



上海报告·2025

宜居·智慧城市——更新中持续焕发新生
A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal



落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程上海自愿评估报告

UN SDGs Shanghai Voluntary Local Review



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上海——国际经济、金融、贸易、航运中心，具有全球影响力的科技创新中心

上海已基本建成国际经济、金融、贸易、航运中心，具有全球影响力的科技创新中心形成基本框架。近年来，上海 GDP 规模稳定在全球前十名。目前，上海跨国公司地区总部累计达到 1016 家，外资研发中心 591 家，全社会研发经费支出占 GDP 比例达到 4.4%左右，口岸贸易总额继续保持全球城市首位，上海港集装箱吞吐量连续 15 年蝉联世界第一。作为中国国际化程度最高的城市之一，上海已连续 13 年被评为“外籍人才眼中最具吸引力的中国城市”。展望 2035 年，上海将基本建成令人向往的创新之城、人文之城、生态之城，具有世界影响力的社会主义现代化国际大都市。

上海——国际文化大都市、国家历史文化名城

上海是国际文化大都市、国家历史文化名城，拥有 6000 多年前的马家浜文化、5000 多年前的崧泽文化和 4000 多年前的良渚文化的积淀，红色文化、海派文化、江南文化在交相辉映中激发着创造力。当前，上海正以弘扬“海纳百川、追求卓越、开明睿智、大气谦和”的城市精神和“开放、创新、包容”的城市品格为价值引领，全面提升引领全国、辐射亚太、影响全球的城市软实力，奋力打造向世界展示中国理念、中国精神、中国道路的城市样板。

上海——长江三角洲世界级城市群的核心城市

上海位于中国东部，地处长江入海口，面向太平洋。它与邻近的浙江省、江苏省、安徽省构成的长江三角洲是中国经济发展最活跃、开放程度最高、创新能力最强的区域之一。作为长江三角洲世界级城市群的核心城市，上海发挥着龙头带动作用，辐射带动着长三角地区高质量发展。同时，上海正全力以赴主动服务和融入新发展格局，加快打造国内大循环的中心节点、国内国际双循环的战略链接。

上海——中国改革开放排头兵、创新发展先行者

1978 年以来，上海率先走出一条具有特大城市特点的科学发展之路，是全国改革开放排头兵、创新发展先行者，已形成以现代服务业为主体、战略性新兴产业为引领、先进制造业为支撑的现代产业体系。当前，上海正加快构建更高层次的开放型经济新体制，全面提升城市能级和核心竞争力，打造引领未来的创新策源地和全球智慧交融之地。





1. 引言

2015年9月25日，在联合国可持续发展峰会上，193个国家正式签署了《变革我们的世界：2030年可持续发展议程》（简称“2030年议程”），作为与2000年《联合国千年宣言》关于全球发展进程相衔接的框架性文件。该议程提出了17个可持续发展目标（Sustainable Development Goals，简称SDGs），寻求巩固发展千年发展目标，让所有人享有权利，并兼顾经济、社会和环境发展需要。中国高度重视2030年议程，于2016年9月率先发布了《中国落实2030年可持续发展议程国别方案》，为各级地方政府结合地方实际落实2030年可持续发展议程提供指导思想、总体原则和总体路径。



图1 2030年议程17个目标

中国的经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设、生态文明建设“五位一体”总体布局与SDGs的内核高度契合、路径深度交融，共同擘画了推动可持续发展的宏伟蓝图。在经济建设方面，中国以高质量发展推动经济包容性增长，促进充分就业，并积极推动产业技术革新。在政治建设方面，坚持依法治国，着力构建公正包容的社会治理结构，促进政府机构效能提升。在文化建设领域，准确把握科技发展机遇，以先进技术重塑文化生产与传播方式，增强文化表现力与引领力。社会建设聚焦民生福祉改善，切实推进减贫成果

巩固、全民健康水平提升以及公平教育等任务。生态文明建设深入践行“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念，重点关注水资源可持续管理、清洁能源推广以及气候变化应对等关键领域。

上海是中国最具国际化的城市之一。1843年开埠通商后，上海逐步发展成为远东地区最大的金融、贸易和经济中心，中西文明交汇之地，成为中国与国际对话的重要窗口。中华人民共和国成立后，上海进一步加强了与国内城市的联系和对国内经济社会发展的服务。改革开放以来，上海按照国家战略部署，积极推动创新与转型发展，不断提升城市能级和核心竞争力。2024年，上海人均地区生产总值超过21万元人民币（3万美元），已达到上中等发达国家和地区水平。

在迈向更高水平发展的征程中，上海仍面临诸多困难与挑战，必须持续纵深推进全面深化改革，着力攻坚克难重点领域改革。当前经济发展仍受需求收缩、供给冲击、预期转弱三重压力影响，亟需增强内生动能，有效提振消费与投资；创新驱动能力尚显不足，关键核心技术突破任务艰巨，产业链供应链的稳定性与竞争力有待进一步提升；城市治理仍存短板，需健全城市运行保障和应急管理体系，全面提升城市安全韧性与政府服务管理效能；民生方面，就业、教育、医疗、养老、托育、安居等领域仍有不少难题待解；城市建成环境与生态环境质量也需持续优化，不断满足人民对美好生活的向往。

面对现实挑战，上海始终将追求可持续发展视为关键目标和实施路径。2010年，上海举办了主题为“城市，让生活更美好（Better City, Better Life）”的世界博览会，致力于将“人人共享的城市”融入可持续发展理念。在中国2010年上海世博会闭幕日（2010年10月31日）上，汇聚本届世界博览会思想成果的《上海宣言》正式发布，中国政府会同各国总代表，共同倡议将每年10月31日定为“世界城市日”。此倡议在联合国第68届大会通过，这也是中国首个在联合国推动设立的国际日。2018年，上海提出了一份面向2035年的战略文件——《上海市城市总体规划（2017—2035年）》，提出了“具有世界影响力的社会主义现代化国际大都市”的总体愿景，并围绕“创新之城、人文之城、生态之城”三大分目标，系统性对接了可持续发展的具体领域。

在2030年议程的目标框架下，全球不少城市相继启动了自愿性地方审查工作（简称“自评工作”），阶段性地审视城市自身在可持续发展目标方面的进展和成果。应联合国人居署的邀请，上海在2021年世界城市日中国主场暨首届城市可持续发展全球大会上发布了《落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程上海自愿评估报告·2021年》（简称《上海报告·2021》），并在此基础上宣布加入联合国可持续发展目标城市旗舰项目，将参与SDGs项目作为上海推动可持续发展的常态化工作。在随后的三年，即2022年至2024年，分别

编制形成了《上海报告·2022》《上海报告·2023》《上海报告·2024》成果，在当年的世界城市日活动期间进行成果推荐，报告英文版也陆续在联合国经社部和人居署官网发布。

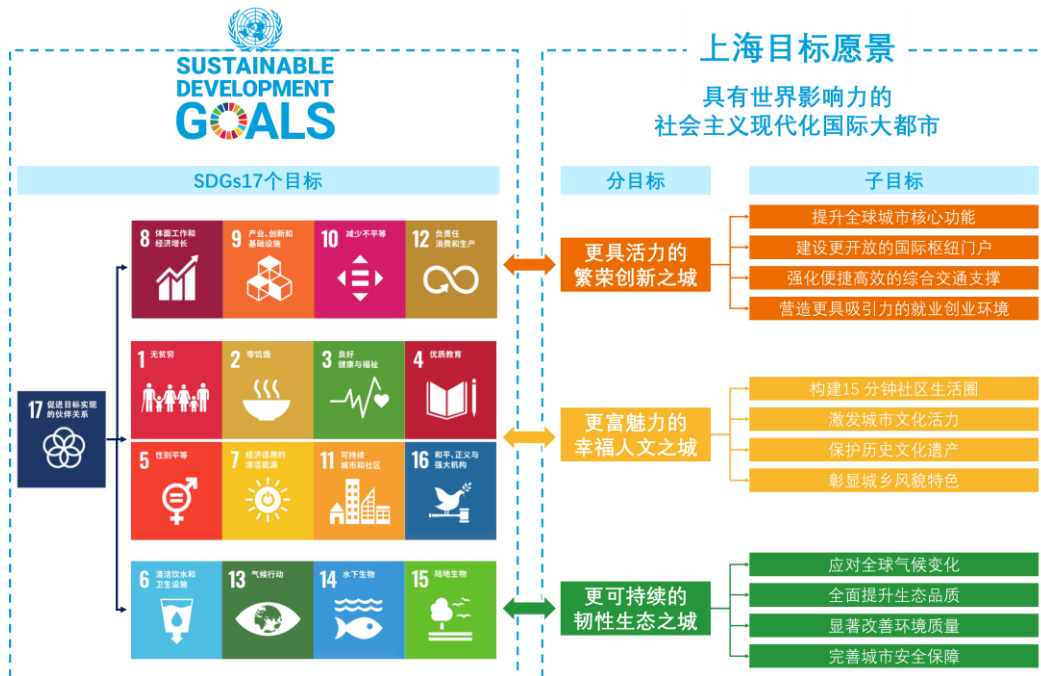


图2 SDGs目标体系与上海城市目标愿景的逻辑关系

2021-2024年期间,《上海报告》已经完成了联合国可持续发展目标(SDGs)17个目标的首轮地方自愿评估。2025年是上海自评估工作的第五年,同时也是新一轮评估工作的开局之年。根据总体工作部署,2025至2029年期间,《上海报告》将遵循可持续发展理念,围绕“社会、经济、生态、文化、治理”五位一体框架开展主题评估;至2030年SDGs目标年,开展一次综合性的全局评估。

2025至2029年,《上海报告》的年度主题设计以“五位一体”总体布局为根本纲领,以建设“创新、宜居、美丽、韧性、文明、智慧”的现代化人民城市为战略导向,并结合上海推进SDGs的总体部署与实践进展,进行系统布局和设计。2025年,在“社会”维度下,关注“宜居”导向,确定“宜居·智慧城市——更新中持续焕发新生”的年度主题。

“宜居”强调以人为本,提升居民生活品质与环境舒适度,包括住房、公共设施、交通和文化服务等。“智慧”强调通过数字化技术和智能管理,实现高效治理、精准服务和资源优化,提高城市运行效率和居民生活便利度。“更新中持续焕发新生”凸显城市是一个有机生命体,不断地在旧区改造、设施升级、产业转型、文化创新及环境营造中实现动态再生。

本年度报告成果由“1+2”体系构成,即“1”份市级主报告和2份区级子报告。



2. 评估方法和过程

《上海报告》已于 2021 年至 2024 年期间完成对联合国可持续发展目标（SDGs）全部 17 项目标的系统性首轮评估，构建起一套相对成熟的评估方法体系。自 2025 年起，《上海报告》将进一步提升评估的前瞻性与系统性。

一方面，强化评估工作的战略衔接与周期统筹。紧密对接城市发展战略导向，系统梳理并整合上海在可持续发展领域的顶层设计、政策举措与实践成果，构建标准化的评估工具体系，实现对城市中长期发展战略实施进展与成效的动态监测与系统分析。评估工作不仅关注本地目标的实现进展，更注重研判发展过程中的关键问题，识别实践中的有效解决路径，科学定位上海在全球可持续发展进程中的坐标，助力上海在全球城市可持续发展实践中贡献更多智慧与方案。

另一方面，加强与相关公共产品的融合。一是构建“上海 VLR 指数”，基于 SDGs 框架与“上海指数”等世界城市日重要知识成果，设计适合上海的多维度评估指数。该指数响应“社会、经济、生态、文化、治理”五位一体布局，在 2025 至 2029 年间逐年完成一个领域的指标构建与测评。2025 年率先完成社会领域的“宜居指数”设计与应用。二是对接“上海奖”年度特别主题，结合报告年度方向，突显上海在相关领域的实践成效。三是衔接《上海手册》案例体系建设，对报告中的本地案例进行动态梳理与更新，形成标准化案例清单，为国际知识产品的案例遴选提供持续支撑。

《上海报告·2025》编制工作由上海市政府相关部门、专业研究机构、专家咨询委员会和相关社会组织共同参与。报告编制过程坚持多机构共同协作，邀请了 20 余个政府部门及社会组织参与专业领域评估，并提供展现最新实践成果的丰富案例；坚持多领域专家咨询，由年度主题相关领域的权威专家组成专家咨委会，负责优先审查目标及相关指标的选定与讨论；坚持多源数据分析，从城市体检工作等多维度广泛了解居民个体对城市发展的满意度。上海社会科学院《上海报告·2025》编写组承担本次报告的编写工作。

在编制范式方面，《上海报告·2025》参考了联合国经济和社会事务部（UN DESA）可持续发展司《自愿国别评估准备手册》（*Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews*）、联合国人居署《自愿性地方审查指南》（*Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews*）的

要求。该报告也参考了中华人民共和国外交部于 2021 年 6 月发布的《中国落实 2030 年可持续发展议程国别自愿陈述报告》，并借鉴联合国可持续发展目标网站上提供的国外其他城市在区级层面可持续发展目标方面的本地评估成果。

在审查框架与内容方面，《上海报告 · 2025》工作组综合参考了《中国落实 2030 年可持续发展议程国别方案》《2018 中国 SDGs 指标构建及进展评估报告》，结合政府部门和相关专家的建议，建立了上海市的本地化评估框架。同时，《上海报告 · 2025》的内容编制也参考了上海市国民经济和社会发展规划的评估、上海城市体检年度报告等系列研究成果。

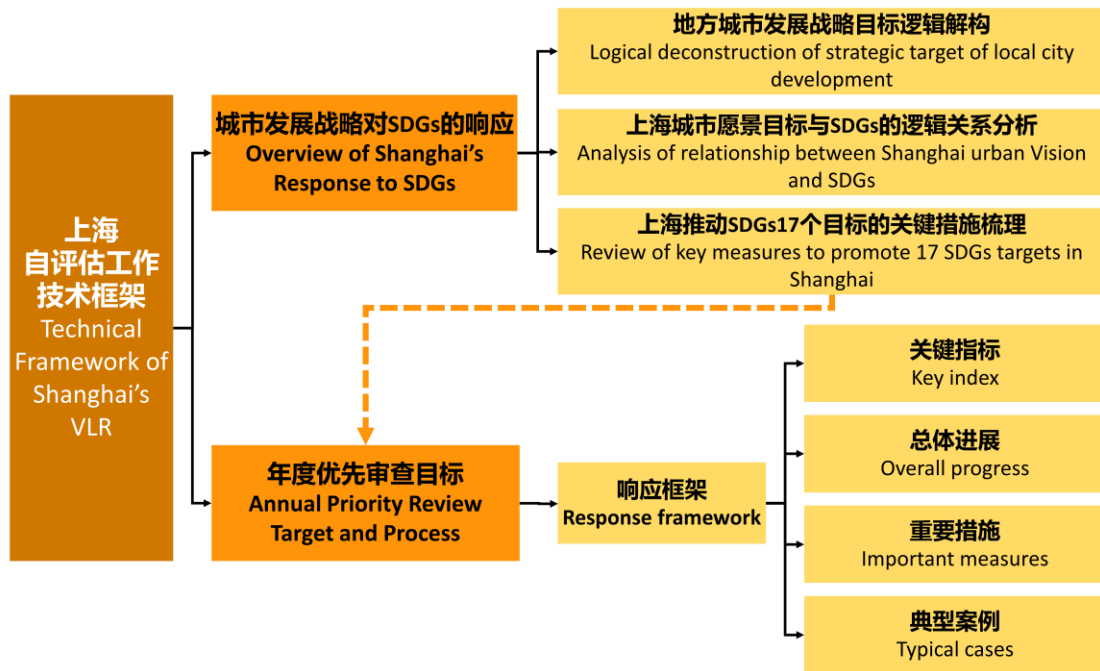


图 3 上海自评估工作技术框架示意图

在 2025 年度的评估过程中，进一步审查了当前城市发展战略和关键措施与 17 个可持续发展目标之间的逻辑关系。在此基础上，结合 2025 年度报告的总主题“宜居·智慧城市——更新中持续焕发新生”，综合考虑 2025 年世界城市日的主题“以人为本的智慧城市”以及《上海报告》新一轮的 SDGs 目标审查计划，确定了 2025 年自评估工作的 5 个优先审查目标：SDG3 良好健康与福祉；SDG4 优质教育；SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施；SDG10 减少不平等；SDG11 可持续城市和社区。以年度主题为导向，对 5 个一级目标下的二级目标体系进行筛选，选择若干条相关度高的二级目标作为本年度优先审查工作的重点关注方向。年度主题词与 SDGs 二级目标之间的对应关系如表 1 所示。

表1 SDGs 二级目标与年度报告主题词的关系

SDGs	SDGs 内容	主题词	关注度
3.1	到 2030 年，全球孕产妇每 10 万例活产的死亡率降至 70 人以下。	宜居	★
3.2	到 2030 年，消除新生儿和 5 岁以下儿童可预防的死亡，各国争取将新生儿每 1000 例活产的死亡率至少降至 12 例，5 岁以下儿童每 1000 例活产的死亡率至少降至 25 例。	宜居	★
3.3	到 2030 年，消除艾滋病、结核病、疟疾和被忽视的热带疾病等流行病，抗击肝炎、水传播疾病和其他传染病。	宜居	☆
3.4	到 2030 年，通过预防、治疗及促进身心健康，将非传染性疾病导致的过早死亡减少三分之一。	宜居	★
3.5	加强对滥用药物包括滥用麻醉药品和有害使用酒精的预防和治疗。	宜居	☆
3.6	到 2020 年，全球公路交通事故造成的死伤人数减半。	宜居	★
3.7	到 2030 年，确保普及性健康和生殖健康保健服务，包括计划生育、信息获取和教育，将生殖健康纳入国家战略和方案。	宜居	☆
3.8	实现全民健康保障，包括提供金融风险保护，人人享有优质的基本保健服务，人人获得安全、有效、优质和负担得起的基本药品和疫苗。	宜居	★
3.9	到 2030 年，大幅减少危险化学品以及空气、水和土壤污染导致的死亡和患病人数。	宜居	★
3.a	酌情在所有国家加强执行《世界卫生组织烟草控制框架公约》。	宜居	☆
3.b	支持研发主要影响发展中国家的传染和非传染性疾病的疫苗和药品，根据《关于与贸易有关的知识产权协议与公共健康的多哈宣言》的规定，提供负担得起的基本药品和疫苗，《多哈宣言》确认发展中国家有权充分利用《与贸易有关的知识产权协议》中关于采用变通办法保护公众健康，尤其是让所有人获得药品的条款。	宜居智慧	☆
3.c	大幅加强发展中国家，尤其是最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家的卫生筹资，增加其卫生工作者的招聘、培养、培训和留用。	宜居	☆
3.d	加强各国，特别是发展中国家早期预警、减少风险，以及管理国家和全球健康风险的能力。	宜居	☆
4.1	到 2030 年，确保所有男女童完成免费、公平和优质的中小学教育，并取得相关和有效的学习成果。	宜居智慧	★
4.2	到 2030 年，确保所有男女童获得优质幼儿发展、看护和学前教育，为他们接受初级教育做好准备。	宜居智慧	★
4.3	到 2030 年，确保所有男女平等获得负担得起的优质技术、职业和高等教育，包括大学教育。	宜居智慧	★
4.4	到 2030 年，大幅增加掌握就业、体面工作和创业所需相关技能，包括技术性和职业性技能的青年和成年人数。	宜居智慧	★
4.5	到 2030 年，消除教育中的性别差距，确保残疾人、土著居民和处境脆弱儿童等弱势群体平等获得各级教育和职业培训。	宜居智慧	☆

4.6	到 2030 年，确保所有青年和大部分成年男女具有识字和计算能力。	宜居智慧	☆
4.7	到 2030 年，确保所有进行学习的人都掌握可持续发展所需的知识和技能，具体做法包括开展可持续发展、可持续生活方式、人权和性别平等方面的教育、弘扬和平和非暴力文化、提升全球公民意识，以及肯定文化多样性和文化对可持续发展的贡献。	宜居智慧	★
4.a	建立和改善兼顾儿童、残疾和性别平等的教育设施，为所有人提供安全、非暴力、包容和有效的学习环境。	宜居智慧	★
4.b	到 2020 年，在全球范围内大幅增加发达国家和部分发展中国家为发展中国家，特别是最不发达国家、小岛屿发展中国家和非洲国家提供的高等教育奖学金数量，包括职业培训和信息技术、技术、工程、科学项目的奖学金。	宜居智慧	☆
4.c	到 2030 年，大幅增加合格教师人数，具体做法包括在发展中国家，特别是最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家开展师资培训方面的国际合作。	宜居智慧	☆
9.1	发展优质、可靠、可持续和有抵御灾害能力的基础设施，包括区域和跨境基础设施，以支持经济发展和提升人类福祉，重点是人人可负担得起并公平利用上述基础设施。	宜居智慧	★
9.2	促进包容可持续工业化，到 2030 年，根据各国国情，大幅提高工业在就业和国内生产总值中的比例，使最不发达国家的这一比例翻番。	智慧	☆
9.3	增加小型工业和其他企业，特别是发展中国家的这些企业获得金融服务、包括负担得起的信贷的机会，将上述企业纳入价值链和市场。	智慧	★
9.4	到 2030 年，所有国家根据自身能力采取行动，升级基础设施，改进工业以提升其可持续性，提高资源使用效率，更多采用清洁和环保技术及产业流程。	宜居智慧	★
9.5	在所有国家，特别是发展中国家，加强科学研究，提升工业部门的技术能力，包括到 2030 年，鼓励创新，大幅增加每 100 万人口中的研发人员数量，并增加公共和私人研发支出。	智慧	★
9.a	向非洲国家、最不发达国家、内陆发展中国家和小岛屿发展中国家提供更多的财政、技术和技能支持，以促进其开发有抵御灾害能力的可持续基础设施。	智慧	☆
9.b	支持发展中国家的国内技术开发、研究与创新，包括提供有利的政策环境，以实现工业多样化，增加商品附加值。	智慧	☆
9.c	大幅提升信息和通信技术的普及度，力争到 2020 年在最不发达国家以低廉的价格普遍提供因特网服务。	智慧	☆
10.1	到 2030 年，逐步实现和维持最底层 40% 人口的收入增长，并确保其增长率高于全国平均水平。	宜居	★
10.2	到 2030 年，增强所有人的权能，促进他们融入社会、经济和政治生活，而不论其年龄、性别、残疾与否、种族、族裔、出身、宗教信仰、经济地位或其他任何区别。	宜居	★
10.3	确保机会均等，减少结果不平等现象，包括取消歧视性法律、政策和做法，推动与上述努力相关的适当立法、政策和行动。	宜居	☆

10.4	采取政策，特别是财政、薪资和社会保障政策，逐步实现更大的平等。	宜居智慧	★
10.5	改善对全球金融市场和金融机构的监管和监测，并加强上述监管措施的执行。	宜居智慧	☆
10.6	确保发展中国家在国际经济和金融机构决策过程中有更大的代表性和发言权，以建立更加有效、可信、负责和合法的机构。	宜居	☆
10.7	促进有序、安全、正常和负责的移民和人口流动，包括执行合理规划和管理完善的移民政策。	宜居	☆
10.a	根据世界贸易组织的各项协议，落实对发展中国家、特别是最不发达国家的特殊和区别待遇原则。	宜居	☆
10.b	鼓励根据最需要帮助的国家，特别是最不发达国家、非洲国家、小岛屿发展中国家和内陆发展中国家的国家计划和方案，向其提供官方发展援助和资金，包括外国直接投资。	宜居	☆
10.c	到2030年，将移民汇款手续费减至3%以下，取消费用高于5%的侨汇渠道。	宜居	☆
11.1	到2030年，确保人人获得适当、安全和负担得起的住房和基本服务，并改造贫民窟。	宜居	★
11.2	到2030年，向所有人提供安全、负担得起的、易于利用、可持续发展的交通运输系统，改善道路安全，特别是扩大公共交通，要特别关注处境脆弱者、妇女、儿童、残疾人和老年人的需要。	宜居	★
11.3	到2030年，在所有国家加强包容和可持续的城市建设，加强参与性、综合性、可持续的人类住区规划和管理能力。	宜居智慧	★
11.4	进一步努力保护和捍卫世界文化和自然遗产。	宜居	★
11.5	到2030年，大幅减少包括水灾在内的各种灾害造成的死亡人数和受灾人数，大幅减少上述灾害造成的与全球国内生产总值有关的直接经济损失，重点保护穷人和处境脆弱群体。	宜居	☆
11.6	到2030年，减少城市的人均负面环境影响，包括特别关注空气质量，以及城市废物管理等。	宜居	☆
11.7	到2030年，向所有人，特别是妇女、儿童、老年人和残疾人，普遍提供安全、包容、无障碍、绿色的公共空间。	宜居	★
11.a	通过加强国家和区域发展规划，支持在城市、近郊和农村地区之间建立积极的经济、社会和环境联系。	宜居	★
11.b	到2020年，大幅增加采取和实施综合政策和计划以构建包容、资源使用效率高、减缓和适应气候变化、具有抵御灾害能力的城市和人类住区数量，并根据《2015-2030年仙台减少灾害风险框架》在各级建立和实施全面的灾害风险管理。	宜居	☆
11.c	通过财政和技术援助等方式，支持最不发达国家就地取材，建造可持续的，有抵御灾害能力的建筑。	宜居	☆

注释：综合二级目标与年度主题的相关性、上海的实际发展阶段、年度审查的重点领域等方面综合确定“关注度”。☆表示在本年度的评估工作中应予以关注，★表示在构建评估响应框架时应予以重点关注。



3. 上海对可持续发展目标的响应概述

上海对可持续发展目标的响应

在《上海市城市总体规划（2017—2035年）》中，上海提出了建设“更具活力的繁荣创新之城”“更富魅力的幸福人文之城”“更可持续的韧性生态之城”的目标愿景（简称“2035目标”）。在推进“具有世界影响力的社会主义现代化国际大都市”总目标实现的路径中，上海全面推进经济、治理、文化、社会、环境等领域的发展。从逻辑框架看，上海以经济、社会、文化等领域发展为主着力“更具活力的繁荣创新之城”的发展目标；以文化、治理、社会等领域发展为主着力“更富魅力的幸福人文之城”的发展目标；以环境、治理、经济等领域发展为主着力“更可持续的韧性生态之城”的发展目标。

可持续发展理念始终贯穿在上海经济、治理、文化、社会、环境等领域的发展实践过程中。在经济领域，上海关注能源发展、就业和经济增长、新兴产业、促进共同发展、负责任的消费和生产等方向；在治理领域，上海关注减少地区发展差异、促进社区治理、发展循环生产、确保公平正义、区域协同治理等方向；在文化领域，上海关注高质量文化教育、营造性别平等的文化环境、科技创新与文化创意、社区营造、区域合作等方向；在社会领域，上海关注消除贫困、保障食品供应、提高健康水平、教育公平、性别平等保障等方向；在环境领域，上海关注供水安全与保障、新能源发展、气候变化应对、水环境与生物保护、陆地环境与生物保护等方向。

本报告建立了上海2035目标与SDGs17个目标之间的逻辑对应关系。2025年度的自评工作在此框架基础上展开，在指标评估方面也同时考虑与经济、治理、文化、社会、环境等领域指标体系架构相衔接。

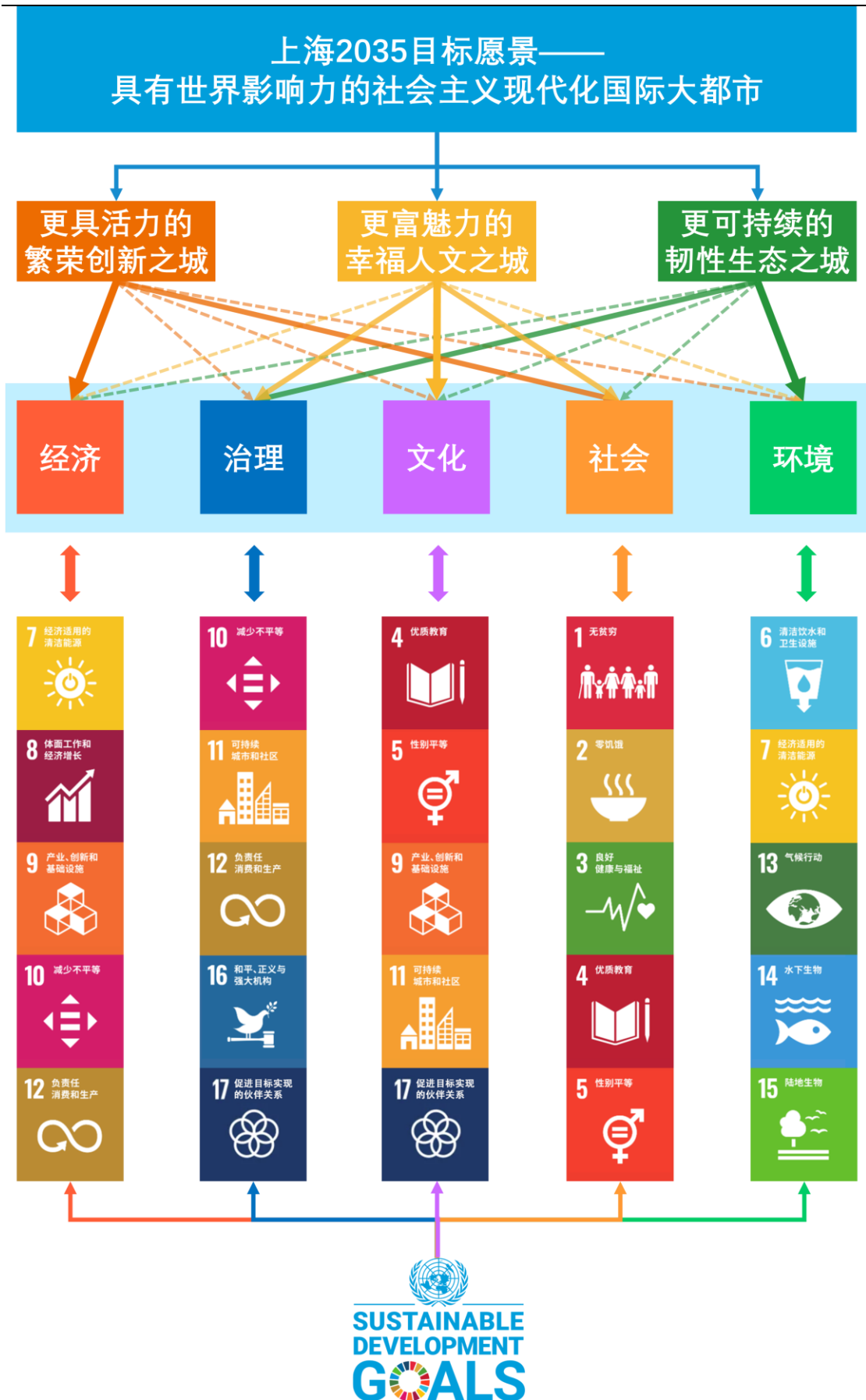


图4 上海“三个目标”和SDGs目标之间的逻辑对应关系

● 更具活力的繁荣创新之城

建设更具活力的繁荣创新之城，上海着力提升全球资源配置、科技创新策源、高端产业引领和开放枢纽门户等城市核心功能，以科技创新为引领构建协同发展的产业体系（SDG9、SDG12）；建设更开放的国际枢纽门户，提高国际国内两个扇面的服务辐射能力，提升全球资源配置能力（SDG17）；着力增强先进制造业实力激发城市经济的内生动力（SDG8、SDG9）；强化便捷高效的综合交通及现代化基础设施体系支撑（SDG7、SDG9）；营造更加具有吸引力的就业创业环境（SDG8）；让全民能够享受发展的成果（SDG1、SDG2、SDG10）。

● 更富魅力的幸福人文之城

建设更富魅力的幸福人文之城，上海以人民对美好生活的向往为目标，打造宜居、宜业、宜学、宜游的社区，完善公平共享、弹性包容的基本公共服务体系（SDG3、SDG4）；健全可负担、可持续的住房供应体系（SDG11）；提升市民的获得感、幸福感、安全感，着力实现社会公平正义（SDG5、SDG10、SDG16）；激发城市文化创新创造活力，提升城市的文化软实力和吸引力（SDG4、SDG9、SDG17）；保护文化遗产，延续城市历史文脉，留住城市记忆（SDG11、SDG12）。

● 更可持续的韧性生态之城

建设更可持续的韧性生态之城，上海积极应对全球气候变化等挑战（SDG13）；转变生产生活方式（SDG12）；全面提升生态品质，建设多层次、成网络、功能复合的生态空间体系（SDG6、SDG14、SDG15）；构建政府为主导、企业为主体、社会组织和公众共同参与的环境治理体系（SDG16、SDG17）；完善城市安全保障，加强基础性、功能型、网络化的城市基础设施体系建设（SDG9）；提高市政基础设施对城市运营的保障能力和服务水平，增强城市应对灾害的能力和韧性（SDG11、SDG12）。

上海推动可持续发展目标的重要措施

● 推动可持续发展的重点战略方向

自 2015 年以来，上海在经济、治理、文化、社会、环境等领域坚持推进可持续发展，通过若干重点战略方向的实践，取得了阶段性的成果。

在经济领域，上海着力构建以现代服务业为主体、战略性新兴产业为引领、先进制造业为支撑的现代产业体系，加快推进经济高质量发展。全市生产总值从 2015 年的 2.69 万亿元增长至 2024 年的 5.39 万亿元，连续跨越 3 万亿、4 万亿、5 万亿台阶，跻身全球城市前列；人均 GDP 由 10.92 万元提高至 21.68 万元，达到上中等发达国家水平。上海通过强化全球资源配置、科技创新策源、高端产业引领和开放枢纽门户功能，不断提升城市能级和核心竞争力，城市功能实现新跨越。国际经济、金融、贸易和航运中心基本建成，口岸货物贸易总额长期位居全球首位，上海港集装箱吞吐量连续 15 年位居世界第一。作为全国改革开放的排头兵和创新发展先行者，上海高起点建设浦东社会主义现代化引领区，培育自贸试验区临港新片区特殊经济功能，持续放大科创板和注册制效应，全力推动长三角一体化发展，并连续成功举办中国国际进口博览会。

在治理领域，上海坚持对标国内外最高标准和最好水平，持续推进高效能城市治理。充分把握超大城市的特点和发展规律，上海坚持全覆盖、全过程、全天候管理，综合运用法治化、标准化、智能化与社会化管理手段，将科技智慧、制度规范与市民力量紧密结合，推动城市治理现代化。城市管理精细化水平不断提升，以城市网格化综合管理系统为基础，持续迭代升级管理平台，扎实推进“美丽街区”“美丽家园”“美丽乡村”建设。数字化治理稳步推进，政务服务“一网通办”和城市运行“一网统管”建设成效显著，形成了一批“好办”“快办”的便民服务项目及“实用”“管用”的数字应用场景。通过深入践行全过程人民民主理念，上海积极凝聚共建共治共享力量，不仅提升了政府决策的科学性和执行力，也营造了日益浓厚的市民参与氛围，使治理体系更具现代化、智能化与人性化特色，城市管理能力和服务水平实现持续提升，城市品质和居民获得感显著增强。

在文化领域，上海全力打造“上海文化”品牌，加快建设具有世界影响力的社会主义国际文化大都市。文艺创作生产活跃，逐步确立了首演、首秀、首发的文化重镇地位。上海致力于建设全球影视创制中心、国际重要艺术品交易中心、亚洲演艺之都及全球电竞之都，不断夯实文化创意产业的支柱地位。上海国际电影节已成为亚太地区最具影响力的国

际电影盛会，中国国际数码互动娱乐展览会跻身亚洲第一、世界三大展会行列。基本公共文化服务标准化与均等化持续推进，中心城区 10 分钟、郊区 15 分钟公共文化服务圈不断完善。城市文化设施空间布局优化显著，浦西人民广场地区与浦东花木地区两大文化核心区逐步形成，上海博物馆东馆、上海图书馆东馆、上海大歌剧院等一批重大文化设施建设稳步推进。同时，旅游和休闲功能持续提升，上海迪士尼乐园等标杆项目已建成开放，吴淞邮轮港成为亚洲第一、全球第四大邮轮母港，进一步提升上海的国际文化影响力和旅游吸引力，使城市文化氛围与经济、社会发展深度融合。

在社会领域，上海践行“人民城市人民建，人民城市为人民”的理念，持续推进民生保障与生活品质提升。全市居民人均可支配收入从 2015 年的 4.99 万元提高至 2024 年的 8.84 万元，居民生活水平显著改善。社区公共服务功能不断完善，宜居、宜业、宜游、宜学、宜养能力持续增强，城乡基本公共服务均等化稳步推进。上海积极营造开放、包容的城市环境，推动黄浦江、苏州河“一江一河”岸线贯通开放和品质提升，中心城区二级旧里以下房屋改造全面收官。教育和医疗事业持续发展，学前三年毛入园率及义务教育和高中毛入学率接近 100%，劳动年龄人口受高等教育比例达 50%，居民主要健康指标保持世界领先水平。通过一系列民生保障和公共服务举措，上海不仅不断满足居民对教育、医疗、住房、社区环境等方面的期望，也为城市社会治理和可持续发展提供了坚实支撑，使人民群众获得感、安全感和幸福感显著提升。

在环境领域，上海坚定走生态优先、绿色低碳发展道路，积极探索“绿水青山就是金山银山”与“人民城市”理念的深度融合。上海认真落实碳达峰、碳中和战略，加大能源、产业、交通和农业“四大结构”调整力度，培育绿色低碳发展新动能。通过全社会共同努力，居民生活方式逐步向低碳环保转变，垃圾分类成为新时尚。生态环境保护由单纯污染物减排逐渐转向环境质量改善和生态服务功能提升。目前，上海空气和水环境质量均创历史最好水平，黄浦江、苏州河、淀山湖等重要水体生物多样性指数持续增长。通过加强环境治理、优化生态空间和推进绿色发展，上海不仅改善了城市环境质量，也为可持续发展提供了坚实基础，实现了经济发展、社会进步与生态保护的协调统一。

● 近期可持续发展实践的重要措施

对照 SDGs17 个目标，梳理上海近期在推动可持续发展中的重要措施（见表 2）。2025 年报告选定其中 5 个目标（SDG3 良好健康与福祉；SDG4 优质教育；SDG9 产业、创新和

基础设施；SDG10 减少不平等；SDG11 可持续城市和社区）开展优先审查。

表 2 上海应对可持续发展目标的重要措施

可持续发展目标		上海的措施
<p>1 无贫穷</p> 	<p>在全世界消除一切形式的贫困</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 完善困难群众救助体系 ● 科学提升社会救助与保障水平 ● 对口帮扶国内其他地区实现脱贫
<p>2 零饥饿</p> 	<p>消除饥饿，实现粮食安全，改善营养状况和促进可持续农业</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 科学提升市民健康营养保障能力 ● 减少各环节的食物浪费 ● 推进都市农业发展 ● 强化农业抗风险能力建设
<p>3 良好健康与福祉</p> 	<p>确保健康的生活方式，促进各年龄段人群的福祉</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进医疗保险高质量覆盖 ● 健全公共卫生应急体系 ● 做好孕妇产前风险预控 ● 实施清洁空气计划 ● 严格控制烟草使用
<p>4 优质教育</p> 	<p>确保包容和公平的优质教育，让全民终身享有学习机会</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进义务教育资源配置均等化 ● 着力推动托育服务发展 ● 职业教育高质量发展 ● 特殊教育精准化覆盖 ● 搭建社区教育网络
<p>5 性别平等</p> 	<p>实现性别平等，增强所有妇女和女童的权能</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 全方位促进家庭健康和谐发展 ● 着力推进妇女就业与职业发展 ● 积极保障妇女参与决策管理 ● 提升生育体系保障能力
<p>6 清洁饮水和卫生设施</p> 	<p>为所有人提供水和环境卫生并对其进行可持续管理</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 加强供水能力保障 ● 多举措提升供水质量 ● 推进水环境与水生态治理 ● 提高用水效率
<p>7 经济适用的清洁能源</p> 	<p>确保人人获得负担得起的、可靠和可持续的现代能源</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 发展可再生的绿色能源 ● 发展天然气清洁能源 ● 持续优化能源结构 ● 推进能源低碳高效利用
<p>8 体面工作和经济增长</p> 	<p>促进持久、包容和可持续经济增长，促进充分的生产性就业和人人获得体面工作</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 提升经济活力和韧性 ● 精准实施经济纾困与振兴 ● 多举措促进就业 ● 刺激与发展消费

(续表)

可持续发展目标		上海的措施
9 产业、创新和基础设施 	建造具备抵御灾害能力的基础设施，促进具有包容性的可持续工业化，推动创新	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 支持园区和中小企业发展 ● 积极发展先导和重点产业 ● 前瞻性谋划新赛道和未来产业发展 ● 推进科技创新与技术革新 ● 发展新型基础设施
10 减少不平等 	减少国家内部和国家之间的不平等	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 保障人人享有体面尊严的生活 ● 提供人人共享的高品质公共服务 ● 创造人人有感的美好乡村生活 ● 打造全民友好的幸福城市
11 可持续城市和社区 	建设包容、安全、有抵御灾害能力和可持续的城市和人类住区	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进可持续社区发展 ● 推进城市空间全民共享 ● 实施可持续的城市更新 ● 探索城乡深度融合发展
12 负责任消费和生产 	采用可持续的消费和生产模式	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进“无废城市”建设 ● 推进绿色循环经济发展 ● 推进经济结构调整与绿色生产 ● 推动建设安全韧性城市
13 气候行动 	采取紧急行动应对气候变化及其影响	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 加强气候变化风险管理 ● 强化适应气候变化能力建设 ● 推进节能降碳 ● 鼓励公众参与应对气候变化
14 水下生物 	保护和可持续利用海洋和海洋资源以促进可持续发展	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进水生态系统治理 ● 开展水生生物多样性保护 ● 推进渔业可持续发展
15 陆地生物 	保护、恢复和促进可持续利用陆地生态系统，可持续管理森林，防治荒漠化，制止和扭转土地退化，遏制生物多样性的丧失	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 长江河口湿地保护与治理 ● 实施生物多样性保护 ● 全域统筹推进郊野公园建设 ● 建设用地土壤污染风险管控和修复 ● 推进生活垃圾分类
16 和平、正义与强大机构 	创建和平、包容的社会以促进可持续发展，让所有人都能诉诸司法，在各级建立有效、负责和包容的机构	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 建设平安上海 ● 建设法治上海 ● 鼓励公众参与治理
17 促进目标实现的伙伴关系 	加强执行手段，重振可持续发展全球伙伴关系	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 拓展全球“朋友圈” ● 推进营商环境改革 ● 推进长三角一体化高质量发展 ● 推进临港新片区全方位高水平开放 ● 推进虹桥国际开放枢纽能级提升

上海“宜居指数”设计及应用评估分析

● “宜居指数”的内涵与意义

宜居，正指引着全球城市发展的未来方向。这一理念不仅被广泛认可，更已深度融入城市发展的顶层设计。2025年中央城市工作会议明确提出了“建设创新、宜居、美丽、韧性、文明、智慧的现代化人民城市”的总体目标，提出了“着力建设舒适便利的宜居城市”的纲领性指引，要求“坚持人口、产业、城镇、交通一体规划，优化城市空间结构；加快构建房地产发展新模式，稳步推进城中村和危旧房改造；大力发展生活性服务业，提高公共服务水平，牢牢兜住民生底线。”

宜居城市的核心，是为居民打造既能满足基本生活需要、又能实现高品质生活的环境。生活舒适度、环境健康度与民生保障度共同构成宜居城市的核心维度。生活舒适度关注居民日常生活的便捷性与满意度。其核心在于提供配套完善、健康舒适的住房条件，确保居住空间安全、便利和宜居；构建发达便捷的公共交通系统，优化通勤体验，缓解交通压力；提供优质充足的教育、医疗等公共服务，推动基本公共服务均衡布局，打造步行可达的生活圈；注重社区环境营造，为居民塑造具有归属感的高品质生活环境。环境健康度强调生态环境质量与可持续性。其核心在于着力维护清新的空气、洁净的水源和丰富的绿地资源，强化环境污染治理与生态修复，推动绿色空间建设，提升生态服务功能；注重塑造具有文化底蕴的城市景观，促进人与自然和谐共生，提升城市生态环境的韧性。民生保障度体现城市对居民基本权利和福祉的基础支撑。其核心在于保障充足的就业机会，保持经济活力，提升居民生活水平；完善社会治理体系，增强社区凝聚力与文化包容性，营造和谐稳定、富有归属感的社会环境；健全城市防灾减灾和应急管理体系，切实保障居民生命财产安全，筑牢宜居城市的安全底线。

明确宜居概念并建立相应的评价标准，对城市发展具有重要指导意义。其一，引导发展理念转变，推动治理创新。“宜居指数”以居民生活质量和综合幸福感为核心，倡导城市治理从单一增长模式转向经济、社会、文化、环境等多系统协调共生。其二，增强城市竞争力，吸引人才与资源。优良的宜居水平是吸引高端人才与先进生产力的关键，通过可量化指标引导城市优化环境品质。其三，提供系统性决策参考框架，引导城市空间活力发展。

“宜居指数”为城市规划与更新提供参考依据，强调建设舒适、健康、安全的城市空间，营造兼具地方人文特色与归属感的人居环境。

● “宜居指数”评价体系的构建

“宜居指数”评价指标体系以“上海指数”为基础，以宜居内涵为核心指导，从生活舒适度、环境健康度、民生保障度三个核心维度进行构建。“宜居指数”评价指标体系立足微观个体视角，以居民实际体验为中心，采用人均尺度与可感知指标，系统反映市民日常生活的宜居感受。体系构建遵循系统性、科学性与实用性原则，共选取 10 项指标，形成层次分明、逻辑严密的评估框架。指标设计突出“人均化”处理，如人均居住空间、人均医疗资源等，以体现资源分配的公平性与充足性，契合“以人为本”的宜居内涵。本指标体系旨在为上海各区提供科学全面、贴近市民实际需求的宜居性评估工具。

指标类型包括三类。一是核心约束指标包括空气质量优良天数比率、预期寿命、失业率、每万人医疗机构病床数量共计 4 项指标，直接来自上海指数综合指标体系；二是适应调整指标，包括人均居住房屋面积、文化馆（站/点）综合密度指数、普通中学每个专任教师负担学生数、人均刑事案件立案数、常住人口相对变化指数共计 5 项指标，基于上海指数综合指标体系，在此基础上进行适应性调整和变通，不偏离上海指数适应性指标方向；三是特色指标，包括人均公园绿地面积共计 1 项指标，基于联合国 2030 年可持续发展目标（SDGs）、新城市议程（UNA）或全球城市监测框架（UMF）提出，直接引用或进行适应性调整。

表 3 “宜居指数”框架体系

指标维度	指标选择	指标类型	指标依据
生活舒适度	常住人口相对变化指数	适应调整指标	SDGs10.7、NUA28
	人均居住房屋面积	适应调整指标	SDGs11.1、NUA14a、NUA31、NUA46
	文化馆（站/点）综合密度指数	适应调整指标	SDGs4.7、SDGs11.7、NUA40、NUA124
环境健康度	空气质量优良天数比率	核心约束指标	SDGs3.4、SDGs3.9、SDGs11.6、NUA65
	预期寿命	核心约束指标	SDGs3.8、SDGs3.d、NUA13a
	人均公园绿地面积	特色指标	SDGs11.6、SDGs11.7、NUA65、NUA78
民生保障度	失业率	核心约束指标	SDGs8.5、SDGs8.6、SDGs8.b、NUA57
	每万人医疗机构病床数量	核心约束指标	SDGs3.8、SDGs11.5、NUA34
	普通中学每个专任教师负担学生数	适应调整指标	SDGs4.1、SDGs4.2、NUA61
	人均刑事案件立案数	适应调整指标	SDGs16.1、SDGs16.2、SDGs16.a、NUA14a

在构建“宜居指数”时，本研究采用的指标数据主要来源于各区的统计公报、统计年鉴等公开渠道。由于公开数据可能存在不完整或波动性较大的情况，为保障数据的连续性与可靠性，本研究通过统计预测方法对相关指标进行了估算与填补。

本研究采用主客观结合的方法对指标权重进行测度。具体步骤包括：1) 对正负向指标进行设定；2) 对研究指标进行标准化处理；3) 计算指标权重；4) 计算指标的信息熵；5) 计算差异系数与权重；6) 计算各项指标的权重；7) 计算组合权重；8) 计算宜居性水平。

● “宜居指数”综合测度分析结果

图 5 展示了上海市各区在测算周期内的宜居性发展态势。整体上，全市 16 个区的宜居指数均呈现稳步提升，反映出上海在城市发展过程中持续贯彻宜居理念，通过系统推进城市更新、优化交通网络、完善生态空间与公共服务等举措，有效提升了城市整体环境与居民生活品质。

中心城区（黄浦、静安、徐汇、长宁等）宜居性水平总体较高，在研究周期内呈波动上升趋势。不少市辖区在 2022 年左右曾出现数值的短期回落，但随后均迅速反弹并持续增长，体现出核心城区在要素资源、公共服务和城市韧性方面的综合优势。近年来持续推进的旧区改造与城市更新进一步巩固了其宜居地位。

近郊区及新城（如闵行、宝山、嘉定、松江、青浦、奉贤）作为人口重要导入区域，宜居水平保持稳健增长，整体增幅普遍超过 25%。轨道交通网络的持续延伸与公共服务资源的不断投入，显著增强了这些地区的城市功能完善度和居民吸引力，推动宜居性持续提升。

浦东新区宜居指数从 2015 年 0.41 增至 2024 年 0.53，增幅约 30%，显示出其作为引领区、综合改革试点、自贸试验区等多项重大战略的叠加区域，在城市综合功能发展方面的强劲动力。各项重大战略的深入推进能够有效为区域发展注入持续活力，带动宜居水平稳步提高。

崇明区作为生态岛，尽管基数相对较低，但周期内增幅接近 40%，成为全市增长最快的区域之一，充分体现了生态定位与环境价值转化对宜居性提升的积极推动作用，生态优势正逐步转化为居民可感的生活品质。

总体而言，上海各区宜居水平均实现显著提升，表明全市在宜居城市建设方面取得实质性进展，不同区域根据自身定位与发展阶段形成了各具特色的宜居发展路径。

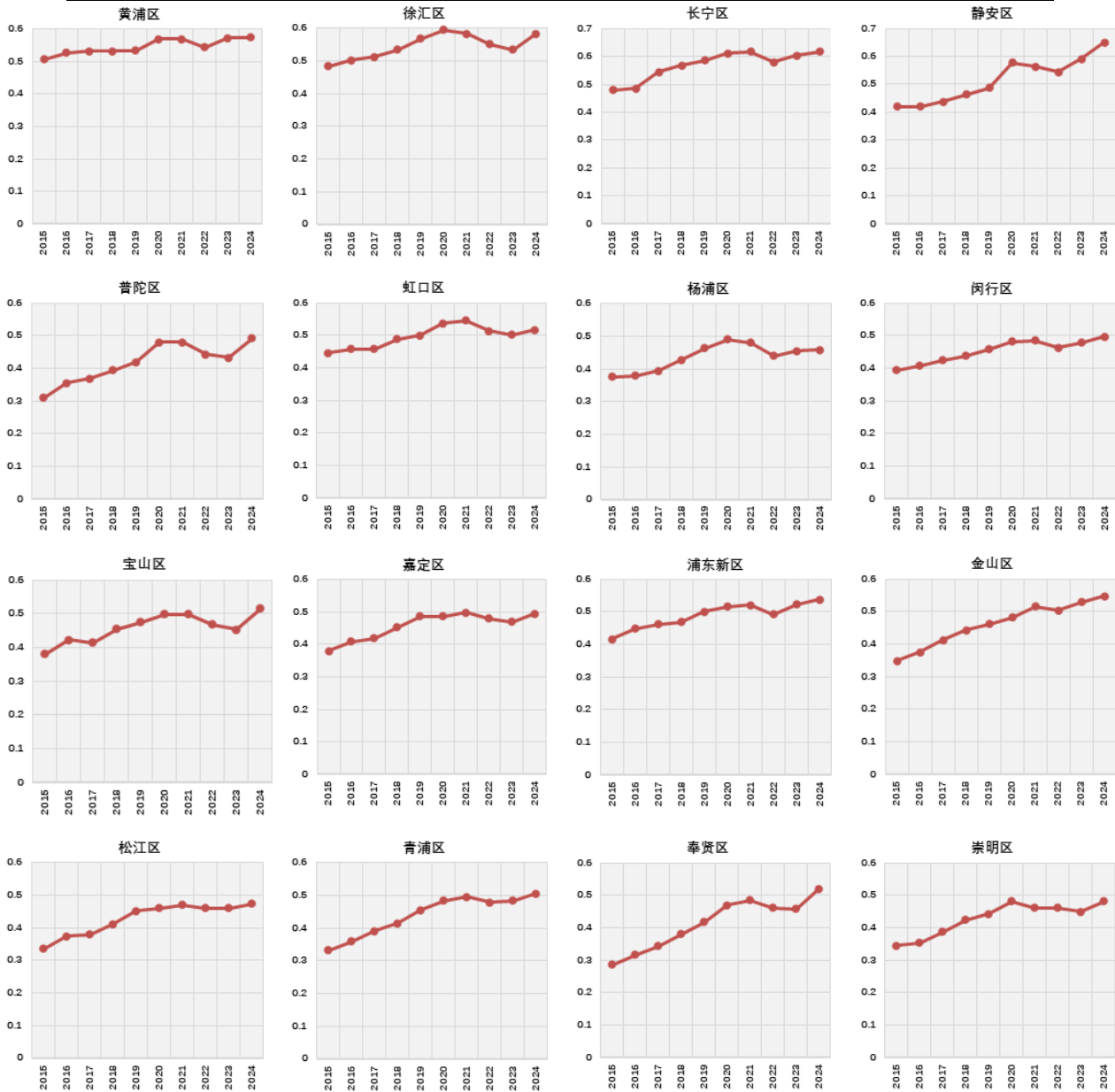


图 5 2015-2024 年上海各区宜居性水平变化趋势

评估结果为未来政策制定提供了重要依据。针对核心城区要素集聚但空间资源紧缺等问题，宜推行以微改造和渐进式优化为特点的可持续更新模式，在保护历史风貌与社区肌理的同时，完善公共服务功能，提升环境品质，彰显地域文化特色。对于人口导入区域，重点在于解决公共服务与人口增长之间的匹配问题，加快推进“15 分钟社区生活圈”建设，同时推动产城融合与职住平衡。远郊区则应着力推动生态价值转化，实践“生态+”发展战略，践行绿色、低碳发展理念，实现生态保护与居民生活品质的协同提升。



4. 2025 年优先审查目标



SDG-3 良好健康与福祉



SDG-4 优质教育



SDG-9 产业、创新和基础设施



SDG-10 减少不平等



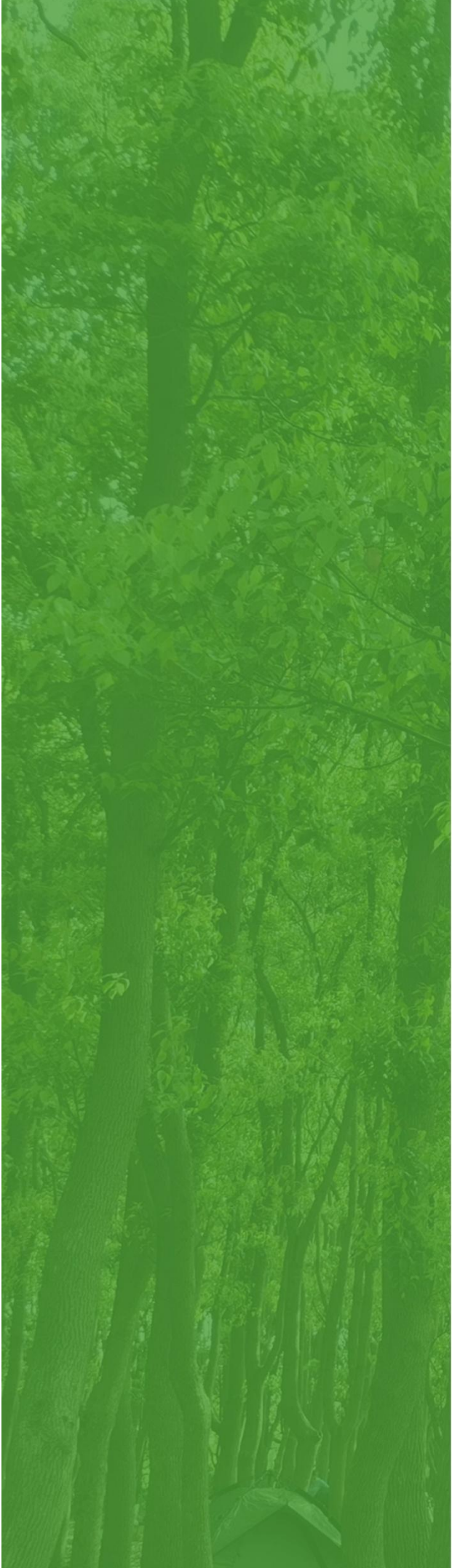
SDG-11 可持续城市和社区

SDG3 良好健康与福祉



SDG3

- SDG3 良好健康与福祉，致力于确保健康的生活，促进各年龄段人群的福祉。通过该目标的实践，可以有效提升全民健康水平，改善医疗服务的可及性，增强应对公共卫生挑战的韧性，增强全体居民的健康权益的公平性。
- 当前，上海正面临人口老龄化速度加快、慢性病高发、老年护理和康养需求激增等问题，医疗服务体系压力不断加大。同时，儿童早期发展与普惠托育供给不平衡，部分区域医疗资源仍存在差距。随着城市服务人口规模扩大，公共卫生风险防控压力加剧，医疗资源调度和应急能力需要进一步提升。此外，生活方式导致的健康问题逐渐凸显，居民健康意识水平仍然有待增强。
- 在 SDG3 目标下，上海近年来通过推动公共卫生体系完善，优化医疗资源布局，逐步提高普惠性与均衡性；加强老龄化社会的健康支持体系建设，推动医养结合与智慧健康服务发展；完善儿童早期发展与托育体系，增加普惠资源供给；同时强化应急保障与公共卫生治理能力，提升城市抵御风险的韧性。



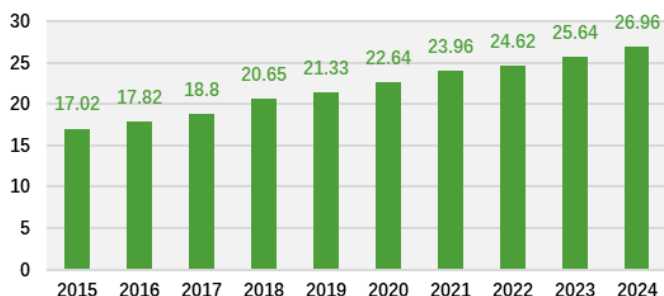
ESDS

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG3 目标响应
推进全民健身运动	持续推进全民健身设施建设		▶ 经常锻炼人口比例	3.d 加强各国，特别是发展中国家早期预警、减少风险，以及管理国家和全球健康风险的能力。
	发展全民参与的体育赛事活动	上海马拉松比赛		
	推进公共体育设施数字化平台建设			
	加强科学健身指导服务			
	建设长者运动健康之家	上海举办国内首届帕金森乒乓球锦标赛		
建设高水平医疗设施	推进智慧医疗终端设施建设		▶ 医疗卫生技术人员数 ▶ 婴儿死亡率 ▶ 孕产妇死亡率	3.8 实现全民健康保障，包括提供金融风险保护，人人享有优质的基本保健服务，人人获得安全、有效、优质和负担得起的基本药品和疫苗。
	加强前沿医学技术创新与产业支撑			
	深化紧密型城市医疗集团运行机制	闵行区紧密型城市医疗集团特色化建设		
	提升智慧医疗服务与应用水平			
实施分级诊疗制度	整合基层医疗资源与区域协同建设		▶ 家庭医生签约人数	3.7 到 2030 年，确保普及性健康和生殖健康保健服务，包括计划生育、信息获取和教育，将生殖健康纳入国家战略和方案。
	完善三级医疗体系与网格化资源共享			
	强化家庭医生签约与基层诊疗能力			
	畅通双向转诊及创新支付保障	黄浦区推进“家门口”同质化医疗		
完善公共卫生体系	推动疾病预防控制体系现代化建设		▶ 全市居民医疗保健消费支出 ▶ 卫生与健康预算支出 ▶ 15 岁以上人群吸烟率	3.4 到 2030 年，通过预防、治疗及促进身心健康，将非传染性疾病导致的过早死亡减少三分之一。
	构建智慧化传染病监测预警体系			
	完善紧急医学救援系统化布局			
	创新健康教育与促进工作机制	上海推出全国首档大型健康科普电视脱口秀节目《健康脱口秀》		
	强化食品安全风险防控与技术支持			

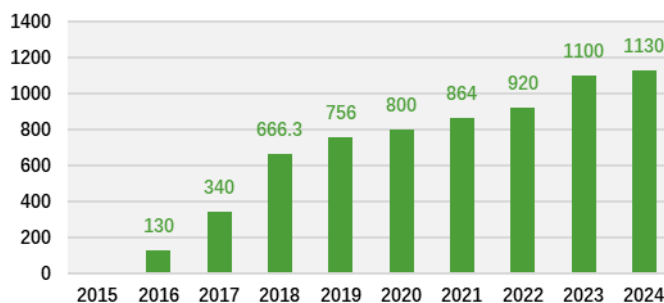
关键指标

医疗卫生技术人员数 (万人)



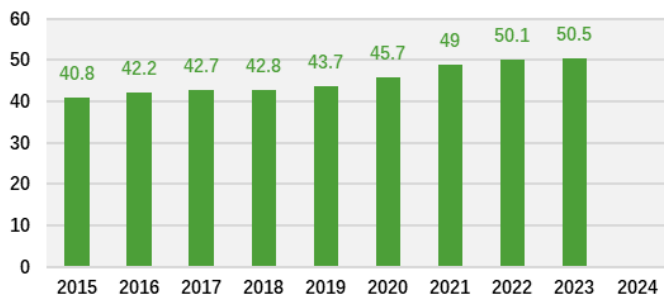
2015—2024 年，医疗卫生技术人员数量增长 **58.4%**。

家庭医生签约人数 (万人)



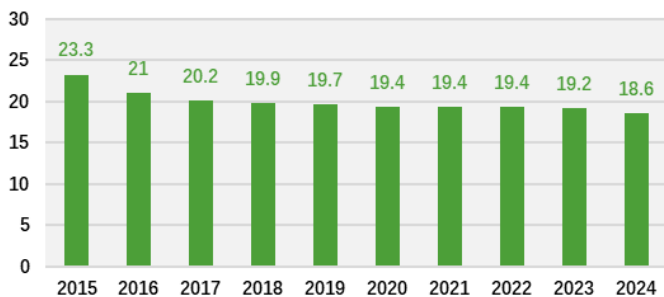
2016—2024 年，家庭医生签约人数增长 **7.69 倍**。

经常锻炼人口比例 (%)



