perception and closed-loop services." It relies on a local smart sensor network to monitor common community issues, such as displaced manhole covers, occupied spaces, and water accumulation, in real time, enabling early warning and response. The construction of micro-grid management scenarios establishes and improves cross-departmental joint operation mechanisms, enhancing the timeliness of community issue resolution and strengthening the response to public livelihood demands.

(3) Deeply integrate urban and rural development

- **Promote comprehensive rural revitalization**

Fengxian District leverages rural revitalization, focusing on its strategic positioning as a "scarce resource for a megacity and an important carrier of the city's core functions," as well as "a highlight of Shanghai as an international metropolis and the foundational beauty of Shanghai." The district encourages high-quality, high-standard, and high-level rural construction, with the goal of shifting from single-point investment to output and from external support to self-sustaining development. The district emphasizes promoting prosperous industrial development. It breaks the limitations of village boundaries by optimizing planning layouts, coordinating resources, and fostering cross-village linkages. This extends the construction of municipal-level beautiful village demonstration villages and municipal-level rural revitalization demonstration villages from "individual standout points" to "connected scenic areas." Through this process, the district aims to balance ecological livability, improvement of the living environment, and preservation of rural characteristics. The result is a spatial pattern that integrates urban and rural areas. Through a "cluster" construction model, demonstration villages are connected point-by-point into lines, and lines are connected into areas. This enhances the region's overall reputation and functional capacity while providing replicable experience models for deep urban-rural integration.

Case 19 Play the "floral" movement of rural revitalization in the "song of the four seasons"

Pandian Village is located in the heart of the scenic Huami Zhuanghang rural leisure tourism area in Fengxian District. With its beautiful pastoral scenery, long-standing farming culture, and traditional customs, the village has become known for its "Song of the Four Seasons" rural tourism experience: "admiring rapeseed flowers in spring, eating mutton in summer, tasting new rice in autumn, and experiencing folk customs in winter." In the process of becoming a rural revitalization demonstration village, Pandian Village leveraged its strengths to develop two leading industries: characteristic agriculture and rural tourism. This approach has led to industrial prosperity and ecological livability. The village was successfully selected as part of Shanghai's sixth batch of rural revitalization demonstration villages. The village has successively received 8 national honors,

including National Civilized Village, National Democratic Rule of Law Demonstration Village, and National Key Village for Rural Tourism, as well as 4 municipal honors, including Shanghai Civilized Village, Beautiful Countryside Demonstration Village, and Key Village for Rural Tourism.



Figure 42 Pandian Village, Zhuanghang Town

In terms of rural tourism development, Pandian Village adheres to an integrated approach to shaping "farmland, water, roads, woods, and homesteads." This approach deepens the village's ecological foundation, optimizes the living environment, and enhances its rural character. Located in the Huami Zhuanghang scenic area, it features attractions such as the Zhuanghang Flower Islet, equestrian and polo fields, a music and food square, and the Shanghai Lantern. These attractions are combined with rural stations, under-forest parking, and waterfront docks to create dual "land and water" tourism routes, forming an all-inclusive rural leisure tourism resort. The village offers business conferences, accommodations, catering services, cultural and creative offices, homestays with wellness amenities, and camping and group activities. It has become a leisure travel destination for citizens. In 2024, 880,000 people visited the scenic area.

In terms of characteristic agriculture, Pandian Village has a total agricultural land area of 6,300 mu (420 hectares), including 2,870 mu (191.33 hectares) for rice, 1,380 mu (92 hectares) for aquaculture, and 1,600 mu (106.67 hectares) for honey pears. Zhuanghang honey pears are a nationally recognized product with geographical indications and a famous specialty of Shanghai. In 2024, they achieved a production of over 1,200 tons with an output value of more than 16 million yuan. The production process employs flat trellis and composite understory mushroom planting methods, promoting the integrated development of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries. The Pacific white shrimp farming base has established a standardized ecological breeding model with an annual output of over 400 tons and an output value exceeding 18 million yuan. Brands for locally produced rice, seafood, eggs, vegetables, and fruits are also being established.

- **Promote the development of collective economies and common prosperity**

In promoting urban-rural integration, Fengxian District prioritizes enhancing the quality of the collective economy. The district revitalizes idle assets, such as farmhouses and factory buildings, and uses the municipal supervision platform to provide comprehensive dynamic supervision of "funds, assets, and resources." These efforts standardize rural property rights transactions and improve the income distribution mechanism, enabling villagers to benefit from development. It selects high-quality, self-sustaining projects to broaden the path to common prosperity by combining targeted assistance and village-based guidance and leveraging the Baicun Group's platform. Through the integration of endogenous economic development and external resources, the district achieves two-way growth of the village collective economy and farmers' personal income, providing solid economic support for urban-rural integration. This initiative enhances villages' self-sustaining capacity and strengthens the sustainability of rural development, laying the foundation for urban-rural interaction and resource sharing.