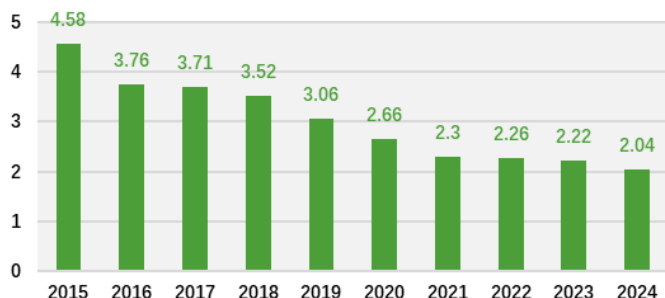
2015—2023 年，经常锻炼人口比例从 40.8% 增长至 **50.5%**。

15 岁以上人群吸烟率 (%)



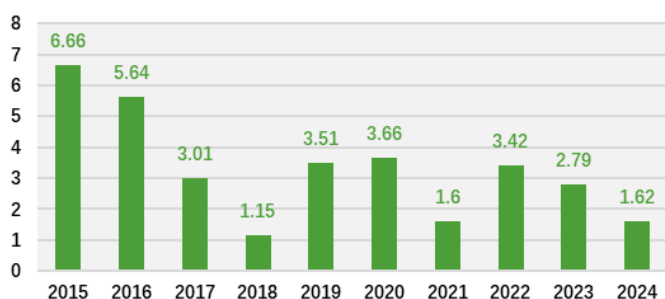
2015—2024 年，15 岁以上人群吸烟率从 23.3% 降低至 **18.6%**。

📉 婴儿死亡率 (%)



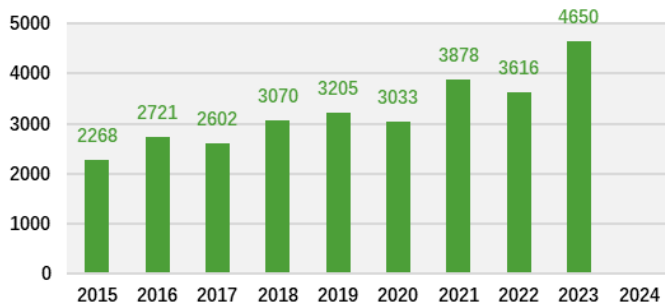
2015—2024 年，婴儿死亡率从 4.58% 降低至 **2.04%**。

📉 孕产妇死亡率(人/10 万人)



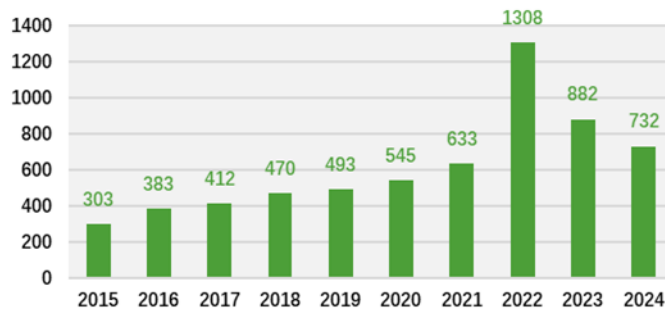
2015—2024 年，孕产妇死亡率降低 **75.7%**。

📈 全市居民医疗保健消费支出 (元/人)



2015—2023 年，全市居民医疗保健消费支出增长 **105%**。

📈 卫生与健康预算支出 (亿元)



2015—2024 年，卫生与健康预算支出增长 **141%**。

主要进展

面对人口老龄化加速、慢性病高发及公共卫生风险防控压力等挑战，上海在健康服务体系的建设方面取得显著成效：覆盖全人群、全生命周期的健康服务体系基本建成，分级诊疗格局有效提升了基层医疗服务能力；全民健身设施实现城乡全面覆盖，体医融合模式深入推进；市民健康素养水平明显提升，成人吸烟率持续降低；智慧化传染病监测预警体系全面建立，食品安全实现全流程监管；新型医疗基础设施和智慧医院建设加快推进，为构建韧性健康城市奠定了坚实基础。

● 全民健康服务体系持续完善

上海基本建成覆盖全人群、全生命周期的全民健康服务体系。在分级诊疗上，已形成“顶天-强腰-立地”的三级医疗格局，市级医院拥有 86 个国家临床重点专科，46 家区级医疗中心和 248 家社区卫生服务中心全面提升诊疗能力。家庭医生签约覆盖常住居民 44%，重点人群签约率达 84%，2024 年底签约人数达 1120 万，组合内就诊率达 75.5%。双向转诊通道高效畅通，2024 年上半年社区门诊量达 3885 万人次，占全市 38.9%。通过康复中心、护理中心和口腔诊室的建设，基层服务功能更加完善，医疗服务能力不断增强。

● 全民健身基础设施实现城乡全覆盖

截至 2024 年，上海在全民健身设施建设方面实现了城乡社区 100%覆盖，基本建成“15 分钟社区体育生活圈”。全市共建成 33 个都市运动中心、176 个社区市民健身中心、2697 条健身步道和 18775 个健身苑点，同时还包括 300 个市民健身驿站、3130 片运动球场和 174 个长者运动健康之家。这些设施的建成使市民人均体育场地面积达到 2.65 平方米，设施覆盖率与密度位居全国前列。全民健身基础设施的完善，不仅提升了市民的健身获得感和幸福感，也为公共健康水平的提高奠定了坚实基础，推动了健康城市的全面建设。

● 健身服务模式与智慧管理融合发展

上海在全国率先试点“运动促进健康”的新模式，推动体医融合路径。通过设立社区运动健康中心、长者运动健康之家和运动干预门诊，结合运动健康师等专业服务人员，为

市民提供科学指导。同时，建立覆盖街镇的“你点我送”服务机制，每年配送社区体育服务超过 1 万场，惠及数百万市民。智慧化管理方面，公共体育设施已实现二维码全覆盖，2.1 万余处体育场所接入数字平台，390 万人使用场馆查询和预约服务。

● 健身产业融合带动消费增长

体育健身与产业发展在上海形成双向赋能。2023 年，全市体育产业总产出约 2002 亿元，增加值约 640 亿元；体育消费规模达 1020 亿元，人均消费 4100.6 元，同比增长 19.4%。其中，夜间体育消费占比达到 40.9%，冰雪运动人均消费 5573.6 元，新兴运动（如虚拟运动和山地户外）参与率接近 30%。这些数据充分说明体育产业已成为消费增长的重要动力，推动了体育与经济的深度融合，展现了健康消费与产业发展的良性互动。

● 前沿医疗产业发展势头强劲

上海在前沿医疗产业方面取得显著进展，生物医药产业规模持续壮大，已成为具有国际影响力的战略性新兴产业集群。近年来，多款具有自主知识产权的创新药械获批并投入应用，推动了新药研发和临床应用的加速转化。2021 年以来，上海获批 19 款一类创新药、25 款三类创新医疗器械，全球首研新药引领肿瘤、免疫领域突破。医保支付政策创新也为新兴技术应用提供了有力保障，72 款“新优药械”进入医院使用，使技术突破更快惠及广大市民。^①

● 新型医疗基础设施建设加速^②

上海大力推进新型医疗基础设施建设，出台《新型基础设施建设行动方案》，推动医院等重点场所 5G 覆盖率达 95%。全市已建成智能分子影像平台、合成生物学创新中心等高能级设施，同时打造超过 10 家智慧医院、100 家智慧养老院及 200 家“养老院+互联网医院”。此外，还建立了医疗“数据超市”和临床研究数字孪生平台，为医学人工智能发展提供了重要支撑。这些举措不仅提高了医疗服务效率，也为健康福祉目标的实现奠定了坚实基础。

^① 新闻来源：澎湃新闻，上海支持生物医学产业发展，前瞻布局基因与细胞治疗等前沿赛道，（2024-07-30）https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_28245550

^② 数据来源：上海推动医疗健康数据基础设施建设，开启医学 AI 新篇章 https://www.sohu.com/a/841330491_121798711

● 公共卫生与健康促进成果显著

在公共卫生体系方面，上海完成市疾控中心与预防医学科学院整合，并入选国家区域公共卫生中心储备库。智慧化传染病监测预警体系全面铺开，全市 155 家二级医院应用平台，形成“日监测、周分析、月评估”的闭环机制。同时，健康促进方面成绩突出，2024 年市民健康素养水平达到 42.09%，成人吸烟率降至 18.6%，为中国大陆地区省级最低水平。通过《爱国卫生与健康促进条例》的实施以及健康积分奖励机制的试点，上海在控烟、健康教育与居民主动健康管理等方面均走在全国前列。

● 食品安全风险防控能力全面提升

食品安全领域同样取得长足进展，上海已实现食品安全风险监测的街道与供应链 100% 覆盖，形成了全流程监管。全市 396 家医疗机构纳入食源性疾病预防网络，106 家医院完成直报系统建设。政府还通过“全程网办、当场办结”的创新机制，显著提升企业标准备案效率，并在全国率先推行相关改革。截至目前，上海完成了 17 项现行有效的食品安全地方标准，促进产业规范化和风险防控水平同步提升，为市民的饮食健康提供了坚实保障。

重要措施

(1) 推进全民健身运动

● 持续推进全民健身设施建设

上海制定市区两级健身设施补短板五年行动计划，明确建设目标和任务分工。将市民健身步道、益智健身苑点等设施建设纳入民心工程，优化资源配置。利用黄浦江、苏州河公共空间建设漫步道、跑步道和骑行道，打造多功能运动场地。推进“体教”“体绿”“体文”融合，增加健身场地供给，落实“国球进社区、进园区、进公园”。充分利用城市“金角银边”，因地制宜建设“网红运动打卡地”，推进公共体育场馆免费或低收费公益开放。

● 发展全民参与的体育赛事活动

上海通过优化国际赛事与职业联赛布局以及培育自主品牌赛事，实现高水平赛事引领

与大众参与相结合。具体举措包括：引进和筹办世锦赛、世界杯等顶级赛事，支持马拉松、自行车、击剑等国际赛事，以及足球、篮球、乒乓球、羽毛球等职业联赛发展；推动上海马拉松成为世界马拉松大满贯候选赛事，并增设竞速轮椅项目；培育路跑、自行车、水上运动等城市特色赛事，布局长三角区域赛事资源，依托黄浦江、苏州河、淀山湖等特色水域打造赛艇、帆船等精品项目，邀请国内外精英选手参赛。通过赛事结构优化、区域联动和品牌建设，上海不断提升赛事品质与群众参与度，促进全民健身与体育文化深度融合。

案例1 上海马拉松比赛

2020 年，上海马拉松率全国众马之先，成为中国国内首个荣膺世界田联白金标的马拉松赛事。2024 年，上海马拉松再度升级，正式成为中国唯一世界马拉松大满贯候选赛事，这标志着上马已跻身世界顶级马拉松赛事之林。2023 年上海马拉松恢复 38000 人，最终国际精英男子选手 Philimon Kiptoo KIPCHUMBA 以 2:05:35 打破了沉寂八年的上马赛会纪录，更创造了国内马拉松最好成绩。2024 年是上马成为世界马拉松大满贯候选赛事的第一年，除了 38000 名跑者之外，2024 的上马还增设竞速轮椅项目，共有 12 名选手将首次踏上上马赛道，通过奔跑体验摩登与繁华相交融的大上海，感受海派文化的魅力。



图 6 2024 年上海马拉松比赛现场^①

^① 图片来源：上海发布，2024 上马激情开跑！一大波现场图来了，腾讯网，
<https://news.qq.com/rain/a/20241201A01TNB00>

● 推进公共体育设施数字化平台建设

上海积极推进公共体育设施数字化平台建设，通过建立“公共体育设施数字化管理服务平台”整合全市体育资源，实现“一网通办”和“来沪动 | 健身地图”功能，为市民提供场馆查询、在线预订及体育消费券配送等服务。截至 2024 年 8 月，平台已接入各类体育场所 21000 余处，包括近 2 万处公共设施、约 800 家可预订场馆及 300 余所学校开放场地，用户量达 390 万人。平台自 2020 年上线以来不断迭代升级，现已支持中英文双语版本，并可通过随申办微信小程序、微信、支付宝和云闪付访问，方便在沪外国人使用。^①

● 加强科学健身指导服务

上海多政府部门协同制定运动促进健康三年行动计划，试点社区运动健康中心和长者运动健康之家新模式。建立覆盖街镇的“你点我送”体育服务配送机制，提供健身技能培训 and 科学讲座。开展全民健身志愿服务，推进社会体育指导员专项化和年轻化改革，吸纳体育教师和退役运动员加入。组织《国家体育锻炼标准》达标测验活动，实现各区全覆盖，提升市民健身科学素养。开展“最美社会体育指导员”评选、上海市“体重管理年”活动，加强居家、线上等健身指导，引导市民科学健身。

● 建设长者运动健康之家

上海全面推广“一站式”运动康养服务，为老年人提供适老化、智慧化的健身与康养模式。各中心通过设施优化、专业指导和个性化运动方案，实现社区健康养老服务全覆盖，并探索可复制的全国推广路径。同时，上海对老年人在中心锻炼前后的医保支出进行跟踪分析，数据显示人均医保支出平均下降约 15%，体现了运动康养在健康管理和医疗支出优化方面的成效。该举措不仅丰富了老年人社区活动选择，也为提升全生命周期健康水平提供了实践样本，推动了智慧养老与公共健康服务的深度融合。

案例2 上海举办国内首届帕金森乒乓球锦标赛

2024 年 12 月 20 日，首届上海市帕金森乒乓球锦标赛将在静安区体育馆开幕，这是国内首个专为帕金森病患者设计的乒乓球锦标赛。上海市乒协关注不同群体的建议和需求，

^① 资料来源：新民周刊，从全民健身到全民健康 数字化赋能大有可为，2024-08-14. <https://www.xinminweekly.com.cn/lunbo/2024/08/14/23668.html>

以努力实现全民乒乓、全民健康。从 2024 年元旦起，市乒协与市体育局体科所合作，首次举办新年“战帕”趣味活动，开启了针对帕友的乒乓球公益活动篇章。世界帕金森病日前夕，市乒协组织了“帕金森与乒乓·体医论坛”。市乒协还积极参与帕金森病的研究和治疗，邀请运动医学领域专家，开展论坛、讲座、座谈等多种形式，普及推广乒乓改善帕金森病症的知识和方法，在帕金森病患者群体中引起热烈反响，备受欢迎，也有越来越多的热心企业、爱心人士响应市乒协的号召，加入了“乒乓战帕”的行列。



图 7 王励勤、樊振东与“帕友”代表交流乒乓球^①

(2) 建设高水平医疗设施

● 推进智慧医疗终端设施建设

上海制定印发《上海市进一步推进新型基础设施建设行动方案(2023-2026 年)》、《上海市发展医学人工智能工作方案(2025—2027 年)》等终端基础设施行动计划，持续推进智慧医院、智慧健康驿站街镇建设，完善互联网医院服务总平台，并向社区卫生服务中心延伸服务。深化疾病预防信息化，提升突发公共卫生事件处置、传染病监测预警及病原体溯源决策能力。构建智能养老基础设施，计划升级 100 家以上智慧养老院，打造“五位一体”综合应用场景，推动“为老服务一键通”等适老化终端应用。

^① 图片来源：上观新闻，王励勤、樊振东助力公益！乒乓球赛为“帕友”开“运动处方”（2024-11-30）<https://sghexport.shobserver.com/html/baijiahao/2024/11/30/1470562.html>

● **加强前沿医学技术创新与产业支撑**

出台支持生物医学产业全链条创新政策，鼓励原始创新和重磅产品培育，前瞻布局基因与细胞治疗、mRNA、合成生物学等前沿赛道。放大临床资源优势，增设研究型床位，建设功能完备的研究型病房，完善临床成果作价入股和团队激励机制。缩短产品研发周期，建立临床预备队列压缩启动时间至 25 周内，优化伦理审查流程至 3 周内，推动审评审批改革，药品补充申请审评时限压缩至 60 个工作日。加快创新产品应用推广，推动“新优药械”入院入医保，实施医保预算单列和 DRG/DIP 单独支付，支持国际化发展。完善全要素支撑体系，强化投融资基金作用，推动数据开放共享，打造高质量语料库和行业数据集，释放 500 万平方米标准化厂房保障项目落地^①。

● **深化紧密型城市医疗集团运行机制**

上海健全紧密型医联体政策体系，推动区级医院与社区卫生服务中心整合，打通人、财、物、信息等资源，实现人员统一调配、业务统一管理和药品统一采购。完善医保总额预算管理机制，开展试点区整体绩效评价，总结推广经验，支持基础较好区加快探索建设。加强儿科、妇产科等专科医联体和中医医联体建设，促进优质医疗资源下沉。强化市级医院与区级医院合作，明确合作关系、内容及考核方案，提升区域医疗协同效率。

案例3 闵行区紧密型城市医疗集团特色化建设^②

上海市闵行区各个区级医疗机构积极争取和复旦大学、上海交通大学医学院、上海健康医学院等医学院校合作，开展全方位区校战略合作，探索建立多种形式的医联体。

区校战略合作的过程中，闵行区摸索了两条合作路径。一是区政府给土地、给政策、给项目，直接拉动三甲医院在闵行区选址建立分院区，比如新建了复旦大学附属华山医院虹桥院区、复旦大学附属眼耳鼻喉科医院浦江院区等。二是通过医联体的形式将区级医疗机构整体托管给三甲医院。两个医联体合作的紧密程度都很高，均由托管医院副院长兼任被托管医疗机构的法人，具体负责被托管医疗机构的医疗、科研、管理等工作。同时，托管医院整建制下派业务团队，指导被托管医疗机构的专科发展。

在医联体建设过程中，闵行区遵循两个主旨，“医疗机构缺什么就补什么，老百姓需要

^① 新闻来源：澎湃新闻，上海支持生物医学产业发展，前瞻布局基因与细胞治疗等前沿赛道，2024-07-30，https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_28245550

^② 新闻来源：澎湃新闻，紧密型城市医疗集团，闵行这么建设！，2024-05-20，https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_27444540

什么就找什么”，并没有过多地强调松散或紧密的形式。截止 2024 年 5 月，闵行区已经构建了 11 个医联体，其中综合型医联体 3 个、中医医联体 1 个、专科型医联体 5 个、专科联盟 2 个。

● 提升智慧医疗服务与应用水平

上海推进医疗机构电子病历系统建设，对标智慧医院三位一体标准，加强电子病历分级评价管理，打通院内系统孤岛，统一数据管理，实现智能化应用。持续加强电子病历应用，结合临床诊疗需求优化病历书写规范，提升医疗质量、安全及效率，支撑诊疗行为规范和资源调配。推动“便捷就医服务”数字化转型，落地电子病历卡、医疗付费“一件事”、智能分诊导诊等 20 余个场景，提升群众就医便捷性。规范互联网医院建设，完善统一入口和长处方服务，支持跨院复诊和电子健康档案调阅，拓宽至检查检验预约、慢病管理等领域。完善互联网医院服务标准，将诊疗量纳入绩效考核，优化价格和医保支付政策，试行特需服务项目。加强监管机制，修订管理办法，明确医疗质量和安全责任，升级监管平台并实施分级分类接入，保障健康发展。

(3) 实施分级诊疗制度

● 整合基层医疗资源与区域协同建设

上海通过建设区域心电、影像和检验诊断中心，推动市级医院管理与业务双下沉，全面提升基层医疗资源利用效率。区级医院基础设施改造加速，增配急救设备如 DSA，社区卫生服务中心同步配置 CT 及先进设备，形成上下联动机制。增加基层出诊频次、接收进修人员数量及上下转诊规模，强化区域医疗资源的协同与共享。通过这些举措，基层诊疗能力显著提升，同时确保医疗服务标准化和同质化，为全市居民提供高效、便捷的区域医疗服务，夯实分级诊疗制度的基础。

● 完善三级医疗体系与网格化资源共享

上海持续完善三级医疗分级体系，明确市级医院聚焦疑难杂症和前沿技术，区级医疗中心提升综合诊疗能力，社区卫生服务中心全部达国家优质标准。上海整合 55 个医疗服务网格，组建覆盖全市的医联体，建设区域影像、心电诊断中心，并实施号源下沉，家庭医

生可预约 3.3 万名专家号源。通过完善三级医疗体系与网格化资源共享，居民能够在社区首诊，小病在社区解决，大病及时上转市级医院，形成全周期、可追踪的诊疗闭环，显著提升了分级诊疗的效率与覆盖面。

● **强化家庭医生签约与基层诊疗能力**

上海大力推广家庭医生签约服务，将签约服务费标准动态提升至 180 元/人/年，并纳入基层绩效考核，鼓励全科医生规范化培训和社区高级职称评审。建设 143 家社区康复中心、92 家护理中心及 83 家标准化口腔诊室，推广社区基本病种清单，60% 社区可开展门诊外科小手术，实现疾病“社区首诊”功能。通过这些措施，居民在社区即可享受康复、护理、口腔及专科诊疗服务，同时推动专科医生下沉、专家定期查房和指导，形成“小病在社区、大病去医院、康复回社区”的分级诊疗闭环。

● **畅通双向转诊及创新支付保障**

上海构建紧密型医联体信息互通机制，推动基层首诊、双向转诊、急慢分治、上下联动，实现急重症无缝上转和康复下转，优化全周期诊疗效率。医保与商业保险协同机制不断完善，实施 DRG/DIP 付费改革，对创新药械实行倾斜政策，38 种“新优药械”纳入“沪惠保”特药目录，覆盖 28 种本地研发产品，并提供快赔平均 2.3 天、快赔率 75% 的服务。通过这些举措，上海不仅保障了居民医疗可及性，也支持创新医疗技术在临床中的推广和应用，推动分级诊疗制度高效运行。

案例4 黄浦区推进“家门口”同质化医疗^①

上海市黄浦区打浦桥街道社区卫生服务中心依托于紧密型医联体与黄浦区社区专科医联体平台，积极推动与各级医疗机构的转诊联动。2025 年 4 月，中心依托上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院的双向转诊机制，成功帮助患者在社区实现了术后康复。

居民俞先生在上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院接受了膝关节置换术。因患者年事较高且行动不便，为缓解后续的诊疗压力并保障康复效果，患者通过双向转诊机制，转入中心进行术后康复。在了解到患者的个体情况后，中心医护团队在短时期内积极协调相关资

^① 新闻来源：上海黄浦卫计委，双向转诊进行时“家门口”的同质化医疗助力加快全周期诊疗“优速通”（2025-04-27）https://m.thepaper.cn/baijiahao_30733689.

源，尽快为患者安排了入院。中心团队基于患者前期的治疗方案和当下的愈合情况，对患者创口以及运动能力进行了系统化评估，并联合中心康复团队，针对患者自身的个体条件与目标需求，“量身定制”康复计划，令同质化医疗的“绿色直联”得以切实惠及全人群。

(4) 完善公共卫生体系

● 推动疾病预防控制体系现代化建设

上海于 2024 年制定推动疾病预防控制事业高质量发展实施意见，建立部门联络员机制强化联动落实。整合市疾控中心与预防医学科学院资源，做优做强机构功能，以国家区域公共卫生中心建设为抓手，高标准打造国家级重点实验平台。推进区级疾控中心硬件升级，实施能力提升工程促进市区一体化发展。创新医防协同机制，实现疾控监督员制度全市全覆盖，构建医联体组团、分片循环督查等特色派驻模式。厘清医疗机构传染病防控责任清单，推动公共卫生科室建设，将疾控履职纳入医疗机构等级评审闭环管理。

● 构建智慧化传染病监测预警体系

上海编制智慧化多点触发传染病监测预警三年行动方案，印发城市污水重点传染病病原监测方案。实施重点呼吸道传染病“日监测、周分析、月评估”机制，联合多部门联合会商与风险评估。推进省统筹区域传染病监测预警平台建设，完成 33 家国家级哨点医院前置软件全覆盖，加快二级及以上医疗机构部署应用（155 家已正式运行）。开发病原监测、智能流调等重点业务系统，优化应急指挥大屏功能。强化应急处置能力，编制市级公共卫生现场指挥部标准化方案，组织“沪盾-2025”应急演练，深化口岸疫情“四联合”机制。

● 完善紧急医学救援系统化布局

上海建设统一指挥、分级调度的救援指挥体系，依托“一网统管”平台发展可视化调度系统，健全市区两级优先分级响应机制。建立联防联控处置体系，完善海陆空立体化救援会商机制，推进长三角区域协作与远郊救援模式探索。支持国家紧急医学救援基地建设，新建 5 个市级基地按“东西南北中”原则布局，建设核辐射医疗救治、中毒救治专项基地，配备专业设施设备。组建 8 支市级、20 支区级紧急医学救援队及 60 支背囊化基层小分队，

强化装备配置与模块化编组能力。联合开展专项培训演练，加强学科建设与人才培养，推动急救知识社会化普及。



图8 上海开展突发事件医学救援应急演练^①

● 创新健康教育与促进工作机制

上海联合发布全媒体健康科普知识传播机制实施意见，将健康科普纳入医院发展战略及医务人员职称评审体系。实施财政支持的科普专项计划，推出社区健康科普专项，构建“院士-专家-青年”科普人才梯队。探索健康积分奖励机制，对主动学习健康知识、践行健康生活方式、使用公共卫生服务等行为赋分激励。推动“控烟行动三部曲”，建设200个示范性室外吸烟点并配套全国首个标识系统；发布室外二手烟控制通知，聚焦21个“网红”地标构建综合治理体系。

案例5 上海推出全国首档大型健康科普电视脱口秀节目《健康脱口秀》

《健康脱口秀》是上海市卫生健康委、市健促办、上海教育电视台、市健康促进中心联合凤凰卫视等机构推出的健康科普创新突破。医务工作者围绕种种健康误区、健康陋习、健康谣言，尽情“吐槽”、辟谣，以“好白相”、有质感、接地气的医学知识为佐料，“代入”市民日常生活场景的科普视角，在欢声笑语间帮助市民养成健康生活方式。从第

^① 图片来源：上观新闻，上海已建成7支五千人预备队，着力提升城市应对突发公共卫生事件应急处置能力，<https://www.jfdaily.com/wx/detail.do?id=542445>

一季“火热”到第二季“爆棚”，到线下千人剧场的沉浸式演出，再到第三、第四季全国各地医疗卫生机构和相关健康行业广大健康工作者的踊跃参与，《健康脱口秀》辐射全球华人圈，全网曝光人次超过 36 亿，跃升全国现象级健康科普品牌。2024 年推出全国乃至全球首个用脱口秀方式讲述外科医学发展史的专场。



图 9 《健康脱口秀》节目在线播出^①

● 强化食品安全风险防控与技术支撑

上海健全多政府部门联动的风险监测工作体系，实现监测区域街道、食品供应链双 100% 覆盖。优化食源性疾病监测网络，396 家医疗机构开展病例监测，106 家二级医院 100% 完成直报系统建设。制定食品安全标准跟踪评价方案，完善地方标准审评机制，现行有效地方标准 17 项。修订企业标准备案办法，取消备案前公示环节，全国首创“全程网办、当场办结”模式。成立食品安全风险评估专家委员会，支持市疾控中心建设国家级特色实验室，提升风险评估能力。

^① 图片来源：腾讯视频，健康脱口秀，<https://v.qq.com/x/cover/mzc002006rg5y7n/100410svwfd.html?ptag=bing.com>

SDG4 优质教育



SDG4

- **SDG4 优质教育**，致力于确保包容和公平的优质教育，让全民终身享有学习机会。通过该目标的实践，可以有效提升全民教育水平，促进技能与素质的全面发展，增强就业竞争力和创新能力，从而推动社会公平与经济发展。
- 总的来说，上海在教育高质量发展方面已经取得显著成效。但是面向更高的目标和要求，上海仍需要进一步提升教育服务在不同区域和群体之间的均衡性，需要进一步加强教育与新兴产业需求的衔接。部分既有课程体系的实践性不足，导致人才培养与岗位能力存在脱节。同时，如何兼顾教育公平与个性化发展，也是教育体系需要攻克的难题。
- 在 **SDG4** 目标下，上海近年来不断推进教育公平与优质均衡发展，优化教育资源布局，强化普惠性与包容性；推动产教融合与校企合作，增强教育体系与产业的衔接度；在课程设置中融入实践性和前沿知识，提升学生的创新与适应能力。同时，完善教师培养与激励机制，推动数字化、智能化教育模式发展；通过构建多层次、开放性的终身学习体系，全面提升教育质量和人才培养能力，促进教育与社会经济发展深度融合。



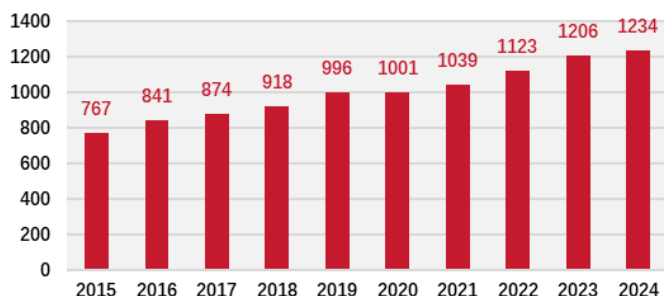
4GDS

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG4 目标响应
基础教育 优质均衡 发展	推进教育资源跨区域 统筹发展		▶ 一般公共预算 教育支出	4.1 到 2030 年，确保 所有男女童完成免 费、公平和优质的中 小学教育，并取得相 关和有效的学习成 果。 4.2 到 2030 年，确保 所有男女童获得优质 幼儿发展、看护和学 前教育，为他们接受 初级教育做好准备。
	学前教育普惠化发展	上海打造家门口 的高质量幼儿园	▶ 学校面积	
	义务教育硬件设施标 准化发展		▶ 小学学龄儿童 净入学率	
	着力提升义务教育教 学质量	上海实施学校高 质量发展引领计 划的典型案例	▶ 每万人口小学 生在校学生数	
	全力保障教育公平		▶ 每万人口中学 生在校学生数	
	推进城乡教育一体化			
	推进教育信息化发展			
增强职业 教育适应 性	优化专业布局与教学 体系建设			4.3 到 2030 年，确保 所有男女平等获得负 担得起的优质技术、 职业和高等教育，包 括大学教育。 4.4 到 2030 年，大幅 增加掌握就业、体面 工作和创业所需相关 技能，包括技术性和 职业性技能的青年和 成年人数。
	强化师资队伍建设			
	深化产教融合发展	上海交通物流职 业教育集团产教 融合式人才孵化		
	教学改革与数字化转型			
	拓展国际合作与多元 发展路径			
高等教育 创新协同 发展	优化高校学科设置	应用型高校试点 人才培养改革	▶ 每万人口大学 生在校学生数	4.4 到 2030 年，大幅 增加掌握就业、体面 工作和创业所需相关 技能，包括技术性和 职业性技能的青年和 成年人数。
	鼓励交叉学科和跨学 科融合发展		▶ 普通高等学校 研究生招生人数	
	促进高校人才培养与 就业			
	推动高校国际化教育 发展			
构建协同 育人平台	校企协同育人			
	校地协同发展	杨浦区推动校 区、园区、社区 “三区联动”		
	校际协同发展			
	行业协会参与发展			
打造终身 教育体系	完善政策制度保障			4.6 到 2030 年，确保 所有青年和大部分成 年男女具有识字和计 算能力。
	构建学习平台与资源 体系	静安区业余大学培 育终身教育品牌		
	推进数字化转型与智 慧教育		▶ 公共图书馆阅 览座席数	
	加强师资队伍建设与 志愿服务			
	促进区域协同发展			

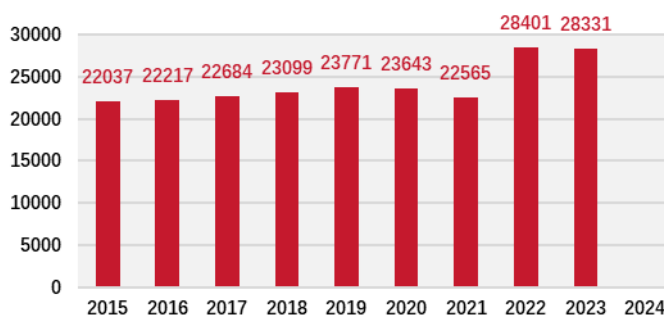
关键指标

一般公共预算教育支出（亿元）



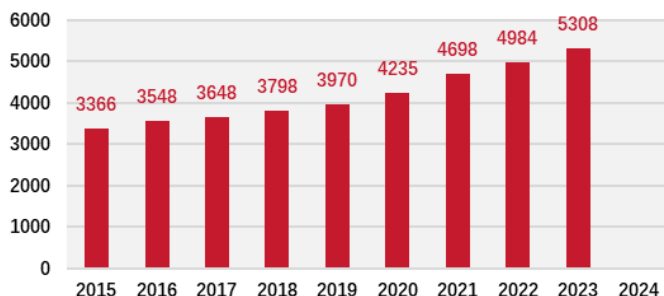
2015—2024 年，一般公共预算教育支出增长 **60.8%**。

公共图书馆阅览座席数（个）



2015—2023 年，公共图书馆阅览座席数增长 **28.6%**。

学校面积（万平方米）



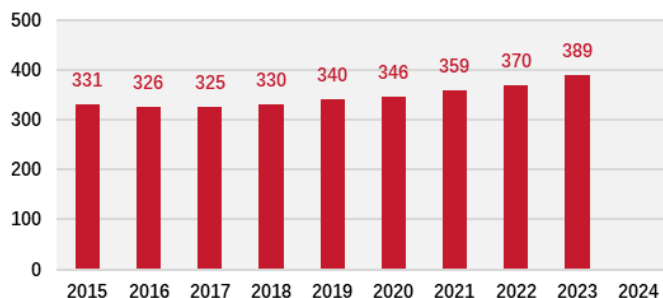
2015—2023 年，学校面积增长 **57.7%**。

小学学龄儿童净入学率（%）



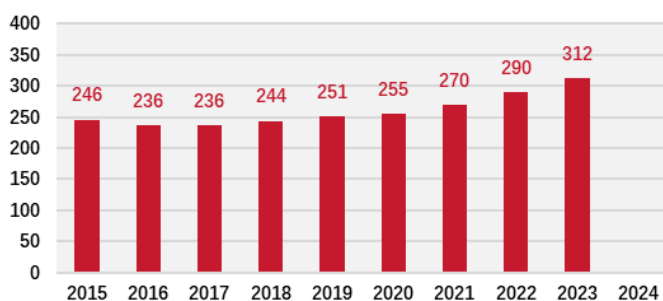
2015—2023 年，小学学龄儿童净入学率常年保持在 **99.9%**。

每万人口小学生在校学生数（人）



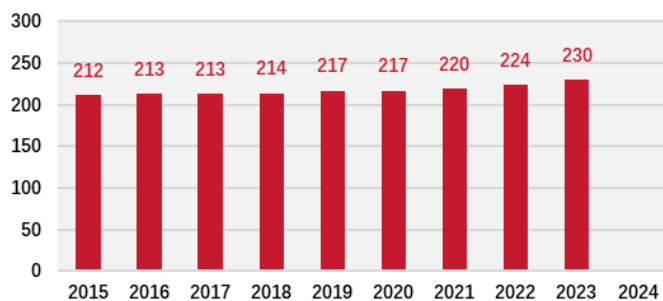
2015—2023 年，每万人口小学生在校学生数增长 **17.5%**。

每万人口中学生在校学生数（人）



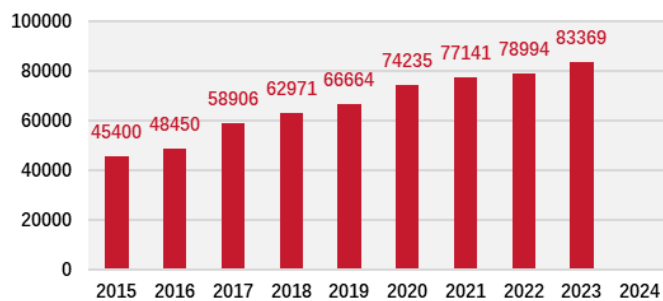
2015—2023 年，每万人口中学生在校学生数增长 **26.8%**。

每万人口大学生在校学生数（人）



2015—2023 年，每万人口中大学生在校学生数增长 **8.5%**。

普通高等学校研究生招生人数（人）



2015—2023 年，普通高等学校研究生招生人数增长 **83.6%**。

主要进展

针对教育均衡、产业衔接与个性化发展等挑战，上海教育领域持续推进更高质量发展：教育资源公共服务体系持续完善，数字化平台有效推动优质资源全市共享与个性化学习；基础教育通过集团化办学和城乡一体化实现优质均衡覆盖；职业教育纵向贯通体系不断完善，专业设置紧密对接新兴产业，产教融合持续深化；高校学科结构优化与产学研协同创新能力显著增强，人才培养与就业衔接更加紧密；终身教育网络全面构建，为市民提供全生命周期学习支持。

● 教育资源公共服务体系建设显著提升

上海市大力推进教育资源公共服务体系建设，以教育资源中心为核心，依托信息化平台形成资源收集、管理、共享和应用闭环，覆盖全市各类学校。通过上海微校、社区学校、“空中课堂”等 215 家应用平台，实现“一人一校”的个性化学习体验。该体系能够有效保障全市 300 多万学生的在线学习，充分体现了教育资源的快速调配和共享能力。体系建设不仅优化了优质教育资源的空间布局，也推动了线上线下教育的融合，为未来教育数字化、均衡化发展提供了坚实基础，彰显了上海在教育公共服务领域的创新能力和制度优势。

● 数字校园与教育信息化建设取得成效

上海按照“市区联动、以校为本”的原则，推进数字校园建设，重点培育 108 所标杆学校，形成经验推广机制。市级教育资源平台整合了小学至高中全学科数字资源 5 万余项，并通过“三个助手”系统提供教学、管理和家校互动服务。数字化教学手段已广泛应用于课堂、作业和评估，提升了教学效率与个性化教育水平。同时，信息化管理平台支持学校数据分析和教育决策，推动教育资源精准配置。教育信息化建设不仅增强了学校教学质量，也为师生提供了更加丰富、多样和灵活的学习途径，进一步缩小教育差距，提升全市教育现代化水平。

● 基础教育扩优提质与普惠化成果明显

上海在基础教育领域实现了优质均衡和普惠覆盖，形成从学前教育到高中及特殊教育

的多层次发展格局。公办幼儿园在园幼儿占比超过 80%，普惠性幼儿园覆盖率达 94.1%；义务教育阶段均衡发展，学校设施、师资力量和课程质量得到全面提升；特殊教育方面，适龄儿童入学率保持在 99%以上。通过区域集团化办学、薄弱学校提升工程和学位供给调控机制，优质教育资源有效向全市均衡分布。政策保障、资源优化和质量监测的结合，使基础教育在数量和质量上同时提升，为全市儿童和青少年提供公平、优质的教育机会，推动教育公平与社会发展同步进步。

● **教育公平与城乡一体化发展成果显著**

上海坚持义务教育“五项标准”统一，推进城乡教育一体化，形成学区化、集团化办学覆盖率超过 75%的格局。通过优化薄弱学校建设、提高师资均衡分配、保障随迁子女入学比例超过 95%，特殊教育资源全覆盖，缩小城乡和校际教育差距。优质教育资源向弱势群体和郊区延伸，实现了从“有学上”到“上好学”的转变。教育公平政策保障了不同社会群体儿童均能享受高质量教育，有效促进社会公平与和谐发展，为上海建设教育均衡和包容型城市奠定了基础。

● **职业教育适应性发展成效突出**

上海构建了中职、高职、本科及专业硕士纵向贯通的职业教育体系，通过开设多类中高职贯通及五年一贯制专业，形成 110 个中职示范品牌专业和 48 个高职一流专业。全市 16 个区职教集团实现区域全覆盖，推进“双师型”教师队伍建设和校企产教融合。课程设计紧密对接产业需求，强调技能实训和职业能力培养，同时利用数字化平台进行在线课程和职业技能测评。职业教育适应性发展不仅提升了学生就业竞争力，也为上海高新技术产业和现代服务业提供了大量应用型人才，推动区域经济发展和社会技能水平提升，实现教育与产业深度融合。

● **高校学科布局优化与协同创新增强**

上海高校围绕国家战略需求和区域产业发展优化学科专业结构，重点发展人工智能、集成电路、生物医药等新兴领域，推动“腾笼换鸟”政策，动态调整招生结构与学科布局。高校建设交叉学科研究平台、创新人才培养基地，参与张江综合性国家科学中心建设，强化科研与产业协同。通过产学研结合和国际合作，提升创新能力和人才培养质量，同时促

进高校科研成果转化。学科布局优化不仅增强了高校服务经济社会的能力，也推动区域高新技术产业发展，为上海成为科技创新中心提供了强有力的人才和智力支撑。

● 高校人才培养与就业发展持续优化

上海高校与企业建立产教融合平台，推动人才培养、技术创新、成果转化与企业孵化一体化发展。通过创新创业教育与专业教育融合，高校强化实践教学和职业技能培养，提高毕业生就业匹配度。高层次人才引进和国际交流合作活跃，形成与区域产业需求高度契合的人才培养体系。高校毕业生在创新创业、技术研发及现代服务业等领域表现突出，为上海经济发展提供高质量人才支撑。教育与就业的紧密结合不仅优化人才结构，也推动科技创新和区域产业升级，增强城市竞争力。

● 终身教育体系建设全面推进

上海完善了终身教育政策体系，并修订《上海市终身教育促进条例》，推动学习型城区建设，构建覆盖全市的终身教育网络。社区教育、老年教育以及线上线下课程相结合，为市民提供多元化学习机会。开放大学线上线下服务累计超千万人次，学分银行累积学习成果超过1亿条，志愿者团队达7万人，为市民提供全生命周期学习和技能提升路径。终身教育体系的完善不仅丰富了市民文化生活，也增强了劳动力素质和社会参与度，推动社会整体学习能力的提升，形成学习型社会和持续发展的知识型城市基础。

重要措施

(1) 基础教育优质均衡发展

● 推进教育资源跨区域统筹发展

上海积极推进新城教育资源建设，新增中小学并增加公办幼儿园学位供给，优化普惠性教育结构；推动学前教育集团和学区建设，推进“上海智慧教育平台”与国家平台对接，打造统一身份认证的数字教育资源中心；统筹师资力量，推动优秀校长和骨干教师赴新城及乡村学校交流轮岗，并开展长三角联合培训及跨省市研修；推进长三角一体化教育协同发展，构建基础教育、职业教育与高等教育资源共享机制；提升教育质量，统一城乡学校

建设、教育装备、教师配置和经费标准，实施优质学校托管薄弱学校项目，并优化普通高中建设与招生布局，建设高起点优质高中资源。

● 学前教育普惠化发展

上海持续推进新建和改扩建公办幼儿园，每年约 30 所，增加普惠性学位 3.9 万个，托幼一体化建设原则上配备托班；扶持民办幼儿园提供普惠性服务，制定认定标准和奖补政策；优化园舍建设标准，提升室外活动空间、教玩具和图书配备；加强师资队伍建设，组织保育员技能大赛、实施教师与教研员培训规划，突出实践导向；完善政策支持，建立生均拨款增长机制，统筹住宅小区配套幼儿园建设，推进依法治教和治理体系建设；创新服务模式，建立“1+16+N”科学育儿指导网络，开展学前教育集团化办园，推动管理创新、课程建设及师资培育。

案例6 上海打造家门口的高质量幼儿园

为积极推进学龄前儿童善育工程，提升幼儿享有的优质学前教育资源，上海加快建设高质量幼儿园，致力于办好家门口的每一所幼儿园。学前教育作为基础教育的起始阶段，是儿童早期发展的关键。2023 年 7 月，市托幼和学前教育工作联席会议办公室印发《全面建设高质量幼儿园的实施意见》，推动“学龄前儿童善育”民心工程落实。



图9 金山区的幼儿园盘活“家门口三公里资源”组织开展各种户外活动

高质量幼儿园建设以来，各区积极落实责任，教育水平不断提升。幼儿园环境改善，

活动更丰富，教师专业能力增强，家长满意度提高，孩子们更喜爱幼儿园。截至 2023 年底，全市公办幼儿园在园幼儿占比达 80%，较“十三五”末提高 10 个百分点；普惠性幼儿园覆盖率达 93%；教师专业教育比例达 98%；幼儿园班额达标率达 97%。开设托班的幼儿园占比已达 75%，普惠托育资源迅速增加。普陀、嘉定、金山、崇明四区被认定为学前教育普及普惠县，金山经验被教育部全国推广；黄浦、奉贤入选全国普惠性学前教育保障机制实验区；浦东、静安、嘉定成为保育教育质量提升实验区。首批 98 所高质量幼儿园已展现显著成效，获得良好口碑。

● 义务教育硬件设施标准化发展

上海不断优化义务教育硬件设施，配建学生剧场、室内体育馆，探索“学校-社区”场地共享及应急避难场所共用，推进无障碍电梯和厕所全覆盖；优化教育资源配置，通过新建、改扩建提升学校建筑面积、生均体育场馆面积，并推进数字教育终端与资源多渠道保障；提升数字化水平，丰富智慧教育平台资源，建设“三个助手”，推进“光耀申城”“万兆光网”计划，培育数字化示范校；推进城乡一体化，落实“五项标准”，实施城乡学校携手共进计划，优化学习环境；强化监督保障，建立区政府自评公示制度，实现经费、教师收入、办学条件及编制“四个统一”。

● 着力提升义务教育教学质量

上海市在义务教育质量提升方面实施多项举措：全面落实课程方案与标准，鼓励校本课程开发，推进项目化学习改革，建设科学实验室、创客空间，构建“6+X”科技赛事体系；推进校舍、教育装备、信息化、教师队伍和生均经费“五个统一”，建设“新优质学校”，实施“城乡携手共进计划”，中心城区优质学校对口支援郊区学校；完善教师待遇、心理健康支持及荣誉体系，实施“教师梯队培养计划”，推广人工智能辅助教研；修订评价方案，建立市、区、校三级评价报告制度，纳入项目化学习和科学实践；全面落实课后服务，规范非学科培训机构审批；推进“五育并举”、劳动与艺术教育改革，建设数字学校，实现教学、管理与评价数字化升级。

案例7 上海实施学校高质量发展引领计划的典型案例

上海正大力实施新优质学校高质量发展引领计划，坚持科学的教育质量观，强调不挑选生源，关注每一位学生，通过先进理念的传递、课堂教学的革新、优质师资的打造、办学活力的激发，促进家门口的公办义务教育学校更优质、更均衡。各区在学校高质量发展

中，结合区域特点，形成了典型做法。

普陀区依托新优质学校研究所，为项目校提供专业指导，将建设与“适合教育”理念融合，形成 21 所市级和 27 所区级项目校集群，以项目研究为载体，探索教育内涵发展路径。闵行区聚焦问题解决能力和创新意识培养，探索学科、跨学科及活动项目化学习，构建“教-研-训-评”一体化常态管理机制，丰富学生实践活动，提升综合素养。嘉定区推动项目化学习常态化，建立市、区、学区、校四级研训实践共同体，设计分层课程，评选骨干学校和教师，征集优秀案例，形成系统研究和实践推进机制。

虹口区海南中学以第二轮“强校工程”为契机，推进教学数字化转型与课程改革，利用“三个助手”平台创新教学样态，同时在传统艺术文化传承方面进行创新，提升教学质量、师资和管理水平。青浦区通过“四大行动”（助力引领、队伍发展、课改深化、特色培育），将实验校纳入市实验性示范高中教育集团，整合资源、组团流动，推动教师队伍建设和课程改革，激发学校内生动力，打造高质量的区域教育品牌。

奉贤区肇文学校依托静安区教育学院附属学校研究成果推进新课程建设，完善课堂教学和学生作业训练体系，优化“石榴银行”评价系统，提高整体办学质量。崇明区针对小规模 and 寄宿制学校，打造教师内生动力系统，推进“学习岛”课程与教学转型，为每名学生量身定制成长计划，多渠道建设乡村温馨校园，提升教育质量和家长满意度。



图 10 普陀区江宁学校举行学生足球比赛

● 全力保障教育公平

上海市围绕入学机会、资源配置、师资均衡及特殊群体帮扶，实施多项举措：严格执行义务教育免试就近入学，实行“公民同招”和民办学校“超额摇号”，优化招生制度；简化随迁子女入学条件，纳入公办或政府购买学位的民办学校，建立财政保障机制；实施郊区学校建设工程，组建教育集团、学区化办学和教育协作共同体，实现师资、课程、教研、管理资源共享；建立全市统一教师绩效工资制度，完善教师准入、考核及流动机制，推动高级教师向薄弱学校流动；实行残疾儿童“全覆盖、零拒绝”入学政策，加强留守儿童、孤儿及困难学生资助，健全从义务教育至高等教育的资助体系。

● 推进城乡教育一体化

上海统一城乡学校“五项标准”，规范建设、设备、信息化、教师配置及生均经费；推进“城乡学校携手共进计划”，分轮提升郊区学校办学水平；实施新优质学校高质量发展引领计划和公办初中强校工程，提升普通公办学校质量；推动特级校长、特级教师及正高级教师流动支教3年，并加强农村及经济困难地区教师培训；建立义务教育生均经费基本标准，保障经费足额落实；推进学区化、集团化及九年一贯制学校建设，实现优质资源共享、教师流动及一体化评价；加强随迁子女教育保障，规范民办学校管理，完善非本市户籍常住人口子女入学政策。

● 推进教育信息化发展

上海大力推进校园网络及数字基础设施建设，升级互联网带宽，推广“云-网-边-端”一体化环境，依托智能算力平台支持AI应用；建立经费保障和“白名单”机制，鼓励社会资本参与信息化资源建设；推进教育大数据治理，构建“数字驾驶舱”和市级教育主题数据库，实现数据分级开放共享；支持区县整体性数字化实践和标杆学校建设，推进“教育数字化转型试点区”及智慧教育实验区建设；深化重点场景示范应用，推广中小学数字教学系统、“三个助手”、幼儿园“园园通”、终身教育“学分银行”等平台；提升师生及教育管理者数字素养，通过培训和能力提升计划增强数字化执行力；强化组织保障，建立联动机制和督查评估体系，确保教育数字化转型统筹推进。

(2) 增强职业教育适应性

● 优化专业布局与教学体系建设

上海职业教育聚焦现代产业需求，优化专业布局和纵向贯通体系，形成中职-高职-本科-专业硕士一体化链条。截至 2024 年，上海中职设有 205 个中高职贯通专业点、71 个中本贯通专业点及 65 个五年一贯制专业点。同时，上海推动“职普融通”，通过制度化“职业体验日”，向全市中小学生开放职业院校实训场所、课程和师资资源，丰富学生职业体验内容。这一举措既加强了中小学与职业教育的衔接，也为学生提供了早期职业认知与探索的机会，逐步培养面向未来产业的基础技能储备。

● 强化师资队伍建设

上海职业教育坚持“双师型”教师建设，实施名师（名匠）、名校长培养计划，推动教师教学创新团队建设，完善育训结合激励机制。鼓励教师定期赴企业实践，支持教师赴德国、英国等国培训或考取国际职业资格证书。通过国家、市、区和校本多层次培训体系，新进教师接受连续五年的规范化培训。这些举措确保教师既具备扎实的专业理论，又能掌握企业实践技能，提升教育适应性与教学创新能力。

● 深化产教融合发展

上海紧密围绕现代产业体系发展需求，持续优化学校和专业布局，加快设置集成电路、人工智能、生物医药等先导产业相关专业，积极建设产教融合型专业。通过建设市域产教联合体、行业产教融合共同体和开放型区域产教融合实践中心，推进校企共同开发课程与培训标准，促进企业深度参与人才培养全过程。支持校企共建学科、课程与实训基地，推行多元证书体系、订单式培养等模式，促进毕业生精准就业。同时，完善企业参与职业教育的激励政策，细化产教融合型企业认定标准，加大培育力度，为产教融合提供制度支撑。

案例8 流职业教育集团产教融合式人才孵化

产教融合、校企合作是职业教育改革的重要方向，也是培养企业所需技术技能型人才的有效途径。通过校企合作共同培育应用型人才，已成为社会各界共识。

上海邦达隆飞物流有限公司（以下简称“邦达隆飞”）作为上海交通物流职业教育集团成员单位和上海交通职业技术学院的重要合作企业，是一家 AAAA 级综合物流企业，为世界

500 强及国内知名企业提供服务，业务涵盖仓配、国际、保税、冷链、危化及大件运输，并在多地开展商圈和超市配送，形成了覆盖全国的服务网络。

邦达隆飞自 2009 年起与集团建立“产教融合、校企合作”基地，并于 2010 年冠名“校企学习中心——邦达隆飞人才孵化基地”，依托企业“特聘讲师团”积极推进合作。至 2021 年，累计培养实训生 400 余名，基地秉承“务实管理、勇于创新”的理念，走上了可持续发展的合作之路。在具体实施过程中，基地注重“务实管理”，坚持项目制管理，讲师团按计划开展实践培训，形成闭环管理并严格验收成果；同时注重“创新发展”，研发人才孵化项目，将企业前沿知识纳入课程，满足实训生培养需求。在教学形式上，以“线下讲授—交流互动—岗位学习”为主，辅以轮岗制，推动多元岗位能力培养，强化职场适应力，并通过视频教程等方式提升学生职业技能。

● 教学改革与数字化转型

上海职业教育加快数字化转型，完善基础设施和网络环境，建设数字化教学工具、智能化管理系统和个性化应用场景。市教委上线 45 门市级精品在线开放课程，建立职业教育智慧教育平台，健全课程快速更新机制，推动教学资源共享与推广应用。这些措施不仅提升了教学效率，也促进个性化、灵活化学习，为学生提供多样化学习路径和自主发展空间，增强职业教育的现代化适应能力。

● 拓展国际合作与多元发展路径

上海推广“中文+职业技能”教育项目，服务“一带一路”倡议，搭建国际交流合作平台，引进国际先进教育资源。职业学校鼓励师生考取国际职业资格证书，拓展国际化视野。同时，完善职业教育招生制度，优化“文化素质+职业技能”录取机制，探索学分转换和灵活学习路径，为学生提供多元发展选择。这些举措提升了职业教育的国际竞争力，拓展了学生发展空间，实现教育与全球产业发展的接轨。

(3) 高等教育创新协同发展

● 优化高校学科设置

上海不断优化高等学校招生结构与学科布局，通过增量倾斜和存量调整，扩大理工农医学科及基础学科招生规模，重点发展集成电路、生物医药、人工智能等产业相关专业；

推动学科与产业需求对接，前瞻布局未来学科和交叉学科，压减不适应发展的学科专业，新增紧缺专业学位点，建立产业人才供需平台和学位点监测预警机制，并设立优化调整引导专项；加强协同创新与人才培养，鼓励高校围绕重大科技问题和关键产业技术突破开展协同创新，实施强基激励计划，建设基础与前沿学科人才培养高地；强化政策支持与保障，出台招生结构调整和人才精准供给政策，加大高校学科建设资金投入，将毕业生就业状况纳入高校资源配置和招生计划优化体系。

案例9 应用型高校试点人才培养改革

应用型本科高校的人才培养正在加速转型。随着专业设置的调整，课程体系也在进行整体优化，既有新增内容，也有精简部分，主要依据企业岗位需求来确定。培养体系正由“学科逻辑”转向“产业逻辑”，培养方式则从“标准化培养”走向“定制化培养”，以缩短人才供给的响应周期。



图 11 学生在共建实验室中练习操控机器人

上海工程技术大学推行“微专业+微课程”，由行业龙头或专精特新企业主导、学院协同开设，重点聚焦产业转型急需的新兴技术。这种模式既能快速响应新质生产力发展需求，又能精准对接企业现实岗位和未来技术需求。

上海应用技术大学在课程内容上也作出调整，下调自然科学基础和工程理论基础课程学分权重，增加与生产一线紧密相关的技术类、项目化和实践课程；同时融入数字化、人工智能等前沿知识，以及管理学、经济学等跨学科内容，并结合职业资格证书、创新创业

和学科技能竞赛案例，推动知识与实践结合。

上海电机学院则通过深入企业调研，梳理上下游岗位的能力需求，将其转化为产业板块课程。企业提供实际案例、加工和装配图纸、产线资料等，脱密后引入课堂，既提升了教师的教学挑战性，也增强了学生的学习兴趣。未来，学校计划将这些案例结合 3D 打印和数控加工，逐步建立企业课程库，实现教师资源共享和课程实时更新。

此外，企业导师的作用日益突出。他们不仅参与课堂讲解，还直接指导产品设计。电气学院在电力电子方向计划开设“电源设计与开发”项目化课程，把电路、电力电子、电源实践等模块串联，学生在导师指导下完成产品设计并制作实物，从而真正实现理论与实践的深度融合。

● 鼓励交叉学科和跨学科融合发展

上海推动高校整合内部资源与学科优势，鼓励交叉学科发展，实质性开展了生物材料与再生医学研究院、医学装备与技术研究院、数字医学研究院等平台建设，推进重大科研项目攻关；优化人才培养体系，调整专业设置、改革课程教材、建设跨学科教学平台，遴选市级研究生精品课程与优秀教材，满足学生跨学科学习需求；强化科研创新与成果转化，依托交叉学科团队承担国家重点研发计划，成立创新实验室和研究院，推动技术成果应用于产业升级、智慧医疗等领域；加强平台建设与资源共享，设立浦芯研究院、数学与交叉学科研究院等新型研发机构，推进高校间及高校与企业、科研机构的协同合作，实现科研与人才培养资源共享。

● 促进高校人才培养与就业

上海深化实施工程硕博士人才培养改革，建立“以需定供”产教融合机制，建设 14 个市域产教联合体和 15 个行业产教融合共同体；出台高校人才引进政策，支持重点引进顶尖和杰出青年人才，完善引才流程及补贴标准，推进教师聘用制度改革，健全“双师型”教师认证体系，优化校企双向交流；在就业方面，鼓励用人单位加大招聘力度，支持中小企业进校开展专项招聘，建立脱贫、低保、零就业及残疾毕业生帮扶台账，实现“一人一策”精准帮扶；深化政校企合作，建设大学生就业实习实践基地，推动毕业生就业及创业发展，为首次创业提供补贴和税费减免，并放宽创业担保贷款申请条件。

● 推动高校国际化教育发展

在中外合作办学方面，上海积极引进世界一流大学及高水平院校来沪合作，推动学分、学历学位互认，探索引进国外优质教育资源新模式，并建立中外合作办学质量保障机制；在国际学术与科研合作方面，鼓励高校与顶尖海外大学和科研机构开展教育、科研全面合作，支持设立海外科教与创新基地，推动职业院校建立海外教学基地及联合办学；在教育服务国家战略方面，推动高校面向“一带一路”沿线国家建设研究机构和合作平台，实施“小而美”合作项目，建设国际联合实验室，并支持高校在海外设立分校或学习中心；在国际化品牌建设方面，引进国际组织总部及区域性专业组织，深化国际人才培养改革试点，推广国际交流项目和上海教育教学模式，打造具有全球影响力的教育品牌。

(4) 构建协同育人平台

● 校企协同育人

在政策机制方面，上海出台《上海市深化产教融合协同育人行动计划（2021-2025年）》，并在临港、杨浦设立产教融合协作办公室，推动校企协同项目；在平台建设与资源共享方面，共建产业学院和开放信息平台，整合学校与企业资源；在人才培养模式创新方面，推广现代学徒制、构建“学习—实践—提升”闭环，并实施行业龙头企业与职业学校1对1结对计划；在师资队伍建设方面，建立“双师型”教师认定制度、产业教授导师梯队及教师产学研践习机制，吸引企业高层次人才入校任教；在实践教学与就业质量方面，建设校外实训基地、示范性产教融合实训平台，并运用数字化监测体系优化人才培养方案；在产教融合型企业培育方面，完善企业认定标准，推动企业深度参与专业规划、课程开发及招生培养全过程。

● 校地协同发展

在教育资源共享方面，上海建立新片区教育发展联盟和“空中课堂”项目，实现各级教育单位资源共建共享，推动长三角教育一体化；在人才培养与引进方面，设立产教融合协作办公室，推动校企协同育人，并实施教育人才落户加分及“校园直通车”制度；在科技创新与成果转化方面，布局协同创新中心，组建高校跨学科研究团队，推动高校技术转

移中心实体化运行，探索技术经纪人建设；在平台搭建方面，建立新片区教育发展联席会议机制和协同育人信息平台，优化教育资源配置；在区域教育协同方面，建设大数据城市系统、推动职教联盟，促进师资交流和民族融合；在政策保障方面，健全跨层级协调机制、优化校舍及基础教育资源配置，为校地协同发展提供制度和资源支撑。

案例10 杨浦区推动校区、园区、社区“三区联动”

杨浦区高校云集，是科技人才集聚、科创资源丰富的创新策源高地。近年来，杨浦持续深化“三区联动”模式，不仅在创新链布局和产业链升级方面与高校深度融合，更在践行人民城市理念、推动校地协同发展方面积累了丰富的实践成果，进一步推动高校周边城市更新提速、公共服务提质，共同诠释“共建和谐美丽城市、共创幸福美好生活”的丰富内涵。



图 12 四平路街道“NICE2035 未来生活原型街”

四平路街道联合同济大学设计创意学院发起的“四平空间创生行动”，正是高校专业教学和社会公共服务相结合的全新尝试，不仅激发社区居民参与街区治理的积极性，更为城区发展探索了一条“共建、共治、共享”的治理新路。借助“四平空间创生行动”，“NICE 2035 未来生活原型街”顺利落成，为全年龄段人群提供一站式生活服务，让居民走出家门即可获得“遇到好邻居，拥有好环境，享受好服务，每天好心情”的生活愉悦。

同济大学的在读研究生程思睿将自研手语大模型 FingerDance 从实验室成功转化，实现新闻媒体、政务、金融、医务、教育等全场景 AI 手语播报，为听障人士搭建“有声”桥

梁，助力无障碍智慧城市建设。他坦言“正是大学科技园的大力支持和社区提供的应用场景，我们的技术才实现了成果转化，进入市场、走向海外。”

同样的成功案例，还有位于五角场街道的“梦想盒子”，这个集党群服务与社创中心于一体的复合型党群阵地，让杨浦的烟火气与复旦的书香气相互交融，满足了社区与校区打破边界，共治、共创、共建、共进的美好愿景。五角场街道党工委书记、人大工委主任秦恒表示，“梦想盒子”为社区里的年轻达人提供了平台，通过交流互动、融合共建，将各类资源充分联动起来，助力社区建设。

● 校际协同发展

在教育信息化方面，上海建设信息化应用标杆校和数字化转型示范校，建立全市统一教师研训平台“海上名师坊”，提升教师数字素养并缩小校际差异；在区域教育协同与特殊教育融合方面，加大中心城区对郊区学校支持，实施品牌学校捆绑办学、郊区学校委托管理，推动融合教育实践创新校建设，强化家校社医协同；在校际合作与资源共享方面，各区建立优质教育资源共享机制，组织专家指导、联合教师培训和集群式项目实践活动，促进学校之间合作与教育资源流动。

● 行业协会参与发展

上海市行业协会在协同育人平台中积极发挥作用。在人才培养与师资建设方面，联合教育部门制定人才培养规划，支持企业推荐高层次技术人才入校任教，并组织师资培训，提升教师实践能力；在产教融合基地建设方面，协调企业提供场地、设备和资金，参与基地运营管理，推动规范化、专业化发展，并组织校企联合教学与科研活动；在协同育人联盟构建方面，联合教育协会和龙头企业建立产教融合联盟，发布产业人才需求报告，制定课程标准，建设示范案例库；在信息与资源共享方面，搭建协同育人信息平台，整合教育资源、产业需求和政策信息，推动实验室、实训基地等共享；在政策与服务支持方面，参与政策制定、提供政策解读与咨询，建立协会、学校、企业协调机制，保障协同育人工作的顺利推进。

(5) 打造终身教育体系

● 完善政策制度保障

上海积极推动《上海市终身教育促进条例》立法修订，为终身教育发展提供法治支撑，同时出台加强学习型城区建设文件，优化区域终身教育体系布局，夯实终身教育阵地。市教委还开展终身教育和老年教育“十四五”规划实施中期评估，确保规划按高标准落实。通过制度保障，上海建立从政策、法规到规划实施的多层支撑体系，为各类终身教育活动提供制度依据，形成规范化、可持续的终身教育发展环境。

● 构建学习平台与资源体系

上海依托开放大学、社区教育和终身教育学分银行，建立覆盖学历与非学历教育的多层次学习体系。开放大学本、专科在校生超 10 万人，线下培训年均超 50 万人次，线上服务覆盖约 1000 万人次；社区教育参与人数每年超 330 万，活动参与超 670 万。终身教育学分银行累计建立市民学习账户 520 万，接入证书近 3000 种，累计学习成果超 1 亿条，为 10.7 万人提供学分转换服务，形成市民学习成果记录、认证与转换的全流程支撑。

案例11 静安区业余大学培育终身教育品牌

上海市静安区业余大学建校六十余年来，始终坚持服务社会、服务居民的初心，逐步发展形成涵盖学历继续教育、非学历培训、社区教育、老年教育及终身教育研究的综合体系。学校围绕静安区建设“国际静安、圆梦福地”的总体目标，以教育综合改革为契机，通过创新驱动不断完善终身教育体系，推进终身教育内涵发展，为学习型城区建设提供智力支持。

在智慧学习和社区教育方面，学校打造了“8 分钟智慧学习圈”，提供线上线下一体化学习支持。静安学习网开设 2915 门课程、4487 个微课，并配备近 3 万册图书，用户总数达近 2 万人。学校建设了 27 个养教结合学习点，向学习点输送社区教师近 40 名，累计授课百余次，参与老年学员超 2000 人。静安网校将各街道居委学习点纳入分校体系，开展组织化网络课程集体学习活动，有效推动社区学习资源整合与应用。

针对在职人员，学校建设“白领学堂”，为静安区 10 余万楼宇白领提供文化进修、就业技能提升和社交能力拓展的平台。通过整合社会资源，组建静安白领学习联盟，汇集 20 支优秀白领学习团队，推动白领学习品牌化建设，形成区域性白领学习圈，满足不同群体的职业与文化发展需求。

在老年教育和生命教育方面，学校开展“感悟生命”系列讲座，围绕反思人生、了解生命和提升生活质量开展教学，至 2018 年底累计开设 131 讲。2016 年，该项目被评为“上海市终身学习品牌”，2018 年设立“生命教育分中心”，并通过论坛和研讨不断推进老年生命教育的理论研究与实践探索，为老年学员提供精神关怀和持续学习的空间。

在服务经济与职业发展方面，学校设立小微企业财务会计培训咨询基地，为中小微企业提供财会及相关经济知识培训，组建由大学教师、会计事务所专家及资深从业人员组成的服务团队，搭建“互联网+”立体服务体系。截至目前，基地累计培训学员 12184 人次，举办培训 124 期，提供咨询服务 15221 人次，为中小微企业发展和人才培养提供支撑。

通过上述举措，上海市静安区业余大学在智慧学习、社区教育、白领培训、老年教育及中小微企业服务等方面形成了多层次、多功能、可持续的终身教育体系，既满足不同群体的学习需求，也为学习型城区建设和终身教育内涵发展提供了经验示范。

● **推进数字化转型与智慧教育**

上海加快终身教育数字化建设，推进上海学习网、智慧教育平台和老年教育公共数据库等数字资源整合。通过“一网通办”接入市民学习记录、课程报名及学习地图，实现个性化服务。数字化举措涵盖课程资源融合、学习活动记录采集和分析、社区及高校继续教育管理等，实现终身教育数字化服务全覆盖，为市民提供便捷、数据驱动的学习体验。

● **加强师资队伍建设与志愿服务**

上海构建市、区、校三级终身教育教师培训体系，开展名师工作室建设，完善师资库并扩大试点范围。银龄教师参与终身教育及兼职教师注册制得到推广，志愿服务团队体系日益完善，年度志愿者规模已超 6 万人。通过师资培训、名师培育和志愿者参与，提升终身教育教学能力与社会服务支撑，保障学习型城市建设的高质量推进。

● **促进区域协同发展**

上海推动长三角终身教育协同发展，规范学分银行管理，探索成人教育学习成果互认和社区教育、老年教育试点实践。同时，发挥联合国教科文组织全球学习型城市网络平台作用，研究全球先进案例，整理和出版约 20 个典型案例，推广“社区可持续发展教育”2.0 版。通过区域协同与国际交流，上海拓宽市民学习资源，增强终身教育的开放性、互联性与国际化水平。

SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施



SDG9

- SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施，致力于建造具备抵御灾害能力的基础设施，促进具有包容性的可持续工业化，推动创新。通过该目标的实践，能够有效释放经济活力，提高经济竞争力，引进和推广新技术，提高资源利用效率。
- 在国际竞争和产业转型加快的背景下，上海部分产业核心技术依赖度较高，创新成果转化率有待提升。新兴产业发展与传统产业改造的节奏需要更好协调，数字化转型发展不平衡，智慧城市与基础设施建设仍存在薄弱环节。城市交通、能源和信息网络在安全性、绿色化和韧性方面压力加大，基础设施需要在效率与可持续性之间找到平衡。
- 在 SDG9 目标下，上海通过创新驱动发展战略，加快构建以企业为主体、产学研深度结合的技术创新体系；推动前沿技术与产业深度融合，促进高端制造业和新兴产业发展；加快传统基础设施数字化、智慧化改造，提升系统运行效率和安全韧性。城市同时注重绿色低碳发展，推动能源、交通、建筑等领域的绿色转型。通过开放合作与制度创新，打造具有国际影响力的产业和科技创新高地，提升全球竞争力和可持续发展能力。



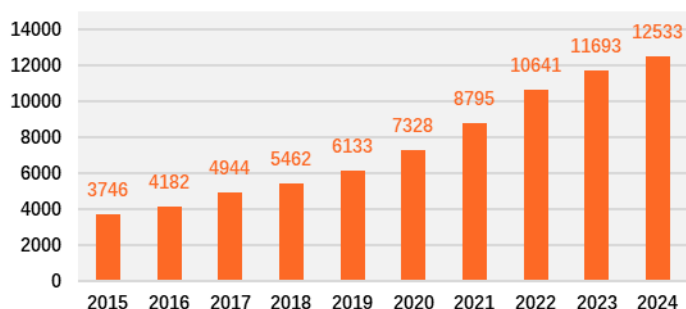
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响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG9 目标响应
数字基础设施建设	网络和算力基础设施建设		▶ 互联网国际出口带宽	9.1 发展优质、可靠、可持续和有抵御灾害能力的基础设施，包括区域和跨境基础设施，以支持经济发展和提升人类福祉，重点是人人可负担得起并公平利用上述基础设施。
	打造开放合作与产业生态	上海“5G A²示范之城”建设	▶ 高新技术成果转化项目	
	加快基础设施数字化转型		▶ 新增科技小巨人企业和小巨人培育企业	
	推动智能驾驶与行业治理创新			
建立数字公共服务体系	构建全栈式数字公共服务体系		▶ PCT 国际专利申请	9.4 到 2030 年，所有国家根据自身能力采取行动，升级基础设施，改进工业以提升其可持续性，提高资源使用效率，更多采用清洁和环保技术及产业流程。
	建立园区级数字公共服务中心		▶ 每万人口高价值发明专利拥有量	
	打造特色园区数字生态			
推进城市智慧化治理	构建智能化 CIM 平台，提升城市治理能力	上海 CIM 平台建设赋能城市治理与住建行业数字化转型	▶ “一网通办”实际网办率	9.5 在所有国家，特别是发展中国家，加强科学研究，提升工业部门的技术能力，包括到 2030 年，鼓励创新，大幅增加每 100 万人口中的研发人员数量，并增加公共和私人研发支出。
	推进“一网通办”改革，实现政务服务高效便捷			
	构建“一网统管”体系，推进城市智能化治理	松江区中山街道以“一网统管”促进城市精细化治理		
培育人工智能创新生态	加强科研平台布局，打造人工智能创新高地	上海打造人工智能基础研究与成果转化新高地	▶ 工业战略性新兴产业增加值	9.b 支持发展中国家的国内技术开发、研究与创新，包括提供有利的政策环境，以实现工业多样化，增加商品附加值。
	高质量孵化器推动产业全链条生态建设		▶ 研究与试验发展 (R&D) 经费占 GDP 比例	
	人才引进与国际化合作强化创新能力	模速空间——上海大模型创新生态的标杆孵化器		

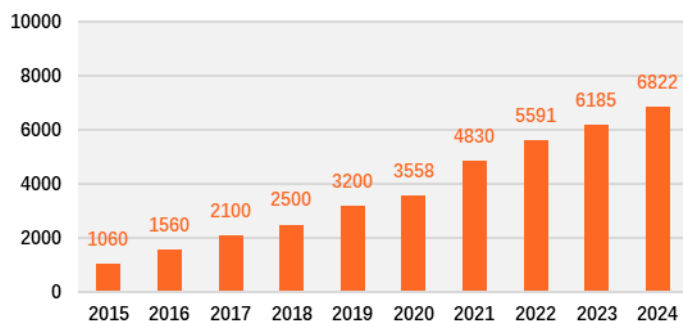
关键指标

工业战略性新兴产业增加值（亿元）



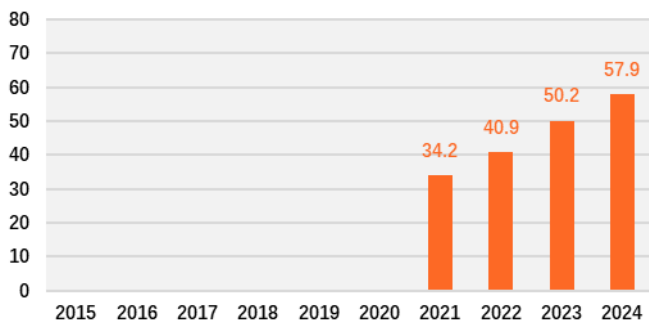
2015—2024 年，工业战略性新兴产业增加值增长 **2.35 倍**。

PCT 国际专利申请（件）



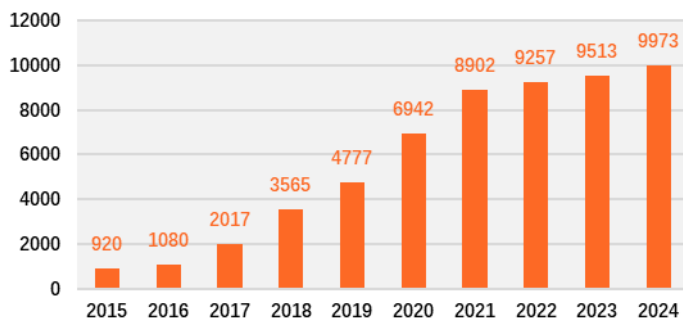
2015—2024 年，PCT 国际专利申请量增长 **5.44 倍**。

每万人口高价值发明专利拥有量（件）



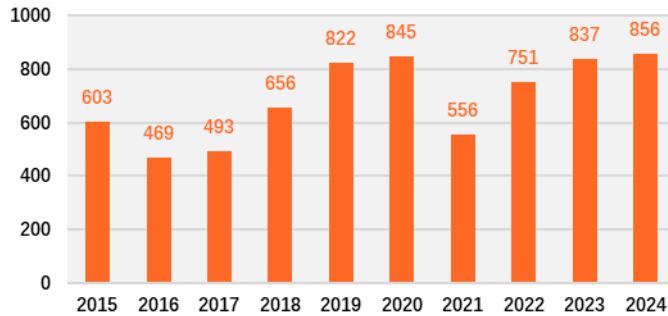
2021—2024 年，每万人口高价值发明专利拥有量增长 **69.3%**。

互联网国际出口带宽（Gbps）



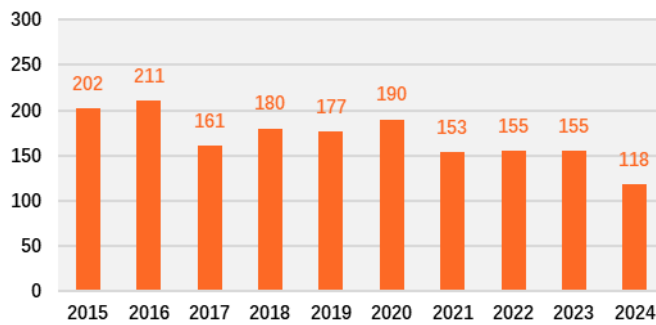
2015—2024 年，互联网国际出口带宽增长 **9.84 倍**。

📌 **高新技术成果转化项目**



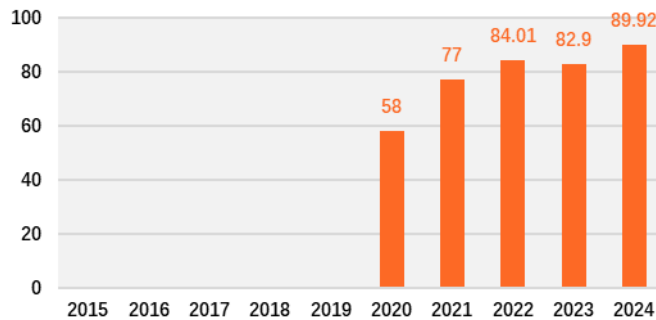
2015—2024 年，高新技术成果转化项目累计 **6888** 个。

📌 **新增科技小巨人企业和小巨人培育企业（家）**



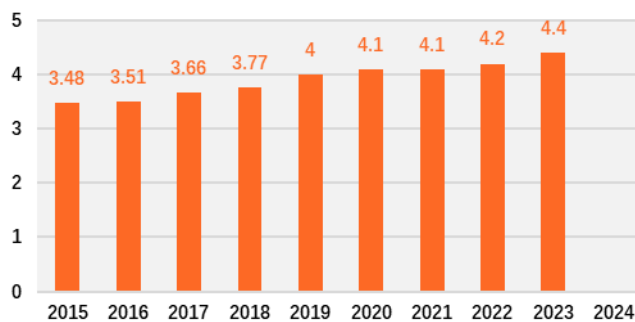
2015—2024 年，新增科技小巨人企业和小巨人培育企业累计达 **1702** 家。

📌 **“一网通办”实际网办率（%）**



2020—2024 年，“一网通办”实际网办率从 58% 增长至 **89.92%**。

📌 **研究与试验发展(R&D)经费占 GDP 比例（%）**



2015—2023 年，研究与试验发展(R&D)经费占 GDP 比例从 3.48% 增长至 **4.4%**。

主要进展

为应对科技创新竞争与产业转型挑战，上海在关键领域取得系列突破：国际通信枢纽功能持续增强；智能算力规模显著提升，统筹调度平台有力支撑数字化转型；数字产业与新兴赛道快速成长，软件信息服务业和工业互联网发展水平全国领先；交通基础设施数字化与自动化实现跨越，自动驾驶示范运营和全自动轨道交通取得重要突破；城市数字公共服务体系与 CIM 平台建设成效初显；高质量孵化器与科普创新体系持续完善，为产业升级和创新生态培育注入持久动力。

● 国际通信枢纽与量子信息体系初步成型

上海巩固国际通信枢纽地位，建成 3 个海缆登陆站和 7 个海缆系统，国际出口带宽达 9.5Tbps，省际出口带宽 67.9Tbps，为全球互联网互联互通提供支撑。上海加快建设“双万兆城市”，累计建成超过 8.43 万个 5G 室外基站和 44.26 万个室内小站，千兆接入覆盖 964 万户家庭，家庭宽带平均带宽达 489M，连续十年全国领先。50G PON 商用部署在重点场景展开，全面提升用户体验。量子通信基础设施初步成型，核心网与接入网双层架构覆盖率达 100%，依托量子安全服务平台实现基于量子密钥分发和量子随机数生成的国密应用，在政务、金融、科研等领域率先应用，形成传统通信、国际枢纽和前沿技术三位一体的通信格局。

● 智能算力不断增强

上海依托临港、松江、青浦、金山等区域建设智算中心，智能算力规模达 6 万 P (FP16)，并上线全市智能算力资源统筹调度平台，实现跨市域、跨厂商资源整合与普惠服务，为科研院所、中小企业及大模型应用提供支撑，构建覆盖全面、结构均衡的数字基础设施体系，推动城市数字化与智能化发展。

● 数字产业与新兴赛道快速壮大

上海软件和信息服务业 2024 年营收 13822.88 亿元，同比增长 10.9%，增加值占 GDP 比重提升至 11.2%，利润率 12.3%。全年新增 604 家纳统企业，形成一批增长率超 20% 的新兴

企业。工业互联网累计培育 100 多个专业服务商，服务企业超 116 万家，设备链接超千万台，应用普及率 33.7%，位居全国前列。元宇宙、信创及“AI+制造”形成新兴产业生态，覆盖工业、文旅、医疗、教育等领域，推动自主可控 CPU、工业软件及大模型应用落地，加快智能化转型，成为数字经济高质量发展的核心引擎。

● **交通基础设施数字化升级取得显著成效**

全市构建了覆盖公路和水路的智慧交通底座，完成 15 条高等级航道及 446 公里内河电子航道图制作，并新增 13 处船舶流量监测点，大幅提升航运安全与效率。交通行业视频中心接入超 5 万路视频图像，为监测调度和城市运行提供坚实支撑，推动智慧感知、智慧服务和智慧管控协同发展，形成全域数字交通格局。同时，自动驾驶示范运营全国领先，开放道路 1003 条，总里程超过 2000 公里，实现沪苏道路测试牌照互认，累计发放 167 张示范运营牌照，洋山港智能重卡实现常态化运营，完成运输超 42 万 TEU。在行业数字化治理方面，公交全要素监管平台、危险货运闭环监管模块、港航电子航道图、非现场执法系统及智慧工地监管平台上线，实现“事前预警、事中监测、事后追溯”闭环管理。这一系列举措不仅提升了城市交通安全与运行效率，也为智能化运营和现代化管理提供了制度与技术保障，推动上海交通体系向高效、安全、智能化方向发展。

● **重大工程智能化建设取得突破**

上海在重大工程中应用深层空间开发、微扰动技术及长大区间隧道施工等前沿工艺，突破复杂地下空间施工技术瓶颈。率先使用直径 15.4 米盾构机“领航号”和 23 米竖井掘进机，刷新国内外施工纪录。轨道交通自动化等级达 GoA4，全自动运行里程 167 公里，18 号线荣获鲁班奖，实现轨道交通智能化跨越式发展。这些成果展示了上海的自主创新能力，为城市可持续交通及地下空间高效利用提供技术支撑，显著提升基础设施建设水平。

● **综合交通运行保障与应急处置数字化水平提升**

上海针对“两场三站”等大客流枢纽建设综合交通运行数字化保障体系，应用区块链和数字孪生技术，实现可监测、可研判、可指挥、可服务的运行模式。升级应急指挥系统，建成应急资源“一张图”，实现预案电子化和融合通信。推动长三角区域联动，实现调度互通和部省联动试点。通过数字化运行和应急双向保障，提升城市交通服务能力、应急韧性

及区域协同水平，为城市交通体系稳定、高效运行提供有力保障。

● 数字公共服务体系与 CIM 平台建设初具成效

上海启动数字公共服务体系，依托产业园为企业提供数字化“套餐式”服务，降低技术应用门槛，推动企业数字化、智能化、绿色化转型。CIM 平台建成市级统一空间底座，实现统一编码、数据中台、引擎集成、模型轻量化及业务接口“五位一体”，支撑城市治理、应急响应、工程监管等应用。平台推出房屋安全、城市体检、生命线安全等十余典型应用，形成可复制、可推广的数字化城市智能底座，推动城市管理高效化和精细化。

● 高质量孵化器建设与科普创新成效突出

上海培育高质量科技孵化器，重点支持大模型、人形机器人等前沿产业，孕育高成长性企业和创新项目，推动专业化服务平台落地及产业集聚。科普基地呈现多元化发展，覆盖企业、高校、科研院所及社会组织，主题涵盖电子信息、高技术服务、航空航天、生物医药等领域。上海还通过建设“云上科普馆”、举办科技节及优秀科普作品评选，推动全民科学素养提升，形成产业发展与社会科普联动的新模式，为创新生态和人才培养提供持续支撑。

重要措施

(1) 数字基础设施建设

● 网络和算力基础设施建设

上海市通过连续出台《光耀申城万兆启航行动计划》《5G 网络建设与融合应用行动计划》《智算中心建设导则》等政策文件，明确以“双万兆”网络、智算中心和量子信息为重点的发展方向，为数字基础设施建设提供了清晰的顶层设计和路径指引。在此基础上，市政府聚焦群众关切，将通信服务短板纳入为民办实事项目，着力推进通信覆盖“最后一百米”工程。通过政策与工程相结合，上海不仅加快了全球信息通信枢纽与算力高地的战略布局，还在切实解决民生痛点问题中展现了数字化治理的温度和成效。

● 打造开放合作与产业生态

上海积极融入全球通信与数字产业发展前沿，连续承办世界移动通信大会、中国 5G 发展大会、全球 6G 发展大会和国际算力标准研讨会，推动形成行业标准与国际合作，扩大了在全球通信与算力领域的话语权。在产业层面，围绕 5G、人工智能、元宇宙、信创和工业互联网等新兴赛道，上海以“揭榜挂帅”等机制促进创新成果转化，加快应用场景建设，并推动链主企业、专业服务商和园区协同发展，形成大中小企业协同创新的良好生态。通过“会展+产业+合作”组合拳，上海不断增强数字产业竞争力，打造面向未来的产业集群。

案例12 上海“5G A²示范之城”建设

2024 年 7 月，在世界人工智能大会闭幕式上，上海市政府与中国移动联合启动“5G A²示范之城”建设，旨在打造全国引领、全球瞩目的 5G-A 与人工智能融合发展高地，成为国际数字产业创新名片，并推动上海“五个中心”建设。5G-A（5G-Advanced）与人工智能结合，形成支撑智能经济、智慧城市和未来产业的数字基础。



图 13 2024 世界人工智能大会暨人工智能全球治理高级别会议

上海制定了清晰建设路径：在网络端加快 5G-A 基站建设，推动三载波聚合（3CC）、RedCap 等新技术商用，并率先开展 50G PON 部署，实现高速率、低时延和大连接；在应用端推进人工智能与 5G 深度融合，重点布局智慧医疗、智能制造、自动驾驶、文旅体验等领域，形成可复制示范场景。例如，医疗领域可实现远程手术指导和高精度影像传输，制造

指挥、可服务”的新模式，显著提升交通运行效率与安全性。

在港航物流领域，洋山港率先推进智能重卡示范运营，2024 年实现常态化运行，累计完成超 42 万 TEU 集装箱运输，其中 4 辆重卡获无驾驶人示范应用牌照，标志智能驾驶迈向商业化应用。通过开放测试道路、示范牌照发放及港区智能协同系统建设，智能重卡运行数据纳入运输与港航管理平台，实现效率与安全的动态监管。该实践不仅推动港口物流智能化升级，也为自动驾驶技术从封闭场景向更广泛商业化应用提供了可复制路径，彰显上海在智慧交通与智能港航领域的全国示范效应。

(2) 建立数字公共服务体系

● 构建全栈式数字公共服务体系

上海启动数字公共服务体系，倡导“集成式创新、陪伴式服务”，将企业需求与算力、数据、模型等数字资源整合，为企业提供一站式数字化解决方案。通过套餐化、定制化服务，该体系实现了“精准推送、快捷部署、高效运维”，并配备专业服务官队伍，为企业提供政策、资金、数据、软件等支持。无论是小微初创、成长型企业，还是出海或传统企业，都能快速获取资源与指导，降低数字化门槛。该体系推动技术普惠化应用，缩小地域与资源差距，提升企业数字化能力和核心竞争力，成为培育新质生产力的重要引擎。

● 建立园区级数字公共服务中心

以漕河泾开发区为例，数字公共服务中心整合 30 家企业及机构资源，提供算力、数据、大模型、区块链等线上工具，同时覆盖法律、培训、战略咨询、政策申报等线下服务。服务分为“新手套餐”和“专业服务”，前者免费提供算力、数据及咨询资源，后者增加跨境网络、垂直模型、区块链及金融等增值服务。该模式实现线上工具与线下指导协同，显著降低企业试错成本，帮助企业快速成长，形成可复制、可推广的服务范式，为数字化转型提供全流程支撑。

● 打造特色园区数字生态

以上海市北高新园区“数通链谷”为例，园区集聚 150 余家区块链企业和近 800 家数智类企业，形成完整产业链闭环。数字公共服务中心通过“新手版、专业版”套餐提供算力、数据、智能工具、法律及技术服务等全套解决方案，覆盖企业开门四件事（买算力、

管、规划审批等核心政务流程，推动成果制度化、常态化应用。总体而言，上海市 CIM 平台在架构体系、数据标准、应用场景和制度机制等方面均实现系统升级和迭代，已成为住建行业数字化转型和城市运行智能化的重要支撑，具有显著示范和推广价值。

● 推进“一网通办”改革，实现政务服务高效便捷

上海以数字化转型为引领，持续推进“一网通办”改革，着力满足群众和企业多样化需求。通过全面重塑政务服务流程，推出“高效办成一件事”“接诉即办”等机制，实现跨部门、跨层级协同办理，打破信息孤岛与职能壁垒。同时，强化公共数据的归集与共享，推广“免申即享”“直达快享”，大幅减少企业和市民在办事过程中的重复申报和等待时间。政务服务覆盖从申请、审批到反馈的全周期场景，线上线下服务体系高度融合，使群众和企业能够在不同渠道快速、便捷地获取所需服务。通过这些举措，上海不仅显著提升了政务办事效率和用户满意度，也为城市治理的数字化、精细化和高效化奠定了坚实基础，推动治理模式向智能化、协同化方向发展。

● 构建“一网统管”体系，推进城市智能化治理

在城市治理方面，上海持续推进“一网统管”，以提升城市综合治理效能为目标。依托城市大脑、数字孪生及自然灾害智能预警等平台，实现对城市运行状态的实时感知、智能分析与快速响应，从而提高应急处置能力和管理效率。同时，探索建立“民意速办”机制，将群众和企业诉求从发现到解决形成闭环，实现问题快速处置和反馈。治理实践中，上海还推广“绣花式”精细管理，强化社区微治理与基层共治，注重针对性和精细化的服务与管理，推动不同部门、社区与公共服务单位的协同联动。通过这些举措，城市治理模式逐步向智能化、协同化升级，提升了城市运行的精细化水平与应对复杂突发事件的能力，为智慧城市建设提供了制度保障和技术支撑，同时形成可复制、可推广的治理经验。

案例15 松江区中山街道以“一网统管”促进城市精细化治理

中山街道位于上海松江区新老城区交界，辖区 19.21 平方公里，呈“南片府城、北片新城”格局。老城区公共设施集中但基础设施老化，治理难度大；新城区则以国际生态商务区、高新科技园区等为代表，产业多元、创新活跃。区域“新旧并存、产城融合”，带来空间狭长、业态差异、人口多元等治理挑战。传统治理模式存在部门分割、数据壁垒、人工巡查低效、处置流程冗长等问题，难以满足现代城市治理需要。

为破解难题，中山街道以技术和机制创新为抓手，建设统一的城市运行治理平台，实

理人员，另有 200 余名来自全国各地的双一流高校实习生等在院参与研究，全院研究队伍总规模约 300 人，平均年龄约 27 岁，博士学历占比约 60%。

人才培养方面，五年来累计吸引 1000 余人在研究院从事科研工作，每年为社会培养输送约 200 名人工智能领域优秀青年人才。创新设立“学生后”“硕士后”人才培养计划，42 人经研究院培养后进入麻省理工学院、加州大学伯克利分校、斯坦福大学、清华大学等高校继续深造。2025 年，在教育部支持下，研究院获批 50 个博士生联合培养名额，近期已与上海交通大学、华东师范大学、同济大学等高校签署协议，将启动博士生联合培养。

科学研究方面，研究院聚焦重点领域，开展了基础研究和前沿技术创新，推动交叉研究，取得系列重要成果。人工智能领域，“基于范畴论与拓扑斯理论的 AI 框架”成功刻画了大模型的推理边界，在 Deepseek V3 中获得应用，自主研发的 MiniGPM 多模态大模型被图灵奖获得者 Yann LeCun 等评价为“多模态大模型的未来发展方向”；具身智能领域，“人形机器人全地形行走”等多项算法为全球首创，自主研发的“小星”人形机器人奔跑速度全球最快，在 2025 年摩根士丹利人形机器人产业报告中被列为全球人形机器人 16 强之一；密码安全领域，找出了被誉为“密码学皇冠明珠”的不可区分混淆算法漏洞并给出修复方案，发现了金融政务领域二维码扫描高危漏洞并形成行业级防护方案。此外，还积极开展人工智能与相关领域的交叉研究，支持毫秒级实时监测与高效查询的区块链数据平台正在金融、政务等领域开展应用研究并参与行业标准制定，建筑领域大语言模型 aice.AEC 已通过国家一级注册结构工程师基础考试和一级注册建筑师考试。研究院累计发表国际顶刊顶会论文 1000 余篇，申请发明专利、软件著作权 71 项（已授权 12 项）。

成果转化方面，研究院联合 6 家具身机器人企业组建了产业技术创新联盟，围绕行业共性难题开展协同攻关。在隐私计算、自动驾驶、计算机系统结构、智慧医疗等领域，为华为、腾讯、中国电信、理想汽车等 8 家企业赋能关键技术，其中“视觉为中心的自动驾驶技术”在理想汽车 60 万台电动汽车辅助驾驶系统中得到部署，为国产辅助驾驶方案装机量第一。研究院还培育了星动纪元科技有限公司、星海图人工智能科技有限公司、上海谱算科技有限公司等潜力企业，其中谱算科技入驻徐汇模速空间。

● 高质量孵化器推动产业全链条生态建设

上海围绕人工智能细分赛道（如大模型、人形机器人）推进高质量孵化器建设。通过顶层设计和政策引导，形成“技术攻关—场景验证—资本赋能—国际协同”的闭环模式。顶层设计上，通过《上海市人工智能产业发展“十四五”规划》《高质量孵化器培育实施方案》《“模塑申城”工程实施方案》等文件，强化规划引领与政策供给，推动特色孵化载体布局。产业培育上，专注大模型、人形机器人等细分赛道，打造“技术攻关—场景验证—

资本赋能—国际协同”的闭环，构建全链条生态。服务能级上，建设实验室、测试平台、开放数据平台、算力调度等专业服务体系，为企业提供一站式支持。基础保障上，实施“智能算力加速计划”，联合龙头企业共建算力池并提供补贴，推动小模型在消费、医疗、教育等场景落地。

● 人才引进与国际化合作强化创新能力

为抢抓全球人工智能发展机遇，上海注重构建国际化创新生态，强化人才引进与培养。近年来，市科委推动在本市建设新型研发机构，引进国内外顶尖科研人才，并联合高校建立高水平研究网络，开展人工智能基础理论及前沿交叉研究。研究机构团队形成“顶尖科学家—领军学者—青年研究员”的三级梯队，兼顾科研与管理力量，注重年轻人才培养与梯队建设。通过创新的人才培养计划，研究机构为国内外高校输送高水平科研人才，同时推动人工智能前沿领域的实践能力积累。机构还与多所高校开展博士生联合培养，促进学术交流与科研协同。这些举措有效提升了上海人工智能科研能力和国际影响力，为建设全球领先的创新生态提供坚实的人才支撑。

案例17 模速空间——上海大模型创新生态的标杆孵化器

近年来，大模型成为人工智能产业发展的核心驱动力。作为上海市高质量孵化器，“模速空间”立足技术、人才、算力、语料、资本等关键要素，探索出一套完整的孵化路径。在人才牵引方面，引入10余位顶尖专家、资深从业者和头部投资机构，组成导师团，为企业提供技术辅导、融资路演等支持；同时通过“五个一”人才服务包吸引清华、复旦、交大等高校团队以及大厂再创业项目入驻，引进近百名海外高层次人才，形成了高质量创业集群。

在平台服务上，模速空间构建“1+5+N”功能体系，打造算力调度、公共语料、金融服务、人才服务、场景对接五大平台。依托“智能算力加速计划”，为企业提供算力券和精准对接，缓解初创企业“算力焦虑”；与国内语料企业合作，为初创企业提供开源和普惠语料；同时链接百余家投资机构，推动资本与产业结合。孵化模式上，结合科研、高校和大厂资源，开展概念验证与前沿成果转化，提出“金种子”遴选方法论，为企业动态评级和精细化服务提供依据，并建设大模型基模生态专区，推动“沪产沪用”。

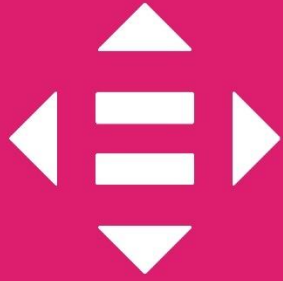
在场景应用方面，模速空间紧贴产业需求，聚焦智能终端、自动驾驶、科学智能、教育、医疗、金融等“5+6”领域，举办400余场场景对接、路演和创新活动，汇聚国资企业场景需求超300个，服务企业超2000家，参与人次达百万以上。同时，依托世界人工智能大会、全球开发者先锋大会，打造“模速路演日”品牌，提升国际影响力，并建设全球AI

潮品店，营造融合科技与消费的新场景。截至目前，模速空间已累计孵化企业超 100 家，带动徐汇区大模型企业近 400 家，成为上海推动人工智能产业创新生态的重要实践样本。



图 14 模速空间——全球最大的人工智能孵化器

SDG10 减少不平等



SDG10

- **SDG10 减少不平等**，致力于减少国家内部和国家之间的不平等。通过该目标的实践，能够促进社会公平与机会均等，改善弱势群体处境，推动包容性发展，从而构建更加公正、和谐与可持续的社会。
- 当前，上海城乡差距、区域不平衡发展问题仍然存在，老龄人口、残障群体和外来务工人员等弱势群体的社会融入面临压力。教育、医疗、住房等公共服务在覆盖和质量上仍存在不均衡现象，部分群体的获得感和幸福感不足。随着人口结构多元化，社会包容性不足、社会流动机会差异等问题逐渐凸显，公平与效率的矛盾依然是实现包容性发展的难点。
- 在 SDG10 目标下，上海通过完善普惠性和均等化的公共服务体系，持续优化教育、医疗、养老等关键领域的保障水平；推动城乡融合发展和区域协调，改善资源配置，促进社会公平；注重提升外来人口和多元群体的融入度，健全社会保障和社区支持机制；同时通过制度设计和社会治理创新，鼓励居民参与和自治，增强社会凝聚力与包容性。



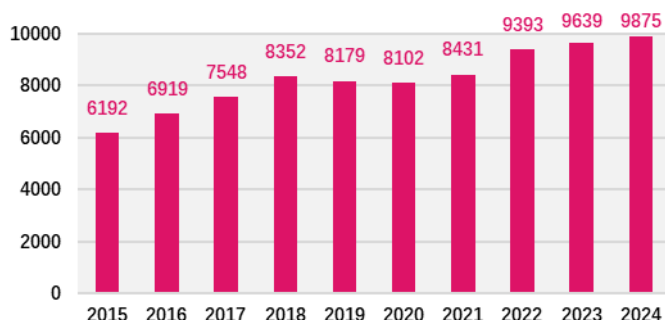
ODIES

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG10 目标响应
保障人人享有适当的居住权益	全方面提升大居及配套设施质量	嘉定区云翔拓展大居项目	▶ 全市居民人均可支配收入 ▶ 全市居民人均消费支出	10.7 促进有序、安全、正常和负责的移民和人口流动，包括执行合理规划和管理完善的移民政策。
	构建完善城市建设管理者之家体系			
	创新实施保障性租赁住房各项政策举措	徐汇区南站汇家打造多元化“新时代城市建设者管理者之家”		
促进全民共享优质服务与保障	着力提升养老服务覆盖面和品质		▶ 城镇与农村常住居民人均可支配收入比值	10.2 到 2030 年，增强所有人的权能，促进他们融入社会、经济和政治生活，而不论其年龄、性别、残疾与否、种族、族裔、出身、宗教信仰、经济地位或其他任何区别。
	强化特殊困境儿童服务保障		▶ 最低生活保障标准	
	实行“老养残照护单元”试点探索	普陀区首个“老养残”专区开放	▶ 一般公共预算支出	
	持续保障低收入人口的基本生活水平		▶ 养老服务机构床位数	
	夯实社会基本生活求助体系			
营造公正包容的就业环境	建设高效便捷的就业信息平台		▶ 新增就业岗位 ▶ 全年共完成补贴性职业技能培训	10.3 确保机会均等，减少结果不平等现象，包括取消歧视性法律、政策和做法，推动与上述努力相关的适当立法、政策和行动。
	打造青年就业支持体系	黄浦区外滩街道为毕业生开启“职场第一站”		
	促进新型就业形态发展			
	分类施策帮扶困难群体			

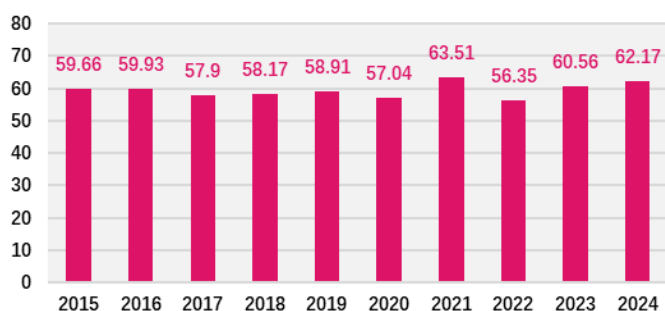
关键指标

一般公共预算支出（亿元）



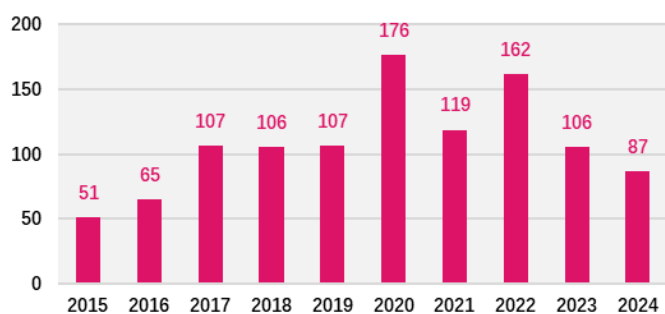
2015—2024 年，一般公共预算支出增长 **59.5%**。

新增就业岗位（万个）



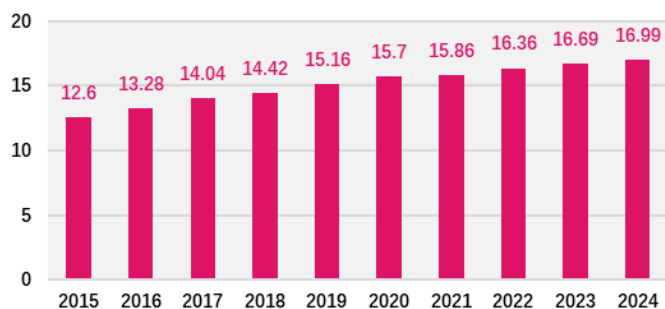
2015 年—2024 年，年均新增就业岗位达 **59 万个**。

全年共完成补贴性职业技能培训（万人次）



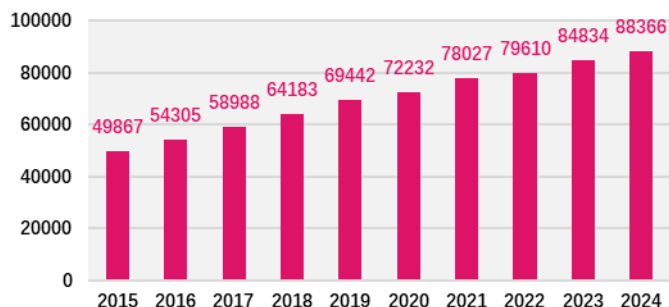
2015—2024 年，年均共完成补贴性职业技能培训 **109 万人次**。

养老服务机构床位数（万张）



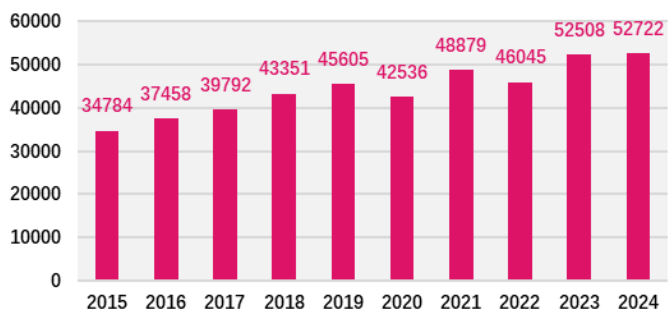
2015—2024 年，养老服务机构床位数增长 **34.8%**。

全市居民人均可支配收入（元）



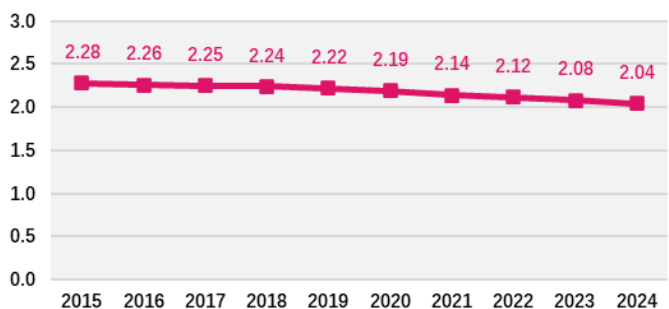
2015—2024 年，全市居民人均可支配收入增长 **77.2%**。

全市居民人均消费支出（元）



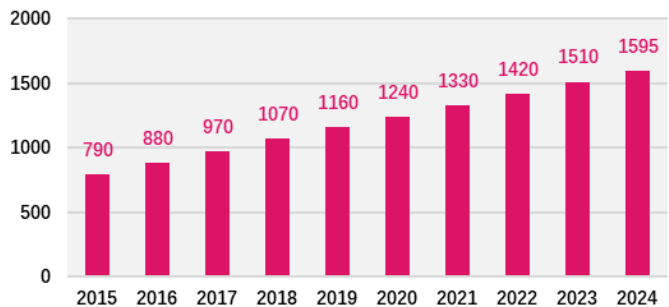
2015—2024 年，全市居民人均消费支出增长 **51.6%**。

城镇与农村常住居民人均可支配收入比值



2015—2024 年，城镇与农村常住居民人均可支配收入比值从 2.28 **降低至 2.04**，城乡差距持续缩小。

最低生活保障标准（每人每月）



2015—2024 年，最低生活保障标准增长 **101.9%**。

- **多元化公共绿色空间提升公共福祉**

至 2024 年底，外环绿带已建成开放 40 座环上公园，实施面积约 1746 公顷，至 2025 年底将建成开放 50 座环上公园，实施面积约 2096 公顷。公园设施注重全龄友好及特殊群体需求，增设儿童活动设施 172 处、长者休憩廊亭 155 处，嵌入母婴室、无障碍设施等。通过“公园+”模式融合教育、休闲、康养功能，显著提高市民可达性和公共空间公平性，满足不同收入和年龄群体对绿色生态福利的需求。

- **智慧养老与老年助餐服务体系升级**

截至 2025 年 6 月，全市已建成智慧养老院 88 家，老年助餐设施覆盖 430 家长者食堂和 2000 个助餐点，日均供餐约 25 万餐，服务满意度超过 90 分。养老与助餐设施注重老年群体特殊需求，嵌入全龄友好、医疗康复及社区配套，显著提升老年人生活质量和社会保障水平，有效缩小不同收入和生活条件群体的福祉差距。

- **特殊困境儿童和孤独症儿童保障体系完善**

上海将孤儿、事实无人抚养儿童及孤独症儿童纳入基本生活保障体系，2025 年保障标准提升至 3200 元/人/月，覆盖约 1.2 万儿童人次。通过无纸化线上申请、多部门协同服务和社区关爱项目，为特殊儿童提供教育、医疗、心理及康复服务，同时推动孤独症康复机构标准化建设，确保弱势儿童群体平等获得社会资源与发展机会。

- **低收入人口保障水平持续提升**

“十四五”期间，上海低保标准维持在居民月人均消费支出 34.9%-39.4%之间，覆盖最低生活保障家庭、边缘家庭及刚性支出困难家庭。实施收入豁免、渐退、就业服务等措施，并开展“物质+服务”综合救助项目，满足困难群体生活、心理、社会融入等需求，保障其基本生活权益，提升低收入群体获得感和社会公平性。

- **分层分类社会救助体系持续完善**

上海构建以基本生活、专项救助及急难救助为主体的多层次体系，将困难家庭分为低保、低保边缘及刚性支出困难家庭，实施差异化救助。政策制度优化和顶层设计强化，多

部门协作和社会力量参与，形成“物质+服务”救助模式，实现救助精准化、信息共享和服务集成，提升困难群体社会保障公平性和获得感。

● 公共就业服务体系不断完善

上海建设国家公共就业服务区域中心及“15分钟就业服务圈”，截至2025年6月，服务重点群体11.5万人次，线上招聘岗位341万条，覆盖约140万劳动者。针对青年和高校毕业生开设实训营、就业见习及招聘活动，累计培训273人、见习近1万人。就业服务体系覆盖广泛、精准化，提供公平就业机会，降低青年及低收入群体就业不平等。

重要措施

(1) 保障人人享有适当的居住权益

● 全方面提升大居及配套设施质量

近年来，上海大居积极推进办会同市发改委、市财政局、市教委等市级成员单位，制定考核办法、差价资金使用方案、水电气统筹政策、教育配套设施建设管理通知、绿化专项建设导则、体育设施建设补短板行动计划等配套文件，形成“1+X”制度设计，同时加强资源性指标统筹，支持优质教育和医疗资源落地大居；健全推进机制和分级协调。市大居推进办会同市、区相关部门建立健全月度例会、问题分级协调等机制，围绕总体目标，协调重点难点问题，营造“比学赶超”氛围；各区均建立健全分管副区长牵头的推进机制，明确街镇和行业单位责任，加大动迁腾地、规划调整、建设开办运营等工作推进力度；强化评估优化和动态适配。结合大居配套三年行动计划推进，针对大居配套设施建设及运营情况，通过问卷调查、满意度测评、中期评估等方式形成长效动态评估机制，为统筹任务建设时序及计划节点安排，提升配套服务能力和运营效率提供决策参考。

案例18 嘉定区云翔拓展大居项目

嘉定区云翔拓展大居 10A-02A 地块项目位于上海市嘉定区嘉好路以南、惠裕路以西、惠桂路以东、嘉吉路以北，总建筑面积约 11.8 万平方米。项目设计满足居民现代城市居住生活的要求，达到舒适，安全，便利，环保，节能等要求，遵循现行国家及上海市指定的有关规范、方针、政策及法规的前提下，坚持“以人为本”，强调人与环境和谐，做到规划合理，交通流畅，功能明确，户型舒适，既符合基地总体规划，又具有自身鲜明的建筑个

性和社区品位。其中，建筑顶部采用圆弧造型，设计灵感来自“白玉兰”，白玉兰作为上海市的市花，引入保障房外立面设计，兼顾功能性与城市文化特色，体现了人民城市理念。



图 15 嘉定区云翔拓展大居

● 构建完善城市建设管理者之家体系

为加快“新时代城市建设管理者之家”筹措供应，在 2023 年起步探索后，上海市政府连续两年将筹措供应工作列入市政府为民办实事项目，同时建立形成工作机制，强化土地、财税等支持措施，逐步构建完善“1+1+X”政策体系，包括 1 个全市层面实施方案，1 个三年行动计划和一系列配套政策措施。一是明确工作任务，加强责任落实。从既有保租房项目中遴选率先打造一批新时代城市建设者管理者之家试点项目。明确工作要求，向各区下达年度筹措指标，并纳入绩效考核和重要工作监督。临时建筑方面，严格落实建设单位和施工总承包单位主体责任，全面实施《本市建筑工地务工人员现场居住环境提升标准》，采取物业管理措施，积极改善工地红线内工人宿舍的居住条件；二是指导统筹推进，加快试点落地。建立工作推进机制，扎实推动各条路径分类施策、分层推进。指导中心城区以分散式、嵌入式为主，千方百计挖掘存量资源，打造新时代城市建设者管理者之家；指导郊区等全力以赴打造集中式、社区式的新时代城市建设者管理者之家，并试点筹建居委会，夯实基层组织，提升治理能力。支持国有企业、民营租赁住房企业等多元主体参与，推动从新建保租房社区、非居住存量房屋改建、旧住房改造、农村宅基地住房整体改造、“平急两用”设施等项目中遴选 100 余个新时代城市建设者管理者之家，目前已全部向社会供应；三是坚持精细管理，加大宣传力度指导各区建立“白名单”制度，精准匹配需求、对接供

给。针对“一张床”项目入住人员流动性强、居住密度大等特点，引入专业物业加强管理，以信息化赋能管理能级提升，以党建引领导入服务资源。依托“随申办”APP，提供在线看房选房、申请预约、签约备案等一站式服务。纲举目张开展社会宣传，提升工作知晓度。

案例19 徐汇区南站汇家打造多元化“新时代城市建设者管理者之家”

徐汇区南站汇家项目位于老沪闵路385号，紧邻地铁15号线和上海南站商圈，周边汇聚金奥特莱斯、中星城、徐汇万科广场等商业综合体，生活配套完善。项目由徐汇城投集团公租房公司打造，占地约9094平方米，提供205间住房（含150间单身公寓和55间多人宿舍），共254张床位，主要面向建筑、餐饮、家政、环卫及物业等一线服务人员，签约率已达94%。项目配备党群服务站、社区食堂、共享厨房、洗衣房、阅览室、篮球场等公共设施，满足多样化需求。

自2021年以来，徐汇区持续推进“一张床”系列宿舍项目，不断迭代升级床位产品。南站汇家注重租户体验，结合数字系统和“小管家”提供智慧安防、智能门锁、专属管家24小时在线服务及低碳环保居住环境，实现“安全安心、生活省心、服务舒心”。同时，开设“小食堂”，提供经济实惠的餐点，营造温馨餐饮环境，解决租户“吃饭难、吃饭贵”问题，并成为社交交流平台。此外，依托区域化党建平台，打造党群服务站，整合资源开展线上线下活动，组建党员志愿者服务队，引导租户融入社区，提升归属感，共同构建温馨宜居的“家”。

● 创新实施保障性租赁住房各项政策举措^①

上海市在推进保障性租赁住房建设和供应过程中，针对新市民及青年群体的租赁需求，提出“租得到、租得近、租得起、租得稳、租得好”的“五个租”目标，全面落实多项政策举措。首先，通过多渠道筹集房源，包括新建保障性住房配建、利用企事业单位闲置土地及存量房屋改建、园区集中建设及集体建设用地利用，实现“租得到”。其次，科学规划空间布局，聚焦新城、产业园区、轨道交通站点及人口导入区域，将轨交站点600米范围内70%以上新增住宅用地用于保障性租赁住房，实现“租得近”。第三，通过租金双控政策、提供租房补贴及控制户型面积在50-60平方米，确保“租得起”。第四，稳定租期，合同原则上不少于1年且可续租，同时保障承租人享受居住登记、居住证及子女教育等公共服务，实现“租得稳”。最后，提升住房品质和服务水平，设计小户型、全功能户型，配置完善配套设施，纳入网格化和社区管理，打造温暖宜居的住房社区，实现“租得好”，从而有效缓

^① 资料来源：<https://fgj.sh.gov.cn/gzdt/20240801/914028be46fa426aa1f0035f5d13f7b9.html>

解新市民及青年人的住房压力，增强住房公平性和社会包容性。

(2) 促进全民共享优质服务与保障

● 着力提升养老服务覆盖面和品质

上海市在养老服务方面持续推进多项举措，聚焦科技赋能和社区助餐提升。智慧养老院建设覆盖六大基本模块，包括智慧入住管理、餐饮管理、健康管理、生活照护、安全防护及运营管理，实现入住流程简化、营养膳食分析、健康监测、日常照护及安全预警等全方位服务。各机构与互联网医院合作，提供线上复诊、慢病管理、个性化餐单和定制化生活服务，同时引入陪伴、配送、扫地及辅抱式机器人，增强服务便利性和安全性。政策层面，《上海市推进智慧养老院建设三年行动方案（2023—2025）》明确到 2025 年底建成至少 100 家智慧养老院，财政补贴及全程建设指导保障项目落实，依托市基本养老服务综合平台，到 2027 年实现全市养老机构智慧功能全覆盖。社区长者食堂方面，通过科学规划建设点位、鼓励社会餐饮参与及提升服务能力，已形成近 150 家长者餐桌覆盖全市。2024 年发布的实施意见和服务规范明确补贴机制、送餐上门、环境布局、菜品管理及应急预案等要求，并通过日常服务质量监测和食品安全督查保障老年人用餐安全，进一步增强老年人获得感与生活便利性。

● 强化特殊困境儿童服务保障

上海不断强化困境儿童服务，主要从保障特殊儿童生活、关注自闭症儿童教育与发展两方面推进。针对孤弃儿童、困境儿童等特殊儿童群体，上海建立了规范化基本生活保障制度，持续完善分类保障政策，实现社会散居孤儿、艾滋病病毒感染儿童告知承诺制和数据共享应用，提升办理效率和政策可操作性。依托大数据平台，构建“特殊儿童信息数据共享分析比对模型”，实现人工智能辅助主动发现、快速核实、全流程网上审批，让政策从“人找政策”向“政策找人”转变。社区层面，强化儿童主任和福利社工入户走访、定期探访和政策宣传，确保符合条件儿童及时获得生活费，并通过“上海市民政资金内控监管平台”全程监管资金发放。针对自闭症儿童，上海完善政策制度，建立多部门协同推进格局，出台全链条关爱服务指导意见；同时研制全国首个《孤独症儿童康复服务机构设置和服务规范》地方标准，规范机构设置、服务运营和人员队伍建设。专业服务方面，实施

“启航星光”项目，提供认知、语言、社交、自理、运动和艺术康复课程，开展幼小衔接日托班和寒暑托班，并通过线上科普、家庭康复支持和街镇服务站将服务送进家庭，形成覆盖生活、教育和康复的综合服务体系。

● 实行“老养残照护单元”试点探索

上海积极推进“老养残照护单元”试点探索。首先，在制度保障方面，市民政局于2024年5月印发《关于在养老机构中设置“老养残照护单元”试点工作的通知》，明确了照护需求排摸、试点机构选址、建设标准和设施设备要求，并提出社会力量动员及实施进度安排，为试点工作提供制度支撑。其次，在精心选址和建设推进上，各区民政局联合残联部门全面排摸“老养残家庭”及照护需求，选择具有残疾人照护经验或基础的养老机构建设单元。目前，全市已开放16个“老养残照护单元”，提供311张床位，多采用家庭式或单元内分区式布局，为老年人与残疾子女提供兼顾双方需求的照护服务。再次，在宣传推广和制度完善方面，通过微信公众号、新闻媒体、机构开放活动等多渠道宣传试点信息，并依托政策底数排摸主动联系潜在需求家庭。同时在试点过程中总结经验、探索难点问题，为后续制度化建设提供依据，推动“老养残”照护模式持续优化与推广。

案例20 普陀区首个“老养残”专区开放^①

截至2024年末，上海户籍60岁及以上老年人口577.62万，占总人口37.6%，养老成为重要民生话题。部分特殊家庭，如由年迈父母及需照护残疾子女组成的“老养残”家庭，约十余万户，面临养老与照护双重困境。为满足需求，上海在养老院设立“老养残”专区，提供专属服务。2025年7月，在普陀区民政局指导下，全市首批专区在康嘉养老院开放，迎首个家庭入住。

康嘉养老院位于普陀区桃浦镇，核定床位239张，设普通照护区和认知症专区。“老养残”专区位于五楼，由区民政局整合富余床位设立，共51床、13间房。老年人因生理机能衰退需医疗、生活照料及精神慰藉；残疾人可能存在长期生活或社会参与障碍。专区为两类人群同空间服务，对环境、医疗及照护提出更高要求。

医疗配置上，专区组建“1+n”多学科团队，包括医生、护士、康复师、护理员，提供心理辅导、辅具指导，并制定特殊需求评估和应急预案，应对突发状况，确保照护精细与安全。收费与普通养老院一致，四人间每人2500元，二人间3800元起，家庭三人间每人3000元，另收护理费和餐费。入住户籍老年人可享每日20-30元长护险补贴；子女为本市

^① 资料来源：<https://sglexport.shobserver.com/html/baijiahao/2025/07/13/1609887.html>

户籍重残无业人员者，每月享 1200 元养护补贴，为特殊家庭提供经济与服务双重保障。

● 持续保障低收入人口的基本生活水平

上海持续完善低收入群体基本生活保障体系，稳步提升困难群众救助水平。为适应经济社会发展和生活成本变化，上海及时调整低保标准及相关救助标准，低保标准从 2020 年每人每月 1240 元提高到 2025 年的 1650 元，始终保持在全国前列。这一标准的制定坚持尽力而为、量力而行和可持续原则，综合考虑经济发展水平、物价因素及救助对象实际需求，有效发挥了兜底保障作用。同时，上海健全社会救助标准科学增长机制，确保救助水平与经济发展相协调。为缓解物价上涨对困难群体的冲击，上海建立价格补贴联动机制，当居民消费价格指数月度同比涨幅达到或超过 3.5%，或食品类价格指数达到或超过 6% 时，统一启动价格临时补贴，实行“按月测算、按月发放”，确保补贴及时足额到位。

● 夯实社会基本生活救助体系

上海市在夯实社会基本生活救助体系方面，着力健全制度、优化措施，提升救助精准性和覆盖面。一方面，通过科学合理调整社会救助标准，完善家庭经济状况认定办法，探索加强对特殊群体的救助，并注重鼓励救助对象自立自强。另一方面，持续健全医疗、教育、住房、就业、受灾等专项救助政策，完善临时救助机制，对突发性、紧迫性困难导致生活陷入困境的群体及时给予支持，必要时先行发放“小金额救助”，保障基本生活需求。同时，积极创新服务类救助模式，针对低收入群体，通过政府购买服务提供心理疏导、能力提升、就业帮扶、生活照料等支持，增强社会融入和发展能力。在专项群体帮扶方面，聚焦老年人、未成年人、残疾人等，推进适老化改造、养老和康复补贴、困境儿童居住改善等措施。与此同时，注重发挥社会力量作用，鼓励慈善组织、企业和市民参与帮扶，推进市民综合帮扶、社区“暖心基金”等项目，逐步形成政府主导与社会参与相结合的多元救助格局，不断夯实社会基本生活救助体系。

(3) 营造公正包容的就业环境

● 建设高效便捷的就业信息平台

上海市持续夯实“乐业上海第一站”建设，推进“人力资源旗舰店”发展，通过整合

岗位信息，实现平台与市场化平台及区级公共就业服务平台的数据互联互通，提高信息获取效率。平台功能不断优化，新增“职业测评”“90天实际录用率跟踪”“薪酬分位参考模型”等功能，为劳动者提供精准岗位匹配与就业参考。与此同时，通过电视、地铁、火车站和机场等多渠道宣传，扩大平台知晓度和覆盖面。在线下，上海市稳妥推进零工市场建设，统筹规划全市零工市场布局，按照“一市场一特色”原则，结合区域经济发展和产业特色打造亮点市场，形成东南西北四大零工市场格局，为灵活就业人员提供便捷、高效的就业服务，形成线上线下互补的就业生态体系。

● 打造青年就业支持体系

针对高校毕业生，上海市构建“靠前服务”模式，依托“两级政府、三级管理、四级网络”的公共就业服务体系，推动社区“15分钟就业服务圈”建设，为青年提供便捷的职业咨询和就业指导服务。各区职业指导工作室逐步下沉至街镇和村居，结合“一网通办”平台为毕业生提供一对一预约指导服务，并通过实名制排摸和跟踪管理，确保毕业生就业意向得到及时响应。为提升求职能力和适应力，开设求职能力实训营，链接区域企业资源，开展专场招聘和岗位推介会，实现培训与就业的无缝对接。同时，通过线上平台定期发布招聘信息和就业服务活动，帮助青年充分了解岗位信息，提升就业精准性和可及性。

案例21 黄浦区外滩街道为毕业生开启“职场第一站”^①

2025年6月27日，毕业生招聘活动“随申相伴·外滩启航”在苏州河畔举行，作为毕业生“职场第一站”，为青年人才提供就业与落户全攻略。活动由上海市人力资源和社会保障局及“一网通办”“随申办”指导，黄浦区相关部门协同推进，打造“线上政策枢纽+线下服务前哨”双轨服务体系，现场吸引138名青年参与，直播点击量达13803次。

活动依托“乐业上海”公共就业服务体系统筹岗位供给、政策宣讲和职业指导，提供岗位精准匹配和职业发展陪伴服务。随申办线下“萌新挑战赛”“比耶合影墙”等互动环节，将政策宣讲、社保办理、求职指导与趣味体验结合，提升青年参与感。外滩街道“一飞工作室”专家现场提供职业规划与就业指导，优化简历十余份，上海市总工会提供住院及意外保障咨询，退役军人服务站开辟绿色通道，助力特定群体顺利就业。

创业服务同样亮眼，“慧想 i+iDEA”众创空间分享创业经验，并提供政策与资源指南，鼓励青年将创意转化为行动力。企业招聘专区涵盖金融科技、文创设计、人力资源等247个岗位，现场投递简历20余人。猎聘AI数智体验区提供智能测评和职业规划报告，帮

^① 资料来源：<https://bajiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1836355261176086627&wfr=spider&for=pc>

助毕业生精准认知自身职业潜力。



图 16 “随申相伴·外滩启航”为主题的毕业生招聘活动现场

● 促进新型就业形态发展

上海市大力发展灵活就业和平台就业等新型就业形态，完善相关配套政策与服务。在线下建设零工市场的基础上，充分发挥各区产业特色，推动“一市场一特色”示范市场建设，满足多样化就业需求。通过平台整合岗位信息和职业培训资源，为灵活就业群体提供技能提升、职业指导及社保参保便利，增强职业安全感与发展能力。同时，线上平台与线下市场紧密联动，为劳动者提供多元化岗位选择，实现传统就业与新型就业形态的有机融合，打造开放、包容、高效的就业生态，为各类劳动者营造公平竞争环境。