- **Encourage public participation and innovate rural governance models**

Fengxian District has made public participation the core of its rural governance, innovating and advancing a collaborative governance model involving multiple stakeholders. The rural governance points system is a key tool that integrates various governance tasks and resources. The district establishes an institutionalized mechanism for broad participation by villagers, collective organizations, and primary departments. This makes grassroots democracy more robust and governance more dynamic. In practice, the district leverages villagers' self-governance and strengthens the incentive and constraint functions of village regulations and agreements to guide villagers to participate consciously in environmental maintenance, public affairs management, and community building. Additionally, the district focuses on cultivating civilized rural customs, good family traditions, and simple folkways. It adopts institutionalized and regular measures to promote the transformation of outdated customs. These measures guide the public to respect science and culture, eliminate bad habits, and form civilized trends. The district not only fosters villagers' sense of engagement and accountability, but also enhances the systematicness and sustainability of rural governance, providing practical experience for urban-rural integrated development and the modernization of primary social governance, and promoting the deep embedding of the "Virtuous Governance of Fengxian (Xiancheng Xianzhi)" brand.



5. Prospects

Fengxian District has integrated the concept of sustainable development into its urban strategic planning and deployment. The *Comprehensive Plan and General Land-Use Plan of Fengxian District, Shanghai, 2017-2035* released in 2019 specifically responds to the concept of sustainable development through the implementation of two sub-goals: Oriental Beauty Valley and Coastal City of Virtue. Based on the sustainable agenda framework, this report constructs a logical framework for Fengxian's urban strategic goal vision system and the SDGs system, and outlines the key measures for Fengxian to advance the achievement of the 17 SDGs. According to the review results, Fengxian has made significant progress in SDG3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG4 (Quality Education), SDG9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Under SDG3 (Good Health and Well-being), Fengxian has continuously improved fitness facilities covering both urban communities and rural areas, significantly enhancing residents' participation in sports and convenience. Concurrently, the construction of smart sports platforms and the provision of scientific fitness guidance have increased the accessibility and smartification of fitness services, strengthening residents' sense of gain from sports. Second, the medical service system has achieved leapfrog development. A cluster of Grade A tertiary hospitals has been initially established, the medical consortium network has been continuously improved, the tiered diagnosis and treatment mechanism has been implemented, and the capabilities of primary medical institutions and the level of professional talent have been continuously enhanced, providing residents with lifelong, professional, and balanced medical security. Third, a comprehensive public health system has been established with continuously strengthened emergency response capabilities and infrastructure. Digital medical scenarios cover the entire district, optimizing the medical experience and promoting the integration of medical services and health technology innovation.

Under SDG4 (Quality Education), the balance and quality of basic education in Fengxian District have significantly improved. Preschool education has been continuously enhanced, providing a solid foundation for early childhood development. Second, vocational education is deeply integrated with regional industries. School-enterprise partnerships, modern apprenticeship programs, and order-based training models cultivate highly skilled talent, resulting in high employment rates for graduates that align closely with industry needs. Third, educational digitization is flourishing. High-quality digital resources are shared between urban and rural schools, and teachers' IT capabilities and students' learning activities have increased. Furthermore, the initial establishment of a lifelong learning network has expanded the coverage of community learning and elderly education. This promotes educational equity and the implementation of the lifelong learning concept.

SDG9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Fengxian District is comprehensively advancing digital infrastructure and smart city construction, forming an efficient and

inclusive smart livelihood service system. Digital technology is widely integrated into urban management, public services, and economic development, enhancing the convenience of government services and urban operational efficiency. Second, the level of data sharing and application continues to improve. The district-level big data platform covers various departments, achieving cross-departmental collaborative sharing, while ensuring data security and innovative applications. Third, scientific and technological innovation capabilities are continuously enhanced. A gradient cultivation system has been formed for sci-tech SMEs, high-tech enterprises, and little giant tech enterprises. The advantages of industrial clusters are evident, and the sci-tech innovation enterprise incubation system is well-developed. This system promotes deep linkage between research, industry, and universities. These efforts have cultivated numerous innovative enterprises and high-end technical talent, providing solid support for high-quality regional development.

Under SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities), Fengxian District, through a multi-level housing security system and precise housing supply, achieves fair protection of housing rights for different groups, ensuring that the housing needs of all types of residents, especially talents, young people, and transitional households, are met. Second, the community public service and security system is increasingly improved. Multi-level, specialized, and informatized services have enhanced the sense of gain and social participation of different groups. Furthermore, the employment service system continues to be perfected. The job-seeking and employment abilities of youth and university students are continuously strengthened. The vocational skills training system is mature, promoting fairness in education, employment, and career development. This enhances residents' equal opportunities in society and the labor market, significantly increasing social inclusivity and fair development levels.