● 分类施策帮扶困难群体

上海注重对长期失业、低收入及就业困难群体的精准帮扶，通过“乐业上海优+”系列行动和联合招聘活动，定期开展专场招聘，增加岗位供给。针对就业意愿明确但就业困难的群体，实施“启航计划”，包括建立信息库、配备“启航导师”、形成职业指导模式、制定就业启航计划书和开展专项活动，全程跟踪服务，提供信息、培训、岗位推荐等支持。此举有效缩短困难群体与就业岗位之间的距离，提高其职业匹配率和就业能力，同时推动形成公平、包容的就业环境，确保各类劳动者均能获得平等发展机会，实现社会就业资源的共享和优化配置。

SDG11 可持续城市和社区



SDG11

- SDG11 可持续城市和社区，致力于建设包容、安全、有抵御灾害能力和可持续的城市和人类住区。通过该目标的实践，能够确保人人获得适当、安全和负担得起的住房，让人人享有绿色、安全、包容、韧性的城市和社区建成环境。
- 当前，上海城市更新进入深水区，老旧小区改造难度加大，历史建筑保护与现代功能提升的矛盾突出；部分社区公共设施不足，居住环境不均衡，交通拥堵和环境污染等“城市病”依然存在。城市空间资源利用紧张，生态环境承载力面临挑战。如何在保持经济活力的同时，促进城市绿色低碳转型与宜居性提升，是当前亟需解决的问题。
- 在 SDG11 目标下，上海坚持“人民城市”理念，把社区作为城市治理的基本单元，推动老旧小区改造与公共服务提升，注重历史文化保护与城市功能优化的结合；推进绿色低碳发展，完善公共交通和绿色出行体系，提升社区生态环境质量；加强智慧城市建设与数字治理，推动社区自治和居民参与，提高社区治理的精细化和包容性。通过多维度举措协同发力，逐步构建宜居、智慧、绿色、可持续的现代化城市和社区格局。



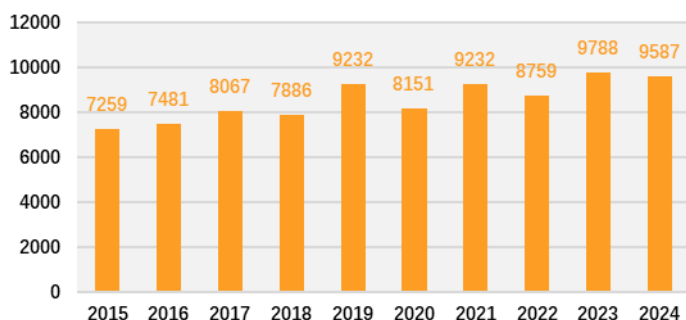
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响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG11 目标响应
城市更新与活力注入	高标准打造“一江一河”滨水空间	徐汇滨江从“工业锈带”转向“生活秀带”“发展绣带”		11.1 到 2030 年，确保人人获得适当、安全和负担得起的住房和基本服务，并改造贫民窟。 11.4 进一步努力保护和捍卫世界文化和自然遗产。 11.6 到 2030 年，减少城市的人均负面环境影响，包括特别关注空气质量，以及城市废物管理等。
	历史风貌保护与街区文化赋能			
	推动街区空间开放与功能提升			
	资金政策支持推动更新实施		▶房屋竣工面积	
推进旧住房改造	有序推进老旧小区改造	闵行区平阳四街坊老旧小区改造项目	▶老旧小区改造面积	11.3 到 2030 年，在所有国家加强包容和可持续的城市建设，加强参与性、综合性、可持续的人类住区规划和管理能力。
	统筹推进城中村改造	普陀区红旗村城中村改造	▶推动既有多层住宅加装电梯	
	因地制宜推进不成套旧住房改造		▶家庭天然气用户	
塑造社区生活圈	推进“15 分钟社区生活圈”建设			11.2 到 2030 年，向所有人提供安全、负担得起的、易于利用、可持续的交通运输系统，改善道路安全，特别是扩大公共交通，要特别关注处境脆弱者、妇女、儿童、残疾人和老年人的需要。
	夯实社区智慧治理基础			
	促进功能复合与环境塑造			
	完善居民参与治理机制			
可持续交通体系建设	推进交通数字化转型			▶轨道交通运营线路长度 ▶新建绿地 ▶环保投入
	公共交通网络包容化升级			
	一站式出行与智能服务建设			
	数据驱动的交通管理与产业培育			
推进五个新城建设	导入功能性事项，推动产城融合发展			▶环境空气质量优良率
	产业项目精准布局，提升经济活力			
	深化生态绿环建设，强化绿色空间体系	青浦新城绿环绿道建设		
	协同推进空间治理与民生服务			
				11.a 通过加强国家和区域发展规划，支持在城市、近郊和农村地区之间建立积极的经济、社会和环境联系。

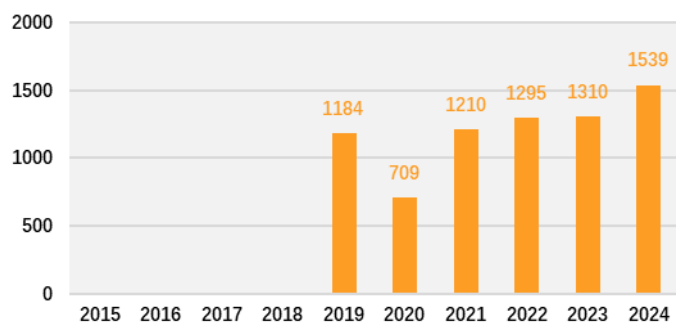
关键指标

房屋竣工面积（万平方米）



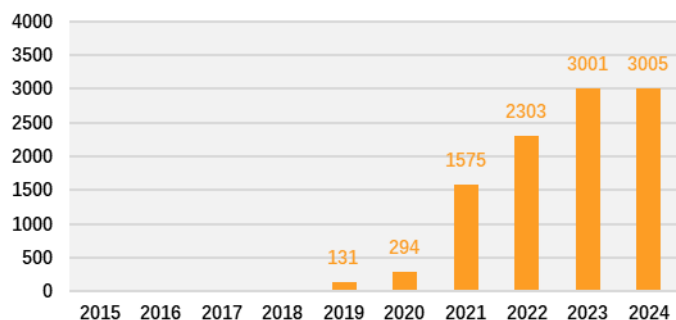
2015年—2024年，年均房屋竣工面积**8544**万平方米。

老旧小区改造面积（万平方米）



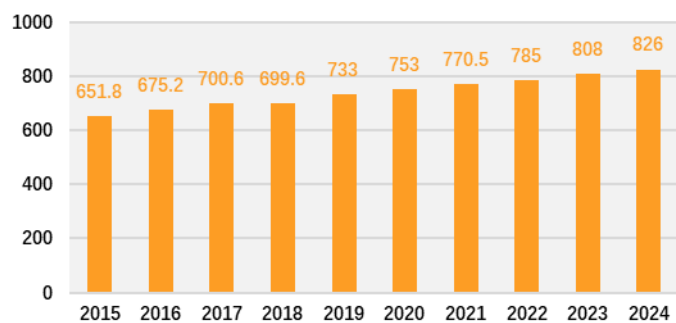
2019年—2024年，老旧小区年均改造面积达**1200**万平方米。

推动既有多层住宅加装电梯（台）



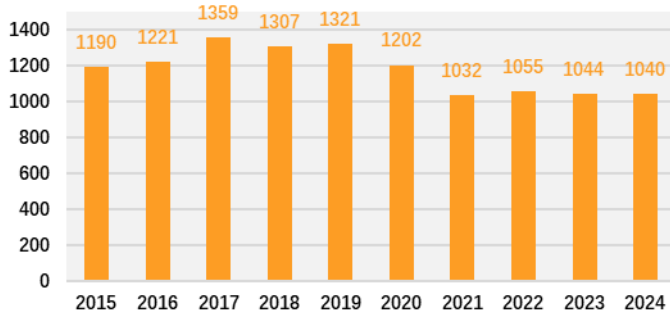
2019年—2024年，每年推动既有多层住宅加装电梯从**131**台增长至**3005**台。

家庭天然气用户（万户）



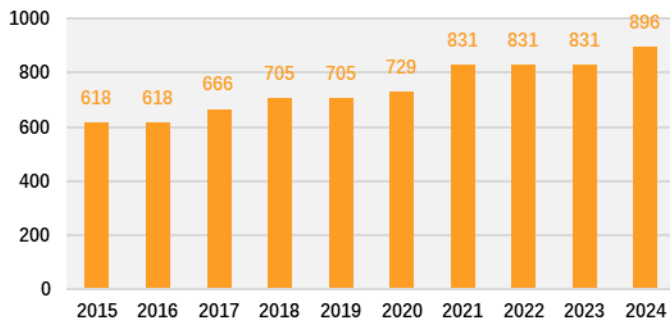
2015年—2024年，家庭天然气用户增长**26.7%**。

📌 新建绿地（公顷）



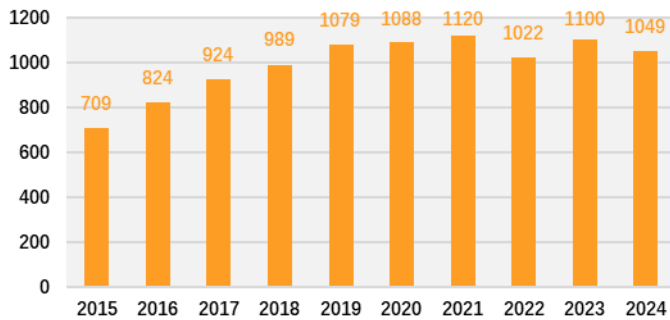
2015 年—2024 年，年均新建绿地 **1177 公顷**。

📌 轨道交通运营线路长度（公里）



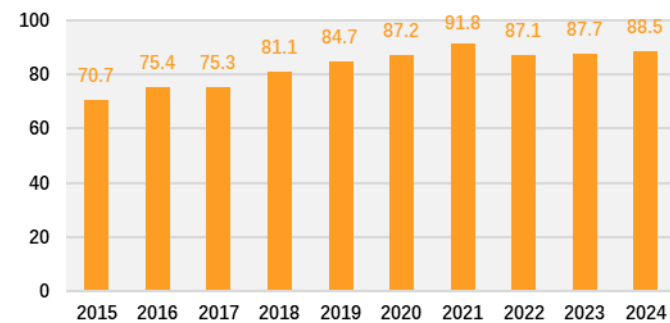
2015 年—2024 年，轨道交通运营线路长度增长 **45.1%**。

📌 环保投入（亿元）



2015 年—2024 年，环保投入增长 **48.0%**。

📌 环境空气质量优良率（%）



2015 年—2024 年，环境空气质量优良率从 70.7% 增长至 **88.5%**。

主要进展

针对城市更新进入深水区、老旧小区改造难度加大及生态环境压力等挑战，上海积极提升城市和社区环境品质，取得重要进展：历史建筑修缮实现保护与利用的有机统一，老旧小区和城中村改造稳步推进，居民居住环境显著改善；城市安全管理体系持续完善；“15分钟社区生活圈”增强居民生活便利性与归属感；公共交通体系不断完善，推动绿色出行和碳排放降低；新城建设坚持产城融合与生态优先，在保持经济活力的同时有效促进城市可持续发展。

● 历史建筑保护成效显著

上海围绕“以修促保”推进历史建筑保护，采取小尺度、渐进式保护性修缮策略，改善群众生活条件的同时保留城市风貌。重点项目包括南京西路风貌区、衡复风貌区居住类优秀历史建筑修缮等，在保留风貌的基础上改善群众生活条件。同时推动静安区静安宾馆、虹口区德邻公寓、杨浦区杨树浦路670号(原怡和纱厂)等优秀历史建筑进行更新利用，推动优秀历史建筑在保护中利用、在利用中发展。既保护了历史文化遗产，也提升了居住环境品质，推动历史建筑与城市现代生活相融合，实现文化遗产与城市更新协调发展。

● 老旧小区改造稳步推进

针对2000年前建成、功能不完善的老旧小区，全市实施大规模改造。“十三五”期间完成5000余万平方米老旧小区改造，“十四五”期间截至2024年底已完成5300余万平方米，2025年计划再实施1500万平方米。改造内容包括基础设施升级、公共空间优化及配套设施完善，有效解决了长期存在的居住不便和生活配套不足问题，提升居民幸福感和生活品质，同时为城市可持续发展提供了基础保障。

● 城中村改造推动高质量发展

上海近年来加快城中村改造，截至2024年底，已批准93个整体改造项目，受益居民4.7万户。改造提升了居住环境，解决环境脏乱差、违章搭建及群租等问题，完善基础设施和公共服务。通过引入多元社会资本，带动区域产业发展，实现产城融合，并注重风貌保

护与文化遗产，如青浦区蟠龙天地项目，将历史文脉与城市功能结合，形成新地标。城中村改造兼顾民生、经济与城市形象，成为推动可持续城市发展的重要抓手。

- **城市人居环境显著改善**

上海持续开展低效用地、别墅、低层高档住宅及“两旧一村”等专项整治，对新增违法建筑建立监测和督察机制。2024 年，针对 723 件新增违法建筑投诉进行核查，同时销项违法建筑 504 万平方米，有效提升城市规划执行力和环境整治效率。专项整治行动改善了城市景观秩序，强化安全隐患防控，推动城市管理规范化和可持续发展。

- **城市安全管理体系持续完善**

联合住建、房管、绿化等部门，开展住宅小区装修及物业管理检查，重点查处未申报装修、损坏承重结构、改变物业使用性质等违法行为。2024 年，全市拆除违建 25.2 万平方米，查处群租、损坏承重及擅改物业性质等案件。系统化执法和监督机制增强了城市安全管理能力，为居民提供安全、可靠的生活环境，提升城市治理水平。

- **城市治理制度和公众参与机制不断优化**

上海深化行政执法体制改革，将燃气和郊区水务管理纳入综合城管执法。组织“城管局长接热线”“城管开放日”等活动，强化市民投诉处置、核查督办和考核评优机制。2024 年，全市城管系统受理市民诉件 10 万余件，微信公众号诉件 1955 件，媒体宣传覆盖超 100 万人次。制度完善和公众参与提升了城市管理透明度和回应性，实现以民为本的可持续治理。

- **“15 分钟社区生活圈”建设稳步推进**

上海推进社区生活圈建设，从补短板阶段升级至“因圈施策”，覆盖全年龄段居民。全市形成 1600 个社区生活圈基本单元，社区食堂、宝宝屋、为老服务中心、党群服务中心等功能载体实现全覆盖，为居民提供生活保障、安全、社交、教育和创造空间。社区生活圈建设显著提升居民生活便利性和归属感，推动城市社区的宜居、可持续发展。

● 公共交通体系建设助力可持续出行

上海积极完善公共交通网络，推动轨道交通、公交、步行和自行车系统的有机衔接，形成多模式、便捷、绿色出行格局。通过优化线路布局、增设换乘枢纽、提升运营服务效率，居民出行更加便利。轨道交通网络不断延伸至新城和郊区，减少私家车依赖，缓解交通拥堵压力，并降低城市碳排放。同时，智慧交通管理系统逐步完善，通过实时监控、数据分析与运营调度优化，提高公共交通运行效率，为城市可持续发展提供坚实支撑。

● 新城开发有效促进市域空间协调发展

上海在新城建设中坚持产城融合、功能完善与宜居原则，优化空间布局，提升公共服务配套。通过建设教育、医疗、商业和公共空间设施，增强新城自我发展能力和承载力。新城发展有效缓解中心城区人口与资源压力，实现人口、就业、产业和公共服务的合理分布。同时，新城建设注重生态环境保护与绿色基础设施布局，实现功能与环境协调发展，为全市可持续城市建设提供示范样板。

重要措施

(1) 城市更新与活力注入

● 高标准打造“一江一河”滨水空间

上海以城市总体规划为统领，推进黄浦江、苏州河沿岸高质量发展，着力将水岸建设成为体现人民城市理念的重要实践地。建设过程中，强调完善功能、提升环境品质和扩大开放空间，推动滨水地区从单一贯通开放向“水城融合”升级。通过优化公共空间布局、强化景观设计和交通衔接，水岸区域不仅成为市民休闲、文化和社交的重要场所，也增强了城市形象和滨水经济活力，为沿岸地区注入新的发展动力。同时，城市更新与生态保护同步推进，保障滨水生态环境安全与可持续发展，为市民提供高品质生活体验，彰显滨水空间在城市发展和社会治理中的战略地位。

案例22 徐汇滨江从“工业锈带”转向“生活秀带”“发展绣带”

徐汇滨江北起日晖港，南至徐浦大桥，全长 8.4 公里，与世博园区、浦东前滩隔江相望。这里曾是上海近代工业的发源地之一，火车南站、北票码头、龙华机场等交通枢纽，

上海水泥厂、上海飞机制造厂等工业企业沿江而建。传统制造业逐步退出后，这个地区渐渐成为“铁锈地带”。随着城市发展的需要，徐汇滨江从封闭的工业区逐步转变为开放的公共空间，开启了从“工业锈带”向“生活秀带”“发展锈带”的转型。近年来，徐汇滨江大力发展五型经济，重点聚焦数字经济、生命健康、文化创意和科创金融四大战略产业集群，并提前布局绿色低碳、元宇宙、低空经济等新兴产业。

主要功能组团包括：西岸传媒港以其独特的地理位置和优越的发展环境，吸引了众多知名企业和机构入驻，共同打造了一个充满活力与创新的产业生态圈。西岸数字谷致力于打造以人工智能为核心的数字经济产业集群，汇聚了期智研究院、微软亚洲研究院（上海）、阿里巴巴、华为鲲鹏、商汤等行业领军企业和顶尖研究机构。西岸数智中心依托国家实验室高能级科创策源，打造世界级人工智能产业集聚标杆。西岸金融城将以金融科技为先导，助力现代金融产业集群的发展。西岸热力秀场规划为集文商旅体娱一体、多元时尚、开放共享的活力社区。



图 17 徐汇滨江公共空间

● 历史风貌保护与街区文化赋能

上海坚持“保护优先、活化利用”原则，推动历史街区和弄巷的开放和活化。2024 年发布《上海历史风貌保护指南》，明确规划、实施与管理机制，加强历史环境设计引导，维护活力多元、尺度宜人的历史风貌界面。同时，鼓励街区文化赋能，通过活化历史空间、打造多样化开放空间体系，形成富有魅力的“背街”体系，提升街区人气和市民参与感。历史街区改造项目享受专项资金支持，保障旧改任务重的核心城区如黄浦、杨浦、虹口、静安区的历史建筑保护与更新实施，有效实现文化传承与城市活力的结合。

● 推动街区空间开放与功能提升

上海在城市更新中注重街区活力和功能提升，通过改造老旧建筑、优化街道空间布局、增加公共活动场所等措施，营造宜居宜业环境。历史街区改造不仅保护建筑风貌，还注重引入商业、文创、文化展示等多功能设施，增加市民生活便利和消费体验，同时提升区域经济活力。街区空间的开放与公共服务设施的完善，使居民生活、旅游观光和文化活动有机融合，街区成为城市活力的载体，实现空间品质、社会功能与文化价值的多重提升，推动城市更新与居民生活需求同步满足。

● 资金政策支持推动更新实施

上海通过政策和财政手段保障城市更新与文化保护顺利推进。市级专项资金对历史风貌保护和旧改项目提供定额补贴，为符合标准的涉及拆除建筑面积的公益性项目每平方米提供 2 万元支持，降低改造成本，激励区、街道和企业参与更新工程。政策保障不仅促进老旧建筑修缮和历史风貌活化，还推动核心城区旧改任务高效完成，确保历史建筑保护与城市现代化发展兼顾。同时，通过资金引导促进文化、商业和公共空间的融合，实现城市更新项目可持续推进，为居民创造安全、便捷、富有活力的城市生活环境。

(2) 推进旧住房改造

● 有序推进老旧小区改造

在政策方面，上海出台了《关于加快推进本市旧住房更新改造工作的若干意见》《上海市住宅修缮工程管理办法》等文件，针对不同类型的改造方式，制定相应的市级补助资金标准，并根据实际情况对各区实施差异化比例补贴。标准方面，发布了《上海市成套改造、厨卫等综合改造、屋面及相关设施改造等三类旧住房综合改造项目技术导则》《上海市各类里弄房屋修缮改造技术导则》，细化改造内容，具体项目实施结合房屋状况、居民意愿及资金情况综合确定。机制方面，在市城市更新工作领导小组下设旧住房更新改造工作小组，负责配套政策制定、目标任务落实及重要事项协调。该工作小组设在市房屋管理局，牵头指导各区老旧小区改造；市发展改革、财政、建设、规划、交通、绿化等部门按照各自职责，开展指导和监督。同时，建立“1+1+1”住宅修缮工程管理体系，明确行政管理、工

程监管及技术保障的责任部门，实现管理职责清晰、分工明确。

案例23 闵行区平阳四街坊老旧小区改造项目

上海市闵行区平阳四街坊小区建成于1998年，共44幢多层住宅、170个楼道，总建筑面积13.35万平方米，户数1908户，总人口约5400人，老龄化人口超过50%。因建设标准低、周期短，改造前存在房屋渗漏、停车位不足、配套设施欠缺等问题。此次改造通过房屋修缮、增设社区公共服务站、调整路网、增加停车位及绿化优化等措施，有效解决了房屋漏水、设施缺乏、绿化布局不合理等问题。

在治理机制上，改造项目推动“管理革命”，强调全过程民主参与，以“自治有主题、参与有平台、议事有规则、组织有骨干、成效有评估”为目标，通过民主协商、决策、管理和监督，化解各环节难点。信息公开方面，通过宣传栏、会议、微信公众号和微信群等线上线下联动，打通信息渠道，提高居民对建设方案、专题调研和建设进度的知晓率。需求聚焦方面，通过走访巡查、需求调研会、方案解读会等方式，累计收集约1500名居民意见，形成13类小区问题并制定“一点一方案”，有效化解矛盾。

此外，特色团队建设完善治理机制。组建美丽家园宣传队、矛盾调处队和质量安全监督队，负责理念宣传、政策解读、矛盾调处及工程监督。临时党支部由街道书记、施工单位负责人及相关部门组成，发挥党建引领作用，全程监督施工、文明施工管理及竣工验收，同时邀请居民代表参与监督，确保居民合理诉求得到落实，为项目顺利推进提供保障。

● 统筹推进城中村改造

上海统筹推进城中村改造，充分发挥规划的统筹引领作用，强化“一盘棋”意识，紧扣总规方向、目标和约束，将城中村改造纳入规划“一张图”统一管理。坚持区域统筹、一体化推进，衔接国土空间规划与地方经济社会发展规划，因地制宜，结合项目所在区域的规划用途、房地产市场、产业发展及配套设施，合理把握改造时序和开发节奏。2024年，上海制订城中村改造三年行动计划（2024-2026年），提出到2026年底全面启动整体改造并完成整治提升，力争到2027年基本完成征收动迁，同时同步推进规划拔点实施。在实施过程中，合理确定项目规模，统筹布局与功能，兼顾生产、生活和生态三大功能，放大改造综合效益，实现城市空间物质形态整体改善，推动经济、社会和生态协调发展，确保改造项目在保障城市功能落地的同时提升整体城市品质和居民生活水平。

案例24 普陀区红旗村城中村改造

上海普陀区红旗村地块曾是中心城区最大的“城中村”，面积586亩，旧房36.2万平

平方米，其中 28.6 万平方米为无证建筑，常住及流动人口超过 6 万，长期存在违法事件频发、环境污染严重和安全隐患突出等问题。2014 年 10 月，地块改造正式启动，采取项目公司与土地收储两种模式，其中 470 亩由中环天地公司改造，116 亩由区土地发展中心收储。改造工作从全区统筹、摸底调查到因地制宜制定方案，多措并举保障居民安置与集体经济发展：划出 47 亩土地建设 1011 套安置房，建设中海中心 C 座商务办公楼支持集体经济。2015-2016 年完成市场、企业和无证建筑清退及拆除 60 万吨建筑垃圾，签约率达 100%，提前完成整治目标。

改造后，红旗村基础设施和生态环境显著改善：完成 220 千伏超高压架空线改线、2100 米市政道路及 2085 米城市管廊建设；真如港综合治理及 11.3 万平方米公共绿地建设提升生态品质；E3 轨交地下保护设施完工强化交通安全。2017-2023 年，红旗村建成多业态城市综合体：1011 套动迁安置房交房，26 万平方米商品住宅、70.5 万平方米商办综合体陆续建成投运，包括写字楼、商业中心和剧院等设施，实现商、办、文、居功能融合。十年改造使红旗村从传统产业社区转型为现代化城市综合体，推动民生保障、城市更新和产业发展的多维度升级。

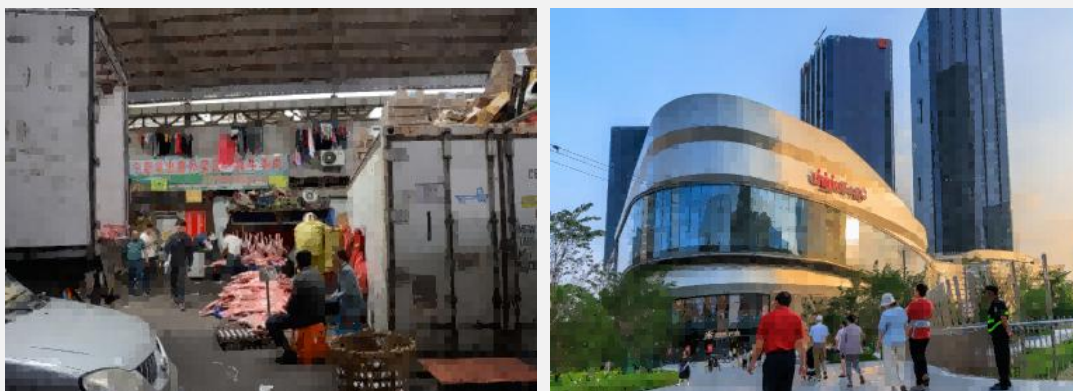


图 18 改造前（左图）和改造后（右图）的普陀区红旗村城中村

● 因地制宜推进不成套旧住房改造

上海依据城市总体规划，结合区域功能、规划条件、周边情况，形成成片项目“综合改”、零星项目“优化改”、特殊“公益改”三种模式，指导各区因地制宜确定改造模式，推动项目改造从“解决一个问题”到“解决一类问题”。一是，成片项目“综合改”。对于以不成套房屋为主的地块，坚持整街坊规划，支持项目建筑增量做足、公共服务做齐、配套设施做全。二是，零星项目“优化改”。结合协议置换降低使用强度，优化宗地范围克服限制条件，推动原地拆除重建，实现“就地平衡”。三是，特殊项目“公益改”。结合周边规划条件，整合区域各类要素，在服务区域整体功能提升导向的基础上，通过公益征收、

协议置换，将项目用于公益配套、住房保障等，实现区域功能“补短板”和完整社区建设。

(3) 塑造社区生活圈

● 推进“15分钟社区生活圈”建设

上海深入推进“人民城市”理念，打造宜居、宜业、宜游、宜学、宜养的高品质社区。以“15分钟社区生活圈”为抓手，统筹社区规划、服务设施建设与项目实施，构建多元协同的治理与服务体系。全市计划推进建设2400个以上项目包、实施完成2000个以上，同时推动120个社区嵌入式服务设施先行试点，开放40个单位附属空间，打造功能复合的服务综合体，培育特色品牌项目。这一举措显著提升社区生活便利性、服务覆盖面和幸福感，促进居民日常生活、教育、文体活动、医疗保障和公共参与的高效整合，实现社区生活圈的全方位功能提升。

● 夯实社区智慧治理基础

上海以“智慧赋能、韧性筑基”为核心，建设“全时感知、快速响应”的智慧韧性社区体系，提升社区安全风险防控和应急响应能力。依托交警总队智能识别系统，实时记录运输车辆违法行为，并与城管等部门建立跨部门联动处置机制，实现“拦停—移交—反馈”的闭环管理。通过数据共享和智能预警，对建筑垃圾运输等领域违法行为及时监管，启动吊证程序，强化执法效率和精准性。智慧治理体系不仅提升了社区安全管理的科技水平，也为日常服务、环境维护和应急处置提供了数据支撑与操作标准，推动社区生活圈建设从被动管理向主动、智能、韧性化转变。

● 促进功能复合与环境塑造

社区生活圈建设注重综合功能布局和生态环境优化，通过公共空间、绿地、道路和交通设施配套建设，实现生产、生活、生态功能的统筹发展。例如在社区改造中同步建设绿化、亲水平台、人行步道及公共设施，使社区兼具宜居性、休闲性和生态性。同时注重服务设施复合化，将教育、医疗、文化、体育、商业等功能融合于社区空间，形成高效便捷、可持续利用的功能网络。通过功能复合与生态优化，社区生活圈不仅满足居民多样化需求，还增强了城市空间活力和环境品质，为高质量社区建设提供物质基础和环境保障。

● 完善居民参与治理机制

上海在社区生活圈建设中高度重视居民主体作用，推动居民广泛参与治理和服务体系建设。通过基层党组织、居民自治组织、业委会和志愿服务队伍等多层次参与机制，让居民在规划、决策、监督和日常管理中发挥积极作用。在社区改造和设施建设中，开展意见征询、民意调查、民主协商及专项会议，确保居民需求直接反映在项目实施中。同时鼓励居民参与公共空间管理、矛盾调处、文化活动组织及日常秩序维护，增强自治能力和凝聚力。这种模式提升社区认同感和归属感，提高生活圈治理效率和服务实效，为宜居、宜业、宜游、宜学、宜养的高品质社区生活提供制度保障。

(4) 可持续交通体系建设

● 推进交通数字化转型

上海通过构建“两基三通五高地六保障”架构体系，加快交通数字化转型，形成全市统一的数字交通规划和治理体系。基础设施方面，融入高性能算力和浦江数链等重大工程，完善交通数据底座，实现视频监控、事件感知等全覆盖，并应用 5G、数字孪生等技术，力争到 2026 年建成“一江一线一河”智慧航道示范工程，保障航运安全和运营效率。数据治理方面，建设统一的数据资源知识体系，深化跨系统数据融合，建立通用档案与分析预警体系，实现多业态数据治理，支撑态势指标 300+、通用模型 500+，满足 50+业务场景应用。数字化转型不仅提升管理效率和安全水平，也推动智能交通及航运新产业发展，为可持续公共交通提供技术支撑和产业基础。

● 公共交通网络包容化升级

上海在公交站台建设中坚持“以人为本、需求导向、安全便捷、因地制宜”，推进全市公交设施适老化改造。新建站台全面满足适老化要求，改建站台重点解决核心需求。设施优化包括抬升非机动车道路面标高，消除岛式站台缘石高差，配备大字体电子屏和休息座椅，实现信息可视化与便利化。交通协调方面，保障站台与盲道衔接，规范非机动车停放点，在医院、枢纽等关键区域设置“一键叫车”设施。辅助设施配备夜间照明、应急呼救设备和语音到站提示，提升特殊群体出行的便捷性和安全性，增强公交系统的普适性和可

持续性。

● 一站式出行与智能服务建设

上海通过数字化手段打造一站式出行服务平台，实现多模式交通工具的协同衔接，提高出行效率。碳普惠平台的建设将出行行为与绿色低碳目标结合，引导居民选择公共交通或低碳出行方式。智能调度系统与实时数据分析可根据客流变化优化公交运行线路与班次，实现运输资源精细化管理。通过服务信息可视化、数字导航及一站式支付等手段，提升公共交通便捷性与用户体验，同时减少能源消耗与交通拥堵，为城市可持续发展和绿色出行提供技术支撑。

● 数据驱动的交通管理与产业培育

上海将交通数字化与治理创新紧密结合，推动设施全生命周期管养、运营全流程监管及跨系统数据共享。多业态数据整合与智能预警体系，可提前发现潜在安全隐患、违法行为和运输风险，实现精准监管。同时，通过数字化手段培育智能交通及航运新产业，形成数字交通产业生态，推动产业与城市交通融合发展。这种数据驱动管理模式提升了城市公共交通的韧性与可持续性，为未来智能、绿色、包容的城市交通体系建设奠定基础。

(5) 推进五个新城建设

● 导入功能性事项，推动产城融合发展

上海针对五个新城制定了 22 项功能性导入事项，涵盖大型企业落地、重大战略项目、文旅赛事、教育和医疗等领域，推动新城产业发展与民生需求深度融合。各新城根据产业定位精准布局，如嘉定引入奥咨达华东总部和复旦科创中心；青浦落地中通低空物流航线及 2025 年世界赛艇锦标赛；松江投用科学仪器计量检测实验室；奉贤布局细胞药物总部及科幻展；南汇导入太平再保险总部、高端机床平台及华东师大临港校区。同步推动市级医院新城院区升级和数实融合实验室建设，实现教育、医疗、科研、文化、体育与产业发展协同，提升新城综合功能，增强居民获得感与新城活力。

● **产业项目精准布局，提升经济活力**

各新城重点引入高端企业与战略项目，围绕创新科技、制造、金融和文化创意等领域进行精准布局。通过企业总部、研发中心和重点项目落地，带动上下游产业集群形成，推动就业与产业结构优化。例如嘉定科创中心与总部经济联动，青浦低空物流航线强化现代物流体系，奉贤细胞药物总部助力生物医药产业发展。这种产业项目引入不仅提升新城经济活力，也为居民提供就业机会和高品质服务设施，实现产业发展与城市功能同步提升。

● **深化生态绿环建设，强化绿色空间体系**

上海五个新城持续推进生态绿环建设，以“蓝绿共融、城绿共生”为目标，提升绿地品质与生态功能。嘉定连通远香湖与景观带，打造休闲科普绿廊；青浦拓展淀山湖滨水绿道，植入湿地净化系统和观鸟驿站；松江延伸中央公园绿道支线，串联文化遗址与科创园区；奉贤升级水系生态，增设亲水栈道与水生植物展示；南汇贯通滴水湖环湖绿道及沿海防护林带，构建陆海联动生态屏障。沿线布局骑行驿站、生态露营地等“生态+”业态，推动生态价值场景化转化，提升城市宜居性和生态韧性。

案例25 青浦新城绿环绿道建设^①

该项目作为青浦区绿环先行启动段，主要链接朱家角镇、盈浦街道、香花桥街道 3 个街镇，实施范围南至淀浦河、北至白米泾，贯通道总长约 13.2 千米。选线路径由南至北为：三分荡周边—港周路—盈朱路—天恩桥一路—蒋墩港—青赵公路。结合整体规划贯通道按设计理念划分为三段，北段：打造水乡原村，以滨水和林间绿道为主；中段：打造山海之链，以田间和村边绿道为主；南段：打造青美湿地，以滨水和林间绿道为主。主要建设内容包括：贯通绿道（主要设置骑行道、跑步道）及路侧绿化，局部设置亲水平台、人行桥，项目沿线设置驿站 4 座、桥梁 5 座以及座椅、指示系统、照明灯具等设施小品。

该项目是新城绿环内主要的郊野游憩空间和标志性绿道，建成后可打造更为开放的沿岸空间、更富活力的城市功能、更加绿色的生态环境，加快推进区域海绵城市、慢行交通网络建设，切实提升城市形象及百姓生活品质。

青浦新城绿环以“青美水环”为空间意向，形成“蓝绿迭合、环轴联动、四边六段九节点十单元”的结构。依托青松生态走廊、油墩港生态走廊、淀浦河生态走廊等建设、北侧新谊河沿线美丽乡村带的乡村振兴发展和东侧油墩港沿线“上海之源”古文化走廊的串

^① 好消息！青浦这项惠民工程完成竣工验收啦，<https://www.shqp.gov.cn/shqp/qpyw/20250805/1310357.html>

联，集聚多样的河湖湿地、生态森林、人文历史、乡村田园等资源，形成北田、南林、西塘、东港的鲜明布局。遵循“水城共生，水绿迭合”理念，串联水轴和岛链，通过“以清水绿廊迭地衬色，使多彩功能层迭复合”，演绎“高颜值、最江南、创新核、温暖家”的“青浦江南风”城市意象。

● 协同推进空间治理与民生服务

在新城建设中，上海注重统筹规划、功能配套与居民服务同步推进，强化公共服务设施布局，保障教育、医疗、文体等基础设施与产业发展协同。通过文化、体育、科普等功能导入，建设集生产、生活、生态为一体的多功能新城。重点项目和功能设施与生态绿环、交通网络相结合，实现空间、产业和公共服务的综合优化，确保新城建设不仅注重经济增长，也提升民生质量和城市整体活力。



5. 展望

本报告基于可持续议程框架，构建了上海城市战略目标愿景体系和 SDGs 体系的逻辑框架，梳理了上海推进实现 17 个可持续发展目标的关键举措。根据此次审查结果，上海在 SDG3 良好健康与福祉，SDG4 优质教育，SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施，SDG10 减少不平等，SDG11 可持续城市和社区等方面均取得了显著进展。

在 SDG3-健康与福祉目标下，上海已建立覆盖全人群、全生命周期的全民健康服务体系，形成“顶天-强腰-立地”的三级医疗格局，社区卫生中心、家庭医生签约及双向转诊机制实现高效服务。全民健身基础设施实现城乡覆盖，建成“15 分钟社区体育生活圈”，并通过智慧管理、运动健康中心和长者健康之家等服务模式，提供科学、普惠的健身与康复支持。同时，体育产业发展带动消费增长，前沿医疗产业与新型医疗基础设施建设快速推进，公共卫生体系和食品安全监管能力持续提升。未来，上海将进一步完善基层医疗体系、智慧健康服务及产业融合模式，推动全民健康水平和健康消费持续提升，实现健康城市建设与经济发展协同。

在 SDG4-优质教育目标下，上海大力建设教育资源公共服务体系，实现全市教育资源收集、管理、共享闭环，支持在校学生线上线下学习。数字校园建设和教育信息化提升了教学效率与个性化教育水平。基础教育优质均衡、普惠覆盖，特殊教育与城乡教育一体化进展显著。职业教育体系纵向贯通，校企产教融合深化，高校学科布局优化、创新人才培养与就业发展取得成效。终身教育体系建设全面推进，为市民提供全生命周期学习路径。未来，上海将继续推进教育数字化、均衡化和职业教育与产业需求深度对接，提升教育公平性、人才培养质量及创新能力，支撑社会可持续发展。

在 SDG9-产业、创新与基础设施目标下，上海巩固国际通信枢纽地位，量子信息体系、智能算力及数字产业发展快速推进。智慧交通及重大工程建设智能化水平提升，交通基础设施和应急保障体系数字化、智能化建设成效显著。数字公共服务体系和 CIM 平台为城市管理和企业发展提供底座，高质量孵化器和科普创新助力新兴产业及人才培养。未来，上海将继续强化数字基础设施、智能化交通和产业创新生态，推动城市数字化、智能化转型，形成可持续的产业创新体系，提升城市竞争力。

在 SDG10-减少不平等目标下，上海通过保障性住房建设、保障性租赁住房和“新时代城市建设者之家”，满足不同收入群体及流动人口的居住需求。多元化公共绿色空间、智慧养老、老年助餐及特殊儿童保障体系完善，残疾人和低收入群体的社会保障水平不断提升。公共就业服务体系覆盖青年、高校毕业生及低收入群体，实现公平就业机会。未来，上海将继续完善住房、社会保障和就业服务，推进弱势群体公平获得公共资源，缩小城乡及社会群体差距，提升社会包容性和居民幸福感。

在 SDG11-可持续城市与社区目标下，上海推进历史建筑保护、老旧小区改造和城中村改造，提升居民居住环境品质，兼顾文化遗产与现代生活。城市人居环境改善与安全管理体系完善，提高城市宜居性和可持续治理水平。“15 分钟社区生活圈”和公共交通网络建设提升生活便利性与绿色出行比例，新城开发实现产城融合和生态环境保护，优化空间布局与公共服务供给。未来，上海将继续推进城市绿色基础设施、智慧治理、社区生活圈和新城建设，实现功能完善、环境优良、交通便利、宜居宜业的可持续城市发展模式。

展望未来，上海将持续以实现可持续发展目标而努力奋斗。在经济领域，上海将在国家重大战略牵引下推动改革开放向纵深发展，构建现代化经济体系，推动经济高质量发展。在社会领域，上海将着力创造高品质生活，更好满足人民对美好生活的向往。在文化领域，上海将大力弘扬城市精神品格，深入推进国际文化大都市建设。在治理领域，上海将把握超大城市特点和规律，全面提升城市治理现代化水平，同时打造全过程人民民主最佳实践地。在环境领域，上海将扎实推进生态文明建设，加快建设人与自然和谐共生的美丽家园。

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附录



松江报告·2025

宜居·智慧城市——更新中持续焕发新生
A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal



落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程上海松江区自愿评估报告

UN SDGs Songjiang Voluntary Local Review



A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal

UN SDGs Songjiang Voluntary Local Review 2025



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松江——上海在地文化之根

松江区地处上海市域西南，位于上海的母亲河之一——黄浦江的上游。松江历史悠久、文化兴盛、经济富庶，素有“上海之根、浦江之首、沪上之巅”的美誉。松江是上海市域范围内最早成陆的地区之一，也是上海历史文化的发祥地之一。通过考古发现，4000年前，这里就有了具有城镇集聚生活方式为特征的文化——“广富林文化”。公元 219 年，这里始称华亭；公元 751 年，设置华亭县。历经一千多年的沧桑，松江始终是上海这块土地上的文化重镇，涌现了无数的文学家、艺术家、科学家和革命先驱。在历史的发展进程中，松江人民铸就了松江文化的血脉和精神，也奠定了上海这块土地的文化之根。

松江——创新发展活力之城

松江是一座年轻的创新活力之城。1998 年，松江撤县设区，成为上海市辖区的有机组成部分；2018 年发布的“上海 2035”总规将松江定位为五个重要的新城之一。松江的科技创新基础和高端产业发展在上海郊区具有较为突出的优势。松江提出的地方发展战略目标愿景是，致力于依托“科创驱动”，引领 G60 科创走廊发展，打造辐射长三角的先进制造业高地，建设成为上海具有全球影响力科技创新中心的重要承载区。目前，松江正在加快推进 G60 脑智科创基地等一批重大科技创新平台的建设，成为上海新城发展的领跑者，实现科技创新引领高质量发展。

松江——全域山水宜居之地

松江全域面积 604.64 平方千米，具有青山、森林、河湖等丰富的自然资源，是上海市域范围内少有的同时具备山水景观风貌的地区之一。上海陆地区域的最高峰——佘山位于松江境内，既是一座具有丰富生态资源的青山，也是一块具有历史文化资源传承的区域。此外，松江全域范围内还分布着天马山、小昆山、辰山植物园、醉白池、方塔园、科技影都等丰富的自然与人文资源。松江区充分利用这一优势禀赋资源，打造具有“远看青山绿水，近看人文天地”特征的中华优秀传统文化的重要传承地和具有自然山水特色的宜居之地。



1. 引言

松江是上海市域西南部的一个市辖区，位于黄浦江上游，陆域面积 604.64 平方千米，2024 年末常住人口达 195.89 万人。松江既是一座历史底蕴深厚的文化名城，也是一座具有创新驱动力的活力新城。

松江历史悠久、文化兴盛、经济富庶，素有“上海之根、浦江之首、沪上之巅”的美誉。松江是上海历史文化的发祥地之一，4000 年前这里就有了新石器时代晚期文化——“广富林文化”。松江历来是上海这块土地上的文化重镇，涌现了无数的文学家、艺术家、科学家和革命先驱。松江人民通过拼搏奋斗，在历史发展进程中逐渐铸就了松江文化的血脉和精神，也奠定了上海这块土地的文化之根。

同时，松江也是上海新一轮空间发展战略所确定的五个重要新城之一。在立足新发展阶段、贯彻新发展理念、构建新发展格局的大背景下，松江新城作为策源地，以长三角 G60 科创走廊为战略依托，强化“松江枢纽”门户枢纽战略支点支撑，瞄准国际先进科创能力和产业体系，勇当科技与产业创新开路先锋，建设高铁时代长三角要素资源配置门户枢纽，打造国内大循环“中心节点”和国内、国际双循环“战略链接”的重要枢纽之一，服务上海和长三角率先形成新发展格局。

追求可持续发展一直是松江区发展实践进程中所贯彻的核心理念。早期提出的《松江新城总体规划（2010—2020 年）》基于《松江区区域总体规划实施方案（2006—2020 年）》，围绕“创新驱动，包容发展”的理念，确立了建设“人文松江，宜居新城”的目标。2019 年上海市政府批复的《上海市松江区总体规划暨土地利用总体规划（2017—2035）》提出面向 2035 年的发展目标，致力于在上海建设具有世界影响力的社会主义现代化国际大都市的总体目标之下，将松江建设成为上海卓越全球城市的西南门户、上海科创中心的重要承载区、辐射长三角的先进制造业高地，中华优秀传统文化的重要传承地和具有自然山水特色的宜居之地。2021 年发布的松江区第十四个五年规划则提出了“科创走廊策源地高质量发展的世界影响力全面提升”“人文松江文化软实力全面增强”“生态松江绿色健康生产生活方式蔚然成风”等面向 2035 年的远景目标。

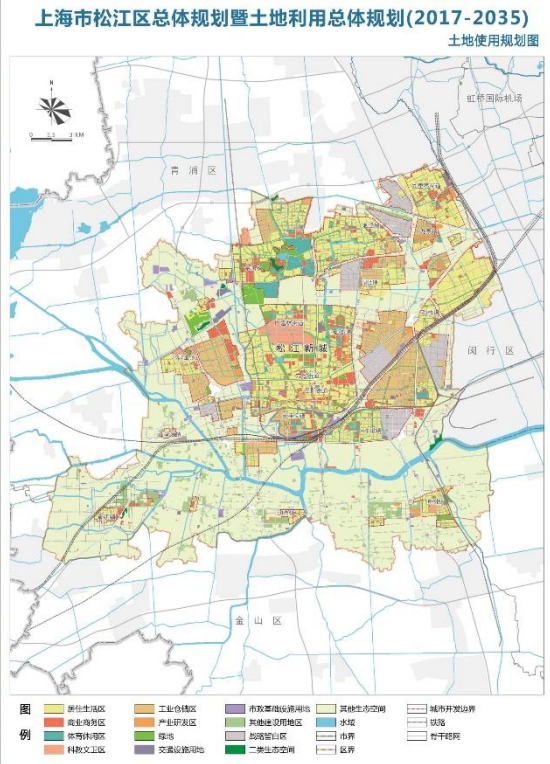
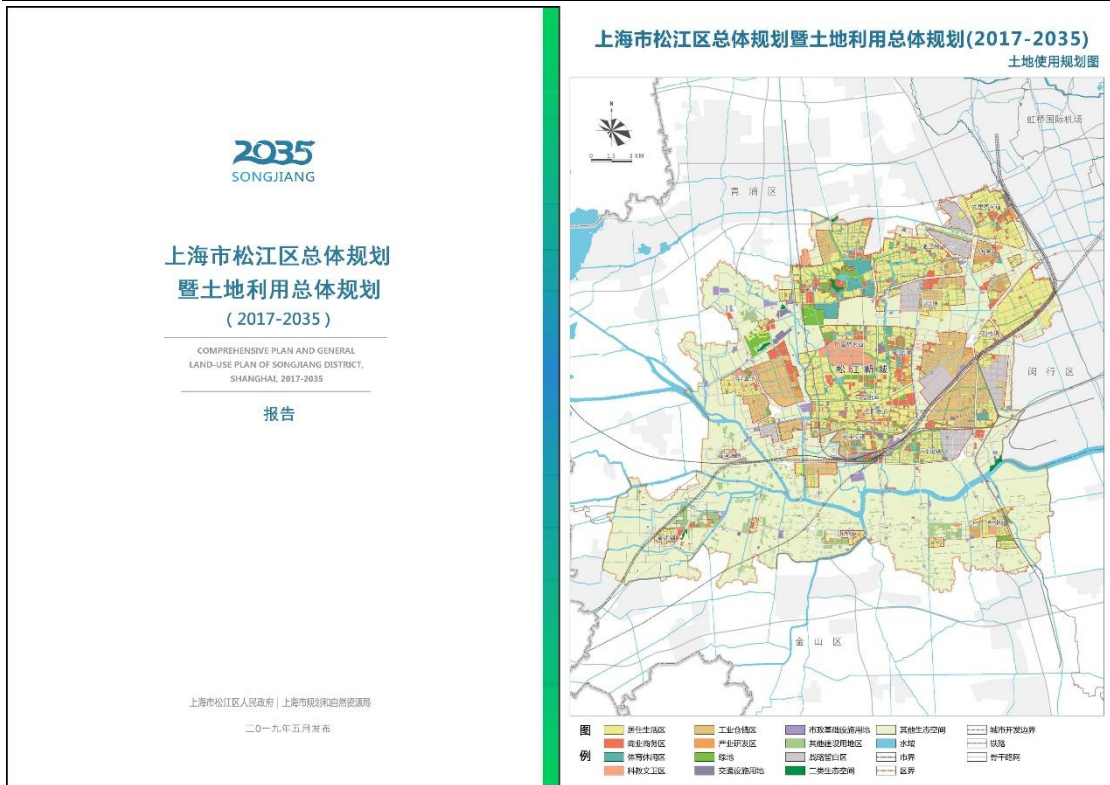


图 1 2019 年批复的《上海市松江区总体规划暨土地利用总体规划（2017—2035）》



图 2 2030 年议程 17 个目标

从松江区 21 世纪以来的几次重要战略规划的定位变迁可以看出，松江在实践可持续发展的过程中尤为重视创新、人文、生态等方向的发展。在创新方面，松江把科创作为经济转型升级的第一动力，以 G60 科创走廊建设为主要空间载体和战略支点，发展高端制造和智能制造，推进经济转型发展。在人文方面，松江基于深厚的历史底蕴，坚持走“以人民

为中心”的城镇化发展道路，打造传统与现代相交融的现代化宜居新城。在生态方面，松江充分彰显自身的青山绿水特色自然风貌，在保护生态基底的同时，注重生态、人文与产业的融合发展，打造具有吸引力的生态空间发展新格局。

基于联合国《变革我们的世界：2030年可持续发展议程》（以下简称“2030年议程”），上海自2021年开始启动了落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程的地方自愿评估报告工作（简称“自评估工作”），并于当年形成了首份成果《上海报告·2021》，并在此基础上将这项工作作为上海推动可持续发展的常态化工作。自2022年开始，上海开始在区级层面开展自评工作，在保持区级报告成果体系独立性的同时，也作为市级报告成果的有机组成部分。松江区作为首批加入上海区级自评估工作的市辖区，已经于2022年至2024年连续三年形成了《松江报告》年度成果。2025年度，松江区基于既有工作框架和基础，持续性地响应SDGs逻辑框架，聚焦年度主题“宜居·智慧城市——更新中持续焕发新生”，选取若干目标开展优先审查，形成年度成果《松江报告·2025》。



2. 评估方法和过程

《松江报告·2025》编制工作由上海市住房和城乡建设管理委员会、上海市人民政府发展研究中心、上海市松江区人民政府等部门共同指导，上海市松江区政府相关部门、专业研究机构、专家咨询委员会和相关社会组织共同参与。报告编制过程坚持多机构共同协作，邀请了 20 余个政府部门参与专业领域评估，并提供展现最新实践成果的丰富案例；坚持多领域专家咨询，由年度主题相关领域权威专家组成专家咨委会，负责优先审查目标及相关指标的选定与讨论；坚持多源数据分析，从城市体检工作等多维度广泛了解居民个体对城市人居环境的满意度。上海社会科学院《松江报告·2025》编写组承担本次报告的编写工作。

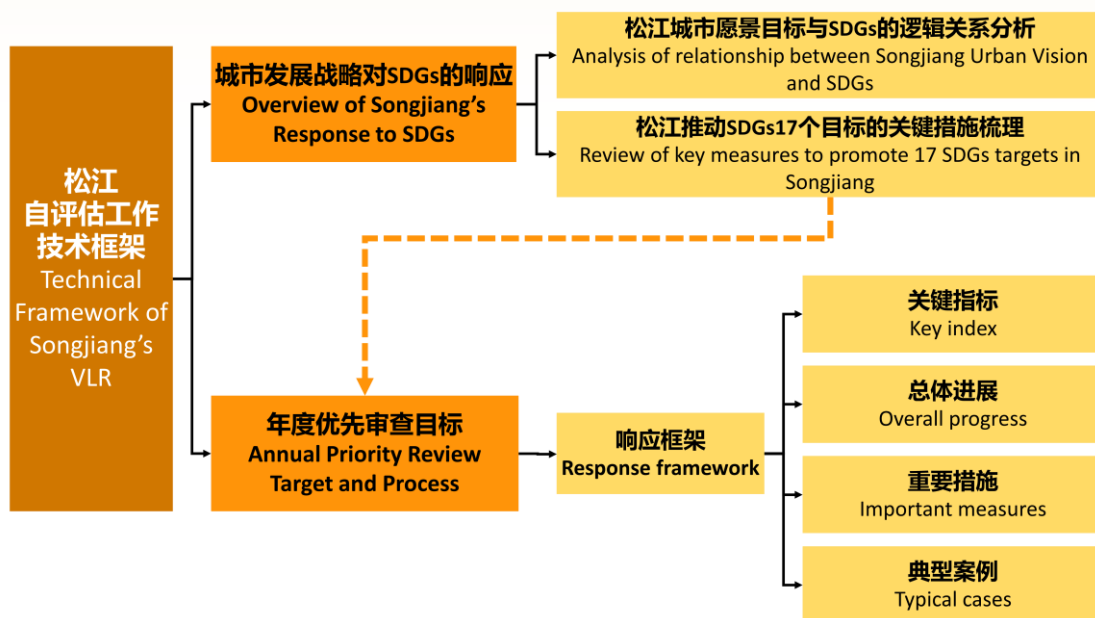


图3 松江自评估工作技术框架示意图

在编制范式方面，《松江报告·2025》参考了联合国经济和社会事务部（UN DESA）可持续发展司《自愿国别评估准备手册》（*Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews*）、联合国人居署《自愿性地方审查指南》（*Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews*）的要求。该报告也参考了中华人民共和国外交部于 2021 年 6 月发布的《中国落实 2030 年可持续发展议程国别自愿陈述报告》以及 2021 年以来《上海报告》的成果编制范例，也借鉴了联合国可持续发展目标网站提供的国外其他城市在区级层面可持续发展目标方面的本地

评估成果。



图4 《中国落实2030年可持续发展议程国别自愿陈述报告》(2021年发布)

在审查框架与内容方面,《松江报告·2025》工作组综合参考了《中国落实2030年可持续发展议程国别方案》《2018中国SDGs指标构建及进展评估报告》以及上海市级自评报告的工作框架,结合松江区政府部门和相关专家的建议,建立了松江区本地化的自愿评估框架。

在2025年度的评估过程中,进一步审查了当前松江区的发展战略和关键措施与17个可持续发展目标之间的逻辑关系。在此基础上,结合2025年度报告的总主题“宜居·智慧城市——更新中持续焕发新生”,综合考虑2025年世界城市日的主题“以人为本的智慧城市”以及《上海报告》新一轮的SDGs目标审查计划,以及《松江报告》SDGs目标审查进度,确定了2025年自评工作的5个优先审查目标:SDG3良好健康与福祉;SDG4优质教育;SDG9产业、创新和基础设施;SDG10减少不平等;SDG11可持续城市和社区。以年度主题为导向,对5个一级目标下的二级目标体系进行筛选,选择若干条相关度高的二级目标作为本年度优先审查工作的重点关注方向。年度主题词与SDGs二级目标之间的对应关系如表1所示。

表4 SDGs 二级目标与年度报告主题词的关系

SDGs	SDGs 内容	主题词	关注度
3.1	到 2030 年，全球孕产妇每 10 万例活产的死亡率降至 70 人以下。	宜居	★
3.2	到 2030 年，消除新生儿和 5 岁以下儿童可预防的死亡，各国争取将新生儿每 1000 例活产的死亡率至少降至 12 例，5 岁以下儿童每 1000 例活产的死亡率至少降至 25 例。	宜居	★
3.3	到 2030 年，消除艾滋病、结核病、疟疾和被忽视的热带疾病等流行病，抗击肝炎、水传播疾病和其他传染病。	宜居	☆
3.4	到 2030 年，通过预防、治疗及促进身心健康，将非传染性疾病导致的过早死亡减少三分之一。	宜居	★
3.5	加强对滥用药物包括滥用麻醉药品和有害使用酒精的预防和治疗。	宜居	☆
3.6	到 2020 年，全球公路交通事故造成的死伤人数减半。	宜居	★
3.7	到 2030 年，确保普及性健康和生殖健康保健服务，包括计划生育、信息获取和教育，将生殖健康纳入国家战略和方案。	宜居	☆
3.8	实现全民健康保障，包括提供金融风险保护，人人享有优质的基本保健服务，人人获得安全、有效、优质和负担得起的基本药品和疫苗。	宜居	★
3.9	到 2030 年，大幅减少危险化学品以及空气、水和土壤污染导致的死亡和患病人数。	宜居	★
3.a	酌情在所有国家加强执行《世界卫生组织烟草控制框架公约》。	宜居	☆
3.b	支持研发主要影响发展中国家的传染和非传染性疾病的疫苗和药品，根据《关于与贸易有关的知识产权协议与公共健康的多哈宣言》的规定，提供负担得起的基本药品和疫苗，《多哈宣言》确认发展中国家有权充分利用《与贸易有关的知识产权协议》中关于采用变通办法保护公众健康，尤其是让所有人获得药品的条款。	宜居智慧	☆
3.c	大幅加强发展中国家，尤其是最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家的卫生筹资，增加其卫生工作者的招聘、培养、培训和留用。	宜居	☆
3.d	加强各国，特别是发展中国家早期预警、减少风险，以及管理国家和全球健康风险的能力。	宜居	☆
4.1	到 2030 年，确保所有男女童完成免费、公平和优质的中小学教育，并取得相关和有效的学习成果。	宜居智慧	★
4.2	到 2030 年，确保所有男女童获得优质幼儿发展、看护和学前教育，为他们接受初级教育做好准备。	宜居智慧	★
4.3	到 2030 年，确保所有男女平等获得负担得起的优质技术、职业和高等教育，包括大学教育。	宜居智慧	★
4.4	到 2030 年，大幅增加掌握就业、体面工作和创业所需相关技能，包括技术性和职业性技能的青年和成年人数。	宜居智慧	★
4.5	到 2030 年，消除教育中的性别差距，确保残疾人、土著居民和处境脆弱儿童等弱势群体平等获得各级教育和职业培训。	宜居智慧	☆

4.6	到 2030 年，确保所有青年和大部分成年男女具有识字和计算能力。	宜居智慧	☆
4.7	到 2030 年，确保所有进行学习的人都掌握可持续发展所需的知识和技能，具体做法包括开展可持续发展、可持续生活方式、人权和性别平等方面的教育、弘扬和平和非暴力文化、提升全球公民意识，以及肯定文化多样性和文化对可持续发展的贡献。	宜居智慧	★
4.a	建立和改善兼顾儿童、残疾和性别平等的教育设施，为所有人提供安全、非暴力、包容和有效的学习环境。	宜居智慧	★
4.b	到 2020 年，在全球范围内大幅增加发达国家和部分发展中国家为发展中国家，特别是最不发达国家、小岛屿发展中国家和非洲国家提供的高等教育奖学金数量，包括职业培训和信息技术、技术、工程、科学项目的奖学金。	宜居智慧	☆
4.c	到 2030 年，大幅增加合格教师人数，具体做法包括在发展中国家，特别是最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家开展师资培训方面的国际合作。	宜居智慧	☆
9.1	发展优质、可靠、可持续和有抵御灾害能力的基础设施，包括区域和跨境基础设施，以支持经济发展和提升人类福祉，重点是人人可负担得起并公平利用上述基础设施。	宜居智慧	★
9.2	促进包容可持续工业化，到 2030 年，根据各国国情，大幅提高工业在就业和国内生产总值中的比例，使最不发达国家的这一比例翻番。	智慧	☆
9.3	增加小型工业和其他企业，特别是发展中国家的这些企业获得金融服务、包括负担得起的信贷的机会，将上述企业纳入价值链和市场。	智慧	★
9.4	到 2030 年，所有国家根据自身能力采取行动，升级基础设施，改进工业以提升其可持续性，提高资源使用效率，更多采用清洁和环保技术及产业流程。	宜居智慧	★
9.5	在所有国家，特别是发展中国家，加强科学研究，提升工业部门的技术能力，包括到 2030 年，鼓励创新，大幅增加每 100 万人口中的研发人员数量，并增加公共和私人研发支出。	智慧	★
9.a	向非洲国家、最不发达国家、内陆发展中国家和小岛屿发展中国家提供更多的财政、技术和技能支持，以促进其开发有抵御灾害能力的可持续基础设施。	智慧	☆
9.b	支持发展中国家的国内技术开发、研究与创新，包括提供有利的政策环境，以实现工业多样化，增加商品附加值。	智慧	☆
9.c	大幅提升信息和通信技术的普及度，力争到 2020 年在最不发达国家以低廉的价格普遍提供因特网服务。	智慧	☆
10.1	到 2030 年，逐步实现和维持最底层 40% 人口的收入增长，并确保其增长率高于全国平均水平。	宜居	★
10.2	到 2030 年，增强所有人的权能，促进他们融入社会、经济和政治生活，而不论其年龄、性别、残疾与否、种族、族裔、出身、宗教信仰、经济地位或其他任何区别。	宜居	★
10.3	确保机会均等，减少结果不平等现象，包括取消歧视性法律、政策和做法，推动与上述努力相关的适当立法、政策和行动。	宜居	☆

10.4	采取政策，特别是财政、薪资和社会保障政策，逐步实现更大的平等。	宜居智慧	★
10.5	改善对全球金融市场和金融机构的监管和监测，并加强上述监管措施的执行。	宜居智慧	☆
10.6	确保发展中国家在国际经济和金融机构决策过程中有更大的代表性和发言权，以建立更加有效、可信、负责和合法的机构。	宜居	☆
10.7	促进有序、安全、正常和负责的移民和人口流动，包括执行合理规划和管理完善的移民政策。	宜居	☆
10.a	根据世界贸易组织的各项协议，落实对发展中国家、特别是最不发达国家的特殊和区别待遇原则。	宜居	☆
10.b	鼓励根据最需要帮助的国家，特别是最不发达国家、非洲国家、小岛屿发展中国家和内陆发展中国家的国家计划和方案，向其提供官方发展援助和资金，包括外国直接投资。	宜居	☆
10.c	到2030年，将移民汇款手续费减至3%以下，取消费用高于5%的侨汇渠道。	宜居	☆
11.1	到2030年，确保人人获得适当、安全和负担得起的住房和基本服务，并改造贫民窟。	宜居	★
11.2	到2030年，向所有人提供安全、负担得起的、易于利用、可持续发展的交通运输系统，改善道路安全，特别是扩大公共交通，要特别关注处境脆弱者、妇女、儿童、残疾人和老年人的需要。	宜居	★
11.3	到2030年，在所有国家加强包容和可持续的城市建设，加强参与性、综合性、可持续的人类住区规划和管理能力。	宜居智慧	★
11.4	进一步努力保护和捍卫世界文化和自然遗产。	宜居	★
11.5	到2030年，大幅减少包括水灾在内的各种灾害造成的死亡人数和受灾人数，大幅减少上述灾害造成的与全球国内生产总值有关的直接经济损失，重点保护穷人和处境脆弱群体。	宜居	☆
11.6	到2030年，减少城市的人均负面环境影响，包括特别关注空气质量，以及城市废物管理等。	宜居	☆
11.7	到2030年，向所有人，特别是妇女、儿童、老年人和残疾人，普遍提供安全、包容、无障碍、绿色的公共空间。	宜居	★
11.a	通过加强国家和区域发展规划，支持在城市、近郊和农村地区之间建立积极的经济、社会和环境联系。	宜居	★
11.b	到2020年，大幅增加采取和实施综合政策和计划以构建包容、资源使用效率高、减缓和适应气候变化、具有抵御灾害能力的城市和人类住区数量，并根据《2015-2030年仙台减少灾害风险框架》在各级建立和实施全面的灾害风险管理。	宜居	☆
11.c	通过财政和技术援助等方式，支持最不发达国家就地取材，建造可持续的，有抵御灾害能力的建筑。	宜居	☆

注释：综合二级目标与年度主题的相关性、松江的实际发展阶段、年度审查的重点领域等方面综合确定“关注度”。☆表示在本年度的评估工作中应予以关注，★表示在构建评估响应框架时应予以重点关注。



3. 松江对可持续发展目标的响应概述

松江对可持续发展目标的响应

松江在上海面向 2035 年的城市发展战略目标愿景下，编制了《上海市松江区总体规划暨土地利用总体规划（2017—2035 年）》（简称“松江 2035 规划”），提出了 2035 年目标愿景即“基本建成‘科创、人文、生态’的现代化新松江”。围绕‘松江创造’，坚持高质量发展，成为上海具有全球影响力科技创新中心的重要承载区。人文优势更加突出，环境品质全面提升，重要发展指标达到全市领先水平，成为产城融合、生态宜居的现代化新区”。同时，松江 2035 规划还明确了自身的城市性质，即“建设上海卓越全球城市的西南门户，上海科创中心的重要承载区，辐射长三角的先进制造业高地，中华优秀传统文化的重要传承地和具有自然山水特色的宜居之地”。松江三个具体目标“科创”“人文”“生态”与 SDGs 目标体系存在较强的逻辑联系，科创主要对应经济、文化、社会等领域；人文主要对应治理、文化、社会等领域；生态主要对应经济、治理、环境等领域。本报告建立了松江城市发展三个分目标与 SDGs17 个目标之间的逻辑对应关系（见图 5）。值得注意的是，SDGs 每个目标内涵均较为丰富，上述逻辑关系仅体现最主要的响应关系。

● 科创松江

松江 2035 规划提出科创驱动“松江制造”迈向“松江创造”：“科创是松江经济转型升级的第一动力，以 G60 科创走廊建设为主要载体和战略支点强化科技创新引领和带动，大力发展高端制造和智能制造，完善科创承载、总部研发、高端制造、智能制造、服务集成、商业商务及现代物流互为支撑、协调发展的功能布局，实现区域经济结构迈向中高端，经济发展速度迈向中高速，走出经济转型发展新路径。”在这一目标下的实践中，松江着重通过推动创新发展（SDG9），促进经济增长并保障全体居民就业机会（SDG8），减少区域不

平等 (SDG10)，并采取负责任的消费与生产方式 (SDG12、SDG7)。

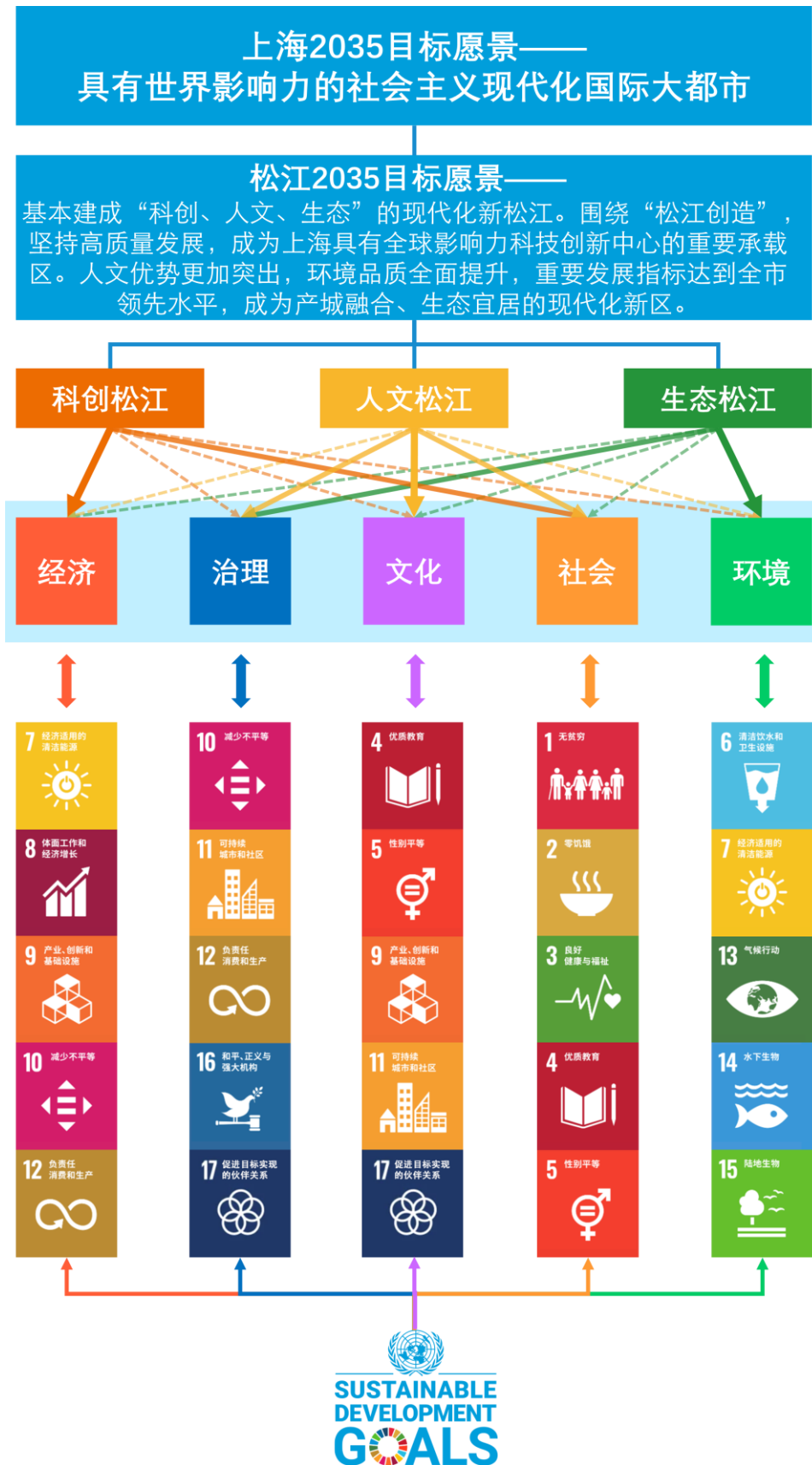


图5 松江2035目标愿景和SDGs目标之间的逻辑对应关系

● 人文松江

松江 2035 规划提出坚持“以人民为中心”的新型城镇化道路：“建设更富魅力的幸福人文之城，把握国家新型城镇化综合试点的机遇，坚持‘以人民为中心’的发展理念，找准问题，补足短板，加强城乡统筹发展，优化城镇空间布局，推进产城融合与城市更新，促进职住平衡和生产生活生态融合，加强区域环境综合整治和生态改善，完善城乡公共服务体系，加强基础设施建设，构建‘四网融合’的综合交通体系，促进浦南浦北城乡统筹发展，推进特色小镇发展，农业基本实现现代化，推进城乡基本公共服务均等化。”在这一目标下的可持续发展实践中，松江需要着重让全民享有更优质的公共服务（SDG4、SDG3），保障公平正义（SDG5、SDG16），提升人民的生活水平（SDG1、SDG2），建设具有包容性的城市社区（SDG11）。

● 生态松江

松江 2035 规划提出打造人与自然和谐共生的生态之城：“生态环境治理更有力度，大气、水、土壤、绿化等生态环境质量稳定向好，区域污染物排放总量持续减少，资源节约集约利用水平明显提高，人均公园绿地面积持续增加，城乡生态环境品质进一步提升，基本形成‘园城相嵌、林城相拥、水城相融’的城市生态空间，不断满足松江人民对高品质生活新期待；绿色低碳生活方式更加深入人心、成为自觉行动。加快打造人与自然和谐共生的现代化，全面推进美丽松江建设新篇章。”在这一目标下的可持续发展实践中，松江需要因应气候变化的挑战（SDG13），保护全域生态空间资源（SDG14、SDG15），保障城市用水与能源安全（SDG6、SDG7），并且采取可持续的消费和生产模式（SDG12）。

松江推动可持续发展目标的重要措施

对照 SDGs17 个目标，松江近年来在推动可持续发展中取得了明显进展，也采取了一些创造性措施（见表 2）。在此基础上，2025 年报告选定其中 5 个目标（SDG3 良好健康与福祉；SDG4 优质教育；SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施；SDG10 减少不平等；SDG11 可持续城市和社区）开展优先审查。

表 5 松江应对可持续发展目标的重要措施

可持续发展目标		松江的措施
<p>1 无贫穷</p> 	<p>在全世界消除一切形式的贫困</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 完善最低生活保障 ● 建立多层次帮困救助机制 ● 夯实就业援助托底机制 ● 实施特殊群体精准帮扶
<p>2 零饥饿</p> 	<p>消除饥饿，实现粮食安全，改善营养状况和促进可持续农业</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 杜绝食品浪费行动 ● 促进绿色农业和生态循环农业发展 ● 高质量推进都市现代绿色农业发展 ● 促进农业科技成果转化
<p>3 良好健康与福祉</p> 	<p>确保健康的生活方式，促进各年龄段人群的福祉</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 持续优化医疗卫生资源配置和布局 ● 推进健康松江建设 ● 完善家庭医生服务体系 ● 完善公共卫生管理体系
<p>4 优质教育</p> 	<p>确保包容和公平的优质教育，让全民终身享有学习机会</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推动学前教育公益普惠 ● 推进“城乡学校携手共进计划” ● 提升职业教育服务能级 ● 构筑松江“环大学城基础教育新高地” ● 信息技术与教育教学深度融合
<p>5 性别平等</p> 	<p>实现性别平等，增强所有妇女和女童的权能</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进男女平等 ● 保障妇女参政议政权利 ● 营造全社会关心关爱儿童成长氛围 ● 建立松江特色的青少年健康成长发展之路
<p>6 清洁饮水和卫生设施</p> 	<p>为所有人提供水和环境卫生并对其进行可持续管理</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 提升黄浦江以及其他河道的水质 ● 黄浦江上游饮用水源保护区环境整治 ● 城乡供水管网设施建设与更新 ● 提高用水效率
<p>7 经济适用的清洁能源</p> 	<p>确保人人获得负担得起的、可靠和可持续的现代能源</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 可再生的绿色能源发展 ● 清洁的天然气能源发展 ● 新能源产业布局 ● 推进低碳发展实践
<p>8 体面工作和经济增长</p> 	<p>促进持久、包容和可持续经济增长，促进充分的生产性就业和人人获得体面工作</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 促进经济活力提升 ● 精准实施经济纾困和振兴 ● 促进与保障就业 ● 刺激与发展消费

(续表)

可持续发展目标		松江的措施
<p>9 产业、创新和基础设施</p> 	<p>建造具备抵御灾害能力的基础设施，促进具有包容性的可持续工业化，推动创新</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 构建产业创新体系 ● 推动绿色化发展 ● 推进城市数字化转型 ● 建设具有世界影响力的科技创新承载区
<p>10 减少不平等</p> 	<p>减少国家内部和国家之间的不平等</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 提供人人共享的高品质公共服务 ● 打造儿童友好的城市 ● 建设青年友好的城市 ● 建设老年友好的城市
<p>11 可持续城市和社区</p> 	<p>建设包容、安全、有抵御灾害能力和可持续的城市和人类住区</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 着力提升旧区活力 ● 全面提升城乡人居环境 ● 优化公交导向的城市开发 ● 推进松江新城建设
<p>12 负责任消费和生产</p> 	<p>采用可持续的消费和生产模式</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进“无废城市”建设 ● 打造可持续的多层次交通体系 ● 推动全域文旅融合发展 ● 建设具有韧性的现代化新城
<p>13 气候行动</p> 	<p>采取紧急行动应对气候变化及其影响</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推动节能减排与降碳 ● 提升气候变化风险管理能力 ● 积极鼓励公众参与应对气候变化
<p>14 水下生物</p> 	<p>保护和可持续利用海洋和海洋资源以促进可持续发展</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进清水行动 ● 推进美丽河湖建设 ● 建设国家生态水利风景区 ● 推进地下水环境保护和监督管理
<p>15 陆地生物</p> 	<p>保护、恢复和促进可持续利用陆地生态系统，可持续管理森林，防治荒漠化，制止和扭转土地退化，遏制生物多样性的丧失</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 实施生物多样性保护 ● 构建松江特色的多功能“城市森林” ● “城市公园—社区公园—街心花园”体系构建 ● 积极开展土壤污染治理行动
<p>16 和平、正义与强大机构</p> 	<p>创建和平、包容的社会以促进可持续发展，让所有人都能诉诸司法，在各级建立有效、负责和包容的机构</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 全过程人民民主提升城市治理能力 ● 法治松江建设 ● “一网通办”智慧政府建设 ● “一网统管”城市安全保障
<p>17 促进目标实现的伙伴关系</p> 	<p>加强执行手段，重振可持续发展全球伙伴关系</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 促进城市间友好合作 ● 促进对外开放重大功能区发展 ● 持续优化营商环境 ● 积极开展推介推广活动



4. 2025 年优先审查目标



SDG-3 良好健康与福祉



SDG-4 优质教育



SDG-9 产业、创新和基础设施



SDG-10 减少不平等



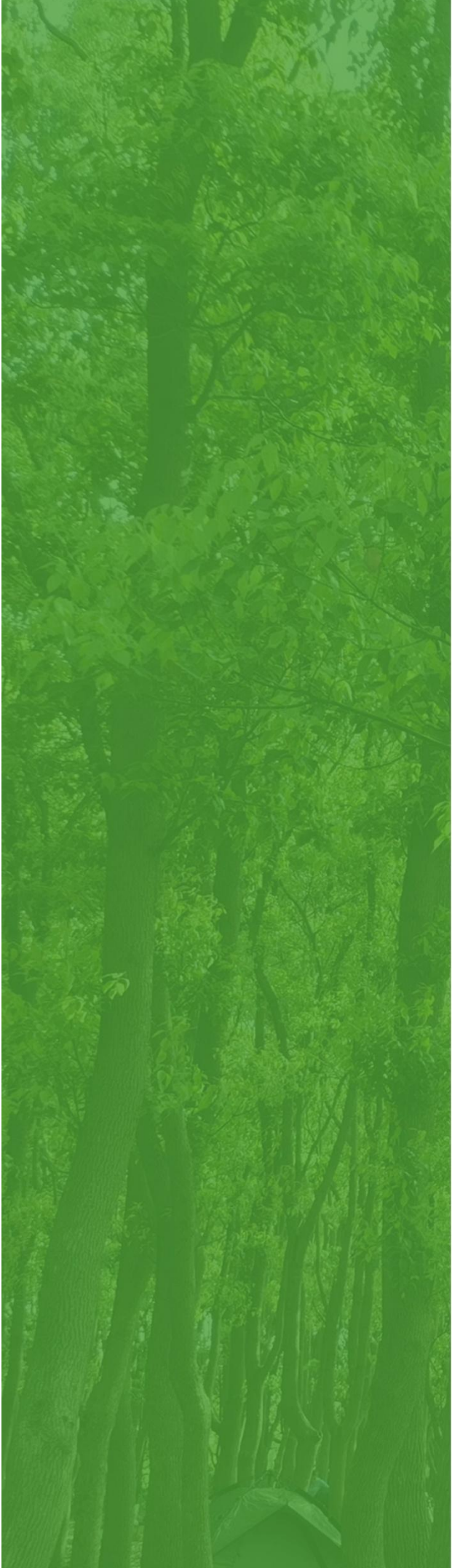
SDG-11 可持续城市和社区

SDG3 良好健康与福祉



SDG3

- SDG3 良好健康与福祉，致力于确保健康的生活，促进各年龄段人群的福祉。通过该目标的实践，可以有效提升全民健康水平，改善医疗服务的可及性，增强应对公共卫生挑战的韧性，增强全体居民的健康权益的公平性。
- 松江区在这一领域仍然面临多方面挑战。首先，社区卫生服务标准化与特色化发展尚不均衡，部分区域居民获取高质量医疗和康复服务存在困难；其次，分级诊疗体系和家庭医生签约服务需要进一步优化，保障双向转诊、慢病管理及健康干预的有效衔接。此外，食品安全保障、居民健康知识普及和健康行为引导仍存在短板。
- 在 SDG3 目标下，松江区近年来通过多措并举全面提升健康与福祉服务能力，强化基层医疗建设，推动社区“三个中心”标准化建设，优化诊疗和康复服务布局；深化分级诊疗体系和家庭医生签约服务，实现个性化健康管理；推进公共卫生监测预警和应急体系建设，提高突发事件响应速度；构建智慧医疗和食品安全监管体系，应用物联网、AI、大数据等技术，提升服务效率和安全保障。同时，激发居民健康管理参与意识，推动全区健康水平持续提升。



ESDS

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG3 目标响应
促进全民健康运动	推动高标准公共体育设施建设	体育设施综合体建设	▶ 人均体育场地面积 ▶ 健身步道数量 ▶ 各类体育赛事活动参与人次	3.d 加强各国，特别是发展中国家早期预警、减少风险，以及管理国家和全球健康风险的能力。
	推进体医融合与队伍建设			
	科技赋能构建智慧健身服务体系			
	构建体育生态协同发展体系			
品牌体育赛事发展	培育构建可持续发展赛事生态	上海佘山半程马拉松		3.8 实现全民健康保障，包括提供金融风险保护，人人享有优质的基本保健服务，人人获得安全、有效、优质和负担得起的基本药品和疫苗。 3.7 到 2030 年，确保普及性健康和生殖健康保健服务，包括计划生育、信息获取和教育，将生殖健康纳入国家战略和方案。
	拓展赛事消费场景	松江区端午龙舟赛		
	提升赛事智能化体验			
促进医疗服务高质量发展	分级协同构建高质量服务体系		▶ 医疗卫生技术人员数 ▶ 床位数	3.7 到 2030 年，确保普及性健康和生殖健康保健服务，包括计划生育、信息获取和教育，将生殖健康纳入国家战略和方案。
	产学研医深度融合构建全链条创新生态			
	技术赋能发展智慧医疗			
	推进医疗服务标准化与特色化发展			
	持续推进家庭医生签约服务			
完善公共卫生体系	创新机制提升公共卫生服务能力	松江持续创新 MMC 门诊，有效降低糖尿病患者发病率	▶ 居民健康素养水平	3.4 到 2030 年，通过预防、治疗及促进身心健康，将非传染性疾病导致的过早死亡减少三分之一。
	升级公共卫生监测预警体系			
	构建多元协同健康促进体系	洞泾镇“健康社区护照”引领健康新风尚		
	构建食品安全保障体系			

主要进展

针对社区卫生服务不均衡、分级诊疗体系待优化及居民健康素养有待提升等挑战，松江区积极推进健康服务高质量发展：全民健身设施网络全面建成，科学健身指导体系不断完善；品牌赛事协同发展，体育运动氛围日渐浓厚；医疗资源布局持续优化，高端医疗器械与生物医药产业集聚发展，创新成果不断涌现；居民健康素养全面提升，区域健康保障能力整体增强。

● 健身设施网络全面建成，市民可及性显著提高

截至 2024 年底，松江区已经建成多层次、多类型的全民健身设施体系，包括市民益智健身苑点 1055 个，市民健身步道 160 条，市民运动球场 114 片（93 处），市民健身房 5 个，体育公园 16 个，市民健身中心 14 个。人均体育场地面积已达 3.10 平方米。设施布局兼顾城市与社区，既有大型体育公园、都市运动中心，也有面向日常的驿站、苑点，形成覆盖广泛的网络化体系。2024 全年区属各场馆累计接待市民健身锻炼近 43.05 万人次。居民日常运动的可及性和便利性显著增强，为持续提升区域全民健身水平提供了坚实支撑。

● 科学健身服务体系完善，健康指导成效凸显

松江区依托市民运动健康中心和体质监测与科学健身服务中心，逐步形成以科学指导为核心的健身服务体系。自 2020 年以来，累计面向社区、村居、机关和企业提供近 2000 学时培训，覆盖超过 5 万人次，有效提升了居民的运动科学性与安全性。慢性病干预项目年均覆盖人群超过 800 人，为重点人群提供个性化健康支持。2024 年，该中心作为 A 类站点获评“全国十佳科学健身指导案例”，显示松江区在推动全民科学运动、疾病预防和健康管理方面的综合水平已处于全国领先。

● 重点人群健身服务覆盖全面，融合模式创新

松江区在推进全民健身的同时，注重重点人群需求。到 2024 年底已建成 5 个“长者运动健康之家”，配备适老化健身器材和健康监测设备，提供“一站式”康养服务。同时，市民运动健康中心集成体质监测、运动处方、科学健身指导等功能，实现了“体医养”融合模式。青少年和职业人群也能在体育公园、运动球场获得充足的健身资源。通过分层分类

的服务体系，松江区实现了“全民共享+重点支持”的健身服务模式创新，为构建更加公平和普惠的健康环境奠定基础。

● 兼具本土特色与国际影响力的品牌赛事矩阵逐步形成

以端午龙舟赛、古镇龙舟邀请赛、新城自行车赛、长三角排球精英赛为代表的多元赛事，不仅展示了体育精神，也带动旅游、商业和文化消费，成为促进区域文旅融合与城市品牌塑造的重要载体。与此同时，佘山半程马拉松和国际剑联花剑大奖赛等国际级赛事的引入，使松江的赛事体系迈向国际化。国际剑联大奖赛吸引 500 名全球顶尖选手参赛，显著提升了松江在国际体育舞台上的能见度。2024 年共承办、协办市级及以上赛事、活动 20 场，举办区级赛事、活动 600 余场，吸引 50 万余人次市民参与各类体育赛事活动。

● 医疗资源布局优化，区域健康保障能力增强

松江区医疗体系在“三级医院—区域医疗中心—社区卫生中心”层级上逐步完善。2024 年，上海中医药大学附属松江医院（筹）主体封顶，规划床位 580 张；2025 年，岳阳医院松江院区启动建设，床位 600 张，将打造“国家中西医结合医学高地”；新桥社区卫生服务中心新建项目也已开工，预设床位 210 张。截至 2024 年末，全区共有公立医疗卫生机构 31 个，专业卫生技术人员 6782 人，床位数 4247 张。

● 高端医疗器械与生物医药产业集聚，创新成果涌现

松江区医疗产业创新成果显著。睿触科技研发的 CT 引导下肺部穿刺手术机器人实现全球首创，已在全国 10 余家三甲医院应用，计划 3-5 年内实现 200 台装机。2025 年，区内三家企业产品入选上海市“新优药械”目录，涵盖植发机器人、脊柱缝合器和心脏介入系统，填补了国内空白。通过产业集聚和技术创新，松江逐步成为上海生物医药产业的重要承载区，实现了医疗产业与健康服务的双重突破。

● 慢性病防控水平领先，居民健康素养全面提升

松江区在慢病防控与健康素养方面表现突出。2022 年，居民重大慢性病过早死亡率降至 7.72%，糖尿病、高血压规范管理率均超过 85%，大肠癌筛查累计服务 70 余万人次，早诊率显著提升。居民健康素养水平从 2013 年的 13.19% 提升至 2022 年的 41.02%，处于全国

领先水平。公共健康环境建设不断完善，健康主题公园、生态骑行道、无烟城区等举措提升了居民生活质量。

重要措施

(1) 促进全民健康运动

● 推动高标准公共体育设施建设

松江区出台了《松江区全民健身实施计划（2021-2025年）》和《松江区公共体育设施建设三年行动计划（2023-2025年）》，明确到2025年要建成与长三角综合性节点城市战略定位相匹配的体育发展新格局。在空间布局上，松江区通过拓展城市绿色空间、优化滨河环境、整合土地资源，推动市民健身步道、城市绿道与防汛通道有机融合，构建安全、生态与运动相结合的多功能公共空间。目前已依托滨水空间建成市民健身步道81条，依托城市公园绿地建成12条，并探索在更多城市绿地和滨水区域拓展项目选址。同时，依托青松、油墩港、黄浦江、洞泾港等生态廊道，串联佘山国家森林公园、辰山植物园、广富林郊野公园及松南郊野公园等大型生态空间，推动健身设施与自然环境深度融合，逐步形成多元化的城市步道系统和健身空间网络。



图6 泗泾塘北岸滨江步道

案例1 体育设施综合体建设

松江区以新一轮“民心工程”为抓手，突出体育服务的核心功能，推动健康、生态、旅游、文化、休闲、商贸等多元要素有机融合，统筹布局社区市民健身中心等体育设施综合体建设。

2023 年，泗泾都市运动中心（社区市民健身中心）建成投用，将园区原有的配套空间改造为体育运动场所，实现了由“存量闲地”向“增量活地”的转变。项目占地约 28 亩，是全市首个采用气膜结构建成的社区市民健身中心。中心内部设有篮球、网球、羽毛球、乒乓球等多功能室内场馆，并配备独立的市民健身驿站和体质监测设施，室外建有 11 人制足球场、健身跑道和 2 片网球场。整体配套智能化系统和设备，形成一站式、多样化的健身服务体系，为园区及周边居民提供高品质的运动空间，进一步完善了全民健身公共服务网络。

2024 年，中山街道五茸体育中心完成改建，成为全区首个分散组合型社区市民健身中心。该项目通过合理利用闲置商业用房进行整体改造，新增乒乓房、舞蹈房和多功能体锻室等健身设施。建设过程中积极探索新模式，将街镇社区党群服务中心与社区市民健身中心有机结合，实现党群服务与全民健身的深度融合，推动党建、社区服务与体育资源的整合利用，打造出特色鲜明、功能聚焦的社区市民健身新样板。



图 7 泗泾都市运动中心健身房

● 推进体医融合与队伍建设

松江区持续推进体医融合建设，依托市民运动健康中心完善多功能布局，打造集体育

(2) 品牌体育赛事发展

● 培育构建可持续发展赛事生态

松江区积极培育多层次品牌赛事体系，聚焦有影响力和群众基础的体育项目，通过培育赛事特色，巩固提升和扩充品牌体育赛事的层次和规模，形成适合松江发展、更具松江特色的可持续发展体育赛事体系。通过传播体育文化、丰富旅游体验激活产业融合发展动力。建立赛事综合服务保障机制，协调赛事重大事项，保障赛事有序运作，使用优质公共体育场馆，提供完善的安全和医疗保障体系，建立严格的赛事风险评估和应急预案体系。

案例2 上海佘山半程马拉松

上海佘山半程马拉松作为中国田协 A1 类赛事，不仅为运动员搭建了专业竞技舞台，吸引了众多高水平选手参赛，同时设立了丰富多样的参赛项目，充分激发了公众参与的热情，推动全民健身理念深入社区和社会各阶层。



图 8 2024 年上海佘山半程马拉松开跑

赛道串联佘山国家森林公园、广富林文化遗址等具有地域特色的景观，在展示松江自然与文化资源的同时，有效弘扬了拼搏向上的体育精神。赛事举办期间，不仅带动了周边餐饮、住宿、交通及文旅消费，提升了城市品牌形象，还联合公益项目，通过跑步活动传递爱心，为社会公益事业贡献力量。赛事组织中，大量志愿者的积极参与不仅保障了活动

顺利开展，也提升了社区服务水平，为松江区的城市活力和社会治理注入了新的动力，形成体育、文化、公益和城市发展多维度融合的示范效应。

● 拓展赛事消费场景

松江区积极开展松江区文旅商体展要素对接会，鼓励规上文旅企业参与全年重点活动的联动融合，为2025佘山半程马拉松征集6家景区、5家酒店、4个商圈等联动优惠政策。推出“跟着赛事去旅行”主题活动，主动谋划推出一系列主题活动，将区内自然、生态资源与体育旅游业态深度融合，积极培育以体育为内涵、以旅游为载体的旅游目的地。引进IP赛事和精品赛事，优化体育赛事市场环境，为体育产业头部企业和知名赛事IP机构搭建平台，引进创办高水平、高流量赛事，加快推动体育赛事进景区、进街区、进商圈。

案例3 松江区端午龙舟赛

松江区端午龙舟赛创办于2009年，经过十余年的持续培育，已发展成为松江区体育赛事与城市景观深度融合的标志性活动，成为文体旅紧密结合的端午节庆品牌，深受市民喜爱与广泛关注。



图9 2024年“松江争来赛”全民运动会云间水上运动季

比赛之外，赛事在仪式环节精心安排了拜水祈福、龙舟点睛及水上特技表演等展演节目，充分展现端午传统民俗文化的独特魅力。在陆地区域，还设置市民健身互动区，开展

融入端午元素的体育趣味活动及拍照打卡点，增强公众参与感和体验感。同时，通过推动商旅文体联动，设立商贸活动区和民俗文化展示区，招募不少于 25 家单位展示和销售粽子、香囊、捏泥人、剪窗花等民间非遗文化产品，让市民在观赛的同时深切感受传统节日文化的魅力。2025 年 5 月 31 日，第十五届松江区端午龙舟赛在佘山国家旅游度假区月湖雕塑公园擂鼓开赛，本届赛事带动景区客流同比增长达 890%，充分体现了赛事对区域文旅经济和城市文化建设的显著拉动作用。

● 提升赛事智能化体验

松江区将数字化智慧服务贯穿各类体育赛事全程，全面提升赛事运营效率和参与体验。赛事数字化体系覆盖报名、物资领取、竞赛过程等环节，实现流程标准化和信息化管理。在现场服务中，智能设备和机器人参与互动，为观众和运动员带来趣味体验和便捷服务。部分赛事同步上线定制拍照及信息查询服务，参与者可通过智能识别技术快速获取个人赛事信息和影像记录，留存专属记忆。这一数字化应用不仅优化了赛事组织与服务体验，也展现了智慧体育在管理、互动和服务上的创新能力，实现科技与人文的深度融合，为市民提供高效、便捷、智能化的全方位赛事体验。

(3) 促进医疗服务高质量发展

● 分级协同构建高质量服务体系

松江区持续推进包括方塔中医医院新院区、岳阳中西医结合医院松江院区新建、上海交大医学院附属松江医院改扩建及区精神卫生中心改扩建等在内的重大医疗项目建设。优化基层医疗设施布局，将村卫生室整合为中心卫生室并新建卫生服务站，形成覆盖全区的“15 分钟医疗圈”。同时，新建医疗机构科学规划全科诊疗、专家门诊、儿科诊疗、慢病管理中心、康复中心及护理中心等功能区域，实现医疗服务全方位覆盖，为居民提供高水平健康保障。

● 产学研医深度融合构建全链条创新生态

松江区依托 G60 生物医药产业基地，推动长三角区域协同创新，增强产业链完整性和核心竞争力。持续推动“新优药械”产品在医疗机构应用，并优化创新药入院政策，为患

养，与上海市第一人民医院（南部）合作，选派社区骨干医生赴市级医院，由专科专家进行一对一带教。同时建立专家下沉社区常态机制，市级专家定期坐诊并设立名医工作室，将优质医疗资源直接送至居民“家门口”，促进社区医生能力提升^①。

(4) 完善公共卫生体系

● 创新机制提升公共卫生服务能力

松江区成立疾病预防控制局，推动职能从单纯防控向全人群健康管理延伸，同时揭牌运行区疾病预防控制中心与卫生健康监督所，实现疾病预防与卫生监督的“融合+”发展。松江区高质量推进第六轮公共卫生体系建设的 45 个能力提升项目，确保各项工作按计划实施，提升与“科创、人文、生态”定位相适应的公共卫生服务水平。松江区注重社会动员与健康教育，通过科普宣传、费用减免和补贴政策提高居民参与度和干预可及性，大肠癌初筛阳性居民肠镜检查率由 2012 年的 2.5% 提升至 2024 年的 42.4%，有效提升了公共卫生服务能力和居民健康获得感^②。

● 升级公共卫生监测预警体系

松江区升级公共卫生监测预警体系，实现传染病信息全面电子化。依托医院电子病历（HIS）直推的疫情报告系统，于 2023 年 9 月实现全区医生工作站单轨运行，实现病例信息自动采集、智能查重和权限化管理，显著提升报告效率与准确性^③。同时，完善应急响应机制，建立“城运应急委”跨部门协同体系，确保突发事件在 30 分钟内完成口头报告、1 小时内完成书面报告，显著提升应急处置速度与协调能力。

实事（2025-09-11）https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_31596289

^① 新闻来源：上海松江，佘山镇第二社区卫生服务中心外科门诊焕新升级，快来看看（2025-03-11）<https://web.shobserver.com/sgh/detail?id=1527724>;

^② 新闻来源：健康松江，【亮点回顾】推动疾控事业高质量发展 公共卫生服务提质增效——2024 年松江区卫生健康委疾病预防控制（2025-01-27）https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_30049870

^③ 新闻来源：上海松江，松江区传染病信息报告实现电子化（2023-12-05）https://m.thepaper.cn/baijiaohao_25547875

● 构建多元协同健康促进体系

松江区构建多元协同的健康促进体系，成立区健康促进中心提供技术支撑，并建立职能部门与街镇协同推进机制。推动特色健康品牌项目，打造泰晤士“无烟小镇”全国文明名片；洞泾镇实施“健康社区护照”，年活动超 200 次、参与超 3000 人；新浜镇开设“乡村茶馆健康课堂”，以方言表演提升老年群体健康宣教效果。同时，将医疗机构健康科普纳入专项考核，推动健康促进工作制度化与常态化，助力松江区在市级测评中取得综合成绩第一。

案例4 洞泾镇“健康社区护照”引领健康新风尚^①

松江区洞泾镇创新实施“健康社区护照”，以制度化方式引导居民广泛参与健康活动。护照涵盖“健康半月谈”“健康我型我秀”“爱卫齐参与”三大版块，既鼓励居民参与社区爱国卫生义务劳动，又引导其开展健康自我管理、健身锻炼等多元化活动。这一举措有效激发了居民参与健康管理的积极性，营造了浓厚的社区健康氛围。



图 10 洞泾镇“健康社区宝藏行”亲子活动现场

洞泾镇同时充分发挥健康自我管理小组作用，年均开展健康促进活动超过 200 次，参

^① 新闻来源：上海松江，丰富体验活动，打造亮点品牌，松江健康促进工作显成效（2024-09-25），https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_28856263

与居民人数超过 3000 人。在“健康半月谈”活动中，通过线上线下多样化课程和互动活动丰富小组活动形式，帮助居民提升健康知识和技能水平。依托完善的健康支持环境，洞泾镇还开展“健康社区宝藏行”亲子活动，让家庭在寓教于乐的体验中学习健康知识，并通过互动传播健康理念，进一步增强社区居民的健康意识和参与感。

● 构建食品安全保障体系

松江区持续推进智慧监管技术应用，建成“互联网+明厨亮灶”AI 监管系统，创新推出“食安码”综合服务平台，完善远程培训与考核机制，并通过“食安松江课堂”提供线上培训与考核服务。制度建设同步优化，建立食品经营主体分层分级包保机制，签订责任承诺书，对符合条件的小型餐饮单位实施许可承诺制，简化审批流程。借助“食安码”收集消费者评价与建议，累计开展食品安全消费评价 2000 余条，收到反馈建议 100 余条，为推动食品安全社会共治奠定了基础^①。

^① 新闻来源：上海市发展和改革委员会，创新智慧监管，强化多元共治，松江区持续推进餐饮业高质量发展（2025-01-13），<https://fgw.sh.gov.cn/ys-sj/20250113/beb4e79c9e204bc98bb39d6392c9dc08.html>

SDG4 优质教育



SDG4

- **SDG4 优质教育**，致力于确保包容和公平的优质教育，让全民终身享有学习机会。通过该目标的实践，可以有效提升全民教育水平，促进技能与素质的全面发展，增强就业竞争力和创新能力，从而推动社会公平与经济发展。
- 松江在该目标下仍然面临多重挑战，具体体现在：城乡教育资源尚不能高质量满足人口增长与新城建设需求；教师队伍结构不均衡；高校学科专业与区域产业及国际化发展衔接不足；职业教育学生多样化发展和社会适应能力有待提升。
- 在 SDG4 目标下，松江近年来通过系统施策推动教育公平与质量提升。一是优化教育资源布局，通过建设集团化办学等模式推动全学段资源均衡共享；二是强化师资建设，提升教师专业能力提升；推动校际师资流动；三是推动高校学科优化与创新创业教育发展，强化校企、校地及跨学科协同育人；四是推动职业教育适应性发展，建设实践基地、技能大师工作室及校外生态型实习基地，实施个性化培养模式；五是推动教育信息化建设，整合资源平台、智慧校园与线上教育模式，实现教育管理与教学的现代化与高效化。



4GDS

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG4 目标响应
优化公共教育服务供给	学前教育普惠化发展	松江区荣乐学前教育集团推进“三新园”建设	▶ 公办幼儿园在园比例	4.1 到 2030 年，确保所有男女童完成免费、公平和优质的中小学教育，并取得相关和有效的学习成果。
	基础教育高质量发展			
	职业教育适应性发展	工程大牵手“小巨人”，产教融合结硕果		
	技能培训与产教联动发展			
义务教育优质均衡发展	硬件设施标准化发展		▶ 专任教师数量	4.2 到 2030 年，确保所有男女童获得优质幼儿教育、看护和学前教育，为他们接受初级教育做好准备。
	提升义务教育服务质量			
	保障受教育群体公平权利	融合教育片区资源中心建设		
	城乡教育一体化发展			
优化高校学科设置	协同区域发展战略		▶ 职业院校“双师型”教师占专业专任教师比例	4.3 到 2030 年，确保所有男女平等获得负担得起的优质技术、职业和高等教育，包括大学教育。
	完善学科动态调整机制			
	交叉学科与跨学科融合发展			
	人才培养与就业发展			
打造协同育人平台	推动国际化教育发展	上海对外经贸大学“协同创新培育国际化商科创新创业人才”育人模式	▶ 校企合作项目数量	4.4 到 2030 年，大幅增加掌握就业、体面工作和创业所需相关技能，包括技术性和职业性技能的青年和成年人数。
	校企协同育人		▶ 群众文化活动现场次	
	校地协同发展		▶ 公共图书馆流通量	
	校际协同发展			
	行业协会参与发展			4.6 到 2030 年，确保所有青年和大部分成年男女具有识字和计算能力。

主要进展

针对教育资源不均衡、职业教育衔接不足等挑战，松江区在教育领域精准施策，取得显著进展：紧密型教育集团办学格局形成，有力推动优质资源均衡配置；学前教育公益普惠水平显著提升，高质量幼儿园建设成效明显；城乡学校携手共进计划有效促进教育一体化发展；教师队伍素质持续提升，师资培训体系不断完善；职业教育布局日趋完善，多元培养模式与校企合作深化推进。

● “横向融合，纵向贯通”的紧密型集团办学格局形成

松江区共建设24个教育集团，实现义务教育学校全覆盖，其中紧密型教育集团12个，占比50%。通过出台《进一步推进本区紧密型教育集团建设的实施办法》《松江区教育局关于开展集团内教师柔性流动工作的实施办法》等政策文件，推动学区和集团在师资、课程、教研、办学质量及文化共生等方面紧密合作，开展各具特色的集团化办学实践。部分集团如泗泾小学、中山小学、松江二中、华二松江等已申报创建市示范性学区和集团，为优质教育资源均衡发展提供支撑。

● 学前教育公益普惠化持续提升

松江区根据人口峰谷变化及新城建设进程科学规划学前教育资源，公办幼儿园在园比例由68.44%提升至79.89%，普惠性教育覆盖率从75.31%增至90.07%，逐年增长。通过集团化办园和“雁阵式”发展模式打通园所管理、师资发展、课程提升等壁垒，截至2025年6月，46所公办二级幼儿园全部建成高质量幼儿园，优质园总数从22所增至68所，实现全覆盖。同时，通过公民办结对共建，推动民办园在管理和办学条件上质的提升，形成学前教育优质均衡发展新生态。

● 普通教室与无障碍教育环境不断优化

松江区按照“城乡一体化”“新五项标准”，新建学校配备图书馆、安全体验室、心理咨询室、创新实验室等功能空间，完成教室灯光更新和空调安装。义务教育阶段学校无障碍电梯达标率59.09%、无障碍厕所达标率91.7%、独立蹲位达标率78.3%，计划至2025年底三项达标率均达100%，全面提升普通教室设施设备和无障碍教育环境，为学生提供安全、

舒适的学习条件。

- **“强校工程”推动城乡教育一体化**

松江区通过公办初中“强校工程”及城乡学校携手共进计划，实现教师共培、课程共研、学生共育、学校文化共建等多维共进模式。第一轮 11 所实验校均考核优秀，第二轮及第三轮项目校稳步推进，部分学校引入优质集团托管，实现资源共享和整体办学质量提升，推动城乡教育高质量发展和教育均衡化。2024 年，全区共有各级各类学校 321 所，其中，教育事业统计口径内的中、小、幼、职、特五类学校 230 所，在校学生 18.42 万人，比上年增长 2.16%。全区各类学校教职工 2.12 万人，其中专任教师数量为 1.48 万人，

- **教师队伍素质与育人模式不断优化**

松江区建立五级师资培训体系，推进“强师兴教”行动，设立名师工作室并形成首席教师、学科名师、教坛新秀梯队。职业院校“双师型”教师占专业专任教师比例达 89%，区内现有全国技术能手 3 人、市技术能手 2 人、首席教师 4 人、学科名师 18 人等。通过人才梯队建设和骨干教师培养，全面提升师资综合素质和育人能力，为教育质量持续提升提供保障。

- **职业教育布局基本完善，人才培养链形成**

区内职业教育涵盖中职、高职、应用型本科及研究型大学，形成完整人才培养链。科创职院设立智能制造、智能汽车、智能建造、智慧服务等 4 大专业集群，开设 14 个专业；城市科技学校覆盖土木水利、交通运输等领域的 5 大类 10 个专业。职业院校通过职业体验和职普融通课程推动职业教育与普通教育衔接，并建设区级校企合作基地 54 家，培育 463 个校企合作项目，形成多层次人才培养体系。松江区职业院校推广现代学徒制和企业新型学徒制，累计开展 30 个班次培训，学员 1407 人。

- **校企合作基地和职业技能大师工作室建设取得显著进展**

松江区从 2017 年起由区教育局、区人社局、区财政局和区总工会（2021 年加入）四部门联合发文建设一批松江区职业教育校企合作基地，截至到 2024 年底，累计建设校企合作基地 54 家。2020-2022 年，首批 5 家区级职业技能大师工作室的创建工作圆满完成；2023

年，第二批（2023-2025年）5个技能大师区级工作室立项建设。

● 基层文化设施升级与特色空间建设成效显著

2024年，全区开展各类群众文化活动（包括线上）约2001场次，参与约41.29万人次；全区公共图书馆流通约22.46万人次，全区博物馆、艺术馆、美术馆线下接待观众约62.9万人次；配送图书0.95万册，公益演出529场，公益电影5753场。松江区镇村两级文化活动中心总服务面积已达15.5万平方米，超额完成2025年国家乡村振兴示范县任务指标，为基层文化活动提供了充足支撑。石湖荡镇、小昆山镇等8个中心建成数字展厅，17个新型农村放映示范点投入使用，实现文化服务下沉。车墩镇庆阳村、石湖荡镇新源村、佘山镇北干山村获评市级示范性农家书屋，儿童友好阅读空间覆盖17个街镇。

重要措施

(1) 优化公共教育服务供给

● 学前教育普惠化发展

松江区通过规划布局、资源保障、师资建设和机制创新，全链条推进学前教育优质均衡发展。在科学布局上，依据人口和经济规划，建设配套幼儿园，缓解结构性供需矛盾；在资源保障上，加大财政投入，改造公办二级园及提升民办普惠园硬件水平。师资方面，建立“蓄水池”机制推动骨干教师跨园流动，实施“强师兴教”行动计划构建“雁阵式”教师梯队。机制创新上，推行“一园一案”“一园一策”精细化管理，组建学前教育集团，通过结对帮扶、课程共研、经验辐射等方式，实现资源共建共享。质量监测与督导贯穿全程，依托四级协同网络和市区专家指导，开展蹲点指导、项目带教和成果转化，持续激活园所内生动力，为区域教育从“有园上”向“上好园”转型提供保障。

案例5 松江区荣乐学前教育集团推进“三新园”建设

松江区荣乐学前教育集团于2018年成立，是松江区首个学前教育集团，成立之初即致力于加速区域优质教育资源孵化。随着松江区课程改革的深入推进，集团化办园网络不断优化调整。2022年，荣乐集团完成成员重组，由荣乐幼儿园领衔8所新成员单位，形成“一头、一翼、两力”的发展共同体，助力新成员园在三年内完成高质量创建。集团中新建园共5所，其中松江区花园幼儿园为典型“三新”园，该园在2021年、2022年暑期由新

园长带领新班子及 75%新教师的队伍，先后筹建成一园两址规模的新园，并将迎来高质量创建的质量诊断。

“三新”园发展过程中主要面临：(1)“园所新”——课程积淀不足，理念转化需落实；(2)“园长新”——管理经验不足，顶层设计与共识有待加强；(3)“队伍新”——实践经验有限，活动反思能力亟待提升。集团化办园通过明确原则——立足园所实际、赋能自我造血、助力整体发展——推动“三新”园由被动到主动、由输出到共赢。紧密型集团捆绑机制帮助每园明确发展定位，在互助、共研、共建中激发内生动力。三年来，集团 7 所公办二级园全部完成高质量建设，园所条件改善明显，课程与队伍建设成效突出，荣获上海市集团化办园案例征集一等奖，形成成熟的集团化发展运转机制。



图 11 松江区花园幼儿园

● 基础教育高质量发展

松江区以系统化思维推动教育集团高质量发展，通过建章立制、师资共育、课程共建和督导保障四大举措协同发力，构建资源共享、优势互补、内涵提升的教育共同体。在制度建设方面，各集团设立秘书长统筹管理，建立理事会例会制度，制定章程和发展规划，紧密型集团实施单一法人制，激发办学活力。师资方面，通过“培养—流动—赋能”链条开展卓越校长计划、教师培训及跨校柔性流动，提升教师能力与配置效率。课程建设方面，依托区教育学院力量开发特色课程，运营资源共享平台，实现线上教研和校本课程共建，推动校园文化内涵提升。督导保障方面，实施评估指标与专项督导双轨机制，强化过程与增值评价，确保举措落地。

● 职业教育适应性发展

松江区通过多措并举，推动职业教育与区域发展深度融合，系统提升服务能力。2022年获批设立的上海科创职业技术学院，于2023年完成备案并启动招生，紧密对接长三角G60科创走廊建设，围绕“6+X”重点产业设立智能制造、智能汽车、智能建造和现代服务四大专业群，并实施“STIC”分层培养计划，培育高端制造业技术技能人才。城市科技学校深化中高、本贯通专业建设，推进现代学徒制和1+X证书制度试点，依托校企合作基地及技能大师工作室引入企业资源参与教学。特殊教育领域通过“特职融合”与“产教融合”，拓展社会助残与文化育人功能。区内还建设世赛中国集训基地及上海选手培养基地，承办高水平赛事，培养世赛金牌选手。两所职业院校面向中小學生开展职业体验日活动，促进职普融通与综合素养提升。

案例6 工程大牵手“小巨人”，产教融合结硕果

上海工程技术大学电子电气工程学院与国家高新技术企业、专精特新“小巨人”企业上海欣诺通信技术股份有限公司携手六年，建立紧密的校企合作机制。双方通过师生走进企业、企业专家入校授课、共建双创中心、企业导师指导等方式，实现科研、人才和技术的深度融合。学生在光纤传感软件开发、创新创业及各类竞赛中参与实操，多次将新思路应用于实际项目，实现专业学习与就业需求无缝对接。



图 12 上海工程技术大学师生赴欣诺交流学习

合作内容涵盖光纤传感设备研发、系统设计、模式识别、调试及市场推广。研发设备先后获得上海电视台、福建电视台、中国石油报等媒体报道，并广泛应用于光缆预警、石油管道泄漏、桥梁结构及地震监测。双方建设的校企双创中心，基于国家级、市级及企业

项目，提供科研实践、培训及高师培养三位一体平台，培育多名创业者、企业员工及升学深造学生，同时设立专家交流与指导中心，推动校企互培互训，提升校方与企业人员的理论与实践能力。双方形成“平台互享共建、人才互培共用、技术互通共研、信息互交共拓”的四大合作模式。联合申请多项科研课题，研发的分布定位式光纤传感设备在电信、电力、石油及桥梁监测领域广泛应用，2018-2024 年销售百余套，预计后续三年光纤振动监测系统带来经济效益超 1000 万元。共同发表高水平论文 10 余篇，获发明专利 10 余项，指导学生获得国家级及上海市竞赛奖 20 余项，出版教材 2 本。

● **技能培训与产教联动发展**

松江区以提升社会服务能力为抓手，聚焦终身教育需求，通过强化技能培训载体建设与深化产教联动，全方位服务区域经济社会发展。在载体建设方面，充分发挥技师学院、工匠学院及职业技能培训中心枢纽作用，围绕长三角 G60 科创走廊重点领域，遴选典型培训项目，提升培训中心服务能力，常态化开展职业培训与技能鉴定，扩大高级工及以上人才培养规模，满足在校学生与社会成员的职业发展需求。在联动机制方面，松江区对接 G60 科创走廊和松江新城建设，建立常态化产教融合协作机制，优化人才政策与激励措施，探索联合培养制度，推动重点产业集群人才培养长效化；动态发布技能人才需求清单，实现政策、信息精准对接。通过载体能级提升与联动机制创新，松江区将人才培养与社会需求深度绑定，为区域经济高质量发展提供多元化、精准化的人才支撑。

(2) 义务教育优质均衡发展

● **硬件设施标准化发展**

松江区围绕义务教育硬件设施标准化建设，从组织领导、经费保障与宣传引导三方面协同推进，夯实教育发展硬件基础。区教育局成立工程建设领导小组，统筹项目管理与“局校联动”，并鼓励学校开设师生反馈通道，确保设施标准贴合实际需求。经费方面，严格审核年度配套资金计划，规范使用台账，定期审计，确保资金精准投入，形成长效保障。宣传引导上，学校设立标准化宣传角，开展班会、教职工大会及设施检查实践，邀请家长参观实验室与智慧教室，并发布改造前后对比图和典型案例，增强师生及家长认知与参与。通过制度化管理、资金护航和全员参与，松江区持续提升硬件设施安全性、舒适性与适配性，为义务教育优质均衡发展提供坚实支撑。

● 提升义务教育服务质量

松江区通过优化资源配置、强化教师队伍建设、深化教育教学改革和完善管理保障，全面提升义务教育质量。“十四五”期间，规划基础教育基建项目48个，已竣工21个，新增515个班和2.03万个学位，同时启动10所老城区学校升级改造，推动硬件提质升级。推进学区化、集团化办学，扩大教师柔性流动规模，探索长效机制，落实农民工子女免费就读政策，保障义务教育公平。教师方面，完善配置标准和区校两级预警机制，实施教师全员竞聘与蹲点式流动，开展“卓越校长”行动及骨干教师研修，建立培训和绩效激励体系，推动课后服务教师能力提升。教学改革上，注重学科核心素养与学业质量，开展混合式与跨学科学习，落实“双减”政策，提升课后服务质量，健全综合素质评价与中高考命题评估。管理保障方面，成立课后服务领导小组，优化教师准入与资源配置，营造尊师重教氛围，保障教师身心健康和合法权益，形成教育高质量发展长效机制。

● 保障受教育群体公平权利

松江区构建“特教指导中心—片区资源中心—学校（幼儿园）”三级支持体系，由片区资源中心统筹融合教育规划、学籍管理、资源整合与专业培训，基层学校资源教室为特殊学生和随班就读学生提供个别辅导、康复训练及家长支持，实现精准服务。课程与活动方面，开发“融合教育主题活动”“亲子社会实践”“资源教室特殊课程”等项目，将特殊课程纳入学校整体教学计划，每学期组织家长讲座和校园参观，保障学生学业发展与能力提升。建立片区特殊教育资源库，整合教材、教具与教学方法，推动优质资源共享，并通过多平台宣传提升社会认知。每学期开展融合教育教研、专题研讨与校本培训，依托专家讲座和定期指导建立教师培训机制，提升教师融合教育实施能力，形成可推广成果，实现教育公平与优质发展。

案例7 融合教育片区资源中心建设

松江区构建覆盖学前至高中阶段（3-18岁）的区域特殊教育体系，设立“1+6+2”片区融合教育资源中心，推动特殊学生身心全面发展。松江区按照特殊学生所处学段、数量规模、类型分布以及学校地理位置，对融合教育片区进行划分。由融合教育示范校牵头统筹片区规划、学籍管理、资源整合与专业培训，形成“特教康复指导中心—片区资源中心—学校（幼儿园）”三级支持网络。

在课程与活动方面，设计“融合教育主题活动”“亲子社会实践”“资源教室特殊课

程”等项目，将特殊课程纳入学校整体计划。各片区结合学校特色开展实践活动，如新浜学校的田间课堂“田八样”探索活动，五厍学校的亲子春游与非遗体验，新闵学校的“植宠养护”课程，提升学生综合素养与社会适应能力，同时加强教师能力建设与课堂研讨。

为推动资源共享，建立片区特殊教育资源库，整合教材、教具与课程方法，定期向学校开放并记录台账，实现资源下沉与经验互补。通过多平台宣传融合教育理念和典型案例，提升家长和社会认同感。每学期组织教研、专题研讨和校本培训，开展校级、区级课题及案例研究，全面提升教师专业能力。

片区资源中心通过多元活动、课程融合和家校联动，打破学校、班级与学生壁垒，为特殊学生提供展示舞台，提升自信和能力，切实保障残疾儿童平等受教育权利，为实现“一个都不能少”的教育目标提供坚实保障。

● **城乡教育一体化发展**

松江区聚焦资源均衡、师资提质与育人革新，系统推进城乡教育一体化，缩小区域差距，构建“资源共享、师资均衡、质量共进”的教育共同体。为均衡资源，区内通过改造校舍、扩建教学楼、建设新校区、筹建高品质寄宿制公办学校，以及优化随迁子女学校布局，实现学位扩增与教育机会均等化。师资方面，开展教研组长与青年教师培训，推进骨干教师培养及柔性流动，优化岗位配置，提升教师专业能力与创新力。育人改革方面，实施全员育人培训、过程性评价和综合素质评价体系建设，强化班主任和全员导师作用，推动家校协同。通过资源、师资与育人多维举措，松江区实现城乡教育从“均衡供给”向“质量共优”的跃升，保障学生共享优质教育机会。

● **教育信息化发展**

松江区通过基础设施建设、资源整合、教学模式创新、师资培训和管理信息化等多维举措推进义务教育信息化。区内建成万兆互联骨干教育专网及区域教育数据中心，为教育数据统一管理和共享提供支撑。松江区统一汇聚了区域教育资源，整合 670 万条课堂实录与教案课件等资料，推动国家、市、区、校四级资源共建共享，促进优质教育均衡分配。推广“上海微校”“空中课堂”“云间学堂”等线上教育模式，构建学生个性化学习空间，提高学习效果。实施“培训+指导”策略，加强教师信息技术应用能力。建设智慧校园、教育管理视频监控、标准化考点及智慧图书馆，提升校园管理与服务水平。通过示范校引领、案例推广、课题研究及区际交流，实现信息化应用普及与教育现代化，为全区义务教

育高质量发展提供技术支撑与保障。

(3) 优化高校学科设置

● 协同区域发展战略

松江区通过区校合作、校企对接和政策保障推动高校学科优化与战略协同发展。依托松江大学城优势学科，整合产业园区资源，建设政府牵头、高校参与的产业研究院，推动科研成果就地转化。举办“百家企业进高校”活动，构建小规模专业合作平台，探索企业“出题”、高校“答题”的协同攻关机制，已完成 73 个科技攻关、成果转化及人才培养项目。高校制定学科专业中长期规划，深化交叉融合，创新组织模式，如应用经济学与统计学结合，服务国家重大战略及区域产业需求。

● 完善学科动态调整机制

松江区推动高校学科建设向先进制造、智能制造、电子信息等产业领域倾斜，满足区域产业人才与技术需求。通过共建实验室、实习基地和产学研合作项目，加强高校与区内企业深度合作，例如依托上海工程技术大学设立松江大学园区产教融合协同育人工作办公室，激发协同育人活力。区内构建学科建设监测评价体系，定期评估教学质量、科研成果、师资队伍及人才培养，动态调整建设范围与资金投入，对成效显著学科给予更多支持，对进展缓慢学科实施整改。强化师资队伍建设，加大高层次人才引进力度，吸引国际领先学科带头人和创新团队，并提供定期培训、国内外学术交流机会，提升教师教学与科研能力，实现高校学科建设与区域产业发展紧密对接。

● 交叉学科与跨学科融合发展

松江区推动高校交叉学科与跨学科发展，通过多维举措实现学科创新与资源整合。高校层面，东华大学推进学科交叉建设，优化顶层设计、体制机制及资源配置，培育新学科增长点；上海外国语大学备案“国别与区域研究交叉”学科，探索“多语种+”“多学科+”叠合式建设，建立区域国别语料库及数据科学文科实验室，支撑外语与政治学等学科交叉融合。区域层面，松江区推动教育、科技、人才融合，建立政企校所长效合作机制，实施重点项目攻关，建设科学教育示范校，设立科学顾问团及校外科学副校长队伍，打造实践

基地。学校层面，设计科学类课程、开展主题实践和微课题孵化，促进跨学科研究。社区教育层面，组织多样教研活动，如手工艺、茶艺体验及“AI+健康管理”课程建设，推动跨学科教学与创新。

● **人才培养与就业发展**

松江区优化职业教育专业设置，建立人才需求发布和专业预警机制，动态调整专业结构，满足高新技术企业人才需求。加强师资建设，赋予企业“能工巧匠”进入职业院校自主权，支持高层次管理人才和专业带头人引进，提升教师学历和资格水平；同时推进国际化人才培养，引入外籍教师、国际课程及境外培训交流，提升职业教育国际化水平。在就业发展方面，松江区完善人才政策体系，未来五年投入 20 亿元支持重点产业和企业人才发展，升级实习补贴和技能培训补贴措施，提供全方位政策扶持；实施分层分类人才安居保障，规划 5.8 万套人才租赁房，调整购房补贴；建设高效便捷的人才服务体系，推进“G60 人才直达车”和“一卡通”服务，强化企业与人才交流，形成从培养到就业的系统保障。

● **推动国际化教育发展**

松江区推进高校国际化教育，通过顶层设计与政策支持，成立国际交流研究中心，深化地校合作，推动附属学校发展。建立外籍教师管理评价体系，制定聘任标准，加大高水平外籍教师引进力度，并选派重点课程教师及骨干教师境外培训，提升教师国际素养；开展中小学国际理解教育和多形式国际教育交流活动，强化国际化师资队伍建设和创新人才培养模式，推动“专微融合”新质人才培养，与企业共建现代产业学院，建立地校海外人才资源共享机制，吸引海归人才落地松江。优化教育资源配置，建设高校附属学校与教育集团，推进职业教育国际化，结合区域产业需求整合教育资源。同时支持高校举办国际会议和建立国际合作关系，开展师生交流与学术合作，营造国际化教育氛围，推动高校国际化发展和教育现代化。

案例8 上海对外经贸大学“协同创新培育国际化商科创新创业人才”育人模式

学校结合国际化与商科办学特色，以培养“具有创新创业意识、国际视野、跨文化沟通能力强、熟悉国际经贸规则、具有国际竞争力的高层次、应用型、国际化经贸人才”为目标，打造集“协同式”创新创业教育教学、“开放式”实践实战、“六阶式”项目孵化、“一站式”服务保障的“四位一体”创新创业人才培养生态系统。

学校创新创业育人成效显著，社会评价良好，历届毕业生创业带动就业人数已超过毕

业生总数。近三年指导学生获得省级以上各类竞赛与创新创业大赛奖项 549 项，国家及省级大学生创新创业训练计划项目立项 410 项。学生创业中心已建立 117 个创业企业（项目），其中 36 家完成工商注册，81 家为模拟公司，参与学生超过 4000 人。古北 620 创业孵化基地累计入驻企业 49 个，参与创业人数 500 余人，2018 年纳税超 200 万元。校创业基金会累计资助 17 个项目，总额 265 万元，其中上海跃橙文化传播有限公司（独立日）获 EFG 雏鹰奖及千万 A 轮融资。

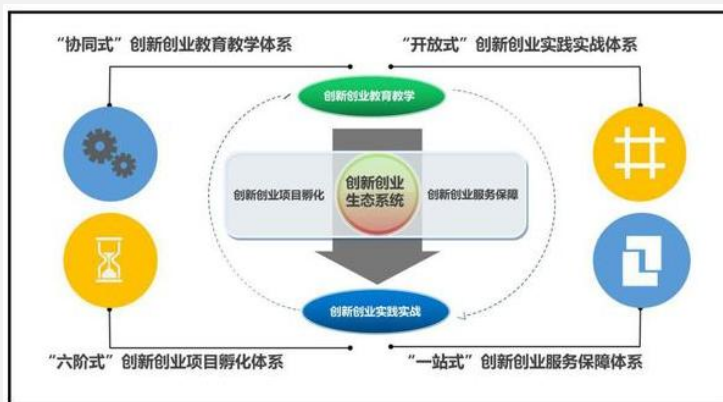


图 13 上海对外经贸大学“四位一体”国际化商科创新创业人才培养生态系统

(4) 打造协同育人平台

● 校企协同育人

松江区深化职业教育与产业融合，以校企协同育人为核心，构建专业与产业无缝对接的教育体系。职业学校与企业签订合作协议，共同制定人才培养方案和教学计划，邀请企业专家授课，推动“学用早衔接”。根据地方产业特色调整专业设置、优化课程体系，实施现代学徒制全周期培养模式，让学生在真实职场场景中锤炼技能。通过共建校内实训基地、拓展校外实习基地，打造“校中厂”“厂中校”沉浸式实践平台，提高学生实践能力与职业素养。教师方面，组织深入企业实践、行业研讨和技能提升培训，确保教学内容与产业技术同步更新。通过校企协同方案制定、课程精准调优、实践平台建设及教师能力提升，松江区职业教育打通教育链与产业链“最后一公里”，为区域产业升级和高质量经济发展提供高素质技术技能人才支撑。