Under SDG11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), through "Beautiful Neighborhoods" construction and the self-containment renovation of old housing, Fengxian District has significantly improved the appearance of neighborhoods and the living environment, achieving organic renewal and functional optimization of the old urban area. The renovation of urban villages and the improvement projects for old residential communities have promoted the enhancement of community public spaces, greenery, parking, and fitness facilities, improving residents' quality of life and safety security. The construction of the "15-minute community life circle" continues to advance. Key services such as education, healthcare, elderly care, and leisure are balanced and accessible, significantly improving community convenience and residents' sense of happiness. The optimization of transportation infrastructure and rural revitalization measures effectively improve the functional layout of urban and rural areas, enhancing urban-rural accessibility and public service levels. Overall, Fengxian District has made systematic improvements to housing, community services, transportation, and public spaces. These improvements promote and enhance urban livability and social participation continuously.

Looking ahead, Fengxian District will continue to advance development and implementation of the 17 SDGs based on the new development philosophy. Fengxian District will focus on securing important developmental supports in "Major Ecology, Major Transportation, Major Livelihoods, and Major Data" to meet the people's aspirations for a better life and consistently practice the concept of sustainable development. In terms

of major ecology, Fengxian District works hard to become a national ecological garden city and a national forest city, showcasing its most impressive ecological features. In terms of major transportation, Fengxian District will focus on opening up major transportation routes and improving regional transportation circulation. The district will effectively use major transportation to drive major development. In terms of major livelihoods, Fengxian District allocates its best resources to its people, providing them with high-quality supplies. This promotes the balanced, high-quality development of social programs, secures the social safety net, and enhances cultural soft power. In terms of major data, Fengxian District will comprehensively advance the digitization of the economy, daily life, and governance, entering the digital age and establishing new advantages for future development. Building on the release of this report, Fengxian will further integrate sustainable development strategies into the implementation and execution of local development plans.

Case Index

Case 1 2025 China International Women's Rowing Elite Race 30

Case 2 Fengxian District Central Hospital promotes the transformation of health service models through the construction of health consortiums 31

Case 3 Ten-year primary medical talent construction in Xidu Sub-district 33

Case 4 Joint emergency medical rescue drill for sudden mass traffic accidents 35

Case 5 Sunshine Farm Workshop – A "green rehabilitation station" for patients with mental disorders 36

Case 6 Fengxian establishes an evaluation and promotion mechanism for the Self-Learning Guide 45

Case 7 The 58-year-old Fengxian Xinghuo School completed renovation and expansion. 48

Case 8 Shanghai Normal University assists its affiliated Fengxian Experimental Middle School in developing project-based extension courses 54

Case 9 Practices in building a "public data sharing and opening" mechanism 65

Case 10 Enhance practical command capabilities for urban operations through multi-platform integration 67

Case 11 Comprehensive management platform for water affairs 68

Case 12 The biomedical industry fostered and brought together at Phoenix Creativity Valley Life Science Park 71

Case 13 Fengxian builds "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers of the New Era" 78

Case 14 Qixian Village in Jinhai Sub-district weaves a denser "warm heart network" for social assistance 82

Case 15 Career guidance at the Fengxian District Employment Promotion Center 86

Case 16 Renovation project for non-self-contained sites with "small beams and thin slabs" 95

Case 17 The "Ten Thousand Trees per Village" program beautifies Fengxian's rural landscape 98

Case 18 Transformation of Qingxi Old Street - a record of a "Beautiful Block" 99

Case 19 Play the "floral" movement of rural revitalization in the "song of the four seasons" 101

Guided by	Shanghai Municipal Commission of Housing, Urban-Rural Development and Management Development Research Center of Shanghai Municipal People's Government People's Government of Fengxian District, Shanghai Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences
Supported by	Shanghai Fengxian District Construction and Management Committee Shanghai Fengxian District Housing Security and Housing Administration Bureau Shanghai Fengxian District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau Shanghai Fengxian District Planning and Natural Resources Bureau Shanghai Fengxian District Economy and Informatization Commission Shanghai Fengxian District Education Bureau Shanghai Fengxian District Science and Technology Commission Shanghai Fengxian District Civil Affairs Bureau Shanghai Fengxian District Agriculture and Rural Affairs Commission Shanghai Fengxian District Health Commission Shanghai Fengxian District Data Bureau Shanghai Fengxian District Sports Bureau Shanghai Fengxian District Commission of Housing, Urban-Rural Development and Management Shanghai Fengxian District Urban Management and Law Enforcement Bureau Shanghai Fengxian District Emergency Management Bureau (Listed in no particular order)
Prepared by	Preparation Team of the Shanghai VLR under the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences Shanghai Coordination Center of World Cities Day