● 校地协同发展

松江区深化校地协同发展，以提升社会服务能力为抓手，推动职业教育与区域产业需

求精对接。充分发挥新型技师学院、工匠学院及职业技能培训中心作用，动态遴选重点培训项目，常态化开展职业培训与技能鉴定，扩大高级工及以上高技能人才培养规模，构建教育链与产业链衔接桥梁。主动对接长三角 G60 科创走廊及松江新城建设战略，建立产教融合多部门联动机制，优化人才政策与激励措施，探索高端人才联合培养制度，推动重点产业人才规模与素质双提升。通过动态发布产业人才需求清单，引导职业教育资源向产业集中，形成“政府引导、校企联动、供需匹配”的产教融合新格局，为区域经济社会发展提供持续人才支撑。

● **校际协同发展**

松江区推动校际协同发展，构建小初高全学段教育共同体，提升育人质量。通过增量引进优质高中资源，形成市实验性示范性高中与区实验性示范性高中矩阵，并开办多所区实验性示范性高中，注入高端资源动能。存量提升方面，推进本土百年名校及特色高中改扩建，优化硬件与办学品质。模式创新上，实施“1-3-5”集团办学模式（1 所市实验性示范性高中+3 所初中含九年一贯制+5 所小学含九年一贯制），打通学段壁垒，实现资源跨学段流动。机制保障方面，制定集团办学章程，建立资源共享、管理互融的统筹机制。师资支撑上，推动市级与合作学校双向师资交流，打造骨干教师与管理团队。特色培育上，分学段实施数学思维训练、综合素质教育及奥赛培训，形成上下联动、学段贯通的协同育人体系，为区域教育高质量发展提供持续动力。

● **行业协会参与发展**

松江区积极推动行业协会参与协同育人，通过创建技能大师工作室促进技术技能的传承与发展。2020 至 2022 年，全区成功完成了首批 5 家区级职业技能大师工作室的建设工作；2023 年进一步启动了第二批 5 个工作室的立项，涵盖高飞智能制造等重点领域，周期为 2023 至 2025 年。在首批经验基础上，第二批工作室更加注重提质增效与模式创新，致力于打造专业教师培养的新高地。各工作室由市内顶尖劳模、工匠和技能大师担任带头人，通过技术传授与师徒带教，在教学指导、竞赛培训、传帮带及产学研合作等环节，与企业联合培养技术骨干，有力支撑了社会技术应用型人才的系统培育。

SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施



SDG9

- **SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施**，致力于建造具备抵御灾害能力的**基础设施**，促进具有包容性的**可持续工业化**，推动**创新**。通过该目标的实践，能够有效释放经济活力，提高经济竞争力，引进和推广新技术，提高资源利用效率。
- 松江区在这一目标下仍面临多重挑战：**产业创新与高技术应用发展不平衡**，**产业链协同和技术转化存在瓶颈**；**智慧基础设施和数字化服务体系**建设虽取得进展，但部分场景**信息孤岛**制约了资源高效配置；**科普教育、创新人才培养与科技成果普及**存在时滞。
- 在 SDG9 目标下，松江区采取多维举措。一是加强**产业基础和创新体系建设**，打造**核心智算中心**，推动**算力、数字技术和科创资源集成应用**，提升**产业链整体竞争力**；二是推进**智慧基础设施和数字化服务体系**建设，包括**交通枢纽数字化、公共服务“一网通办”**，**数字生活场景构建**等；三是注重**人才和科普培养**，组建**专业科普人才库**、开展**智能教育平台建设及实践活动**，强化**创新人才供给**；四是坚持**绿色低碳和高效管理原则**，推广**节能、智能化和可持续运维模式**，形成**产业、基础设施与创新能力协同发展**的格局。



OSIN

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG9 目标响应
城市数字基础设施建设	通信管线与基站建设流程规范化管理		▶ 电子信息业工业总产值 ▶ 计算机通信和其他电子设备制造业固定资产投资	9.1 发展优质、可靠、可持续和有抵御灾害能力的基础设施，包括区域和跨境基础设施，以支持经济发展和提升人类福祉，重点是人人可负担得起并公平利用上述基础设施。
	万兆光网“端-网-云”协同示范应用	松江首个万兆社区——中山街道万科梦想派		
	推动地下车库信号全覆盖			
	加快构建智算产业生态体系	仪电智算中心（松江）		
打造数字公共服务体系	推进政务服务提质增效		▶ 高新企业数量	9.4 到 2030 年，所有国家根据自身能力采取行动，升级基础设施，改进工业以提升其可持续性，提高资源使用效率，更多采用清洁和环保技术及产业流程。
	构建集约化、智慧化政务服务体系		▶ 每万人有效发明专利拥有量	
	推动“一件事”流程再造与智能化赋能			
打造智慧生活服务体系	打造教育数字化生活服务场景		▶ 政务服务全程网办率	9.5 在所有国家，特别是发展中国家，加强科学研究，提升工业部门的技术能力，包括到 2030 年，鼓励创新，大幅增加每 100 万人口中的研发人员数量，并增加公共和私人研发支出。
	打造医疗数字化生活服务场景			
	打造交通数字化生活服务场景	上海松江站智慧枢纽超级场景		
	打造商圈数字化生活服务场景			
推进公民科学素养建设	强化统筹协调与政策支持		▶ 科普教育基地数量	9.b 支持发展中国家的国内技术开发、研究与创新，包括提供有利的政策环境，以实现工业多样化，增加商品附加值。
	建设专业化科普人才队伍	“电小松”青年科技志愿者服务队		
	拓展科普阵地与实践体验平台			

主要进展

针对产业创新发展不平衡、数据畅通瓶颈等挑战，松江区积极推进科技创新与智慧城市建设，取得显著进展：信息通信基础设施持续完善；智算服务产业集群快速发展，应用场景不断拓展；政务服务实现线上线下深度融合，便民服务效率大幅提升；全生命周期智慧公共服务体系基本建成；科普体系不断完善，形成阵地完善、品牌鲜明、多方协同的社会化科普新格局。

● 科技创新活力持续增强

松江区高新技术企业培育工作取得显著成效。2024 年高新技术企业申报量达 913 家，认定通过 813 家，全区有效期内高新技术企业数量增至 2717 家，展现出强劲的创新主体增长态势。在知识产权方面，截至 2024 年末，全区有效专利总量达 93793 件，较上年增加 1135 件。其中，有效发明专利 13983 件，每万人有效发明专利拥有量达到 70.85 件，凸显了松江区在科技创新成果产出和转化方面的扎实基础与持续进步。

● 信息通信基础设施建设稳步推进

松江区信息通信基础设施建设持续取得突破，5G 基站建设稳居全市前列，截至 2025 年 6 月底累计建成 6522 个。同时，万兆光网试点建设扎实推进，“光耀申城”行动覆盖万科梦想派、沿海丽水馨庭、G60 科创之眼等项目，万科梦想派率先完成全覆盖。针对居民地下车库信号不畅问题，区级部门与运营商协同推进“地停信号”专项，截至 2024 年 6 月底已覆盖 372 个小区并通过验收，实现 100%覆盖。

● 智算服务产业集群快速发展

松江区智算产业发展迅速，已获批 7 个数据中心项目，批复机架约 3.44 万个，高性能 GPU 部署约 6.7 万张，算力规模超 71,000 PFLOPS (FP16)，位居全市前列。规划到 2027 年，算力规模预计突破 50 万 PFLOPS，形成“深耕松江、引领全市、辐射全国”的智算服务体系，建设 50 家优质企业和 20 个标杆应用场景，产业规模力争超 200 亿元。2024 年，松江区实现电子信息业工业总产值 1366.56 亿元，占全区规上工业总产值的 36.7%；实现计算机通信和其他电子设备制造业固定资产投资 43.60 亿元，占全区工业固定资产投资的

30.2%。

● 智算产业应用场景不断拓展

松江区依托数据中心与高性能算力，持续拓展智算产业应用场景，涵盖智能制造、卫星互联网、信创商密及影视制作等领域。在智能制造中，企业利用智算进行工艺优化、设备预测性维护及 AI 推理，推动生产环节提效降本；在卫星互联网和信创商密领域，实现数据快速处理与安全保障；影视制作企业借助算力完成特效渲染与实时仿真，提高效率与质量。同时，依托腾讯、仪电等核心企业建设标杆应用场景，推动企业算力需求、研发和数据处理协同发展，形成完善的产业生态体系。

● 政务服务实现线上线下深度融合

自 2018 年启动“一网通办”改革以来，松江区政务服务实现线上线下深度融合。区级门户集成 41 个部门约 2100 项事项，线下 49 个综合窗口实现全覆盖，同时布局 64 台自助终端和 18 个 24 小时服务点，“随申办”旗舰店接入 552 项事项。改革推进“一业一证”，累计发放许可证 6000 余张；上线 39 个“一件事”集成服务及 60 项“免申即享”，2024 年惠及企业超 12 万次。智能便民方面，跨区域可办事项达 195 项，定制化互联服务 113 项，AI 小“松”和智能帮办实现 50 余项业务办理时间缩短六成，有效提升政务效率、便民水平及服务透明度。2024 年，政务服务全程网办率达到 94%。

● 科普体系建设不断完善

松江区不断完善科普阵地，覆盖 17 个街镇的社区书院和 53 家科普教育基地，并建成全区首家科技小院。松江科技馆年均接待市民游客 12 万人次，流动科技馆巡展惠及 20 万人次。科普品牌活动特色鲜明，连续多年举办科技节和全国科普日活动，每年举办超百场科普活动，覆盖超 10 万人次，同时推动“三下乡”及青少年科普演出、摄影、征文等特色活动，增强科普惠民效果。在大科普格局建设方面，松江区坚持政府引导、社会参与，推动跨部门协同，与教育、文旅等单位合作打造科普旅游线路和研学课程，多个基地和场所入选市级研学点和创新实验室，形成覆盖青少年、农民、市民的多元服务体系。整体上，松江区初步形成了阵地完善、品牌鲜明、协同推进的社会化科普新格局。

重要措施

(1) 城市数字基础设施建设

● 通信管线与基站建设流程规范化管理

为保障信息通信基础设施有序推进，松江区严格依规开展通信管线与基站建设。通信管线建设由权属单位提出申请，区数据局依据专业规划和集约化建设原则统筹各方需求，形成共建意见并确定牵头单位。区数据局编制建设计划征求意见稿，征询区级主管部门意见，经批复后方可办理建设手续。工程竣工后，需向区建设管理委备案，并告知属地街镇、经开区，且验收不合格不得投入使用。基站建设流程类似，电信企业提出申请，区数据局统筹共享意见并结合专项规划形成年度建设计划，经审议最终确定。计划发布后，建设单位须按规定办理手续，竣工报备并通过验收后方可投入使用。

● 万兆光网“端-网-云”协同示范应用

松江联通以万科梦想派项目为试点，创新实施“端-网-云”协同方案，实现了全场景万兆覆盖。在端侧，通过部署 WiFi7 与 FTTR 技术，将全光万兆接入延伸至用户房间，并以“一户一策”方式灵活部署，确保全屋覆盖和差异化服务。在网侧，应用小型化高隔离度的 SFP-DD 光模块，提升现网应用灵活性；同时通过调整 50G PON 下行波长，实现 EPON、10G EPON 与 50G PON 的三模时分共存，增强网络兼容性和演进能力。在云侧，借助 OLT 的 MAR 能力实现一跳入云，并对万兆光网与人工智能融合应用系统进行优化，提高检测、预警和响应的精度与效率。同时，通过云端统一部署端到端的管控与网管，构建完善的运维保障体系，全面提升网络和系统的稳定性。

案例9 松江首个万兆社区——中山街道万科梦想派

万科梦想派作为松江大型社区具备万兆小区升级改造的重要性，该小区覆盖 1660 户、存量用户千兆带宽占比 25.3%。目前有智慧社区、高空抛物监控等重点场景应用需求、该小区对大带宽需求量较大，因此通过万兆小区改造升级等手段，来提升小区内居民宽带使用体验以及满足典型应用服务。对于万兆光网的优势，一是超高速率，万兆宽带的速度比普通千兆网络快 10 倍，下载一部 4K 高清电影仅需 8 秒；二是低时延，在线办公无延迟响应让工作效率大幅提升，千人同时在线游戏确保无卡顿；三是支持高并发接入，家里各类设备，多人聚会联网的时候，可同时连接 500 余台智能设备网络仍能保持 0.1% 的极低抖动

率，真正实现多人畅享高速网络。

此次万兆小区建设采用了先进的 50G-PON 技术、FTTR 全光组网以及 Wi-Fi7 方案，现场测试下载速度可达 9384Mbps，能稳定连接超 500 台设备稳定连接，确保网络时延在 1-2ms 左右，为 8K/VR、全屋智能等未来场景提供无缝体验。目前，万科梦想派的用户可基于现有家宽网络开通万兆宽带，并使用支持 Wi-Fi7 的手机或者配置万兆网口的电脑体验万兆宽带。此次万兆社区的建设是松江联通根据工信部的发文开展的试点工作，后续会通过典型项目打造不断积累经验，推动更多小区迈入超高速网络时代。

● 推动地下车库信号全覆盖

松江区大力推进住宅小区地下车库信号覆盖。区数据局联合房管局制定整改方案，各街镇落实属地责任，运营商负责建设，确保资金、设备和施工到位。通过工作群、例会及线上协调机制，及时解决配合度低和费用争议等问题。区内提前谋划，制定时间表与责任分解机制，强化任务落实。街镇层面推动居委会、业委会及物业协作，实现基层共治。最后，加大宣传力度，联合运营商开展进社区宣传和辐射知识科普，邀请居民分享体验，营造良好氛围，提升居民认同感。

● 加快构建智算产业生态体系

松江区积极推进智算产业高质量发展，重点从基础设施建设、产业集聚和政策支持三方面发力。一是持续扩容算力基础设施，全区已建设 7 个数据中心项目，批复机架约 3.44 万个，部署高性能 GPU 卡约 6.7 万张，算力规模超过 71,000 PFLOPS (FP16)，稳居全市前列。二是加速形成产业集聚，依托腾讯、仪电两大核心智算中心，核心智算企业达到 20 家，产业链上下游聚集大量优质企业。三是不断完善政策体系，明确产业空间布局和产业图谱，出台专项支持细则，并设定资金支持标准。同时，组织企业申报并提供全过程指导，通过专家评审强化政策落地。

案例10 仪电智算中心（松江）

仪电智算中心（松江）是上海市部署的政策导向型重大项目，旨在打造超大规模自主可控智能算力基础设施，并入选 2024 年上海市重大工程清单。经过理论算力、有效算力、算力能效、业务模型场景支持能力等五个维度综合评审，仪电智算中心（一期）获得“智算中心算力性能 AAAAA 等级”认证，显示其具备支撑大规模智能应用的强大综合实力。

仪电智算中心为上海夯实数字新基建、培育算力产业集群、推动智慧城市建设提供重

要支撑。中心采用华东地区最大的间接蒸发冷系统和 ECC 智能控制等先进技术，降低机房制冷功耗，实现全年自然冷却时间达 40%，有效降低 PUE，推动绿色低碳运营。作为国内领先的大型人工智能算力中心，仪电智算中心计划构建多个万卡集群，支撑中国人工智能快速发展。全面投产后，将提供高等级、高质量的智算云服务及行业 AI 解决方案，成为国家智算中心建设的标志性项目，助力不同行业数字化、智能化转型。



图 14 仪电智算中心（松江）

(2) 打造数字公共服务体系

● 推进政务服务提质增效

松江区围绕政务服务标准化、制度化和便民化，持续推出多项改革举措。首先，在标准化建设方面，完善区、部门、街镇、村居四级政务服务体系，出台《政务服务中心建设与管理规范》地标文件，推进全区政务服务中心规范化建设，强化事项清单动态管理和年度检查，推动办事指南优化精简。其次，在指引与监督上，自 2019 年起每年发布“一网通办”年度要点，明确改革任务与责任分工，并将考核纳入区级绩效体系，建立联络制度和专题研讨机制，对改革滞后环节实施专项督查，确保各项任务落地。第三，注重回应企业群众需求，推行“好差评”制度，提升以评促改成效，创新设立“办不成事”窗口与线上专栏，解决群众反映的难题；2024 年进一步开通“企业诉求直通车”，构建快速响应机制。最后，加强队伍建设和宣传引导，常态化培训窗口人员并推广行政办事员技能认证，开展“一网通办立功竞赛”培育典型经验；同时通过多渠道宣传和政务服务进社区、园区、商圈活动，增强改革成果认知度，提升群众获得感。

● 构建集约化、智慧化政务服务体系

松江区在构建集约化、智慧化政务服务体系方面，采取了一系列具体举措。首先，区内创新建设线上虚拟服务大厅“云综窗”，将线下综合窗口、电脑端、移动端及远程视频帮办等服务资源深度整合，形成统一服务平台。平台依托“一网通办”数据底座，聚合咨询、导办、受理等环节，实现业务全流程数字化管理，并统一整合客服、热线、远程帮办等功能，确保线上线下服务同步联动。其次，松江区在服务方式上探索多样化模式，包括 AI 智能导办、视频连线面对面帮办、留言待办等，使不同用户能够根据需求选择最适合的服务形式。同时，区内布局自助终端和 24 小时服务点，形成“15 分钟政务服务圈”，延伸服务覆盖范围，方便企业和居民随时办理事务。第三，松江区推动跨区域互联互通，探索与长三角政务专窗衔接，实现跨区域事项“一网受理、跨省通办”，进一步扩展服务边界。通过这些举措，松江区着力打造资源集约、流程高效、操作智能的政务服务体系，为企业和群众提供多渠道、便捷化的政务服务保障。

● 推动“一件事”流程再造与智能化赋能

松江区在推动“一件事”流程再造与智能化赋能方面，采取了多项具体举措。首先，在流程再造上，区内建立“一家牵头、多方协同”的审批监管机制和“一件事”联办机制，通过专班协作、工作例会等制度，及时协调跨部门业务，实现条件、材料、时限的归并精简，确保涉及多个事项的审批环节统一、高效。其次，松江区推动制度创新，广泛应用“告知承诺+容缺后补”等模式，重塑审批流程，实现跨部门并联办理，减少企业跑动和重复提交材料。同时，实行清单动态管理，统一工作标准，并通过系统升级实现流程跟踪和质量管控，确保每个环节可视化、可监督。第三，在智能化赋能方面，区内积极应用数据共享和智能导办技术，实现“一次采集、多方使用”，同时推广电子证照、OCR 识别、AI 智能预审等技术，提高审批精准度和效率。高频事项可自动生成专属办事指南，实现“边办边问”。此外，松江区探索远程虚拟入驻和“一人多岗”服务模式，使人手紧缺部门也能高效应对事务。通过这些举措，松江区在优化政务服务流程和提升智能化水平方面形成了制度化、技术化的综合方案。

发展。松江区还通过推进公交电子站牌、场站数字化和数据共享建设，提升客流、物流和运营的智能化水平，不仅能够提升乘客出行便捷性，也为企业物流调配提供精准支持，强化运营安全和服务效率。

案例11 上海松江站智慧枢纽超级场景

上海松江站智慧枢纽超级场景，依托 GIS+BIM、智慧工地+BIM、BIM 可视化和 BIM 模拟等技术，实现智能规划、智享建设、智慧管理和高效应用，有力支撑上海第三大交通枢纽建设和运行。随着上海松江站启用，松江枢纽也由蓝图变为现实。松江枢纽是服务长三角一体化发展国家战略和长三角 G60 科创走廊高质量发展的重要引擎，是加快“科创、人文、生态”现代化新松江建设、打造松江新城成为独立的综合性节点城市的战略支点。未来，松江枢纽将充分发挥交通便捷畅通、经济实力雄厚、产业基础扎实、区位优势突出、创新优势凸显“五大优势”，实现零距离、高效率、低成本、深度融合的铁水、公铁、公水等多式联运无缝衔接，打造具备站城一体、产城融合、客货兼容、数字赋能等特征的全市唯一的高铁客运和高铁货运“复式枢纽”，建设辐射欧洲、服务亚太，以沪昆铁路、沪昆高速为纽带，直通磨憨、磨丁口岸，深入东南亚腹地的跨区域资源配置节点枢纽。

● 打造商圈数字化生活服务场景

松江区在商圈数字化建设方面持续推进场景化、智慧化和集约化发展，注重平台整合、数据驱动与服务便捷相结合。区内重点推动商业服务与日常生活场景的数字化转型，通过电子地图导航、智能售货柜、线上预订及配送系统的深度整合，实现社区和商务区的实时导航、智能查询及无接触服务。近期重点实施“智慧早餐”项目，在全市率先上线“随申办”电子早餐地图，整合 342 个网点信息，试点“网订柜取”模式，合作企业通过智能售货柜提供无接触服务。市场监管部门创新备案机制，加快推进智能柜审批并接入第三方平台。通过整合数据、智能管理和多平台联动，松江区不断提升市民日常生活便捷性和服务效率，为智慧生活建设提供可推广经验。

(4) 推进公民科学素养建设

● 强化统筹协调与政策支持

松江区通过建立科普议事协调机构，依托区科协发挥组织动员作用，不断强化部门间的统筹联动和基层协作，推动全区科普工作系统化开展。松江区修订完善了科普项目管理

造“快闪实验室”和实验装置体验区，组织绿色创新项目，录制课程包实现资源全区共享。

经过多年耕耘，服务队近两年已累计开展 70 余次线下公益科普活动，服务人群超万人，线上科普内容获百万点赞。其事迹多次被新华社、《中国青年团》等媒体报道，获得国家级、省市级荣誉 10 余项，包括中国青年志愿服务项目大赛银奖和“上海市五四青年奖章”。“电小松”不仅提升了青少年的科学素养，也树立了青年科普志愿服务的标杆。

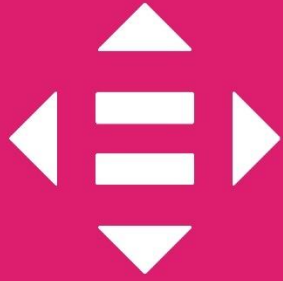


图 15 “电小松”青年科技志愿者服务队

● 拓展科普阵地与实践体验平台

松江区积极推动科普阵地建设与优化，充分利用区内大科学装置、实验室、企业生产线等教育资源，面向公众开放，打造近距离接触前沿科技的平台。在区域产业优势基础上，区内发布首批科普主题地图，并设计多条特色科普线路，结合科技设施、实验平台与公共活动空间，让市民通过沉浸式体验了解科技发展与创新应用。松江区在建设科普阵地时，坚持“场景融合、沉浸体验、互动参与、全龄覆盖”的原则，使青少年和公众在实践中获得知识、技能和科技兴趣，同时推动科普教育与区域产业、教育、文化资源深度融合。通过线上线下结合、数据驱动和多平台联动，区内科普阵地不仅满足市民日常科普需求，也支持专项教育活动和主题项目的开展，实现科普资源的最大化利用，为打造全区智慧、系统、可持续的科普服务体系提供有力支撑。

SDG10 减少不平等



SDG10

- **SDG10 减少不平等**，致力于减少国家内部和国家之间的不平等。通过该目标的实践，能够促进社会公平与机会均等，改善弱势群体处境，推动包容性发展，从而构建更加公正、和谐与可持续的社会。
- 随着人才集聚和人口增长，住房、教育、医疗、养老等公共资源的需求快速上升。不同区域居民在居住环境、公共服务可达性和生活便利性上仍有不均衡现象，特殊群体如困境儿童、老年人和失业人员的服务保障仍需强化。就业结构性矛盾突出。部分弱势群体仍存在获取救助和服务的不平等现象，限制了社会机会的均等化。
- 在 SDG10 目标下，松江区通过多层次住房保障体系建设，统筹城乡资源，实现住房公平；推进“15 分钟生活圈”建设，提升公共服务覆盖率与便利性；针对儿童、老年人和特殊群体，完善教育、医疗、托育、康复及养老服务体系，保障权益均等；着力促进就业，提供职业培训、岗位推荐及技能提升服务；完善社会救助与慈善体系，实现物质与服务相结合，扩大覆盖面并精准帮扶，推动社会资源均衡分配与机会公平。



ODIES

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG10 目标响应		
保障人人享有适当的居住权益	完善居住保障体系	九里亭街道加强医疗卫生和教育人才住房保障	▶ 保障性租赁住房数量 ▶ 为老服务中心数量 ▶ 养老院床位数 ▶ 实施各类救助次数	10.7 促进有序、安全、正常和负责的移民和人口流动，包括执行合理规划和管理完善的移民政策。		
	强化人才安居服务					
	提升农村人居环境和生活质量					
提供人人共享的公共服务与保障	夯实基本养老服务体系	方松街道打造多元养老服务		▶ 保障性租赁住房数量 ▶ 为老服务中心数量 ▶ 养老院床位数 ▶ 实施各类救助次数	10.2 到 2030 年，增强所有人的权能，促进他们融入社会、经济和政治生活，而不论其年龄、性别、残疾与否、种族、族裔、出身、宗教信仰、经济地位或其他任何区别。	
	健全完善综合救助格局					
	兜底保障困难群众					
全方位保护儿童权益	全面推进儿童友好城市建设		▶ 保障性租赁住房数量 ▶ 为老服务中心数量 ▶ 养老院床位数 ▶ 实施各类救助次数			10.4 采取政策，特别是财政、薪资和社会保障政策，逐步实现更大的平等。
	增强困境儿童福利保障	松江资助平台全方面保障困境儿童的学习与生活				
	加强孤独症儿童关爱服务					
营造人人有机的就业环境	多措并举推动重点群体就业			▶ 帮助长期失业青年就业人数 ▶ 开展补贴性职业技能培训次数	10.3 确保机会均等，减少结果不平等现象，包括取消歧视性法律、政策和做法，推动与上述努力相关的适当立法、政策和行动。	
	提升重点群体就业能力	松江推进“15分钟就业服务圈”建设				
	分类指导推进高质量充分就业					

主要进展

为应对公共资源需求上升、服务不均衡及特殊群体保障不足等挑战，松江区在民生服务与保障领域精准实测，取得显著进展：多层次住房保障体系持续完善，精准支持人才安居与职住平衡；农村人居环境稳步改善；儿童保护与支持能力不断增强；养老服务体系覆盖水平增强；社会救助与慈善帮扶机制不断创新；重点群体就业帮扶精准有效，就业服务体系持续完善。

● 多层次住房保障体系不断完善

随着松江人才集聚新高地建设的不断深入，越来越多的人才选择扎根松江、建设松江，对房源品质也提出了更高的要求。松江区将解决各类人才安居问题作为首要任务，积极建设多层次住房保障体系，统筹推进保障性租赁住房筹措与建设。截至目前，松江区已累计筹措建设保障性租赁住房 42313 套，完成供应各类保障性租赁住房 36126 套。松江区将保障性租赁住房纳入人才安居工程，优先提供人才公寓，解决优秀人才阶段性安居需求，强调职住平衡和社区宜居性。松江区通过完善地段选择、房型设计及社区配套，实现住房资源的精准分配，保障不同群体的居住权益，有效推动城乡人口结构均衡及社会公平。

● 农村人居环境持续改善

松江区通过制度化和政策化手段稳步推进农民人居环境改善工作。区级专项工作推进领导小组及工作专班对相关工作进行常态化统筹，明确补贴金额、出让金归属及减量化土地指标补贴和管理权限，形成政策叠加效应。自 2019 年实施居住空间优化布局以来，累计签约 8242 户、交付安置 3383 户，连续四年超额完成市级指标。在人居环境方面，松江区坚持目标导向、问题导向与效果导向相结合，推动农村生活垃圾分类全覆盖，完成老旧生活污水处理设施提标改造，并通过示范村带动区域提升，逐步形成全域优化和长效管理机制，打造美丽宜居乡村，实现城乡居民生活环境的均等化改善。

● 儿童保护和支持能力不断增强

松江区通过专项资助和制度保障关注儿童及困境儿童权益，落实学生资助政策，确保每名困境儿童享受教育资助。儿童友好城市建设方面，社区“宝宝屋”、托幼一体园及普惠

性托育项目不断完善，基础教育资源持续扩展，医疗机构完成儿科门急诊标准化示范建设，校园周边交通安全和公共场所适幼化改造同步推进。通过制定未成年人保护工作细则和实施方案，保障儿童教育、健康及安全，推动社会服务公平化和儿童发展权利均等化。

● **养老服务体系不断完善**

松江区实现综合为老服务中心街镇全覆盖，整合学习培训、文化娱乐、日间照料、医疗康复等功能，为老年人及周边居民提供一站式服务。对 65 岁以上户籍的老年人，根据年龄等不同情况给予用餐补贴。在全市率先开发区级助餐管理平台，实现敬老卡全区通刷、一卡结算，目前全区已有 3.5 万名老人进入结算系统，平均每天有 3000 余人享受助餐服务。截至 2024 年底，松江区共有养老机构 25 个，长者照护之家 10 个；总床位数 10398 张，其中养老院床位 10105 张，长者照护之家床位 293 张；建有综合为老服务中心 31 个，老年人日间照料中心 46 个，社区长者食堂 26 个、老年人助餐点 174 个，标准化老年活动室 412 个，社区睦邻点 295 个；共为 6999 名服务补贴对象提供居家养老服务，全年提供居家养老服务 7.63 万人次。

● **社会救助与慈善帮扶体系完善**

松江区创新推出“1+3+5”工作机制，整合 1 个救助帮扶平台、3 个信息库及 5 类特色项目，实现慈善力量与政府救助有效衔接。通过数据共享、需求推送和救后反馈，统筹不同领域服务，逐步实现从单一物质救助向“物质+服务”模式转变。2024 年，全年实施各类救助 18.5 万人次，发放救助资金 1.99 亿元，其中城镇居民最低生活保障 4.2 万人次、5810.2 万元，农村居民最低生活保障 0.61 万人次、710.8 万元。

● **重点群体就业帮扶**

松江区针对失业人员、毕业生、农村劳动力和退役军人等群体实施分类就业帮扶政策，构建完善就业服务体系。通过“15 分钟就业服务圈”、线上平台、社区就业服务站和零工市场，提升服务便捷性与精准性。兜底帮扶进一步落实，深化“一人一档”帮扶，发挥好公益性岗位托底安置作用，帮扶就业困难人员 2368 人，确保零就业家庭清零。2024 年，全年帮助长期失业青年就业 519 人，帮扶引领成功创业 899 户；全年开展补贴性职业技能培训 39050 人，新增培养高级工以上技能人才 4096 人次。

重要措施

(1) 保障人人享有适当的居住权益

● 完善住房保障体系

松江区不断完善住房保障体系，围绕长三角 G60 科创走廊建设需求，构建多主体、多渠道、多层次的住房保障格局。一方面，聚焦新市民和青年人才的居住需求，大力推进保障性租赁住房建设与筹措。通过提供以小户型为主、交通便利的房源，有效缓解外来人口和青年群体的居住压力。另一方面，探索“新时代城市建设者管理者之家”模式，试点宿舍型保障性住房，提供低租金的“一张床”产品，满足产业工人和一线务工人员可负担的居住需求。同时，将人才安居工程纳入保障体系，打造宜居宜业的“人才公寓”，助力吸引与留住各类人才。通过多元供给、精准保障和配套服务完善，松江区逐步形成覆盖不同群体的住房保障体系，为区域发展和城市品质提升提供有力支撑。

案例13 九里亭街道加强医疗卫生和教育人才住房保障

九里亭街道现有人口约 11.8 万，随着奥园三期、九里华庭等新建住宅陆续交付，辖区人口规模持续增长，对高质量教育和医疗服务的需求愈发突出。医疗方面，街道社区卫生服务中心于 2023 年 4 月投入使用，核定编制 170 人，目前在岗职工 70 人，其中医生 21 人、护理人员 13 人、公卫医生 5 人、医技人员 20 人，已开设全科、妇科、儿科等 8 个临床科室和 3 个公共卫生科室，未来还将逐步完善建设。教育方面，辖区共有学校 15 所，包括公办中学、公办九年一贯制学校、公办小学和公办、民办幼儿园，学生总数 10654 人，教师约 780 人。近年来，街道积极争取区级投入，推动九亭小学扩建并升格为九年一贯制学校，同时推进亭盛学校建设，整体教育资源水平不断提升。

在教育和医疗资源逐步完善的同时，教师和医护人员等人才留任面临居住压力问题。为切实回应人才关切，松江区相关职能部门和街道在现有住房资源中进行挖掘，将九里华庭动迁安置小区的闲置存量房作为教师和医护人才宿舍，提供过渡性住房保障，帮助其解决安居问题，从而稳定队伍、提升服务水平。目前，九里华庭动迁安置小区共有住房 746 套，已安置 661 套。通过盘活存量房源，街道探索在有限空间内优先保障关键群体居住条件，让教育和医疗人才能够安心从教、从医，推动辖区公共服务持续改善。

● 强化人才安居服务

在居住保障与城市发展相结合方面，松江区突出人才导向，推进安居与落户保障一体化。首先，在住房供给上，结合松江区 2035 总体规划评估成果，建立商品房与保障性住房并行的供应体系，合理优化城镇住宅用地的布局，尤其在轨交站点和松江枢纽周边适度增加住房供应，提升城市宜居度和人口承载力。其次，在人才服务方面，设立人才政策服务专窗和新城联络专员，确保《关于支持五个新城人才发展的实施细则》落地，推动人才落户比例稳步提升。依托长三角 G60 科创走廊，松江区在全市率先设立外国人工作、停居留、留学回国人员落户、海外人才居住证“一站式”受理窗口，办理时限从 15 个工作日缩短至 5 个工作日，大幅提高效率。同时，实施“1+10”人才政策体系，通过青年驿站、人才公寓、租房补贴、实习实践补贴和生活补贴等多层次举措，形成涵盖实习、就业、创业和生活的全周期扶持机制，为青年和创新型人才营造稳定的安居环境，增强松江的城市吸引力和竞争力。

● 提升农村人居环境和生活质量

松江区坚持把农村人居环境改善作为乡村振兴和提升生活质量的重要抓手，注重目标导向与统筹推进相结合。一方面，推进居住空间布局优化，确保农民尽快入住改善后的新居；另一方面，借鉴浙江“千万工程”等成功经验，将美丽生态建设、乡村经济发展和宜居生活环境有机融合，探索适合本地的改进路径。同时，发挥区级推进领导小组作用，推动多部门协同，形成公共服务互联互通机制，实现教育、医疗、交通等公共产品在城乡的均衡配置。通过村庄改造、污水治理、道路整治等工程的配套实施，补齐农村生活基础设施短板，改善整体人居环境。并结合和美乡村建设，强化农民在治理和环境改善中的主体作用，引导形成共建共治共享的格局，从而推动农村居住条件持续改善，乡村面貌焕然一新。

(2) 提供人人共享的服务与保障

● 夯实基本养老服务体系

松江区坚持基础性、普惠性、共担性和系统性原则，持续完善基本养老服务体系。首

先，压实政府主体责任，科学谋划目标与任务，推进城乡养老服务均等化，特别是加强农村养老设施建设和照护床位改造，提升专业照护能力。其次，聚焦失能失智老人长期照护，推动护理型床位发展，建设认知障碍友好社区，探索居家与社区长期照护模式，并强化养老机构与社区卫生服务中心合作，完善家庭医生上门服务。同时，加强养老护理员队伍建设，健全激励机制，提升服务水平。最后，优化奖补与税收政策，鼓励社会资本和公益组织参与，完善志愿服务网络，推进智慧养老院建设，通过人工智能和智能设备提升管理与服务能力，全方位增强老年人的获得感、幸福感与安全感。

案例14 方松街道打造多元养老服务^①

随着老龄化加深，养老服务已成为基层治理的重要任务。方松街道将养老工作纳入总体规划，统筹设施布局，着力构建便民、共享、贴心的养老服务网络。目前已建成较为完善的体系：包括1个养老院（150张床位，入住率84.7%）、1个长者照护之家（49张床位，入住率79.6%）、3个综合为老服务中心、3个日间照料中心、3个社区长者食堂、6个助餐点、34个老年活动室及13个社区睦邻点，形成“东中西”片区合理分布、5分钟可达的服务格局。

在服务方面，街道注重满足老年人精神与心理需求。32个居民区均设老年活动室，丰富日常休闲与文体生活；弘翔、东明综合为老服务中心建成“有声图书馆”，线上平台已上传1200部有声书；英郡别苑小区设立心理健康关爱点，为200名风险老人提供筛查与指导。

在安全方面，街道联动大学城志愿团队为老人开展智能手机培训，并与银行合作开展“反诈护银龄”讲座，32个居民区普遍开展反诈宣传，泰晤士小镇通过直播宣传帮助老人成功识破骗局。

针对个性化需求，街道建立“老伙伴计划”，已结对440户家庭，为400余名特殊困难老人建立档案并配备专门关爱团队。街道引入社会组织力量，推出“最后一百米送餐到家”“爱+满公益”洗衣、扦脚等服务项目，切实提升老年人的获得感和幸福感。

^① 资料来源：https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzAxMTg1NDUzOA==&mid=2248204157&idx=2&sn=d0876e25ad8e5a20aa2f493b407858a5&chksm=992da22d5406b6ff96918166428b85d95349f2afec49afcf5dad5e15f960c012a97871910ce7&scene=27



图 16 上海松江方松街道敬老院

● 健全完善综合救助格局

松江区着力强化社会救助体系建设，提升基层救助能力。一是加强基层救助管理与培训，完善区、街镇、居村三级联动机制，开展专项检查、绩效评价和满意度调查，健全社区救助顾问工作机制，深化经济状况核对，确保政策落实精准到位。二是强化低收入人口动态监测，优化救助信息预警平台，实现部门信息共享和数据比对，建立线上线下双渠道发现机制，及时落实综合帮扶。三是推进服务类社会救助，开展“桥计划”等心理慰藉、就业指导项目，引导爱心企业、社会组织和志愿者参与，探索边缘困难家庭帮扶措施，强化政府与社会力量衔接。四是提升流浪乞讨人员救助管理，针对极端天气和重点区域开展巡查与转介，提供就业帮扶、心理关爱、法律援助等服务，建设临时救助应急点，拓展“情暖归途”救助服务内涵，实现特殊困难群体及时庇护和关爱。

● 兜底保障困难群众^①

近年来，松江区持续聚焦民生兜底保障，构建“民政牵头、部门联动、社会参与”的社会救助格局，通过机制创新与数字赋能，不断完善家门口的社会救助网络，确保困难群众不掉队。永丰街道打造专业化救助顾问团队，在社区事务受理服务中心设立救助顾问工

^① 资料来源：<https://sghexport.shobserver.com/html/baijiahao/2025/02/20/1517018.html>

作室，提供“一站式”服务。顾问通过电话、问卷和居民微信群摸清需求，同时联动职能部门及爱心企业，为困难群众提供家政、物资援助、心理疏导等服务，实现供需精准匹配。截至目前，全区已建立区级救助顾问中心1个、街镇级救助顾问工作室10个、居村级救助顾问站点417个，共有救助顾问473名，并通过区、街镇、居村三级联动培训制度实现全覆盖。为提升救助精准性，区民政局联合区数据局开发“松江区救助信息预警平台”，整合大数据资源并与政法、公安、人社、医保等部门信息比对，实现“数据找人”“政策找人”，向街镇工作人员提供及时、精准的信息预警。中山街道依托微网格，组建救助顾问与志愿者队伍，通过联席会议和工作群实时掌握群众需求，确保快速响应。同时，松江区积极引入社会力量参与救助。通过整合物质与服务资源，区内形成“政策兜底+社会参与”的多元救助模式，有效增强困难群众的获得感和安全感。

(3) 全方位保护儿童权益

● 全面推进儿童友好城市建设

松江区高度重视儿童友好城市建设，出台《松江区推进儿童友好城市建设工作方案》，覆盖政策制度、服务体系、权利保障、空间建设、发展环境、实施保障及宣传推广七大领域。方案强调将儿童福祉融入社会发展和城市治理，强化规划指导，完善儿童参与机制，拓宽儿童及家长意见渠道，并鼓励社会力量参与，培育更多儿童服务组织。在教育方面，高标准推进幼儿园建设，实现托幼一体化比例达85%以上，普惠性幼儿园覆盖率95%，社区“宝宝屋”全覆盖，同时打造示范性学区集团和新优质特色学校，完善特殊教育资源。医疗与健康方面，推动儿童友好医院建设，上级医院专家下沉社区，提升社区儿科诊疗和保健能力，并完善心理服务体系。在空间建设方面，开展适儿化改造，优化步行、过街和骑行环境，建设更多儿童友好公园和绿地，提升儿童安全、便捷和体验感。在儿童权益保障上，完善关爱服务体系，加强困境儿童保障，提高基本生活标准，并提升残疾儿童康复服务标准，支持社会力量举办更多康复机构。通过以上举措，松江区致力于打造安全、健康、教育和生活环境兼顾的儿童友好城市。

● 增强困境儿童福利保障

松江区严格贯彻市民政局关于特殊儿童保障和服务的要求，按时完成生活保障标准调

整。持续推进困境儿童关爱服务，深化“爱伴童行”家庭监护支持项目，重点加强心理关爱，确保儿童在家庭和社区均能得到有效支持。推进流动儿童关爱服务，实施“守‘沪’童心”项目，并开展中山街道“Fu 小星”困境儿童社工服务，提供日常关怀和辅导。建立完善儿童基本情况排摸和信息动态更新机制，健全“政策找人”体系，实现早发现、早帮扶，妥善处置突发事件和特殊个案。完成 2025 年度儿童福利院成年孤儿安置任务，制定并实施新一轮公建民营方案，确保儿童福利服务规范、持续运行。通过上述举措，松江区不断完善儿童保障和关爱体系，使特殊儿童及困境儿童获得更安全、贴心、及时的服务支持。

案例15 松江资助平台全方面保障困境儿童的学习与生活

松江资助平台可以追踪学生的资助情况，2024 年暑假，通过平台信息，在考试中心的帮助下资助中心了解到毕业生汪同学以总分 713 分考入松江二中。

资助中心将新生的资助信息推送至学校，学校德育处第一时间上报校领导，联系班主任深入了解这个学生的情况。当时班主任已经家访过这个孩子，据班主任描述汪同学是一个腼腆的大男孩，是一名孤儿，爷爷奶奶在乡下务农，目前他住在松江城区姑姑家，姑姑对他像亲生孩子一样对待，为了汪同学方便上学将房子搬到了松江二中附近，孩子也一直很感恩姑姑，平时称姑姑为“妈妈”。

2024 年 8 月下旬，市学生事务中心、区资助中心，学校领导、资助老师、班主任共同走访和慰问了这个孩子。市学生事务中心老师耐心细致地讲解了高中阶段学生资助的一些途径，宣传了“免申即享”的政策，介绍了高中减免学费和课本费，发放助学金的资助内容。同时也给孩子和家长提前介绍了大学、研究生阶段的各类资助内容。在慰问的过程中，我们看到孩子和家长都很激动，非常认可国家的资助工作，为他们家庭解决了后顾之忧，汪同学对未来的学业也充满了信心。

汪同学进入高中之后，学习认真，各项活动积极参加，文理兼备，脸上总是挂着自信的微笑。汪同学是班级的纪律委员，管理班级日常的纪律。他在文学和艺术上也有亮眼的表现，他创作的诗歌，在高一年级的语文学习共同体展示上被其他同学精彩演绎。他热爱合唱，经过多重选拔，成功加入上海市松江二中合唱团，成为市级艺术团的梯队成员，参加了松江二中 120 周年校庆纪念活动和上海市第八届全国中小学生艺术展演活动。

● 加强孤独症儿童关爱服务

松江区着力建立孤独症儿童全链条关爱服务体系，提升家庭获得感、幸福感和安全感，形成政府、家庭、机构和社会共同参与的工作格局。一是加强早期发现与干预，通过社区卫生服务中心、街镇未成年人保护工作站和儿童服务中心开展宣传，将 0—6 岁儿童筛查纳

入健康管理，复筛异常儿童及时转诊专业医疗机构。二是推进融合教育与关爱帮扶，依托区特殊教育指导中心，支持儿童随班就读或安排特教班、特殊教育学校及送教上门，探索助教或家长陪读制度，发展高中阶段特殊教育并推动就业创业见习。三是规范机构与队伍建设，完善康复机构登记管理，定期评估安全、运营和服务质量，提供培训与政策支持，聘用专业人员，强化入职查询与从业禁止制度，落实侵害未成年人案件报告责任。四是拓展保障与社会参与，将筛查、康复等资金纳入预算，提供教育资助，支持成立康复服务社会组织，鼓励社会各界参与关爱服务。

(4) 营造人人有机会的就业环境

● 多措并举推动重点群体就业

松江区坚持就业优先导向，多措并举推动重点群体就业。做好重点群体就业工作，既是发展所需、形势之要，更是民心所向、政治之责。松江区政府和相关部门深入贯彻落实《上海市就业促进条例》，把促进重点群体就业摆在更加突出位置，强化部门沟通协作、压实街镇属地责任，精准有效落实稳岗扩就业各项要求。强化投资、产业、财税等政策与就业政策的协调联动，落实减税降费、援企稳岗、金融支持等政策措施，不断完善就业创业政策，持续拓宽市场化社会化就业渠道。要完善失业预警和风险应对，加强跟踪监督和检测，防范化解规模性失业风险，坚决守住稳就业底线。加大就业政策宣传力度，扩大就业政策知晓面，让社会各阶层熟知相关法律政策，提高创业者和求职者的就业自主性。

● 提升重点群体就业能力

公共就业服务是就业工作的基石。做活做优全谱系公共就业服务功能，加强基层公共就业服务队伍和能力建设，打造“15分钟就业服务圈”，做好“家门口”“楼门口”就业服务。利用好“一网通办”平台，整合各类就业信息，大力拓展线上公共就业服务，推进零工市场规范化建设，不断提高人岗匹配效率。推动专业性、行业性人才市场发展，鼓励社会力量参与公共就业服务，扩大服务供给，提升服务专业化水平。主动适应新就业形势特点，根据高校毕业生、农民工、就业困难人员等重点群体以及新就业形态劳动者等职业需求，有针对性地开展个性化职业培训和就业服务。要大力弘扬劳模精神、劳动精神、工匠精神，引导树立正确的就业观、择业观。

案例16 松江推进“15分钟就业服务圈”建设^①

松江区九里亭街道积极推进稳就业工作，率先成立“乐业亭”就业服务站，通过线上线下结合的方式，打通企业与群众服务“最后一公里”，形成“15分钟就业服务圈”。2023年9月26日，“乐业亭”就业服务站及零工市场（九里亭站）正式揭牌，并举办“松江区2023年中大城市联合招聘会九里亭专场”。招聘会为求职者提供120余个岗位，涵盖软件工程师、产品经理、财务助理等职位，配备就业联络员提供“点对点”指导，促进求职者与用人单位高效对接。

就业服务站依托原九里工坊党群服务站嵌入设立，设有接待区、自助区和综合活动区，为辖区企业和居民提供就业政策咨询、招聘、培训、补贴申领、面试洽谈及“一网通办”等服务。街道提出下好就业“一盘棋”、扩大就业“蓄水池”和打造就业“幸福圈”的目标，进一步丰富服务举措、提升服务效能。

下一步，松江区人社局将充分发挥就业服务站优势，整合资源、延伸服务，开展就业匹配、技能培训和创业扶持，打造就业困难群体帮扶站、技能提升平台和就业创业新土壤，推动九里亭街道实现更加充分、更高质量的就业。

● 分类指导推进高质量充分就业

深化对高校毕业生就业的全过程指导服务，千方百计挖掘就业岗位，用足用好各项扶持举措，努力提高就业率，特别是对离校未就业的毕业生要加强思想引导、落实“一人一档”等措施。继续实施“人人乐业”专项行动，综合使用岗位推荐、职业指导、技能培训、就业创业见习等举措，千方百计帮助有就业意愿的失业人员重新实现就业创业。要深化东西部劳务协作，加强对农村劳动力的培训指导，帮助企业降低招用成本，提高农民工的就业稳定性。要通过技能培训、岗位推荐、落实优惠政策、发挥退役军人就业创业指导站作用等综合举措，引导松江区退伍军人提升就业能力、更好实现就业。做好对大龄失业人员、长期失业青年、零就业家庭成员、低收入困难家庭成员、残疾人和刑满释放、戒毒康复人员等困难群体的就业援助，落实补贴政策，稳定公益性岗位数量，发挥“兜底线、救急难”作用，着力兜牢民生底线。

^① 资料来源：https://rsj.sh.gov.cn/tpxw_17107/20231011/t0035_1418833.html

SDG11 可持续城市和社区



SDG11

- SDG11 可持续城市和社区，致力于建设包容、安全、有抵御灾害能力和可持续的城市和人类住区。通过该目标的实践，能够确保人人获得适当、安全和负担得起的住房，让人人享有绿色、安全、包容、韧性的城市和社区建成环境。
- 松江区在这一目标下仍面临多方面挑战：城乡发展不平衡，部分城中村、老旧小区基础设施老化、公共服务不足；土地资源有限，土地利用和规划管理压力较大；公共交通和慢行体系需进一步优化，以满足人口增长和多样化出行需求；乡村生态保护与产业发展存在矛盾，经济效益与生态效益需更好平衡。
- 在 SDG11 目标下，松江区通过老旧小区改造、滨水空间提升、街区精细化治理和社区精细化管理，提高居民居住品质和生活便利性；通过构建可持续综合交通体系实现绿色出行和公共交通优先；通过深化绿色田园建设、农村集体资产和土地制度改革，增强乡村活力与生态保护能力。松江区在城乡空间发展整体战略中充分体现生态优先、以人为本和城乡协调发展的原则，为实现可持续发展目标的提供有力支撑。



11 CES DES

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG11 目标响应
城市更新与活力注入	推进滨水空间改造	白洋绿道	▶旧住房修缮面积 ▶滨水绿道建设长度 ▶全年新建绿地总量	11.1 到 2030 年，确保人人获得适当、安全和负担得起的住房和基本服务，并改造贫民窟。
	系统规划推进美丽街区建设	思涌路“一步一景”高品质共享街区		11.4 进一步努力保护和捍卫世界文化和自然遗产。
	营造“15 分钟社区生活圈”			11.6 到 2030 年，减少城市的人均负面环境影响，包括特别关注空气质量，以及城市废物管理等。
	扎实推进新城绿环建设			11.3 到 2030 年，在所有国家加强包容和可持续的城市建设，加强参与性、综合性、可持续的人类住区规划和管理能力。
	促进居民参与社区空间治理			
推进旧住房改造	有序推进老旧小区修缮与改造	新桥镇以“绣花功夫”实施老旧小区改造提升工程	▶全年新建绿地总量	11.2 到 2030 年，向所有人提供安全、负担得起的、易于利用、可持续的交通运输系统，改善道路安全，特别是扩大公共交通，要特别关注处境脆弱者、妇女、儿童、残疾人和老年人的需要。
	推进城中村改造			
	推进社区精细化治理			
可持续交通体系建设	推进交通数字化与智慧化建设		▶公交线路数量 ▶公交年客运量 ▶全年空气优良天数	11.2 到 2030 年，向所有人提供安全、负担得起的、易于利用、可持续的交通运输系统，改善道路安全，特别是扩大公共交通，要特别关注处境脆弱者、妇女、儿童、残疾人和老年人的需要。
	强化交通枢纽与通道建设			
	完善慢行与多模式交通衔接			
	优化公交系统适老化服务			
城乡深度融合发展	推进绿色田园建设		▶全年空气优良天数	11.a 通过加强国家和区域发展规划，支持在城市、近郊和农村地区之间建立积极的经济、社会和环境联系。
	激发乡村经济活力	松江区培育适度规模家庭农场的探索与实践		
	优化土地空间资源配置			

主要进展

为应对城乡发展不平衡、基础设施老化及公共交通体系待优化等挑战，松江区积极改善城乡人居环境，取得显著进展：旧房修缮改造有序推进，居住安全和社区环境品质显著提升；农村生活环境持续改善，乡村振兴示范村建设成效明显；“美丽街区”建设和街道空间优化有效提升了城市风貌与公共空间品质；社区服务可达性和均衡性不断增强；绿色开敞空间网络持续完善；交通出行体系持续优化，公共交通和慢行网络得到系统性改善。

● 旧房修缮改造有序推进，保障居民居住条件

松江始终把居民的需求和满意作为“第一标尺”，以居民需求为导向，开展精细化旧房修缮工程。中山街道蓝天二村修缮工程荣获 2023 年度上海市“市级文明示范工地”称号和“红花杯”优质工程奖，成为松江区首个获此殊荣的修缮工程。全区累计完成 280 万平方米旧房修缮，受益居民约 2.7 万户，实现 2000 年底前建成老旧小区基本“应修尽修、应改尽改”。全区居民居住安全和舒适度进一步增强，社区环境品质更加优美，居民满意度显著提升。

● 农村生活环境显著改善，乡村振兴成效明显

松江区农村人均环境持续改善，乡村振兴发展成效显著。乡村形态布局更加合理、生态环境更加优美、基础设施和公共服务更加完善，都市文明与江南文化交相辉映的乡村形象更加鲜明。松江区累计建成市级乡村振兴示范村 11 个（另有在建 3 个）、市级美丽乡村示范村 26 个，创建比例居全市第二。乡村规划合理、生态环境优美，公共服务覆盖完善，提升了农民生活品质 and 获得感。农民生活更加美好，人均可支配收入保持合理增长，城乡居民统筹的保障体系基本健全，农民对乡村振兴的获得感持续增强。农村集体产权制度改革成效明显，2016 年至今，农村集体总资产从 555.88 亿元增加到 798.59 亿元，镇村两级年分红总额从 2.75 亿元增加到 4.44 亿元，累计分配资金达 40.44 亿元，连续 11 年实现镇级 100% 分配。

● “美丽街区”建设稳步推进，城市微更新取得成效

松江区坚持“微更新”理念，以“美丽街区”六化标准推动街区改造。通过店招个性

化改造、围墙立面艺术化及破旧设施修缮等措施，累计美化围墙面积达 4 万平方米，思贤路等 14 条道路获评市级户外招牌特色道路，云峰路等路段围墙入选市级优秀案例。街区改造注重居民参与和商业主体意见，既保护城市风貌，又提升视觉美感和功能性。该举措体现城市精细化管理与宜居环境建设相结合的原则，增强了居民归属感和幸福感。

● **街道空间品质不断优化**

松江区对非必要隔离栏、违规广告等进行拆除整改，累计整治隔离栏 4.4 万米，违规广告整改率达到 100%。松江区整合资源推动“多杆合一、多箱合一”，完成架空线路入地 9.35 公里，恢复街区清朗天际线。通过“做减法”优化街道空间布局，既提升城市美观度，也改善公共安全和使用便利性。相关举措推动了城市管理科学化、规范化和可持续发展理念，使城市公共空间更加美丽。

● **“15 分钟生活圈”实现全覆盖**

松江区坚持以居民便利为导向，推动“15 分钟社区生活圈”建设，实现社区生活、产业、乡村服务的全覆盖。区政府建立联席会议制度，由 17 个委办局及各街镇主要负责人参与，制定行动方案明确工作任务、资金保障和考核机制。依托单元规划，结合各街镇实际，精准定位，形成“上海市松江区‘15 分钟社区生活圈’行动蓝图（2023 年）”，涉及城镇居住生活区、城镇产业圈、乡村生活圈等，共 224 个生活圈项目。结合调研，精准识别居民“急难愁盼”问题，统筹利用存量空间资源，逐步构建可达性高、服务均等的社区生活体系。该举措不仅优化社区服务布局，还保障特殊群体、儿童及老年人的公共服务权益，推动社会服务资源向全区均衡覆盖。

● **绿色开敞空间网络持续完善**

松江区高度重视滨水公共空间等绿色开敞空间网络建设，先后完成南北兰桥滨河社区绿道、白洋滨河绿道、通波塘东西岸绿道、五龙湖公园绿道及环河滨河绿道等项目，2016 至 2024 年期间累计滨水绿道建设长度达 23.803 公里，形成较为完整的绿色交通和休闲网络。通波塘两岸滨水段绿道全线贯通 6.5 公里（绿道总长 7.43 公里）。绿道建设不仅提升了城市生态环境和景观品质，还为市民提供了休闲、健身和慢行出行空间，推动绿色出行和低碳生活。该举措体现了城市规划、生态保护与公共服务结合的原则，为松江区建设宜居、

可持续城市奠定基础。2024 年，全年新建绿地总量 80.37 公顷，其中公园绿地 35.34 公顷。

● 城市居民生活环境品质显著提升

松江区通过夜景亮化、绿化和公共设施优化提升居民生活体验。松江区新增 25 处景观照明和 15 座 G60 跨线桥亮化，展现璀璨夜景。松江区新建通波塘两岸绿道，改造嘉松路等绿化，累计改造绿地 51 万平方米，新增绿雕 149 处、花坛 1557 个，形成滨水绿链贯通的城市绿景网络。松江区优化公共空间休憩座椅，探索认捐认养和共享模式，2021 年至今完成 1880 个座椅任务，设计仓城“仓椅”“浦江有鱼”等创意座椅，提升公共空间的人文关怀和舒适度。相关举措彰显了以民为本、宜居环境建设和城市人性化设计原则，满足居民多样化需求。2024 年，全年空气优良天数为 312 天，环境空气质量优良率 85.2%；PM2.5 年平均浓度 30.6 微克/立方米。

● 交通出行体系优化，公共交通和慢行设施完善

松江区坚持公共交通优先、可达性与公平性原则，致力于构建便捷、安全、绿色的出行环境。至 2024 年末，松江公交公司保有公交车 818 辆，累计投入运营的新能源及清洁能源公交车辆 797 辆，占车辆总数的 97.4%。2024 年全区共有运营公交线路 127 条，其中松江公交公司所属 120 条，营运里程长度 4537.38 万公里，年客运量 5939.34 万人次；中运量有轨电车日最高客流量近 3.02 万人次，日均客流量 2.06 万人次。

重要措施

(1) 城市更新与活力注入

● 推进滨水空间改造

松江区在滨水空间改造提升过程中注重各类建设元素的有机融合。一是绿化方面，充分利用现有地形条件和植物资源，强化植物景观配置，以丰富群落性和层次感为重点，不进行大规模拆建。二是功能方面，增设座椅、廊架、公厕、健身器材、休闲小广场等便民设施，并融入松江历史文化及 G60 科创元素，打造市民可停留、可阅读、可运动的多功能休闲空间。三是景观灯光方面，在堤岸、栏杆、树木及小广场等位置布置灯具，提升居民

夜间休闲体验。四是海绵城市方面，绿道铺设采用透水混凝土和透水沥青，并在地形适宜区域建设旱溪或雨水花园，实现周边降雨径流的收集、调蓄、渗透、滞留与净化，同时兼具景观效果，体现海绵城市建设理念。

案例17 白洋绿道

白洋绿道东至西林北路，西邻沈泾塘，南至荣乐中路，北至 G60 沪昆高速南侧林带，总面积约 4.1 万平方米，绿道总长约 2.1 公里。原白洋苑周边绿化以林带式绿地为主，改造提升后，充分利用原有场地，将绿道系统有机嵌入其中。沿线设置了休闲广场、特色廊架、雨水花园等景观节点：休闲广场配备健身器材，供居民锻炼身体；特色廊架搭配石木坐凳，提供遮阳避雨空间；雨水花园通过旱溪设计实现“海绵式”储水，兼具功能性和景观效果。沿途景观移步即换景，每一处都如画卷般可赏。



图 17 白洋绿道

绿道路线曲径通幽，两侧竹林自然隔开居民楼视线，同时种植了银杏、娜塔栎、榉树、红枫、鸡爪槭等秋季观叶树种，并辅以美人梅、染井吉野樱、玉兰、海棠等春花植物，层次丰富。林间漫步，环境幽静而舒适。健身绿道虽较隐蔽，但安全措施完善，沿线布置小型指引灯，间隔约十余米设路灯补光，每两百米配备一台监控，为居民活动提供安全保障。

白洋绿道周边有白洋苑、民乐小区、荣乐小区、松乐苑等多个居民小区，人口居住集

一是建筑可阅读，留住城市记忆。松江秉持“微更新”理念，按照“美丽街区”六化建设标准，结合弘翔路、文诚路辰塔路实际风格分类施策，“一街一式、一店一招”，将原本杂乱无章的店招店牌重新设计，斑驳破旧的建筑立面粉刷更新，独具个性化的店招不仅让人眼前一亮，其简约利落的造型更与街道相匹配。此外，打造了“二十四节气”文化景墙，将老旧街区迸发出新的生机活力，凸显清爽有序、整洁舒适、富有特色的城市视觉空间。

二是绿地可漫步，开放共享绿色空间。结合绿地公园可进入、可体验的特点，在街区内打造可进入式的油墩港休闲绿地、文诚路辰塔路花坛花境、辰塔路弘翔路转角街景等开放共享绿地，优化公园绿地布局，丰富绿地功能。思涌路美丽街区内大大小小的绿色空间，连点成线、聚线成面，刷新了街区颜值，为市民提供了一系列“不用出城也可以野餐”“在家门口也能搭建帐篷”的街头公园绿地，构筑“街区+公园”的开放共享新模式。

三是街区有温度，细微处彰显为民情怀。坚持“顺应民心、尊重民意、关注民情、致力民生”价值导向，在一枝一叶、一点一滴中体现城市街区的温情，以周边居民需求为出发点，突出特色创新，坚持“合理配置，公共共享，服务定制”的思路，通过微改、微治、微拓的更新模式，统筹街区公共基础设施，增设公共空间休憩座椅、夜间景观照明灯光、新拓展停车区域、无障碍健身步道等便民设施，精准改造提升公共空间。

● 营造“15分钟社区生活圈”

松江区在推进“15分钟社区生活圈”建设过程中，形成了一系列切实可行的举措，主要体现在三个方面：一是通过多元主体参与推动城市更新与生活圈营造。区内采用土地出让前规划实施评估机制，明确公共要素配置要求，并引导市场主体在开发中嵌入公共空间建设，中山街道“金地丰盛道”项目便是典型案例，通过场景营造重塑邻里关系，打造具有公共性和烟火气的开放场所，已在全区推广。二是创新公共服务供给方式，注重弥补设施短板。以中山街道“山河体育场”为例，引入社会资本，利用闲置空间建设多样化体育设施，并通过公益性开放，提升居民健身体验。三是兼顾城乡平衡发展，推动生活圈向乡村延伸。石湖荡镇、叶榭镇等结合地方特色文化与乡村要素重组，打造“有米社区”“光隐·花隅”民宿等项目，提升宜居宜业水平。同时，松江区建立“1+18+N”社区规划师体系，强化专业支持和科学统筹，确保生活圈建设的系统性与可持续性。

● 扎实推进新城绿环建设

松江区扎实推进绿环建设，提升居民公共开敞空间资源的可及性。在建设过程中，强

化跨部门联动，构建“部门协同、街镇联动”体系，加强与规资、水务等部门及街镇沟通，共商跨部门问题，形成推进合力，保障项目顺利实施。松江绿环启动段新建及改造贯通绿道约 22.1 公里，覆盖广富林街道、佘山镇、洞泾镇、中山街道、石湖荡镇五个行政区域。工程总体规划为“三段三貌，一道多点”，包括城野田园段、云麓彩林段、松城水岸段，分别体现田野、林地和城市风貌；沿线串联芳林漫步、沃野营地、秀水驿舍等景观节点。松江绿环建设坚持生态优先，凸显郊野风貌，尊重文化基因，彰显地域特色；同时关注民众需求，提升体验品质，强化区域联动，统筹功能布局。

● 促进居民参与社区空间治理

松江区坚持“重建设更重管理”，建立系统化检查机制，对已建成街区进行持续跟踪管理，对在建项目定期查看进度与效果，确保建设目标和规范落实到位。同时，注重居民在社区空间治理中的主动作用，引导街区业主成立责任区自律组织，推进街区日常维护、环境整治和公共事务管理。目前，全区已成立 94 家自律组织，基本实现美丽街区全覆盖，其中 3 家组织获评市级十佳自律组织。该举措不仅提升了社区管理效率和空间品质，还体现了公共空间治理中公平、参与和可持续的原则，充分彰显居民自治在提升街区环境和社会治理中的关键作用。

(2) 推进旧住房改造

● 有序推进老旧小区修缮与改造

松江区持续深化住宅小区安全管理，扎实排查安全隐患，完善房屋维修应急保障机制，保障住宅小区安全运行。与此同时，区内不断强化住宅小区专项维修资金的使用管理，规范公共收益入账及公示工作，确保资金运用公开透明。为提升管理水平和服务效率，松江区加快建设“住房信息综合服务系统”，推进物业管理监管与服务系统深度融入“一网统管”平台，实现精细化管理与智能化监管的有机结合。在旧住房修缮方面，2025 年计划全区实施约 60 万平方米修缮工程，统筹兼顾居民基础性需求与改善性需求，确保“十四五”期间旧住房修缮每年完成 60 万平方米，五年累计达 300 万平方米目标顺利收官。同时，进一步强化各环节的精细化管理，提升工程质量和居民满意度，为保障居民居住安全与生活品质

提供坚实支撑。^①

案例19 新桥镇以“绣花功夫”实施老旧小区改造提升工程^②

松江区新桥镇近年来对老旧小区进行了系统性改造提升，以改善居住环境、提升居民生活品质为核心。新东苑二村小区作为典型案例，自 2023 年起分阶段实施改造，涵盖绿化景观、交通道路、滨水空间及停车设施等方面。小区原有绿植有限且部分设施老化，改造后新增绿植约 8000 平方米，种植香樟、女贞、棕榈、榉树、银杏等观叶树，以及金桂、白玉兰、早樱、紫薇等赏花树种，形成出门见绿、移步见景的环境。滨水驳岸贯通项目包括步道铺设与观景灯架设，结合小区公共区域打造 14178 平方米休憩活动区，为居民提供健身、休闲和社交空间。

道路改造方面，小区实施“白改黑”工程，覆盖面积 4 万平方米，并规划新增停车位 179 个，缓解出行和停车压力。此外，新桥镇还对新育东区、聚龙小区、白洋小区、新东苑二期等老旧小区进行改造。白洋小区于 2022 年完成总投资 475 万元的改造提升工程，更新路灯、围墙、绿植及健身设施，铺设“白改黑”沥青路面 1.7 万平方米，改造绿植 2100 平方米。聚龙小区改造于 2022 年 9 月启动，2023 年 1 月完成，总投资 250 万元，整治公共区域、建成沿河健身步道，并翻新 12663 平方米沥青路面和 564 米围墙。新育东区的改造则修复破损围墙、铺设平整沥青路面，并建设健身小广场。

整体来看，老旧小区改造不仅改善了道路、绿化、公共设施和滨水空间，更通过“绣花式”精细化管理提升了居民获得感和幸福感，实现从“脏乱差”向“净畅美”的环境升级，充分体现了以人为本、宜居宜业、可持续发展的社区改造原则。

● 推进城中村改造^③

松江区在推进城中村改造过程中，坚持以总规为统领，紧贴区域功能定位，优化居住与产业布局，实现与城市总体规划的“一张图”融合。在改造推进中，注重把握“四度”：一是提升城区功能开发的需求度，助力产业转型升级；二是提升群众感受度，加快动迁腾地，筹措安置房源；三是提升市场参与度，引导各类市场主体协同参与；四是提升财政承受度，统筹推进存量项目收尾，并衔接相关融资新政。在保障措施上，松江区压实街镇属

^① 上海市松江区人民政府：《区房管局关于印发 2025 年重点工作安排的通知》，<https://www.songjiang.gov.cn/govxxgk/SHSJ21/2025-04-09/2e17ae18-d0ab-4498-95eb-f84d47581737.html>

^② 上海市松江区人民政府：《“改”出居民幸福新生活》，<https://www.songjiang.gov.cn/ztl/005019/005019001/20240531/79d7958d-e1bd-47e1-a56e-95ca3d9e1c88.html>

^③ 上海市松江区人民政府：《松江区“城中村”改造工作推进会举行》，<https://www.songjiang.gov.cn/ztl/005019/005019001/20241015/b0004bc7-4001-4637-b139-5559efebf48d.html>

● 强化交通枢纽与通道建设

松江区注重枢纽能级提升与交通资源集约利用，通过建设高标准交通枢纽和多模式通道，形成快速换乘和高效通达网络。枢纽建设兼顾安全、舒适、环保与便利性，实现人流、车流、物流协同运行。同时推进枢纽信息化管理，优化公交、轨道、慢行等多种交通方式的衔接，实现智慧调度和实时监控。这一举措体现交通规划系统性与前瞻性原则，提升整体运输效率，支持区域经济发展与低碳城市建设目标。

● 完善慢行与多模式交通衔接

松江区坚持公共交通优先、低碳绿色发展原则，将慢行系统与公共交通有效衔接，提升出行多样性和灵活性。通过优化慢行设施布局、改造人行道、增设盲道和自行车专用通道，实现步行、骑行与公交换乘的高效对接。规划和建设多模式交通节点，确保市民在短途和长途出行中都能享受安全、便捷、绿色的交通体验。这一举措不仅缓解交通压力，也推动低碳出行理念落地，为城市可持续发展奠定基础。

● 优化公交系统适老化服务

松江区在公交运营中落实以人为本理念，针对老年群体优化公交服务，提升出行便利性与安全性。对松江 1 路、4 路、17 路开展适老化升级改造，配备无障碍低地板公交车，结合灵活伸缩导板方便轮椅上下车，确保出行无障碍。同时增设“敬老爱老”语音报站系统和便民箱，为老年乘客提供温馨提示和应急用品。这一举措体现了公共交通公平性与可达性原则，保障弱势群体安全、便捷、舒适出行，推动公共交通向包容性、宜居性方向发展。^①

(4) 城乡深度融合发展

● 推进绿色田园建设

松江区坚持绿色发展理念，将生态保护与现代农业有机结合，推动城乡深度融合。通

^① 上海市松江区人民政府：《公交车适老化改造 涉及多条公交线路 松江公交推出敬老爱老专线》，<http://www.songjiang.gov.cn/xwzx/001001/20250822/970c50e8-f2df-45f8-a156-30c28a3e39d5.html>

过创新耕地质量保险，在全国率先启动首个耕地质量保护险试点，对土壤质量改善的农场主给予奖励，激发农民“养地”积极性。在绿色技术方面，推广“一茬一养”耕作制度，创新种养结合、池塘循环养殖等生态循环模式，实现农业生产全过程生态化，兼顾土地利用效率和环境保护。同时，绿色农产品企业数量和认证产品持续增加，绿色食品认证率达48.92%，连续五年位居全市第一。这一举措体现生态优先、可持续发展原则，为城乡居民提供高品质绿色生活环境，促进农业增效与生态增值同步发展。

● 激发乡村经济活力

松江区通过改革激发乡村经济发展潜力，坚持改革创新与城乡融合同步推进。建立“松江区农村集体资产经营管理平台”，实现集体资产规范化、透明化管理，并成为全市推广的典型经验。探索“集体经济+国企”合作模式，设立产业园区，实现资源整合和品牌联动，拓宽集体经济发展路径。同时，成立区级平台公司（松裕农）促进重大项目投资和运作，增强乡村发展统筹能级。该举措体现了制度先行、资源整合与城乡融合原则，通过激活集体资产潜力，推动乡村经济多元化发展，为城乡协调发展提供可复制经验。

案例20 松江区培育适度规模家庭农场的探索与实践

自2007年起，松江区在全国率先创办粮食生产家庭农场，探索解决“谁来种田、怎样种田”的问题。目前，全区家庭农场784户，总经营面积13.4万亩，户均169亩，占粮食生产面积87%，户均年收入17.95万元。松江区坚持“科学制度、精准改革、完善服务”为支撑，以“家庭经营、规模适度、一业为主、集约生产”为原则，使种田成为农民主动参与的“体面的职业”，形成超大城市稳定粮食生产的有效路径。家庭农场主平均年龄48.7岁，比上海面上务农劳动力年轻10岁，约27%具有中专及以上学历，部分为本科或研究生。全区农田机耕率、机收率达100%，粮食产量、面积和产值全面增长。2024年粮食亩均产量562.6公斤，连续六年全市第一，第一产业从业人员从2008年的1.21万人降至2024年的0.42万人，劳动生产率达13.81万元/人。耕地从未撂荒或掠夺性经营，实行“一茬一养”轮作、测土配方施肥和有机肥增施，地产农产品绿色食品认证率达48.92%，“农业绿色发展指数”全国第一。

在制度设计方面，松江区建立完善土地流转机制，坚持依法、自愿、有偿，土地集中经营并兼顾土地流入、流出双方利益，同时提供养老补贴。家庭农场规模一般控制在100-250亩，种养结合或机农结合可适当扩大，农民由兼业转为职业农民。经营者准入、退出与考核机制保障高质量生产，60岁以上农户可领取养老金并将土地交给年轻农户。

在政策体系方面，松江区落实粮食安全责任，建立粮食安全台账，将粮食生产纳入乡

村振兴考核；实施耕地保护和质量提升，发展种养结合模式，并率先推出耕地质量保险；整合补贴资源，推动由“补过程”向“补结果”转变，并建立老年农民养老补贴机制，保障家庭农场持续经营。

在组织联结方面，松江区强化社会化服务，包括农资供应、信息服务、农机服务及粮食烘干、加工、仓储设施建设，提升生产效率；构建全产业链发展机制，培育“松江大米”品牌及地理标志，推动“卖稻谷”向“卖大米、卖品牌”转变。2024 年，松江区实现“卖大米”比例占 65%。同时，着力打造“优质稻米产业化联合体”，通过销售能力强的龙头企业、合作社带动普通家庭农场抱团闯市场。至 2024 年底，共组建了 11 家稻米产业化联合体，签约家庭农场 405 户，营销带动面积 5.75 万亩，联合体内家庭农场每亩增收 350 元，由此助推全区粮食生产加快实现提质增效发展。

● 优化土地空间资源配置

松江区坚持统筹城乡空间、合理配置土地资源，深化农村土地制度改革。松江区推进集体经营性建设用地入市试点，将存量集体建设用地盘活后优先用于农村建设与发展，助力乡村振兴。松江区深化宅基地制度改革，2020 年作为全市两个试点区之一启动新一轮国家农村宅基地制度改革试点，围绕集体所有权、农户资格权、宅基地使用权等 6 个方面，细化 24 项改革任务，并形成农村村民建房管理实施意见等改革成果 26 个。松江区推进农村闲置住房盘活利用，政策实施以来，累计盘活闲置住房 84 幢，扶持初创企业项目 4 个，发放补贴资金 377.91 万元。相关举措体现了土地资源优化配置、城乡共享原则，促进城乡空间一体化发展，同时提高土地使用效率，增强农村发展活力。



5. 展望

本报告基于可持续议程框架，构建了松江城市战略目标愿景体系和 SDGs 体系的逻辑框架，梳理了松江推进实现 17 个可持续发展目标的关键举措。根据此次审查结果，上海在 SDG3 良好健康与福祉，SDG4 优质教育，SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施，SDG10 减少不平等，SDG11 可持续城市和社区等方面均取得了显著进展。

在 SDG3-健康与福祉目标下，松江区坚持以全民健康为核心，建立覆盖不同年龄和需求群体的健康服务体系，推动体育健身、慢性病防控和科学健康指导的融合；医疗体系布局优化，实现多层次协同，保障居民便捷就医和健康管理；通过健康教育和创新，提升居民健康素养和慢病管理能力；公共健康环境持续改善，健康服务数字化与智能化应用推进，形成全面、可持续的健康保障体系，推动全体居民享有均等化、科学化和普惠化的健康权益。

在 SDG4-优质教育目标下，松江区推进教育公平与优质资源共享，形成多层次、城乡一体化的教育发展格局；学前教育、义务教育及职业教育体系相互衔接，教师专业发展与教育模式不断创新；教育基础设施和学习环境不断优化，包容性持续提升；通过教育资源整合、校企协同及多元培养模式，提升人才培养能力与实践能力，实现教育质量持续提升和教育机会均等化。

在 SDG9-产业、创新与基础设施目标下，松江区注重创新驱动发展，推动智慧基础设施、产业集聚和技术应用深度融合；信息通信、智慧交通和数字化平台建设持续优化城市运行效率；产业创新与科研协同发展，促进技术成果转化和产业升级；通过基础设施现代化、产业数字化和创新能力提升，逐步实现可持续的经济发展模式，增强城市韧性和适应未来发展需求的能力。

在 SDG10-减少不平等目标下，松江区坚持公平包容的社会发展理念，通过多层次公共服务体系、就业扶持和社会保障措施，提升弱势群体的生活质量和机会平等；城乡公共服务资源统筹覆盖，保障不同群体均享基本服务权利；通过精准帮扶和社会参与，推进教育、医疗、住房和养老等领域的均衡发展，逐步缩小社会和空间差距，实现区域发展的包容性与公平性。

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编写单位	上海社会科学院《上海报告》编写组 上海世界城市日事务协调中心

附录



奉贤报告·2025

宜居·智慧城市——更新中持续焕发新生
A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal



落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程上海奉贤区自愿评估报告

UN SDGs Fengxian Voluntary Local Review



A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal

UN SDGs Fengxian Voluntary Local Review 2025



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奉贤——千年传承的人文高地

2500 多年前，孔子唯一的南方弟子言偃来到此地游历讲学，传播儒家文化。在这一片海隅之地上，孔乐之声处处可闻。思贤若渴的先民为了纪念这位人民崇奉的贤人，即起地名为“奉贤”，形成了“敬奉贤人，见贤思齐”的城市精神。两千多年来，奉贤人民始终重视文化传承与发展，尊重“贤人”，建设“贤城”，将奉贤打造成为江南地区的人文高地。

奉贤——魅力无限的滨海新城

奉贤位于黄浦江以南，杭州湾北岸，地处上海市域南部。全区陆域面积 733 平方公里，海域面积 400 多平方公里，常住人口 113.95 万（2024 年）。奉贤境内有 31.6 公里的杭州湾岸线，其所拥有的丰富滨海资源在上海境内具有一定的独特性。同时，奉贤也是上海新一轮空间发展战略所确定的五个重要新城之一，致力于强化城市功能、发展新兴产业、提升人居环境，打造一座具有独特魅力的滨海新城。

奉贤——令人向往的未来之城

奉贤区以“人的城市化”为核心，把“人民对美好生活的向往”作为奋斗目标和价值追求。奉贤致力于通过贯彻新发展理念，打造令人向往的“未来之城”。根据这一定位，奉贤正逐渐成为未来城市功能导入的先行区，成为未来建筑落地的热点区域，成为未来产业培育的孵化地，成为营造未来生活方式的先锋试验区。



1. 引言

奉贤是上海市域的南部的一个市辖区，位于黄浦江以南，杭州湾北岸。这一片土地上的人民历年来重视文化传承与发展。2500 多年前，孔子弟子言偃来到此地传播儒家文化，让此地成为江南地区名副其实的人文高地，并逐渐形成了“敬奉贤人，见贤思齐”的地方精神，也是奉贤地名的由来。奉贤区陆域面积 733 平方公里，海域面积 400 多平方公里，常住人口达 113.95 万。奉贤也是上海新一轮空间发展战略所确定的五个重要新城之一，是一座具有独特魅力的滨海新城。

追求可持续发展一直是奉贤区发展实践进程中所贯彻的核心理念。《奉贤区区域总体规划实施方案（2003-2020 年）》对奉贤区功能定位中，特别突出了“以森林水系、滨海景观、历史人文为特色的滨海生态居住区”的定位。《奉贤区区域规划（2010 梳理版）》则进一步提出“具有独特人文魅力、科技创新力，辐射服务长三角的现代化滨海地区”的功能定位。根据最新一版的空间发展战略规划，即 2019 年上海市政府批复的《上海市奉贤区总体规划暨土地利用总体规划（2017-2035 年）》所提出的目标，奉贤区致力于在上海建设具有世界影响力的社会主义现代化国际大都市的总体目标之下，落实杭州湾北岸区域协作、强化市域沿海发展廊道、重点建设奉贤新城等要求，建设成为上海市南部滨海城区与杭州湾北岸综合性服务型城区，把奉贤新城建设成为上海南部中心城市，建成宜居宜业的东方美谷、滨海贤城。

从奉贤区 21 世纪以来的几次重要战略规划的定位变迁可以看出，奉贤在实践可持续发展的过程中，尤为重视生态、人文、活力等方向的发展。在生态方面，奉贤注重自身滨海、滨江、森林、田园等自然生态基底的保护，同时在发展过程中注重彰显自身在上海市域范围内相对独有的杭州湾滨海地区自然与区位资源特色。在人文方面，奉贤基于两千多年来的“贤城”精神，注重历史人文特色的保护与传承，以“人的城市化”为核心打造具有独特在地文化魅力的现代化宜居新城。在活力方面，奉贤重视具有科技创新能力的特色产业培育与发展，同时注重区域视角下产业的协同发展，打造具有活力的未来之城。目前，奉贤正逐渐成为未来城市功能导入的先行区，成为未来产业培育的孵化与成长地，成为营造

未来生活方式的先锋试验区。



图 19 2019 年批复的《上海市奉贤区总体规划暨土地利用总体规划（2017-2035）》



图 20 2030 年议程 17 个目标

基于联合国《变革我们的世界：2030 年可持续发展议程》（以下简称“2030 年议程”），上海自 2021 年开始启动了落实联合国 2030 年可持续发展议程的地方自愿评估报告工作（简称“自评估工作”），并于当年形成了首份成果《上海报告·2021》，并在此基础上将这项工

作作为上海推动可持续发展的常态化工作。自 2022 年开始，上海开始在区级层面开展自评工作，在保持区级报告成果体系独立性的同时，也作为市级报告成果的有机组成部分。奉贤区作为首批加入上海区级自评估工作的市辖区，曾经于 2022 年形成了首份《奉贤报告》年度成果。2025 年度，奉贤区基于既有工作框架和基础，持续性地响应 SDGs 逻辑框架，聚焦年度主题“宜居·智慧城市——更新中持续焕发新生”，选取若干目标开展优先审查，形成第二份年度成果《奉贤报告·2025》。



2. 评估方法和过程

《奉贤报告·2025》编制工作由上海市住房和城乡建设管理委员会、上海市人民政府发展研究中心、上海市奉贤区人民政府等部门共同指导，上海市奉贤区政府相关部门、专业研究机构、专家咨询委员会和相关社会组织共同参与。报告编制过程坚持多机构共同协作，邀请了 20 余个政府部门参与专业领域评估，并提供展现最新实践成果的丰富案例；坚持多领域专家咨询，由年度主题相关领域权威专家组成专家咨委会，负责优先审查目标及相关指标的选定与讨论；坚持多源数据分析，从城市体检工作等多维度广泛了解居民个体对城市人居环境的满意度。上海社会科学院《奉贤报告·2025》编写组承担本次报告的编写工作。

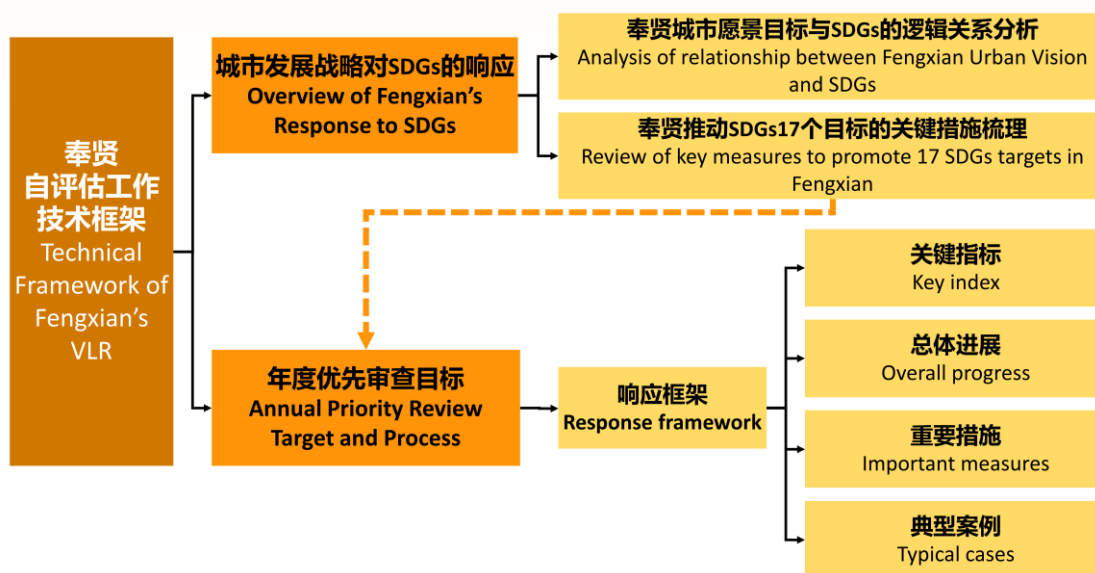


图 21 奉贤自评评估工作技术框架示意图

在编制范式方面，《奉贤报告·2025》参考了联合国经济和社会事务部（UN DESA）可持续发展司《自愿国别评估准备手册》（*Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews*）、联合国人居署《自愿性地方审查指南》（*Guidelines for Voluntary Local Reviews*）的要求。该报告也参考了中华人民共和国外交部于 2021 年 6 月发布的《中国落实 2030 年可持续发展议程国别自愿陈述报告》以及 2021 年以来《上海报告》的成果编制范例，也借鉴了联合国可持续发展目标网站提供的国外其他城市在区级层面可持续发展目标方面的本地

评估成果。



图 22 《中国落实 2030 年可持续发展议程国别自愿陈述报告》(2021 年发布)

在审查框架与内容方面,《奉贤报告·2025》工作组综合参考了《中国落实 2030 年可持续发展议程国别方案》《2018 中国 SDGs 指标构建及进展评估报告》以及上海市级自评报告的工作框架,结合奉贤区政府部门和相关专家的建议,建立了奉贤区本地化的自愿评估框架。

在 2025 年度的评估过程中,进一步审查了当前奉贤区的发展战略和关键措施与 17 个可持续发展目标之间的逻辑关系。在此基础上,结合 2025 年度报告的总主题“宜居·智慧城市——更新中持续焕发新生”,综合考虑 2025 年世界城市日的主题“以人为本的智慧城市”以及《上海报告》新一轮的 SDGs 目标审查计划,以及《奉贤报告》SDGs 目标审查进度,确定了 2025 年自评工作的 5 个优先审查目标:SDG3 良好健康与福祉;SDG4 优质教育;SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施;SDG10 减少不平等;SDG11 可持续城市和社区。以年度主题为导向,对 5 个一级目标下的二级目标体系进行筛选,选择若干条相关度高的二级目标作为本年度优先审查工作的重点关注方向。年度主题词与 SDGs 二级目标之间的对应关系如表 1 所示。

表 6 SDGs 二级目标与年度报告主题词的关系

SDGs	SDGs 内容	主题词	关注度
3.1	到 2030 年，全球孕产妇每 10 万例活产的死亡率降至 70 人以下。	宜居	★
3.2	到 2030 年，消除新生儿和 5 岁以下儿童可预防的死亡，各国争取将新生儿每 1000 例活产的死亡率至少降至 12 例，5 岁以下儿童每 1000 例活产的死亡率至少降至 25 例。	宜居	★
3.3	到 2030 年，消除艾滋病、结核病、疟疾和被忽视的热带疾病等流行病，抗击肝炎、水传播疾病和其他传染病。	宜居	☆
3.4	到 2030 年，通过预防、治疗及促进身心健康，将非传染性疾病导致的过早死亡减少三分之一。	宜居	★
3.5	加强对滥用药物包括滥用麻醉药品和有害使用酒精的预防和治疗。	宜居	☆
3.6	到 2020 年，全球公路交通事故造成的死伤人数减半。	宜居	★
3.7	到 2030 年，确保普及性健康和生殖健康保健服务，包括计划生育、信息获取和教育，将生殖健康纳入国家战略和方案。	宜居	☆
3.8	实现全民健康保障，包括提供金融风险保护，人人享有优质的基本保健服务，人人获得安全、有效、优质和负担得起的基本药品和疫苗。	宜居	★
3.9	到 2030 年，大幅减少危险化学品以及空气、水和土壤污染导致的死亡和患病人数。	宜居	★
3.a	酌情在所有国家加强执行《世界卫生组织烟草控制框架公约》。	宜居	☆
3.b	支持研发主要影响发展中国家的传染和非传染性疾病的疫苗和药品，根据《关于与贸易有关的知识产权协议与公共健康的多哈宣言》的规定，提供负担得起的基本药品和疫苗，《多哈宣言》确认发展中国家有权充分利用《与贸易有关的知识产权协议》中关于采用变通办法保护公众健康，尤其是让所有人获得药品的条款。	宜居智慧	☆
3.c	大幅加强发展中国家，尤其是最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家的卫生筹资，增加其卫生工作者的招聘、培养、培训和留用。	宜居	☆
3.d	加强各国，特别是发展中国家早期预警、减少风险，以及管理国家和全球健康风险的能力。	宜居	☆
4.1	到 2030 年，确保所有男女童完成免费、公平和优质的中小学教育，并取得相关和有效的学习成果。	宜居智慧	★
4.2	到 2030 年，确保所有男女童获得优质幼儿发展、看护和学前教育，为他们接受初级教育做好准备。	宜居智慧	★
4.3	到 2030 年，确保所有男女平等获得负担得起的优质技术、职业和高等教育，包括大学教育。	宜居智慧	★
4.4	到 2030 年，大幅增加掌握就业、体面工作和创业所需相关技能，包括技术性和职业性技能的青年和成年人数。	宜居智慧	★
4.5	到 2030 年，消除教育中的性别差距，确保残疾人、土著居民和处境脆弱儿童等弱势群体平等获得各级教育和职业培训。	宜居智慧	☆

4.6	到 2030 年，确保所有青年和大部分成年男女具有识字和计算能力。	宜居智慧	☆
4.7	到 2030 年，确保所有进行学习的人都掌握可持续发展所需的知识和技能，具体做法包括开展可持续发展、可持续生活方式、人权和性别平等方面的教育、弘扬和平和非暴力文化、提升全球公民意识，以及肯定文化多样性和文化对可持续发展的贡献。	宜居智慧	★
4.a	建立和改善兼顾儿童、残疾和性别平等的教育设施，为所有人提供安全、非暴力、包容和有效的学习环境。	宜居智慧	★
4.b	到 2020 年，在全球范围内大幅增加发达国家和部分发展中国家为发展中国家，特别是最不发达国家、小岛屿发展中国家和非洲国家提供的高等教育奖学金数量，包括职业培训和信息技术、技术、工程、科学项目的奖学金。	宜居智慧	☆
4.c	到 2030 年，大幅增加合格教师人数，具体做法包括在发展中国家，特别是最不发达国家和小岛屿发展中国家开展师资培训方面的国际合作。	宜居智慧	☆
9.1	发展优质、可靠、可持续和有抵御灾害能力的基础设施，包括区域和跨境基础设施，以支持经济发展和提升人类福祉，重点是人人可负担得起并公平利用上述基础设施。	宜居智慧	★
9.2	促进包容可持续工业化，到 2030 年，根据各国国情，大幅提高工业在就业和国内生产总值中的比例，使最不发达国家的这一比例翻番。	智慧	☆
9.3	增加小型工业和其他企业，特别是发展中国家的这些企业获得金融服务、包括负担得起的信贷的机会，将上述企业纳入价值链和市场。	智慧	★
9.4	到 2030 年，所有国家根据自身能力采取行动，升级基础设施，改进工业以提升其可持续性，提高资源使用效率，更多采用清洁和环保技术及产业流程。	宜居智慧	★
9.5	在所有国家，特别是发展中国家，加强科学研究，提升工业部门的技术能力，包括到 2030 年，鼓励创新，大幅增加每 100 万人口中的研发人员数量，并增加公共和私人研发支出。	智慧	★
9.a	向非洲国家、最不发达国家、内陆发展中国家和小岛屿发展中国家提供更多的财政、技术和技能支持，以促进其开发有抵御灾害能力的可持续基础设施。	智慧	☆
9.b	支持发展中国家的国内技术开发、研究与创新，包括提供有利的政策环境，以实现工业多样化，增加商品附加值。	智慧	☆
9.c	大幅提升信息和通信技术的普及度，力争到 2020 年在最不发达国家以低廉的价格普遍提供因特网服务。	智慧	☆
10.1	到 2030 年，逐步实现和维持最底层 40% 人口的收入增长，并确保其增长率高于全国平均水平。	宜居	★
10.2	到 2030 年，增强所有人的权能，促进他们融入社会、经济和政治生活，而不论其年龄、性别、残疾与否、种族、族裔、出身、宗教信仰、经济地位或其他任何区别。	宜居	★
10.3	确保机会均等，减少结果不平等现象，包括取消歧视性法律、政策和做法，推动与上述努力相关的适当立法、政策和行动。	宜居	☆

10.4	采取政策，特别是财政、薪资和社会保障政策，逐步实现更大的平等。	宜居智慧	★
10.5	改善对全球金融市场和金融机构的监管和监测，并加强上述监管措施的执行。	宜居智慧	☆
10.6	确保发展中国家在国际经济和金融机构决策过程中有更大的代表性和发言权，以建立更加有效、可信、负责和合法的机构。	宜居	☆
10.7	促进有序、安全、正常和负责的移民和人口流动，包括执行合理规划和管理完善的移民政策。	宜居	☆
10.a	根据世界贸易组织的各项协议，落实对发展中国家、特别是最不发达国家的特殊和区别待遇原则。	宜居	☆
10.b	鼓励根据最需要帮助的国家，特别是最不发达国家、非洲国家、小岛屿发展中国家和内陆发展中国家的国家计划和方案，向其提供官方发展援助和资金，包括外国直接投资。	宜居	☆
10.c	到2030年，将移民汇款手续费减至3%以下，取消费用高于5%的侨汇渠道。	宜居	☆
11.1	到2030年，确保人人获得适当、安全和负担得起的住房和基本服务，并改造贫民窟。	宜居	★
11.2	到2030年，向所有人提供安全、负担得起的、易于利用、可持续发展的交通运输系统，改善道路安全，特别是扩大公共交通，要特别关注处境脆弱者、妇女、儿童、残疾人和老年人的需要。	宜居	★
11.3	到2030年，在所有国家加强包容和可持续的城市建设，加强参与性、综合性、可持续的人类住区规划和管理能力。	宜居智慧	★
11.4	进一步努力保护和捍卫世界文化和自然遗产。	宜居	★
11.5	到2030年，大幅减少包括水灾在内的各种灾害造成的死亡人数和受灾人数，大幅减少上述灾害造成的与全球国内生产总值有关的直接经济损失，重点保护穷人和处境脆弱群体。	宜居	☆
11.6	到2030年，减少城市的人均负面环境影响，包括特别关注空气质量，以及城市废物管理等。	宜居	☆
11.7	到2030年，向所有人，特别是妇女、儿童、老年人和残疾人，普遍提供安全、包容、无障碍、绿色的公共空间。	宜居	★
11.a	通过加强国家和区域发展规划，支持在城市、近郊和农村地区之间建立积极的经济、社会和环境联系。	宜居	★
11.b	到2020年，大幅增加采取和实施综合政策和计划以构建包容、资源使用效率高、减缓和适应气候变化、具有抵御灾害能力的城市和人类住区数量，并根据《2015-2030年仙台减少灾害风险框架》在各级建立和实施全面的灾害风险管理。	宜居	☆
11.c	通过财政和技术援助等方式，支持最不发达国家就地取材，建造可持续的，有抵御灾害能力的建筑。	宜居	☆

注释：综合二级目标与年度主题的相关性、奉贤的实际发展阶段、年度审查的重点领域等方面综合确定“关注度”。☆表示在本年度的评估工作中应予以关注，★表示在构建评估响应框架时应予以重点关注。



3. 奉贤对可持续发展目标的响应概述

奉贤对可持续发展目标的响应

奉贤在上海面向 2035 年的城市发展战略目标愿景下，编制了《上海市奉贤区总体规划暨土地利用总体规划（2017-2035 年）》（简称“奉贤 2035 规划”），提出了自身的 2035 目标愿景“上海市南部滨海城区，杭州湾北岸综合性服务型城区”，以及奉贤新城的目标愿景“上海南部中心城市，宜居宜业的东方美谷、滨海贤城”。

在总目标愿景下，奉贤在“东方美谷”和“滨海贤城”两个分目标下具体开展城市发展战略的实施。

● 东方美谷

“东方美谷”分目标下的实践主要聚焦经济、环境等领域，与联合国 2030 可持续发展 17 个目标的响应关系如图 23 所示。

在经济领域，奉贤围绕健康美丽产业的基础与特色，集聚创新要素资源，激发经济增长潜力，建设特色鲜明、有竞争力的上海先进制造业重要承载区和中小企业科技创新活力区。同时，奉贤通过打造服务上海南部地区、辐射杭州湾北岸的城市副中心，吸引创新人才集聚，建设适合人才成长创业的宜业城市。

在环境与治理领域，奉贤充分发挥沿杭州湾滨海、沿黄浦江滨江自然生态基础优势，塑造通江达海的生态空间结构，挖掘水系特色，构建与地方文脉相契合的区域空间格局。奉贤新城依托“十字水街、田字绿廊”的独特资源，构建城绿相融的生态网络及与城镇空间布局的和谐关系，打造独具魅力的生态之城。奉贤还启动了国家生态园林城区和国家森林城市创建工作，打造“水天一色”美丽奉贤，营造“在花园中生活”的整体氛围，将城市镶嵌在生态空间之中，增强全体市民的生态价值获得感。



图 23 奉贤 2035 目标愿景与 SDGs 目标之间的逻辑对应关系

● 滨海贤城

“滨海贤城”分目标下的实践主要聚焦社会、文化、治理等领域，与联合国 2030 可持续发展 17 个目标的响应关系如图 23 所示。

在社会领域，奉贤落实“以人为本”的发展理念，建设人人共享的城乡空间，促进不同板块之间发展和城乡之间发展的均衡化，减少资源分配的空间不平等。奉贤区大力提升全域社会民生服务水平，构建覆盖全域的基本公共服务 15 分钟生活圈，打造能够让全体居民获得幸福感的“人民城市”。

在文化领域，奉贤充分彰显“敬奉贤人，见贤思齐”的地方精神，保护传统文化遗产，延续地方特色文脉，营造敬贤重士的文化氛围。同时，奉贤重视文化领域的创造性发展，培育并塑造高品质的文化休闲和旅游服务功能，打造南上海文化地标群。

在治理领域，奉贤着力应对超大城市多元化风险，从空间规划、韧性建设、交通等方向强化城市治理水平。在空间规划方面，奉贤坚守生态基底空间底线，严格管控城市开发边界，塑造集约紧凑的全域空间格局。在韧性建设方面，奉贤着重保障城市生命线系统安全，提高城市智能化运行水平，提升城市抗风险能力，建设具有恢复力的城市。在交通方面，奉贤注重绿色交通体系对城市空间的引导，鼓励新能源交通发展，建设公交都市，优化慢行交通品质。

在此基础上，本报告建立了奉贤城市发展分目标与 SDGs17 个目标之间的逻辑响应关系（图 23）。值得注意的是，SDGs 每个目标的内涵均较为丰富，该逻辑关系仅体现最主要的响应关系。

奉贤推动可持续发展目标的重要措施

对照 SDGs17 个目标，奉贤近年来在推动可持续发展中取得了明显进展，也采取了一些创造性措施（见表 2）。在此基础上，2025 年报告选定其中 5 个目标（SDG3 良好健康与福祉；SDG4 优质教育；SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施；SDG10 减少不平等；SDG11 可持续城市和社区）开展优先审查。

表 7 奉贤应对可持续发展目标的重要措施

可持续发展目标		奉贤的措施
<p>1 无贫穷</p>  <p>在全世界消除一切形式的贫困</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 困难群众救助需求综合评估 ● 就业服务信息化建设 ● 区镇村三级职业指导队伍建设 ● 拓宽农民增收渠道，增强“百村”造血功能 ● 多种方式筹措公共租赁住房房源 	
<p>2 零饥饿</p>  <p>消除饥饿，实现粮食安全，改善营养状况和促进可持续农业</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进农产品绿色食品认证 ● 建设蔬菜绿色标准化生产基地 ● 建设美丽田园，治理田园环境 ● 精细化落实节约粮食理念 ● 整合数字化资源建设智慧农业示范点 	
<p>3 良好健康与福祉</p>  <p>确保健康的生活方式，促进各年龄段人群的福祉</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 促进全民健康运动 ● 推进医疗服务高质量发展 ● 实施分级诊疗制度 ● 完善公共卫生体系 ● 发展东方美谷大健康产业 	
<p>4 优质教育</p>  <p>确保包容和公平的优质教育，让全民终身享有学习机会</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 优化基本公共教育服务供给 ● 促进义务教育优质均衡发展 ● 优化高校学科配置 ● 构建协同育人平台 	
<p>5 性别平等</p>  <p>实现性别平等，增强所有妇女和女童的权能</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 促进妇女全方位参与政治、社会和经济建设 ● 推动儿童享有高质量社会权益体系构建 ● 建设妇女儿童活动中心等公共设施 ● 推进公共场所母婴室全覆盖 	
<p>6 清洁饮水和卫生设施</p>  <p>为所有人提供水和环境卫生并对其进行可持续管理</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 公共供水水质数字化监测与公开发布 ● 实施落后供水管网更新改造工程 ● 持续深化河湖长制，完善河道长效管理 	
<p>7 经济适用的清洁能源</p>  <p>确保人人获得负担得起的、可靠和可持续的现代能源</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 发展绿色清洁能源体系 ● 推进能源集约高效使用 ● 提升新能源领域科技创新能力 ● 推进绿色低碳发展实践 	
<p>8 体面工作和经济增长</p>  <p>促进持久、包容和可持续经济增长，促进充分的生产性就业和人人获得体面工作</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 建设“创业苗圃+孵化器+加速器”的创业链 ● 打造南上海创新人才高地 ● 促进高校毕业生等群体就业 ● 优化基层公共就业创业服务能力 ● 发放“梦圆小康就业券”保障弱势群体就业 	

(续表)

可持续发展目标		奉贤的措施
<p>9 产业、创新和基础设施</p> 	<p>建造具备抵御灾害能力的基础设施，促进具有包容性的可持续工业化，推动创新</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 全面推进城市数字化转型 ● 建设数字公共服务体系 ● 推进城市智慧化治理 ● 建设人工智能创新生态
<p>10 减少不平等</p> 	<p>减少国家内部和国家之间的不平等</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 保障人人享有适当的居住权益 ● 促进全民共享优质服务与保障 ● 营造公正包容的就业环境
<p>11 可持续城市和社区</p> 	<p>建设包容、安全、有抵御灾害能力和可持续的城市和人类住区</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进城市更新与住房改造 ● 提升城市与社区环境 ● 推进城乡深度融合发展
<p>12 负责任消费和生产</p> 	<p>采用可持续的消费和生产模式</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进“无废城市”建设 ● 推动循环经济模式发展 ● 推动经济转型升级发展 ● 建设具有韧性的现代化新城
<p>13 气候行动</p> 	<p>采取紧急行动应对气候变化及其影响</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 强化城市气候变化影响评估工作 ● 强化气象灾害防御能力 ● 助力“碳达峰”，建设绿色低碳新城 ● 降低产业和建筑能耗
<p>14 水下生物</p> 	<p>保护和可持续利用海洋和海洋资源以促进可持续发展</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 推进海洋生态保护与修复 ● 打造杭州湾北岸边滩湿地 ● 持续完善智慧水务平台功能 ● 提高河湖水网体系的连通性
<p>15 陆地生物</p> 	<p>保护、恢复和促进可持续利用陆地生态系统，可持续管理森林，防治荒漠化，制止和扭转土地退化，遏制生物多样性的丧失</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 优化全域生态走廊空间体系 ● 建设沿杭州湾和黄浦江的森林 ● 推进生物多样性保护 ● 建设公园城市先行区 ● 建设用地土壤污染风险管控和修复
<p>16 和平、正义与强大机构</p> 	<p>创建和平、包容的社会以促进可持续发展，让所有人都能诉诸司法，在各级建立有效、负责和包容的机构</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 全过程人民民主提升城市治理能力 ● 发布法治化营商环境评估指数 ● 推进政务服务一网通办 ● 完善法律援助制度，健全司法救助体系
<p>17 促进目标实现的伙伴关系</p> 	<p>加强执行手段，重振可持续发展全球伙伴关系</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 积极推进国际友好交流合作 ● 积极面向国内互助协同发展 ● 打造具有吸引力的发展环境 ● 深度参与“世界城市日”工作



4. 2025 年优先审查目标



SDG-3 良好健康与福祉



SDG-4 优质教育



SDG-9 产业、创新和基础设施



SDG-10 减少不平等



SDG-11 可持续城市和社区

SDG3 良好健康与福祉



SDG3

- **SDG3 良好健康与福祉**，致力于确保健康的生活，促进各年龄段人群的福祉。通过该目标的实践，可以有效提升全民健康水平，改善医疗服务的可及性，增强应对公共卫生挑战的韧性，增强全体居民的健康权益的公平性。
- 奉贤区该目标下仍面临多重挑战：科学健身指导和重点人群的服务供给有待进一步均衡；高品质医疗服务仍处在建设和提升阶段，区域重大疾病诊治与科研创新能力仍需增强；医疗与康养服务需求随着人口老龄化不断增长，基层医疗和康复能力亟需拓展；面向突发公共卫生事件的快速反应和长期韧性仍需进一步提升。
- 在 SDG3 目标下，奉贤区通过优化健身设施布局提升市民的运动便利度和积极性；结合科学健身指导与智慧体育平台普及健康理念并提高服务精准度；通过三甲医院集群建设和重点学科培育增强高端医疗和科研转化能力；打造紧密型医联体完善分级诊疗体系减轻居民跨区就医压力；推广智慧医疗优化了就医体验和效率；加强疾控、监管和应急能力建设，夯实公共卫生基础保障。



ESDS

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG3 目标响应
推进全民健身运动	健全健身设施网络, 提升全民运动可及性		▶ 经常锻炼人口比例 ▶ 市民体质达标率	3.d 加强各国, 特别是发展中国家早期预警、减少风险, 以及管理国家和全球健康风险的能力。
	完善重点人群服务, 推动健康公平共享			
	推动“体医融合”, 科学指导健身			
	提升公共体育智慧管理水平			
	以赛事带动产业与文化融合	2025 年中国国际女子赛艇精英赛		
医疗服务高质量发展	打造全域医疗新格局	奉贤区中心医院以健康联合体建设推进健康服务模式转型	▶ 医疗机构开放床位数 ▶ 卫生技术人员数	3.8 实现全民健康保障, 包括提供金融风险保护, 人人享有优质的基本保健服务, 人人获得安全、有效、优质和负担得起的基本药品和疫苗。
	打造数字医疗奉贤样板			
实施分级诊疗制度	多层次人才培养与专家下沉双轨并行	西渡街道十年基层医疗人才建设	▶ 基层门诊占比	3.7 到 2030 年, 确保普及性健康和生殖健康保健服务, 包括计划生育、信息获取和教育, 将生殖健康纳入国家战略和方案。
	全面推进家庭医生签约服务			
	推进智慧转诊与数据联动			
完善公共卫生体系	夯实公共卫生基础保障		▶ 居民健康素养水平	3.4 到 2030 年, 通过预防、治疗及促进身心健康, 将非传染性疾病导致的过早死亡减少三分之一。
	构建全方位应急保障网络	突发性群体交通事故应急医疗救援联合演练		
	构建全域健康促进体系			
	构建食品安全保障体系			
	多措并举推进精神卫生服务	阳光农坊——精神障碍患者的“绿色康复站”		

主要进展

为应对科学健身服务不均衡、医疗资源可及性不足及公共卫生韧性仍待提升等挑战，奉贤区着力推进健康服务体系建设，取得显著进展：全民健身设施持续完善，科学健身指导服务能力提升；高端医疗资源实现突破，三甲医院集群初步建成，填补区域空白；医联体网络全面建成，分级诊疗效能显著提升；数字医疗场景全域覆盖，就医体验持续优化；公共卫生体系基础设施和应急能力系统增强；居民健康素养水平大幅提高，健康科普体系不断完善。

● 全民健身设施持续完善，居民参与度显著提升

奉贤区不断优化健身设施布局，推动全民健身服务的可及性和均衡性。到 2025 年，全区体育场地面积达到 457.59 万平方米，人均体育场地面积达到 4.02 平方米，位列全市第二，社区体育设施年度综合评估长期保持全市第一。体育公园、市民健身苑点、健身步道和社区健身中心等多层次设施不断增量更新，覆盖到更多生活圈，基本实现“家门口”运动的目标。全区拥有 3858 名社会体育指导员，深入社区和乡村开展健身指导服务。截至 2023 年，经常参加体育锻炼的人数比例不低于 50%，市民体质达标率保持在 96%以上。

● 体育赛事与产业融合发展，区域健康氛围与经济效益双提升

奉贤区通过多层次赛事引进和本土品牌赛事打造，显著提升全民健身氛围和区域影响力。区内平均每年举办健身活动 500 余场，吸引约 20 万人次参与，并成功引进并培育全国及国际级赛事，如 MXGP 世界摩托车越野锦标赛、环上海新城自行车赛、中国国际女子赛艇精英赛等。其中，MXGP 赛事 2025 年吸引 3.2 万人现场观赛，线上观赛突破 500 万人次，带动直接消费达 2.46 亿元，带动酒店入住率和文创产品销售增长。与此同时，赛艇精英赛等水上赛事通过“融赛于景”展现区域绿色与开放形象，并有效传播海派文化。赛事与“体育+商业”“体育+文化”“体育+旅游”相结合，不仅提升了居民运动参与度，也推动了体育产业和消费的联动发展，成为区域健康与经济双赢的重要抓手。

● 三甲医院集群建成，高端医疗资源实现突破

奉贤区实现了三甲医院“从无到有”的跨越发展，医疗服务能级全面提升。2015 年时

区内没有三甲医院，到 2025 年已建成国妇婴奉贤院区 and 新华医院奉贤院区两家三甲医院，填补了区域高端医疗资源空白。复旦儿科奉贤院区于 2025 年开工建设，预计 2027 年竣工。三大医院围绕“六大中心”和“两大平台”进行学科布局，覆盖全生命周期健康服务，定位为区域重大疾病诊治中心、医学人才培养中心及生物医药研发承载中心，为提升居民健康获得感提供了坚实保障。至 2024 年末，全区有各级各类医疗卫生健康机构 341 所（含卫生室 155 所），其中医院 18 所，基层医疗卫生机构 297 所，专业公共卫生机构 7 所，其他卫生机构 19 所；全区医疗机构开放床位数 5975 张；全区卫生人员 9341 人，其中卫生技术人员 7434 人。

● 产学研医融合发展，科技创新成果丰硕

奉贤区积极推动医疗事业与大健康产业协同发展，联动高校企业资源搭建合作平台，产学研医一体化格局基本形成。区中心医院皮肤科、神经外科等 4 个学科入选上海市重点学科建设项目。科研成果不断涌现，区中心医院获批上海市专利工作试点单位，神经外科项目荣获上海医学科技奖三等奖，自主研发的化妆品品牌“科美卿”产品成功上市，成为推动临床研究向产业转化的代表性成果。推进国家药物、器械和特医食品临床试验机构以及国家化妆品临床评价中心四大平台运行，支持创新药械示范应用，开展脑机接口外骨骼系统等前沿技术在社区的应用，加快医教研产融合发展。

● 医联体网络完善，分级诊疗效能提升

奉贤区着力构建紧密型医联体，搭建“市-区-镇-村”联动的整合型纵向医疗服务体系，通过“市区联办”，区中心医院、奉城医院、中医医院分别成为市六医院、市九医院、龙华医院奉贤分院。通过“分类联合”，组建区域医联体、专科联合体、专科联盟、教学联合体、健康联合体、“行走的健康吧”服务网络等多层次特色医联体平台。每月有约 300 余名专家下沉社区坐诊带教，医联体模式显著提升了资源利用效率，实现“小病在社区、大病不出区”，推动分级诊疗格局落地，极大缓解了居民跨区就医负担。

● 数字医疗场景全域覆盖，就医体验优化

奉贤区大力推进数字化转型，实现医疗服务全流程智慧化。市级场景如精准预约、智能预问诊、互联互通等全面落地，本地创新如智慧社区云医院、电子票据平台和民营医疗

监管系统陆续建成。全区 24 家区属医疗机构开放在线预约，累计预约 22 万人次，检验检查互认率达 99.5%。医保“一码付”和刷脸付实现全覆盖，医疗付费“一件事”实现无感支付，电子病历卡和出院小结推送超 8000 份。智慧急救模式实现“上车即入院”，远程医疗“三中心”服务提升诊断质量。数字化建设不仅提高了就医效率，也优化了患者体验，使优质医疗资源惠及更多人群。

● 人才队伍和基层能力双提升，医疗服务更加均衡

奉贤区卫生人才队伍建设实现量质齐升。2015 至 2024 年间，执业（助理）医师和注册护士人数分别增长 49.3% 和 39.0%，卫技人员总数提升 41.5%。通过“星期日名医”工程，每月有近 300 名市、区二、三级医疗机构专家下沉基层，推动社区特色专科建设和服务能力提升。到 2024 年，社区卫生服务中心诊疗病种增至 211 种（其中西医 130 种、中医 81 种），药品配备 822 种（含延伸处方），基层门诊达 389.5 万人次，占比为 56.24%。康复、口腔等特色专科辐射周边，全年基层专家门诊超 33 万人次。

● 公共卫生体系全面建成，应急能力与基础设施实现双突破

奉贤区通过连续实施六轮公共卫生三年行动计划（2016-2025 年），完成多个重点项目，全面覆盖应急体系建设、医防融合服务、监管体系、惠民服务和学科人才等领域。2024 年成功完成疾控机构改革，区疾病预防控制中心与卫生监督所整合揭牌；区公共卫生中心建成投入使用，总建筑面积 3.5 万 m²，实验室面积达 6300m²；区疾控中心实验室通过 CNAS 认证，涵盖 19 大类 459 项参数；组建 262 人基层应急队伍，配备 4 大类 12 小项标准化应急装备，公共卫生基础设施和应急响应能力得到系统性提升。

● 健康素养水平显著提升，科普体系不断完善

奉贤区居民健康素养水平从 2015 年 16.48% 提升至 2024 年 40.17%。奉贤区创新推出“健康课程进党校”，将健康工作融入区域发展全局。开展“贤医健康说科普进社区”覆盖 13 个街镇。建立健康科普专家库和青年人才库，175 名专家入库，培育优秀科普人才 40 余名，打造有影响力的科普品牌 30 余个。6 家社区卫生服务中心入榜 2024 年上海市社区卫生健康科普影响力前 10 位，健康促进工作成效显著。

重要措施

(1) 促进全民健康运动

- **健全健身设施网络，提升全民运动可及性**

奉贤区通过实施市区两级健身设施补短板五年行动计划，将健身步道、益智苑点等项目纳入民心工程和实事项目，推动资源均衡配置。充分利用城市空间建设漫步道、跑步道、骑行道等多样化设施，并结合“体教”“体绿”“体文”融合理念，增加多功能运动场地供给。同时，推进“国球进社区、园区、公园”，打造“网红运动打卡地”，增强市民参与感与归属感。公共体育场馆坚持免费或低收费公益开放，确保高危险性项目安全运行，显著提升设施使用效率和市民满意度，实现群众“家门口的健身”。

- **完善重点人群服务，推动健康公平共享**

奉贤区针对老年人和青少年等重点群体，构建差异化健身服务体系。建设长者运动健康之家，提供“一站式”运动康养服务，并鼓励公共设施节假日免费或优惠开放。通过“村居课堂”，广场舞、健身气功等活动走进社区与校园，促进全民参与。落实学校场馆对社会开放的政策，54 所公办学校具备条件共享资源。部分中学引入俱乐部开展课后训练，同时开展青少年肥胖干预项目，切实改善健康状况。这些举措推动了不同群体在同一平台上享有健康运动的平等机会。

- **推动“体医融合”，科学指导健身**

奉贤区通过多部门协作制定运动促进健康行动计划，探索社区运动健康中心新模式。依托“益动奉贤”全民健身科学指导大讲堂，联合三甲医院和体育高校专家，普及科学健身理念。社会体育指导员队伍通过“三升二”培训与考核，不断提高专业技能，并吸纳体育教师和退役运动员加入，推动指导员年轻化和专项化。通过“村居课堂”配送机制，将课程送至基层，2025 年配送 1070 课时，服务人群近 1400 人，同时完成 3267 人次体质测试，提升市民运动科学素养，形成全民科学健身的良性循环。

● 提升公共体育智慧管理水平

奉贤区着力构建公共体育设施数字化管理平台，为市民提供“一网通办”的便捷体验。通过健身地图、微信公众号、小程序等渠道，市民可以实现场馆查询、线上预约和报名，增强了体育服务的普及性和透明度。赛事活动和健身指导同样得到数字赋能，如照片直播和视频直播丰富了参与形式。对游泳等高风险项目，智慧监管平台提供实时监控与信用分级管理，既保障了公共安全，也增强了市民信任度，为营造健康、安全的运动环境提供有力支撑。

● 以赛事带动产业与文化融合

奉贤区积极通过赛事机制推动全民健身和产业联动。与 MXGP 世界摩托车越野锦标赛签订长期合作协议，确保赛事持续举办；通过“Young 帆计划”输送车手赴欧训练，建立梯队培养体系。与此同时，依托赛事 IP 促进装备制造、培训管理等产业链协同发展。水上运动嘉年华、赛艇活动等不仅带动文旅消费，还通过科技赋能实现智慧观赛和互动体验。赛事与商旅文体深度融合，既激活消费市场，又增强全民体育氛围，为全民健身与区域可持续发展注入新活力。



图 24 2025 年世界摩托车越野锦标赛（MXGP）中国上海站比赛现场^①

^① 资料来源：商旅文体展五维联动，MXGP 如何成为奉贤高质量发展新引擎？（2025-09-16）<https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/qt/20250917/95868.html>

案例1 2025 年中国国际女子赛艇精英赛

2025 年中国国际女子赛艇精英赛深度推进“文旅商体展农”融合。赛事通过多元活动创新消费场景，开展“水上运动嘉年华”活动，现场设置包括咖啡、美食、美妆在内的 13 家赞助商展台及 30 家本土品牌展位；特别策划“赛艇女神”璀璨夜活动，融合烛光长桌、冷餐会、乐队表演及夜游产品，有效延长消费时段、推动夜经济发展，持续构建内容多元、形式丰富、空间延展、时间拉长的复合型消费新场景。

同时，赛事创新推出“嘉年华福利票”，充分发挥“票根经济”的带动效应，通过与周边商业体深度融合实现赛场内外联动，有效拉长消费半径。赛事受众可凭票证享受周边商业体的购物优惠、美食品鉴及便捷出行服务，形成“票证+消费”的双向引流模式，进一步延长了消费链条。调研数据显示，超九成赛事受众有陪同人员，其中 83.56%的陪同人数达 2 人及以上，赛事为“吃住行游购娱”，旅游六要素带来共计 2,313.81 万元的拉动作用，有效助力奉贤打造“南上海消费之城”。



图 25 2025 年中国国际女子赛艇精英赛

(2) 医疗服务高质量发展

● 打造全域医疗新格局

奉贤区将三甲医院建设纳入重大工程建设。国妇婴项目获得土地划拨和 14.03 亿元基建补贴，2018 年开工、2022 年启用。新华医院项目 2021 年纳入“五个新城民生重大工程”，已于 2025 年 6 月 28 日正式启用，配套地铁 5 号线枢纽和东方美谷产业政策，赋予智慧化试点任务。复旦儿科项目作为国家儿童医学中心配套，2025 年开工并毗邻国妇婴形成专科协作。通过“政府主导+差异化布局”模式，国妇婴聚焦妇产生殖、新华医院侧重全生命周期管理、复旦儿科强化儿童罕见病诊疗，形成优势互补的医疗集群。此外，奉贤区通过三大措施优化医疗资源配置。一是构建东西部双医疗中心，引入 7 位学科带头人，陆续开设

多学科联合门诊 8 个，奉城医院形成口腔颌面外科等特色专科。二是织密社区健康网底，以全科诊疗为基础开展康复、护理等服务，年康复服务 5 万人次、家庭病床 20 万床日。三是通过质量管控、学科协同、人才引育和健康管理创新，建立社区医师“双聘”制度，打造奉浦儿童康复、南桥心脏康复等特色项目，服务辐射金山、闵行等周边地区。

案例2 奉贤区中心医院以健康联合体建设推进健康服务模式转型

奉贤区中心医院为持续优化服务半径局限、与社区联动不紧密挑战，实现从“以疾病为中心”向“以健康为中心”理念转变。通过三项核心举措推动优质医疗资源更贴近百姓，促进了科研成果转化和区域健康产业发展。

(1) 深化资源下沉与学科建设。2024 年 6 月，奉贤区人民政府与上海市第六人民医院签署关于奉贤区中心医院第六轮委托经营管理协议，引进 7 个关键学科带头人，柔性引入十多位市级专家，开设 8 个多学科诊疗（MDT）门诊，并建立贫血、睡眠等专病诊疗联合体，推动优质医疗资源下沉和同质化诊疗服务。(2) 拓展服务网络与最后一公里覆盖。开通“行走的健康巴”医疗专线，成立健康管理中心，加强慢病管理，并完善卒中、胸痛、创伤三大中心建设，为急危重患者开通绿色通道。(3) 推动产医融合与健康融入大局。聚焦“四个中心”（国家药物、医疗器械、特医食品临床试验中心和化妆品功效评价中心），开展药物试验和化妆品检测项目。自主研发化妆品品牌“科美聊”成功转化，撬动研究型医院建设和产医协同发展。

● 打造数字医疗奉贤样板

奉贤区成立由委主要领导牵头的数字化转型专班，建立挂图作战机制，每日汇报进展，定期协调问题。坚持以问题为导向建设特色场景，在完成市级规定应用基础上，创新开发智慧社区云医院、民营机构监管平台、智慧村卫生室和妇儿数字高地等项目，通过互联网医院、“移动家床”等应用减少排队时间、降低医疗费用、提升监管精度，让数字化成果惠及更多群众。

(3) 实施分级诊疗制度

● 多层次人才培养与专家下沉双轨并行

奉贤区通过实施“星期日名医”工程，推动专家与技术双下沉，2024 年市级、区级专家在社区坐诊超 1.1 万人次，带教查房 800 余场，带教基层医师 2.1 万人次，实现诊疗能力

与群众满意度双提升。建立医师进修与双聘制度，先后共 30 名社区医生受聘至区中心医院执业，打通双向转诊通道。选派 125 名社区医师至二三级医院进修，提升专科能力。深化院校合作，与复旦大学附属中山医院全科医学科开展十年合作，形成基层人才培养“奉贤样式”，建成全科教学门诊为主体的能力提升“孵化站”。



图 26 谢谢侬家庭医生风采秀

案例3 西渡街道十年基层医疗人才建设

奉贤区西渡街道社区卫生服务中心通过十年探索，从医疗资源匮乏的远郊社区发展为基层医疗标杆，其“复旦中山—西渡”模式成为区域人才培养典范。

2013 年前，西渡面临基础设备短缺、专业人才不足、居民信任度低等困境，大量患者涌向市区医院。2015 年，复旦大学附属中山医院在此设立全市首个远郊全科教学示范点，启动深度合作。西渡通过：（1）构建人才培养体系。与复旦大学上海医学院共建临床教学基地，引入高校师资和课程体系，通过半年实训周期和严格考核培育骨干；形成梯队化人才队伍，涌现全国冠军医生和市级十佳家庭医生。（2）提升医疗服务质量。将人文关怀融入诊疗，为慢性病患者制定个性化健康管理方案；推进设备升级，配齐基础设备并引入 CT 等大型设备，支撑精准诊断。（3）推进区域协同整合。以“1+6”模式组建社区教学联合体，实现优质资源共享；创新“双聘医师”制度，促进基层与上级医院联动，方便患者转诊。

西渡团队多次荣获全国家庭医生岗位练兵一等奖，基层诊疗能力显著提升，居民实现“小病不出社区”。累计培养全科医生 210 名，立项课题 107 项，发表论文 253 篇，为区域医疗储备了大量人才。



图 27 “中山-西渡”远程会诊教学平台为签约居民开展远程多学科会诊

● 全面推进家庭医生签约服务

奉贤区组建 148 个家庭医生团队，覆盖 51.68 万签约居民，提供“签约—健康评估—分级管理—转诊”全流程服务。建立 17 家园区（企业）家医工作站，扩大覆盖面并融入老年健康管理、慢性病管理等场景。持续拓展家医签约服务内涵，完善老年人免费体检流程，增加肿瘤标志物筛查等项目。成立区家医签约服务质控中心，落实“4+X”制度，加强数据互通提高签约准确性。对 18.6 万重点人群开展健康风险评估（红、黄、绿分级），针对性提供慢性病管理、家庭病床等服务，2024 年新增家庭病床 3881 张，居家安宁疗护服务 457 张。

● 推进智慧转诊与数据联动

奉贤区 24 家区属医疗机构全部开放在线预约号源，排班时间间隔精确至 30 分钟，居民可通过“奉贤卫生”公众号、健康云 App、随申办 App 入口预约挂号，家庭医生分级诊疗系统开展精准转诊服务。积极推进智慧医疗“三中心”建设，即区域性检验、心电、影像诊断信息中心，实现市区两级公立医疗机构影像和检验报告互认共享。已完成 16 家社区卫生服务中心互联网医院建设，实现线上问诊、处方流转，社区卫生服务中心电子健康档案通过四级应用测评，为分级诊疗提供数据支撑。

(4) 完善公共卫生体系

● 夯实公共卫生基础保障

奉贤区通过三轮公共卫生三年行动计划（2016-2018、2020-2022、2023-2025）明确重点项目及资金保障，推动公共卫生体系系统化发展。区内疾控机构完成市疾控局“三定”方案调整，实现区疾控中心与卫生监督所的深度整合，优化管理职能。区公共卫生中心建成集应急指挥、实验室检测、健康科普、实践教学及执法监督五大功能于一体的综合平台，为公共卫生服务提供坚实支撑。依托“请下来、送上去”机制，建立了定期指导、项目带教及人员进修体系，完成区、社区两级应急队伍组建并配备标准化装备，形成覆盖全区的公共卫生保障网络，有效提升了区域应急响应能力和健康服务水平。

● 构建全方位应急保障网络

奉贤区接入区“一网统管”平台整合 120 急救和疾控数据，建立信息群实现即时共享。组建 2 支 126 人区级救援队和 5 支 99 人背囊化基层小分队，开展专项培训和联合演练。制定全区 AED 配置方案，按 1:10 比例培训救护人员，联合红十字会开展急救培训。修订防汛防台应急预案，组建 30 支 594 人防汛抢险队伍，协调应急局储备物资，2025 年启动防汛响应 12 次，信息报告零延误。制定重大活动医疗保障预案，2025 年派出资源保障 80 场活动，形成全方位应急保障体系。

案例4 突发性群体交通事故应急医疗救援联合演练

奉贤区组织实施 2025 年上半年应急救援联合演练，模拟奉贤区发生重大交通事故，造成多人伤亡，检验紧急医学救援体系的响应能力。演练基于修订的应急预案，启动指挥调度平台，确保各部门（如 120、医院）快速响应。演练过程中救援队迅速出动，模拟伤员检伤分类、急救处置（止血、心肺复苏等）；现场设置临时医疗点，协调 120 车辆转运重伤员。并通过多单位联动实现救援支持全程协调支持。演练前组织专题培训，覆盖救援人员技能（如创伤处理）。实现响应“零差错”，信息报告闭环，指挥时间有效缩短，队伍实战水平提高。

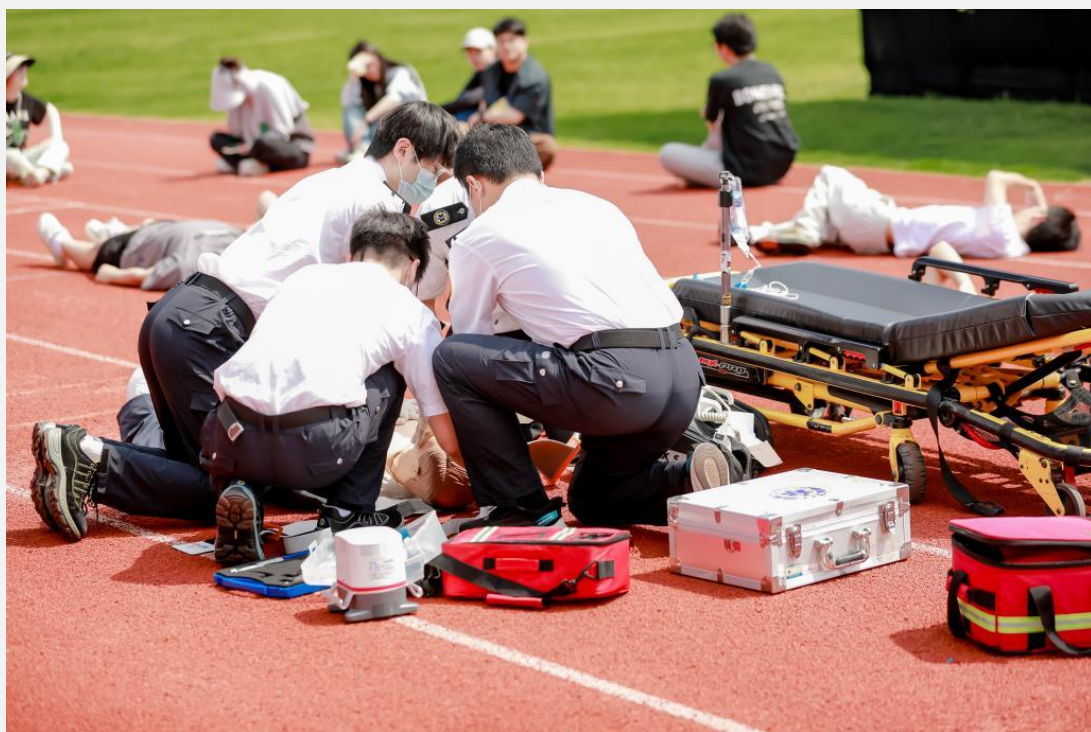


图 28 联合演练现场模拟救治伤员

● 构建全域健康促进体系

奉贤区指导各成员单位完善爱卫会组织，各街镇设立办公室，村居建立公共卫生委员会；制定《卫生健康街镇建设通知》，13个街镇围绕重点项目实施；利用各类宣传阵地传播健康知识，推进健康科普重点项目；推出“行走的健康吧”2.0版，建立“1+13+N”健康为民服务品牌，精准对接优质医疗资源与企业需求，形成全方位健康促进网络。

● 构建食品安全保障体系

奉贤区加强组织机构建设，区疾控中心由主任总体负责，4个科室协同开展风险监测工作。强化实验室设备配置，食品相关检测参数达123项。完善实验室LIMS系统，强化检验质量管理；建立监测信息报送制度，检测结果2小时内报送主管部门。开展食品卫生宣传，16家社区医疗机构每月进行宣传活动，2025年举办讲座76场，全面提升食品安全保障能力。

● 多措并举推进精神卫生服务

奉贤区实施兜底保障，通过免费服药补助、药物扩增、长效针剂减免降低治疗门槛，

建立农疗康复基地，制定农疗课程体系，通过园艺治疗、技能培训促进康复。构建心理服务体系，开通 24 小时热线并并入全市平台 962525。实施风险评估分级管理和危机干预专班处置，组建社区服务团队为精神障碍患者提供全方位服务，形成完善的精神卫生服务体系。

案例5 阳光农坊——精神障碍患者的“绿色康复站”

阳光农坊位于奉贤区精神卫生中心康复基地。为解决传统住院治疗导致患者社会脱节，康复后就业率近乎为零的问题。奉贤区引入“农疗康复”模式，通过（1）阶梯式训练：从基础农务到作物销售，逐步提升社会适应力。（2）跨专业团队：精神科医师+农艺师+社工联合制定个性化康复计划。（3）就业衔接：对接本地企业提供支持性岗位，如 1 名康复者受聘为绿化养护员。参与者暴力行为发生率下降 80%，4 人达到出院标准。1 人实现就业，打破精神障碍患者“零就业”僵局，实现患者临床改善和社会回归。阳光农坊项目获上海市康复示范基地、创新医疗服务品牌双认证。



图 29 阳光农坊通过集体协作劳作帮助患者康复^①

^① 图片来源：健康奉贤，奉贤区精神卫生中心晏君：用行动诠释干一行爱一行，用爱心和责任守护患者的健康 | 见贤思齐·贤医贤锋，https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_28355602

SDG4 优质教育



SDG4

- **SDG4 优质教育**，致力于确保包容和公平的优质教育，让全民终身享有学习机会。通过该目标的实践，可以有效提升全民教育水平，促进技能与素质的全面发展，增强就业竞争力和创新能力，从而推动社会公平与经济发展。
- 奉贤区在该目标下仍面临多重挑战：部分乡镇学校在师资力量、课程设置及教育管理水平上相对薄弱；学前教育服务质量和特教资源均衡覆盖仍需巩固；教师队伍结构优化需持续推进；城乡学校和社区间教育资源共享和应用水平仍需提升；职业教育一定程度上滞后于区域产业发展需要。
- 在 SDG4 目标下，奉贤区近年来通过系统举措保障教育公平与质量提升；深化集团化办学与联合学校建设，推动优质校资源向薄弱校辐射；实施学前教育街镇全覆盖；保障各类群体受教育权利；推动数字化教育与社区学习网络建设，提升学习可及性；深化产教融合与现代产业学院建设，推动校企协同育人和高技能人才培养，形成从学前到终身教育的公平发展体系。



4GDS

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG4 目标响应
优化基本公共教育服务供给	教育资源跨区域统筹发展	奉贤构建《“自主学习”指南》评估促进机制	▶ 社区托育“宝宝屋”数量 ▶ 学前教育班级数量 ▶ 义务教育学校资源配置综合达标率	4.1 到 2030 年，确保所有男女童完成免费、公平和优质的中小学教育，并取得相关和有效的学习成果。
	学前教育普惠化发展			
	职业教育适应性发展			
	终身教育体系构建			
促进义务教育优质均衡发展	硬件设施标准化发展	58 年历史星火学校完成改扩建	▶ 义务教育学校资源配置综合达标率	4.2 到 2030 年，确保所有男女童获得优质幼儿发展、看护和学前教育，为他们接受初级教育做好准备。
	提升教育质量			
	教育信息化发展			
优化高校学科设置	协同区域产业发展		▶ “双师型”教师占比 ▶ 公共文化资源配送场次	4.3 到 2030 年，确保所有男女平等获得负担得起的优质技术、职业和高等教育，包括大学教育。 4.4 到 2030 年，大幅增加掌握就业、体面工作和创业所需相关技能，包括技术性和职业性技能的青年和成年人数。
	建立学科动态调整机制			
	交叉学科与跨学科融合发展			
	推进人才培养与就业发展			
构建协同育人平台	推进校企协同育人		▶ 公共文化资源配送场次	4.6 到 2030 年，确保所有青年和大部分成年男女具有识字和计算能力。
	校地协同发展			
	校际协同发展	上海师范大学助力附属奉贤实验中学开展项目化拓展课程		
	行业协会参与发展			

主要进展

针对城乡教育资源不均、师资结构待优化等挑战，奉贤区着力推动教育高质量发展，取得显著进展：集团化办学和联合学校模式推动优质资源共享；学前教育全面普及；教师管理制度改革促进优质师资有序流动，有效辐射薄弱学校；数字化教育全面推广，城乡学校优质课程资源共享；职业教育专业布局持续优化，校企合作深化提升人才适配性；终身学习网络初步建成，社区学习可及性显著提升。

● 教育资源均衡优化，协同发展格局初步形成

2015 年以来，奉贤区坚持教育优先发展战略，全区竣工新建和改扩建中小幼学校项目 33 个，增加校舍面积约 67 万平方米。2020 年以来全区新建和改扩建学校经费投入 18.5 亿，同时关停低质量民办学校，引进优质民办资源。通过“星光”“支点”等计划精准支持薄弱学校，深化“1+1+X”集团化办学和紧密型学区化建设，创新联合学校模式，实现优质教育资源共享。全区义务教育学校资源配置综合达标率达 100%，小学、初中差异系数分别降至 0.33 和 0.23，公民办教育协同发展格局基本形成，显著提升区域教育均衡性和质量水平。

● 学前教育全面普及，托幼服务街镇全覆盖

奉贤区实施学前教育普及普惠，托育服务街镇全覆盖。截至 2024 年，本区符合条件的常住适龄幼儿学前三年毛入园率 99.31%；普惠性幼儿园覆盖率为 94.56%；特教班、特教点实现街镇全覆盖。积极推进托幼一体园建设，2024 年托幼一体园比例达到 72.7%；建成社区托育“宝宝屋”23 个。推进科学育儿指导服务全覆盖，成为在全市有较高美誉度和影响力的品牌。截至 2024 年 9 月，全区学前教育班级 918 个，在园幼儿 23305 人，专任教师 2141 人。

● 教师队伍改革推进，优质师资向薄弱学校辐射

奉贤区率先试点中小学教师人事管理制度改革，建立“区管校聘”机制和教师“十年流动制”，通过全员岗位聘任、特级（名师）工作室及城乡教师津贴，实现教师有序流动与优质师资向薄弱学校辐射。改革有效促进教师资源优化配置，提升教育教学质量，同时为

教师专业发展提供制度保障，推动全区教育均衡化进程。

- **数字化教育全面推广，城乡教育资源共享**

区内建设样板校并上线 5 万余个优质数字资源，实现小学至高中学科全覆盖，农村学校通过线上线下融合共享城区优质资源，促进教育公平。教育数字化建设累计投入 5104.7 万元，建成带宽达 6G、无线网络全覆盖的教育城域网，教师配备移动终端，实现“人手一端”。“云课堂”“极课大数据”“三个助手”等平台支撑精准教学与作业诊断常态化运行，教师信息技术应用能力与学生学习活跃度显著提升。

- **职业教育适应性提升，校企产教融合成效显著**

奉贤中专优化专业布局，覆盖装备制造、电子信息、旅游服务等 17 个专业，并实现部分专业中高贯通培养。校企合作持续深化，与 54 家企业建立合作关系，探索现代学徒制、订单式培养模式。实训条件不断改善，教学仪器设备总值达 7918 万元，“双师型”教师占比 73.42%。毕业生就业率长期保持在 97%以上，65%以上成为企业生产骨干，为区域产业发展提供人才支撑，职业教育与区域产业高度适配。

- **终身学习网络初步建成，社区学习可及性提升**

依托上海开放大学奉贤分校，区内初步构建覆盖城乡的终身学习网络，推动学历继续教育、非学历培训、社区教育、老年教育等多元融合发展。推进“15 分钟社区学习圈”建设，嵌入社区生活圈，提高基层学习点可及性。探索“学分银行”制度，推动学习成果积累与转换；老年教育供给持续扩大，发展“康养学游”等新型教育模式，提升老年群体学习参与度与获得感，实现教育公平与终身学习理念落地。2024 年，全区完成市区两级（含村居）公共文化资源配送 2207 场。

- **产教融合与高技能人才培养取得新进展**

奉贤区设立首期规模为 10 亿元的区产教融合专项发展资金，用于保障平台载体建设和实施方案中科研创新、成果转化、人才项目引育、就业创业等各大行动的有力推进。在高技能人才培养方面，奉贤区探索打造“初级工-中级工-高级工”相互衔接、“技术能手-首席技师-技能大师工作室”梯度升级的培养链条，畅通“区级-市级-国家级”技能人才晋升通

道。同时，全面推广企业新型学徒制，鼓励更多企业开展新型学徒制项目培训，并按规定对企业给予职业培训补贴。此外，奉贤区实施更加精准的技能人才评价，健全以职业能力为导向的技能人才评价体系，开展新技能项目培训，为高技能人才的成长和发展提供了有力支持。

● 校企协同育人成效显著，行业协会参与育人生态完善

奉贤区积极推动学校与企业对接，促进现代学徒制和产教融合基地建设，实现人才共育、师资共享、基地共建。区内行业协会牵头的示范性项目推动产业技术清单与教学资源包双向推送，整合会员企业岗位，实现学生在真实生产情境中成长，企业留用率保持较高水平，初步形成“协会搭台、校企唱戏、学生受益”的育人生态，有效提升毕业生就业能力与岗位匹配度。

重要措施

(1) 优化基本公共教育服务供给

● 教育资源跨区域统筹发展

奉贤区通过跨区域统筹发展教育资源，推动区域教育高质量均衡发展。区内依托总体发展规划和城镇布局，加快新城及主要区域公建配套学校建设，实施“四同步”原则——同步规划、设计、建设与交付，确保城乡教育一体化发展。同时，引进高品质民办学校，联合高校共建优质基础教育圈，汇聚智慧力量提升教育质量。集团化办学方面，深化“1+1+X”模式与紧密型办学资源联盟建设，创新“联合学校”机制，实现优质学校与薄弱学校、新建学校及优质民办学校的文化、制度、管理、师资、课程和评价深度融合，打造示范性教育集团，并推动高校合作开展教育教学。区内教师队伍建设持续优化，通过全员岗位聘任与柔性流动，推动教育人力资源有效整合和科学配置，培养骨干教师。

案例6 奉贤构建《“自学习”指南》评估促进机制

为提升教育项目绩效，奉贤区教育局建立了“初态—中期—绩效”全程评估制度，保障城乡学校携手共进计划有效落实。项目启动前，托管方基于绿色指标和办学绩效评估结果开展初态评估，科学诊断学校发展关键问题，制定三年实施方案并规范签约流程。中期评估围绕目标达成、过程规范、项目成效及社会效应，通过查阅资料、听取汇报、座谈访

谈等方式进行全方位评价，并建立反馈机制，形成“一项目一报告”，及时总结经验与问题，确保项目持续有效推进。绩效评估则通过问卷调查、自评汇报、提问互动、校园走访、资料查阅、听课观摩、座谈访谈、专家反馈等方式，检验目标达成度和实施成效。

在上海市晋元高级中学精准托管下，上海外国语大学附属奉贤实验中学通过初态评估明确“自教育”理念，以《“自学习”指南》推进课堂教学变革，优化教师教学方式与学生学习方式，逐步完善管理机制，显著提升自主发展能力。中心城区优质教育资源的延伸也带动郊区学校发展，如上海师范大学附属奉贤实验小学（师大附小）参与上海市城乡学校互助成长项目三年间，实现多项办学历史突破。

项目实施中，市中心名校与郊区学校深度合作，激发教师成长内驱力，实现教师专业发展与课程实施能力提升。2025 年 3 月，双方再次结对，继续互助，目前正聚焦“双新”背景下提升教师课程开发与实施能力的实践研究，进一步提高教师实施新课程和新教材的水平。



图 30 上海师范大学附属奉贤实验小学

● 学前教育普惠化发展^①

奉贤区通过机制创新全面提升幼儿园办园水平，出台《推进优质园创建工作的实施意见》和《全面建设高质量幼儿园的实施方案》，建立市一级园 4 年一轮、二级园 5 年一轮的

^① 《奉贤区教育事业发展“十四五”规划（2021—2025）》，上海市奉贤区人民政府，2020.09.16，<http://xxgk.fengxian.gov.cn/art/info/3467/i20211102-imaye9vkhgyhz17r81>

等级复验机制，推动全区公办幼儿园到 2025 年实现家门口高质量覆盖。区内组建“1+1+X”教育集团 7 个，实现园所管理、教育教学、队伍建设及考核评价一体化，发挥优质园带动作用。奉贤区着力打造“贤文化”特色学前教育品牌，实施星光、支点、品牌计划，形成特色课程体系，并优化户外活动场地，建设幼儿户外生活教育圈。以“幼小衔接”为抓手，建立行政推动、教研指导、园校联动及家庭社会配合的工作格局，形成科学衔接教育生态，实现幼儿园品质与教育特色的整体提升。

● 职业教育适应性发展^①

为切实增强职业教育适应性，奉贤区采取了一系列具体措施，包括推进中高贯通与高校合作，推动奉贤中专与上海商学院、上海应用技术大学等高校共建中本、中高贯通专业点，拓展技术技能人才成长通道；聚焦重点产业，建设定位准确、特色鲜明、校企深度合作的高水平专业群，如工业机器人技术应用专业已入选上海市优质专业建设名单；深化校企合作机制，建立校企合作共同体，推动企业深度参与课程开发、实训教学、人才评价等环节，提升人才培养的针对性与实效性；强化政策与经费保障，落实国家和地方职业教育政策，加大财政投入，改善办学条件，支持学校信息化和实训基地等基础设施建设；同时积极推动职业教育国际化，探索引进国际职业教育资源，开展师生国际交流项目，提升学校国际化办学水平，更好地服务“一带一路”倡议和区域对外开放需求。

● 终身教育体系构建

为进一步完善终身教育体系，奉贤区正从制度、资源、平台等多维度推进改革。一方面，强化顶层设计与政策统筹，推动建立区域终身教育协调机制，明确政府、学校、社区、企业等多元主体的职责分工，构建“政府主导、多方参与”的治理格局。另一方面，加快教育资源整合与共享，推动图书馆、文化馆、科技馆等公共设施向终身教育开放，打造“人人皆学、处处能学”的学习环境。在平台建设方面，持续优化数字化学习支持系统，拓展“学分银行”应用场景，实现学历教育、职业培训、社区学习等成果的互认与转换。同时，加强终身教育师资队伍建设，培育“学习指导师”队伍，提升基层教学与服务的专业化水平。通过政策引导、机制创新与资源整合，奉贤区正逐步构建覆盖全民、贯穿终身、

^① 《奉贤区中等职业教育质量报告(2024 年度)》，上海市奉贤区教育局，2025.02.05

灵活开放的学习型社会框架。

(2) 促进义务教育优质均衡发展

● 硬件设施标准化发展^①

奉贤区严格落实住宅与配套学校“四同步”，实施“教育装备迭代计划”，推进“校园网络升标行动”，建设万兆主干、千兆到班、无线全覆盖的校园网络，接入市级教育数字底座，保障“三个课堂”常态化应用。成立“校舍不动产权证清零专班”，集中完成剩余校舍确权补证，为扩建与融资扫清障碍。强化督导与绩效挂钩，将硬件达标、设备使用率和信息化水平纳入年度考核，落实“建得好、用得上、管得久”，确保硬件升级实效转化为课堂质量和育人水平的提升。

案例7 58年历史星火学校完成改扩建

星火学校拥有 58 年办学历史，位于奉贤区南部的海湾镇，是对口周边 15 个小区的唯一九年一贯制学校。星火学校经过一年多的改扩建后，校园面貌焕然一新：门头更宽敞，教学楼数量增加，操场面积扩大，室内游泳池和学生剧场均已投入使用。



图 31 星火学校校内游泳馆

^① 《奉贤区义务教育学校新五项标准建设最新进展》，上海市奉贤区人民政府，2023.09.09，<https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/jyj/xwzx/xwdt/20230911/51882.html>

学校建筑面积由 1.8 万平方米扩大至 3.4 万平方米，班级规模由 24 个增加至 36 个，同时腾出 20 亩土地建设足球场和篮球场。改扩建总投入达到 1 亿元，其中包括区内乡镇学校首次建设的室内游泳馆。这些升级措施不仅改善了办学条件和教育资源配置，也显著提升了学校硬件水平和教育品质，为周边学生提供了更加优质的就学环境，使乡镇学校真正成为品质学校的示范案例。

● 提升教育质量^①

为提升教育质量，奉贤区启动新一轮提质举措：一是开展全域教育资源调研，科学优化学校布局，实现教育资源合理配置；二是实施义务教育学校“新五项标准”建设（2023—2025），统一信息化、师资、经费标准，推动城乡学校高水平均衡发展；三是深化集团化办学与联合学校模式，组建市、区级紧密型教育集团，通过名校带动、教师互派、课程共享、教研一体，持续缩小校际差距；四是完善教师柔性流动机制，推动城乡轮岗交流，实施“卓越教师培养工程”“名师名校长工作室”，向乡镇教师倾斜职称评聘与绩效奖励，确保优师留在优校；五是构建以“新成长指数”为核心的质量监测与督導體系，依托大数据动态评估，实现精准预警与改进；六是建立多部门联动的特殊教育关爱机制，为残疾儿童建立一人一档、一生一策的成长跟踪系统，同时控制作业量与考试频次，强化高效课堂与作业设计，通过减负督导、抽查、家长评议等措施，保障学生轻装高效学习。

● 教育信息化发展^②

为巩固成果、补齐短板，奉贤区正从顶层设计、机制保障、队伍建设和网络安全四个维度同步发力。一是完善项目全生命周期管理，出台《关于进一步加强区域教育信息化建设的若干意见》，配套制定网络管理岗位设置、中小学信息化管理规范和工作评估标准，严格执行立项审批、工程监理、档案归档和等保测评制度，所有新建项目必须同步编制网络安全建设方案；二是优化“区校联动”建设模式，除区域层面教育数字化项目由局网信办统一申报外，基层校项目纳入“品牌”计划实行清单式管理，对未通过信创评审的系统限

^① 《教育部督导组充分肯定奉贤义务教育优质均衡发展》，奉贤区教育局，2021.04.29，<https://edu.eastday.com/node2/jypd/n5/20210429/u1ai39476.html>

^② 《新环境、新发展、新生态，数字化正成为奉贤教育新名片！》上观新闻 2022.10.14 <https://sglexport.t.shobserver.com/html/baijiahao/2022/10/14/880236.html>

期完成国产化替代，2025 年前实现主要业务平台向区级电子政务云迁移；三是强化队伍素养提升，依托区教育局信息技术中心和中小学信息化应用教研组，分层开展校长信息化领导力、教师信息技术应用能力、研训员指导力培训，本学期计划在中小学、幼儿园各举办一次“智慧课堂”专题研讨，常态化组织“合格校—优秀校—示范校”评估与交流展示；四是守牢网络与数据安全底线，建立“一校一档”机房巡检机制，落实网络信息安全责任制和应急响应预案，对教师专业发展、教育云数据共享交换中心等在用系统全部完成等保测评，及时清理第三方离岗账号，确保教育信息化持续健康发展。

(3) 优化高校学科设置

● 协同区域产业发展^①

为推动高校学科优化与战略协同发展，奉贤区实施战略急需专业“绿色通道”举措：针对低空经济、生物制造、氢能储能等重点领域，制定“一专业一方案”，在招生指标、经费、设备等方面倾斜。同时，推进现代产业学院倍增计划，由龙头企业联合高校共建共享型学院，覆盖化妆品、医疗器械、智能制造、数字经济等产业链。深化校企人才双向流动，推行企业技术骨干驻校、高校教师企业实践制度，推动工科教师企业实践。建设重大协同创新平台，支持高校与企业共建联合实验室、中试基地，并对优秀平台提供长期运营经费支持。完善人才安居与激励机制，为顶尖学科带头人提供科研启动经费、个性化住房等保障。构建数据驱动的动态调整机制，定期发布产业紧缺人才目录，建立专业设置预警制度，实现专业布局与市场需求精准对接。

● 建立学科动态调整机制

奉贤区采取了一系列具体措施推动学科动态调整机制发展。首先，构建了需求反馈机制，整合多部门数据资源，建立 AI 驱动的“学科专业—人才供需”预测模型，实现就业市场监测、技术趋势预警、学科专业调整决策的一体化闭环。其次，根据高校类型和区域需求，实施分类定位策略，头部高校重点对接国家重大战略需求，地方院校则结合区域产业升级需求，打造特色学科专业链。此外，改革学科评价体系，将“国家战略贡献度”纳入

^① 《奉贤区促进产教融合高质量发展若干政策意见（试行）》奉贤区发改委 2022.06.09 <https://www.shanghai.gov.cn/cyfb-gqwj15/20240424/92c23be1111d4202aa5a8a016d03bf74.html>

“双一流”评估核心，增设关键考核维度，设立“学科调整风险基金”与容错机制。最后，通过财政拨款、科研项目等方式为新兴学科、基础学科、交叉学科等提供必要支持，保持学科专业体系的动态平衡。

● 交叉学科与跨学科融合发展^①

为系统推进高校交叉学科发展，奉贤区已出台一系列具体措施予以保障。2024年发布的《促进产教融合高质量发展实施方案（2024-2026年）》明确设立10亿元专项发展资金和5亿元投资引导基金，重点支持高校与企业共建科研平台、联合开展交叉研究项目，并对相关成果给予科研奖补、人才资助及空间租金减免等政策支持。同时，在上海师范大学奉贤校区等高校拓展工程中，明确推动打破院系和学科壁垒，建设理工科实训大楼等共享平台，促进跨学科人才培养与资源整合。此外，奉贤区还建立了区校联动工作机制，推动高校与地方政府、企业共建技术创新中心和成果转化平台，强化产业需求导向，为高校交叉学科研究提供应用场景与可持续发展路径。

● 推进人才培养与就业发展^②

围绕高质量充分就业目标，奉贤区正从政策激励、平台搭建、服务精准三方面持续发力。政策层面，出台《关于进一步促进就业创业工作的实施意见（草案）》，明确对吸纳本区户籍高校毕业生的企业给予每人5000元岗位补贴，对毕业5年内大学生创业给予一次性8000元创业补贴及1万元启动资金支持；平台层面，建立“15分钟就业服务圈”，推动就业服务进社区、进园区、进高校，打造“奉贤就业”服务品牌，设立专家资源库提供“一对一”职业指导，并依托“好点子”机制动态响应毕业生求职诉求；服务层面，持续开展“技能体验日”“马兰花创业培训”等活动，强化职业规划、面试技巧与创业能力培训，推动高校毕业生从“能就业”向“就好业”转变，切实提升人才培养与区域发展的融合度与支撑力。

^① 《区发展改革委召开海湾大学集聚区优化提升专项行动2025年工作会议》奉贤区发展改革委员会 2025.04.15 <https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/fgw/zhd/20250415/87504.html>

^② 《护航高校毕业生就业——奉贤区高校毕业生服务攻坚行动持续推进》上海市奉贤区人民政府 2023.08.13 <https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/rsj/ddtkxw/20230927/53391.html>

(4) 构建协同育人平台

● 推进校企协同育人

为固化成效、破解痛点，奉贤区正持续完善“政府主导、行业指导、校企双主体”的协同治理体系。区级成立由书记、区长任双组长的产教融合工作领导小组，建立政校企行联席会议制度，统筹资源调配、产权界定与职责划分；开发区域级数字化共享平台，实时发布企业技术需求与高校科研成果，降低信息搜寻成本。配套出台企业成本补偿与激励细则：对吸纳学生实习、参与课程共建的企业，按每人最高 1 万元给予就业奖励；对聘用高层次协同育人导师的企业，给予最高 50 万元人才资助；对举办国际化、专业化协同育人赛事论坛的，单次活动最高补贴 100 万元。通过制度重塑与政策叠加，奉贤区正加快形成“校企命运共同体”，为南上海品质教育区和产业高地建设提供高技能人才支撑。

● 校地协同发展^①

为把合作势能转化为发展动能，奉贤区正通过“顶层设计+政策杠杆+场景开放”三位一体举措，加快构建校地共生共荣新范式。区级成立由书记、区长双组长的校地协同发展领导小组，建立“月度会商、季度督查、年度考核”闭环机制，把校地合作指标纳入街镇年度绩效考核；出台促进产教融合高质量发展实施方案，安排 10 亿元专项资金、5 亿元引导基金，对高校与街镇、园区共建的协同创新平台最高给予 500 万元科研奖补，并叠加三年租金减免、人才公寓、落户奖励等“一揽子”支持。同时，面向美丽健康、智能制造、数字经济等主导产业持续开放应用场景，实施“企业进校园”“教授进园区”“学生进社区”三大计划，搭建统一的数据共享与项目撮合线上平台，推动高校创新成果、人才资源与街镇产业需求、治理需求精准对接，真正实现“大学建在园区上、人才育在产业链、成果落在生产线”，为奉贤打造南上海人才高地和创新高地产学研城深度融合提供持续动能。

^① 《奉贤区头桥街道、金汇镇来访奉贤校区洽谈校地合作》上海出版印刷高等专科学校 2025.03.26http://www.sppc.edu.cn/news/2025/0326/c342a73670/page.htm

● 校际协同发展^①

为破解高校协同“碎片化”难题，奉贤区正通过“联盟+平台+政策”三位一体举措，加快构建高校共生共荣新范式。一是组建“奉贤高校产教融合联盟”，由区委书记、区长担任双组长，建立校际理事会、学科委员会和秘书处，实行重大课题、重大平台、重大成果“三个统一”申报与管理，联盟内高校可共享人才公寓、实验设施和科技成果转化通道；二是设立10亿元产教融合专项资金和5亿元投资引导基金，对校际共建的国家级、市级科研平台最高给予500万元科研奖补，并对跨校选课的师生给予交通、住宿、学分认定补贴，降低协同成本；三是上线“奉贤高校资源共享在线平台”，统一数据标准与接口，实现图书文献、大型仪器、课程资源、创新项目一键查询、预约与结算，将开放度、使用率、成果产出纳入高校年度绩效考核，与财政奖补和用地用房政策挂钩，形成“共享越多、支持越大”的激励闭环，为打造南上海高校协同创新高地提供制度保障。

案例8 上海师范大学助力附属奉贤实验中学开展项目化拓展课程

为激发学生创造力，锻炼学生动手能力，进一步增强学生跨学科解决问题能力。上海师范大学环境与地理科学学院与上海师范大学附属奉贤实验中学在本学期合作开设了跨学科项目化学习活动拓展课程——《通过项目来学习》。本课程上课对象为六、七年级学生，共五个项目，从地理学科出发，在解决真实问题中实现了物理、生物、美术等多学科的融合，涉及生态建设、科技创新和社区服务等领域，让学生在动手实践中加深对学科知识的理解和应用。

“规划建设校园植物园”项目源于自然与和谐共存的理念。同学们参与了校园植物园的规划与建设，从选择适合本地气候的植物种类到设计合理的布局，每个参与者都贡献了独到的见解。在此过程中，学生们学习到了植物学基础知识，认识到生物多样性的重要性，并亲手打造了一个既美化校园又利于生态平衡的空间。

探索未知总是令人心潮澎湃。在“制作深潜器模型探索海洋”项目中，学生们动手制作了深潜器模型，并通过模拟测试探究其在深海环境下的性能。他们从了解地理知识，学习海洋的性质出发，运用物理学原理，亲自动手制作了属于自己的深潜器模型。这一活动也激发了同学们对海洋科学的好奇心和探索欲。

^① 《奉贤区举行2024年产教融合大会》上海市奉贤区人民政府 2024.04.09 <https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/zwyw/20240409/a677b69291d945f0b96b4b787f0dbd64.html>



图 32 制作深潜器模型探索海洋

● 行业协会参与发展^①

奉贤区正通过制度设计与服务购买双轮驱动，推动行业协会从“项目合作方”升级为“育人共同体成员”：教育、人社、产业部门联合出台《行业协会参与职业教育实施细则》，明确协会可牵头组建行业职业教育指导委员会，享有专业设置论证、课程标准审核、教学质量评估的表决权；政府设立“协同育人专项”，以“任务清单+绩效奖励”方式，支持协会建设开放型区域产教融合实践中心；同时，依托“数字职教”平台，协会可实时发布岗位能力图谱与人才需求预测，学校据此动态调整课程模块，实现人才培养方案定期调整，真正让行业协会成为链接产业端与教育端的“旋转门”和“标准器”。

^① 《奉贤入选首批全国学校家庭社会协同育人实验区》，上海市奉贤区人民政府，2024.01.19，<https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/gzms/20240119/61818.html>

SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施



SDG9

- SDG9 产业、创新和基础设施，致力于建造具备抵御灾害能力的基础设施，促进具有包容性的可持续工业化，推动创新。通过该目标的实践，能够有效释放经济活力，提高经济竞争力，引进和推广新技术，提高资源利用效率。
- 尽管奉贤区在智慧城市建设及科技创新方面取得显著进展，但在实现产业、技术与城市管理高质量融合方面仍面临挑战，企业创新主体梯度发展尚需进一步优化，高新技术企业和科技小巨人企业成长路径存在不均衡现象，孵化器创新服务能力仍需提升，跨部门和跨行业的数据融合与应用深度不足，制约创新发展潜能的释放。
- 在 SDG9 目标下，奉贤区近年来围绕科技创新和数字化转型构建多维度支持体系，推动产业、技术与城市管理协同发展；通过企业梯度培育机制，推进科技型中小企业向高新技术企业、科技小巨人乃至上市企业稳步升级；加强孵化器建设与运营管理，深化与高校、龙头企业合作，建设专业化、高端化创新载体，提升初创企业成长能力。此外，依托长三角一体化和国际创新网络，推动人才、技术和资源跨域流动，完善协同机制，持续增强区域创新能力与高质量发展动力。



OSIS

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG9 目标响应
数字公共服务体系建设	提升政务服务质效		▶ 光纤到户累计覆盖户数 ▶ 5G 基站数量 ▶ 政务服务“全程网办”事项数量	9.1 发展优质、可靠、可持续和有抵御灾害能力的基础设施，包括区域和跨境基础设施，以支持经济发展和提升人类福祉，重点是人人可负担得起并公平利用上述基础设施。 9.4 到 2030 年，所有国家根据自身能力采取行动，升级基础设施，改进工业以提升其可持续性，提高资源使用效率，更多采用清洁和环保技术及产业流程。 9.5 在所有国家，特别是发展中国家，加强科学研究，提升工业部门的技术能力，包括到 2030 年，鼓励创新，大幅增加每 100 万人口中的研发人员数量，并增加公共和私人研发支出。 9.b 支持发展中国家的国内技术开发、研究与创新，包括提供有利的政策环境，以实现工业多样化，增加商品附加值。
	推进智慧民生建设			
	推动数据共享开放	“公共数据共享开放”机制建设实践		
城市智慧化治理	推动“一网统管”城市治理机制创新	多平台融合提升城市运行实战指挥能力	▶ 科技型中小企业数量 ▶ 市级及以上孵化器数量 ▶ 战略性新兴产业产值	9.1 发展优质、可靠、可持续和有抵御灾害能力的基础设施，包括区域和跨境基础设施，以支持经济发展和提升人类福祉，重点是人人可负担得起并公平利用上述基础设施。 9.4 到 2030 年，所有国家根据自身能力采取行动，升级基础设施，改进工业以提升其可持续性，提高资源使用效率，更多采用清洁和环保技术及产业流程。 9.5 在所有国家，特别是发展中国家，加强科学研究，提升工业部门的技术能力，包括到 2030 年，鼓励创新，大幅增加每 100 万人口中的研发人员数量，并增加公共和私人研发支出。 9.b 支持发展中国家的国内技术开发、研究与创新，包括提供有利的政策环境，以实现工业多样化，增加商品附加值。
	提升城市安全与民生保障	水务综合管理平台项目		
	加快建设长三角一流智慧城市			
人工智能创新生态建设	构建多层次创新主体培育体系		▶ 科技型中小企业数量 ▶ 市级及以上孵化器数量 ▶ 战略性新兴产业产值	9.1 发展优质、可靠、可持续和有抵御灾害能力的基础设施，包括区域和跨境基础设施，以支持经济发展和提升人类福祉，重点是人人可负担得起并公平利用上述基础设施。 9.4 到 2030 年，所有国家根据自身能力采取行动，升级基础设施，改进工业以提升其可持续性，提高资源使用效率，更多采用清洁和环保技术及产业流程。 9.5 在所有国家，特别是发展中国家，加强科学研究，提升工业部门的技术能力，包括到 2030 年，鼓励创新，大幅增加每 100 万人口中的研发人员数量，并增加公共和私人研发支出。 9.b 支持发展中国家的国内技术开发、研究与创新，包括提供有利的政策环境，以实现工业多样化，增加商品附加值。
	完善政策、资金与生态支持体系			
	推动孵化器提质增量构建高质量创新体系	凤创谷生命科技园孵化集聚生物医药产业		

主要进展

针对企业创新主体梯度发展不均衡、数据融合应用深度不足等挑战，奉贤区积极推进智慧城市建设与科技创新发展，取得显著进展：“一网通办”改革持续深化，政务服务实现线上线下深度融合；智慧城市基础设施不断完善，数字化全面融入城市运行和民生服务领域；数据共享开放水平显著提升，跨部门协同与创新应用能力不断增强；城市运行管理平台实现多源数据融合与智能调度，应急处置效能有效提升；科技创新驱动力持续增强，形成多层次企业培育体系和特色产业集群；孵化器体系支撑作用凸显，推动一批高新技术企业加速成长与成果转化。

● “一网通办”改革持续深化，服务能级显著提升

自 2018 年以来，奉贤区将“一网通办”作为系统工程全面推进，政务服务水平实现跨越提升。在流程再造方面，推出 32 个“一件事”集成服务，累计办件 124 万余件，并上线“智慧好办”服务，实现智能填表、材料生成和预审，简化办事体验；同时建设“远程虚拟窗口”，突破行政层级限制，便利企业群众办事。在数据赋能方面，创新打造“一码通贤城”服务模式，累计拓展“随申码”应用场景 43 个，形成博物馆、城管执法等特色应用案例，并在全市及全国数字政府建设中推广。依托“随申办”奉贤旗舰店，上线 108 个应用服务，访问量逾 1.8 亿次，关注量超过 48 万人。在线上线下融合上，奉贤区政务服务中心成为全市唯一国家级综合标准化试点单位，构建“15 分钟政务服务圈”，部署 126 台自助终端，集成 1289 项服务事项，涵盖医保、缴费、证照打印等功能。政务“好差评”好评率高达 99.99%，并通过“AI+一网通办”实现智能审核，显著提升市民办事便捷度。

● 智慧城市建设推动数字赋能民生与高质量发展

通过近十年持续推进，数字基础设施、数字感知和智能应用、新一代数字技术产业和信息安全保障等信息化建设四大体系得到进一步完善，数字化全面融入城区运行、经济发展和市民生活的各个领域，智慧城市成为推动奉贤城区功能提升、产业转型升级，形成新的发展动力的重要抓手，数字网络基础设施更加完善，全社会信息资源开发利用的深度和广度明显提高；数字技术支撑城市管理与运行的效率明显提升，数字化成为社会公共服务的重要手段，市民普遍享受到信息化带来的便利。坚持“以人为本、服务民生”的理念，

综合利用 5G、大数据、物联网、人工智能等技术，构建全面、高效、普惠的智慧民生服务体系，不断增强人民群众的归属感、获得感、幸福感。至 2024 年末，全区共有 4G 基站 3692 个、5G 基站 4930 个、室分微站新型小区站等 588 个；光缆 265.93 万芯千米，千兆覆盖小区 1986 个、商务楼宇 698 幢，光纤到户累计覆盖 175.1 万户，覆盖率 100%。

● **数据共享开放推动数字化转型**

自 2018 年以来，奉贤区将数据共享开放作为数字化转型的重要抓手，在体制机制、技术平台和应用场景方面取得了显著进展。区级大数据平台已建成并覆盖 50 余个部门，与市级平台实现无缝对接，政务数据共享管理办法有效实施，推动跨部门协同共享。数据开放水平显著提升，开放数据集由不足百项增至 500 余项，涵盖经济、交通、民生等多个领域，高价值数据占比不断增加。在应用层面，政务服务“全程网办”事项实现 200 余个，城市治理中建成智慧停车等项目，民生服务领域落地“健康奉贤”等应用，显著提升了服务效能。与此同时，建立了数据分级分类保护制度，确保关键数据全流程安全可控。通过举办数据创新应用大赛，孵化出 20 余个优质案例，培育了本土数据服务企业，形成多元参与、协同创新的生态格局，整体上推动了区域治理能力和公共服务水平的提升。

● **城市运行管理平台建设成效显著**

奉贤区着力完善城市运行指挥体系，不断强化区、街镇两级平台的综合指挥和远程调度能力，实现区委区政府和城运体系视频会议独立运行，并通过对讲机实现区政府总值班室与街镇同步指挥。平台的可视化调度能力显著提升，视频汇聚和融合通信平台完成升级，支持视频监控、无人机、单兵设备等多终端“音视频双融合”，操作更智能高效。在资源汇接方面，已初步完成应急、卫健、水务、环保、舆情等六大重点部门的数据融合，公安视频监控资源全面共享，形成数据治理全生命周期管理，夯实平台指标体系。功能场景建设不断丰富，智慧城管、智慧物业、防汛专题、智慧环保等 30 余个场景接入平台，覆盖城市管理、环境、民生等多个领域。同时，通过各类实战演练，市、区、街镇三级视频联调以及平台综合指挥任务保障等，不断提升体系响应和处置能力，推动城运平台更好服务城市治理和应急管理。

● 科技创新驱动力显著增强

近年来，奉贤区依托创新驱动战略，形成“科技型中小企业—高新技术企业—科技小巨人企业—上市企业”三级梯度培育体系，打造了层次分明的科技创新生态。目前，全区已集聚 5667 家科技型中小企业、2012 家高新技术企业和 151 家市级科技小巨人企业，战略性新兴产业产值达 1048.4 亿元，研发投入占 GDP 比重提升至 3.16%，成为推动高质量发展的核心力量。在此基础上，科技服务业快速成长，营业收入增速位居全市首位，产业集群优势凸显。通过持续优化创新生态，奉贤区引进超 150 名海外高层次人才，建设院士与专家工作站，积极融入长三角和国际创新网络，并完善金融支持体系，推出“科创贷”“基金+基地+产业”等模式，为企业发展注入资金和政策活力，进一步增强了区域创新能力和发展后劲。

● 科创企业加速成长

截至 2024 年，奉贤区已建成市级及以上孵化器 19 家，其中包含 2 家国家级孵化器，总孵化面积达 16.86 万平方米。孵化器类型多元，包括凤创谷生命科技园等由专业技术团队运营的孵化器，交大背景的汇智天地和智能网联，以及奉贤科创、光明村科创基地、临港南桥科技城等园区产业类孵化器，形成了科研、产业与高校联动的孵化格局。目前，全区在孵及入驻企业（团队）超过 650 家，累计毕业企业 142 家，科创成果不断涌现。凤创谷生物科技园聚集了 56 家生物医药企业，其中在孵 37 家，高新技术企业 13 家，孵化出的上海伯杰医疗科技股份有限公司已成长为全国感染性病原体诊断领域的头部企业；2015 年入驻悠创小镇的上海术理智能科技有限公司，凭借人工智能多模态脑机接口及医学影像辅助诊断技术，进入 2023 年度工信部未来产业创新任务揭榜挂帅名单，成为行业领先者。奉贤区孵化器体系不仅数量和规模持续提升，更有效推动了优质企业的加速成长，逐步成为区域创新发展的重要支撑力量。

重要措施

(1) 数字公共服务体系建设

● 提升政务服务质效

奉贤区紧扣市级部署，结合区域实际，不断优化政务服务举措，着力提升企业和群众办事的便捷度与满意度。首先，在业务流程再造上，深化“高效办成一件事”改革，将跨部门、跨层级事项整合为“一次告知、一表申请、一口受理、一网办理、统一发证”的集成模式；全面推行“两个免于提交”，推进电子证照和数据共享应用，减少重复提交材料；上线“智慧好办”服务，实现事项高比例预填、预审和首办成功；推广“远程虚拟窗口”，突破地域和层级限制，确保群众在就近窗口即可享受同质服务。其次，推动线上线下标准统一与多端融合，构建窗口端、电脑端、移动端和自助端协同体系，实现综合窗口全覆盖，推动事项集中办理。依托“随申办”市民云和企业云奉贤旗舰店，强化全生命周期服务，并以“一码通贤城”为抓手，推动电子证照高效应用，提升数据质量和共享效率。最后，注重政务服务体验反馈，落实“好差评”机制，强化问题闭环整改，建立线上线下“办不成事”反映窗口，以评促改，切实推动服务提质增效。

● 推进智慧民生建设

奉贤区坚持以数字化赋能民生服务，推动医疗、教育、养老、文旅等重点领域全面提质。医疗方面，着力建设全民健康信息平台和健康大数据体系，推动“互联网+医疗健康”服务下沉至社区和家庭，完善慢病管理与家庭医生服务；通过影像互联互通云平台，促进区域医疗资源共享，构建分级诊疗格局；同时加快智慧医院、互联网医院和智慧卫监建设，提升诊疗和监管智能化水平。教育方面，建立教育教学资源库与公共资源服务平台，实现优质资源开放共享；推进智慧校园建设，推动信息技术深度应用于教学与管理，打造标杆示范校。养老方面，深化“智慧居家养老系统”，推动远程健康监护、安防援助等新模式，建立养老机构与人员管理信息系统，实现居家、机构、医疗护理的无缝衔接。文旅方面，建设数字化文旅服务平台（文旅云），完善公共文化数字体系，并建立文物保护监控中心，形成动态监测与预警机制。整体上，奉贤区通过信息化手段全面提升公共服务能级，增强市民的获得感与幸福感。

● 推动数据共享开放

奉贤区将数据共享开放作为数字化转型的重要引擎，围绕平台建设、制度完善、安全管控和多元参与等方面推出了一系列举措。首先，建设统一数据共享开放平台，实现全区数据归集、治理、共享的一体化管理，统一标准和接口，打通市区“数据通道”，并通过质量校验、更新监控、权限配置等功能，显著提升共享效率，目前已支撑 300 余个应用场景。其次，出台《公共数据管理办法》，明确采集、开放、更新、安全等环节的规范，配套制定共享数据清单、责任单位清单、更新频率清单，形成“谁采集、谁负责、谁更新”的闭环管理机制，夯实数据治理基础。同时，坚持安全可控原则，建立“物理隔离、身份识别、脱敏处理、行为审计”四道防线，部署访问控制、权限分级等措施，并建立跨部门联动机制，保障重点数据全流程安全。最后，注重激发社会创新活力，依托平台开展场景征集、政策激励和开发大赛，提供 API 接口和专项资金支持，已孵化出“健康热力图”“交通运行分析”等应用，推动形成充满活力的数据生态。

案例9 “公共数据共享开放”机制建设实践

奉贤区在区政府统筹指导下，由区数据局牵头实施公共数据资源治理和开放利用工程，聚焦政务数据“聚得起来、流得出去、用得起来”，打破数据孤岛，探索可复制、可推广的共享开放机制。项目在完善制度、建设平台、推动目录清单化和接口化供给等方面持续发力，不仅提升了政府内部数据协同能力，也为企业和社会主体提供了高效稳定的数据服务，助力数字政府建设。过去长期存在共享机制不健全、数据质量参差不齐、技术支撑不足、社会利用率偏低等问题，严重制约了数据价值释放。

针对瓶颈，奉贤区从“归集、治理、共享、开放、应用、安全”六方面推进全生命周期管理。首先制度先行，出台《奉贤区公共数据管理办法》，明确权属、边界和分工；其次平台支撑，搭建统一数据共享平台，集数据归集、治理、共享、服务于一体，并与市级平台对接互通；再次分类推进，按基础性、主题性、应用型三类分批实施；同时应用牵引，以“健康奉贤”“智慧停车”等场景推动数据开放和开发结合；此外通过举办大赛、发布需求清单，吸引社会多元参与，构建共建共享生态。在主要做法上，建立统一平台实现 50 余部门系统数据接入与调用，落实“三张清单”制度和“清单+规则”机制，形成可检索、可追责的数据体系。强化分级分类保护、脱敏加密和日志审计，确保数据调用合规可控。面向社会发布目录，提供下载和 API 服务，通过政策和赛事激励孵化多个实用应用项目，推动政府引导与社会参与的良性互动。

项目实施成效显著：政务数据实现由“孤岛分散”向“聚通用活”转变，累计清洗标准化数据 829 项，向社会开放 300 项高价值数据；共享审批周期从 7 天缩短至 2 天，部门

间共享频次增长 88%；平台日均调用量达 2.3 万次，支撑项目超过 60 个，应用闭环初步形成；“健康奉贤”“智慧停车”等典型场景落地，显著提升治理效率；“三清单+权限审计”制度被市级纳入示范案例并推广。整体上，奉贤区已探索出一条具有区域特色的数据共享开放之路。



图 33 奉贤区公共数据开放平台

(2) 城市智慧化治理

● 推动“一网统管”城市治理机制创新

奉贤区在深化“一网统管”城市治理体系建设中，采取了多个务实有效的制度保障措施。首先，区政府通过每年度发布《“一网统管”年度工作要点》，明确各委办及街镇在城市运行管理中的建设方向与任务要求，确保工作目标清晰、路径明确。其次，对于财政支持的信息化项目，要求将场景系统、视频监控、物联网感知等资源统一汇聚至区域运平台，推动资源共享和系统联通。最后，通过制定年度《“一网统管”考核办法》，对街镇及相关委办的工作落实情况进行评价和考核，以制度化评估推进高质量执行。这些制度安排既回应了数字治理的协同需求，也有助于资源高效整合和责任落实，显著提升了全区城市运行的智慧化管理能力。

案例10 多平台融合提升城市运行实战指挥能力

奉贤区依托“一网统管”建设，构建了多层次、多维度的城市运行指挥体系，显著增强了实战调度与应急保障能力。区域运平台的视频会议系统已实现市、区、街镇三级同步联动，既能汇集市委市政府、市级部门会议，也能保障区级独立调度。各街镇城运中心配备独立视频会议终端，即使出现区委区政府会议冲突，也可通过城运中心作为主会场，灵活实现多层级实战指挥，确保城市治理决策畅通高效。

在视频资源整合方面，全新建设的视频汇聚平台成为全区视频应用的底座，目前已接入 49235 路视频，涵盖鹰眼监控、雪亮工程及街镇自建视频，基本实现对商圈、景点、医院、学校、道路交通、防汛防台等重点区域的全覆盖。平台支持智能标签、视频预案与快速检索，既能在应急场景中快速调用，也已切块下沉至街镇，推动区、街镇两级平台共享联动能力全面提升。

融合通信调度平台则进一步拓展了指挥能力，通过整合视频监控、无人机、单兵和手机端资源，实现画面与语音的多端同步传输。区领导在坐镇指挥时的实时画面、无人机回传和指挥语音可同时分发至各个分会场，大幅提升了现场与后台的协同效率。该平台已在多次实战演练和应急中投入使用，展现出显著成效。

同时，奉贤区还依托行业场景建设强化专业数据支撑。区水务局上线“智慧水务”场景，涵盖防汛、河长、供水、水文等六大专题，实现全域水系运行管理可视化；区气象局打造“气象先知”场景，为防汛、防台及其他应急事件提供权威气象数据支持。这些专业场景的叠加应用，使奉贤区的城市运行平台更加立体化和智能化，有力保障了全区城市治理的科学化与实战化水平。

● 提升城市安全与民生保障

奉贤区围绕智慧治理目标，持续推进生态环境、公共安全、交通管理等领域的数字化转型。首先，在生态与水务方面，完善生态环境监测网络，深化环保信息化平台建设，发布实时环境指标，同时加快智能水务和“气象先知”系统建设，实现水量水质和气象的精密监测与精准服务。在公共安全与应急管理上，建设应急指挥中心和消防指挥平台，健全公共卫生应急体系，涵盖突发事件处置、医学救援协同、危化行业救援队伍和物资储备等，配套应急广播全覆盖，全面提升应急处置能力。与此同时，推动“雪亮工程”、智慧公安和交通信息控制中心建设，实现公共安全视频联网整合、智能信号灯调控和交通事件的高效处置。在社区治理方面，推进住宅小区智慧化改造，覆盖视频监控、排水监测、消防报警、电梯运行报警及高空坠物智能识别，建立小区健康度指数体系，切实提升居民生活安全和城市管理水平。

案例11 水务综合管理平台项目

奉贤区智慧水务综合管理平台自 2021 年启动，总投资 520 万元，于 2022 年 8 月正式验收启用，旨在推动水务管理的数字化、智能化转型。平台覆盖河道信息建库、河长巡查、排水管网监测、水环境管理、水情遥测及报讯等应用场景，依托物联网、大数据和云计算等新一代信息技术，提升了水务治理的科学性和高效性。

在建设内容方面，首先打造了统一数据中心，实现水务信息的集中汇集与展示，整合率达 100%，有效打破信息孤岛。其次建设统一应用支撑平台，明确开发标准，完善数据共享与交换机制，跨系统数据传输效率提升 30%以上。同时补充完善“智慧水务一张图”，基于 GIS 技术实现多时空数据的综合管理与共享，水务数据分析效率提高 30%。此外，建立统一门户，实现水务局及下属单位业务系统的单点登录率达 100%，极大提升了工作效率。最后，整合供排水、防汛、水文、海洋等业务子系统，形成全方位在线办公体系，子系统使用率超 90%，水务管理流程自动化率提升至 85%。该项目核心价值体现在五个方面：一是通过新一代信息技术奠定技术基础，推动数字基础设施建设；二是实现水资源的精细化、可持续管理，提升使用效率；三是借助大数据分析强化治理能力和应急响应；四是优化公共服务，为市民提供水质监测、智能抄表等便捷服务，提升满意度；五是助力城市发展，推动水务信息化建设，提升区域在水资源管理领域的能级与竞争力。

总体而言，该平台通过数据中心、应用平台、“一张图”、统一门户和业务系统整合，实现了水务治理的数字化、智能化和智慧化转型，大幅度提升了奉贤区水务管理的效率、透明度和服务水平，成为智慧城市建设的重要支撑。

● **加快建设长三角一流智慧城市**

奉贤区以建设“城市大脑”为核心，着力推动各行业管理系统功能融合和数据互通，形成“信息共享、实时感知、智能管理”的治理新格局，加快实现“一网统管”。围绕智慧治理、智慧服务和数字经济，奉贤提出到 2025 年基本建成“数智贤城，活力新城”，突出“万物互联、云聚数汇、融合智创”特色，打造智能感知、敏捷响应、智慧应用、智创经济、智联保障的整体架构。智慧服务将惠及全民，推动公共服务更加普惠便捷；智能技术赋能产业，助力经济转型升级；智慧管理覆盖城乡，促进城市治理体系和治理能力现代化。同时，数字经济加快创新融合，助推奉贤区在经济实力、产业结构、服务体系、就业水平、基础设施和生态环境等方面全面提升，打造“新片区西部门户、南上海城市中心、长三角活力新城”，建设长三角一流的新型智慧城市。

(3) 人工智能创新生态建设

● **构建多层次创新主体培育体系**

奉贤区围绕科技创新全链条，构建系统化、递进式企业培育机制，推动科技型中小企

业向高新技术企业、科技小巨人企业及上市企业稳步发展，形成完整、可持续的创新梯队，提升区域创新主体的规模和能级，实现创新能力的持续积累与优化。同时，建立完善的人才引育体系，通过“滨海青年英才计划”和“1+10+X”政策吸引海外高层次人才，引进具有前沿科研能力的专业力量，并设立院士及专家工作站，为企业创新提供长期、稳定的人才支撑。通过企业梯队与人才体系的协同建设，强化科研能力保障和创新活力培育，推动人才、技术、资本和企业深度融合。在此基础上，完善创新生态环境，提升创新链与产业链的契合度，为区域高质量发展和产业升级提供坚实支撑，形成可持续、全方位、多层次的科技创新体系。

● 完善政策、资金与生态支持体系

奉贤区构建政策与资源保障方面多层次、系统化的支持体系。通过研发费用增量补贴、专项资金扶持以及金融产品如“科创贷”，结合“基金+基地+产业”等模式，为高新技术企业、科技小巨人及初创企业提供从创新投入到成果转化的连续性支持，实现资金、技术与产业的深度联动。在此基础上，积极融入长三角一体化及国际创新网络，搭建国际化交流平台，举办创新挑战赛、生物医药产业大会等活动，推动技术、人才和创新资源跨域流动，强化区域间协同创新。通过政策引导、资本投入、人才支撑和创新生态建设的多维度协同，形成系统化、可持续的创新支持体系，不仅提升企业研发能力和成果转化效率，也助力区域科技创新能力持续增强，为高质量发展提供坚实保障，推动区域创新生态与产业升级协同发展。

● 推动孵化器提质增量构建高质量创新体系

奉贤区科委为推动孵化器建设提质增量，采取了一系列举措。首先，细化考核指标，将孵化器建设纳入街镇科技创新考核体系，通过精准衡量推动孵化器深挖潜力和扩容发展，确保孵化服务质量与效率提升。其次，加强优质资源对接，组织调研张江、闵行等先进区域，借鉴在运营管理、科研创新、人才招引等方面的经验，并引入区外优秀孵化团队，如超非凡创业孵化器，与南桥镇共建美谷一号·E-SPACE 生物医药创新平台。同时，邀请专业机构研究国内外标杆孵化器的实施路径，为奉贤高质量孵化器建设提供指导。最后，着力构建多元化孵化体系，联合高校、领军企业、孵化人才共同打造创新载体。今年，已推动上海大学（奉贤）技术转移中心和临洋双创空间落地，并支持上海化学工业区·创新绿

洲与启迪控股合作设立“亿启云巢”孵化器。通过量质并举，奉贤区孵化器体系逐步迈向专业化、高端化，推动区域创新能级持续提升。

案例12 凤创谷生命科技园孵化集聚生物医药产业

作为奉贤区重点打造的专业孵化器，凤创谷生命科技园已成为全区生物医药企业的集聚高地。截至 2024 年底，园区已入驻生物医药企业 56 家，其中 37 家为在孵企业，占比高达 92%，并孵化出 13 家高新技术企业。其中，最具代表性的成果之一便是上海伯杰医疗科技股份有限公司的成长与壮大。

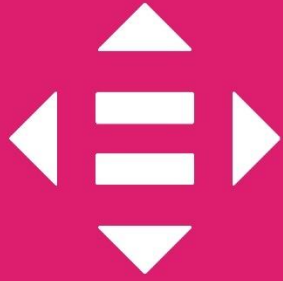
伯杰医疗专注于感染性病原体分子诊断，是国内分子诊断领域的领先企业。公司依托凤创谷孵化平台的实验条件与创新服务体系，快速完成了从研发到应用的跨越。其核心产品已覆盖呼吸道、消化道、血液传播等多个重大传染病诊断方向，相关技术在全国 300 余家医疗机构投入使用，市场份额稳居全国前列。2020 年以来，公司获得国家高新技术企业认定，并在分子诊断细分领域跻身国内头部行列。

伯杰医疗的成功成长，离不开奉贤区在孵化体系建设上的持续发力。区科委近年来细化孵化器考核指标，将高质量孵化工作纳入街镇科技创新考核体系，推动孵化平台在服务能级和专业水平上不断提升。同时，区内还积极对接张江、闵行等区域的先进经验，在政策扶持、投融资对接、成果转化等环节加快补链强链。凤创谷作为生物医药领域的专业孵化平台，通过建设实验设施共享中心、搭建投融资对接机制、引入市场化运营团队，为像伯杰医疗这样的企业提供了从研发实验到市场拓展的全链条支撑。



图 34 上海市奉贤区凤创谷

SDG10 减少不平等



SDG10

- **SDG10 减少不平等**，致力于减少国家内部和国家之间的不平等。通过该目标的实践，能够促进社会公平与机会均等，改善弱势群体处境，推动包容性发展，从而构建更加公正、和谐与可持续的社会。
- 奉贤区在实现社会公平与减少不平等方面仍面临多重挑战：住房保障仍需进一步优化，尤其是人才和青年群体多样化需求与供应的精准匹配问题；多层次、多样化养老服务发展水平不足；弱势群体保障仍需进一步加强；高校毕业生、青年及技能人才供需结构性矛盾依然存在；职业技能培训与产业发展需求对接需进一步优化。
- 在 SDG10 目标下，奉贤区通过多层次政策和服务体系强化社会公平；持续推进廉租房、保障性租赁房、共有产权房及人才安居工程，确保不同群体住房权益公平分配；构建多层次、多样化照护体系，提升老年人生活品质；强化救助、补贴及公益服务，精准满足特殊家庭和儿童需求；开展职业指导和技能培训，推动技能人才培养与产业需求精准对接，提升社会职业技能环境与公平发展机会。



ODIES

响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG10 目标响应
保障人人享有适当的居住权益	健全多层次住房保障体系	奉贤打造“新时代城市建设者管理者之家”		10.7 促进有序、安全、正常和负责的移民和人口流动，包括执行合理规划和管理完善的移民政策。
	强化人才安居工程		▶ 人均住房面积	
促进全民共享优质服务与保障	强化区域统筹发展，推动大居转型升级			10.2 到 2030 年，增强所有人的权能，促进他们融入社会、经济和政治生活，而不论其年龄、性别、残疾与否、种族、族裔、出身、宗教信仰、经济地位或其他任何区别。 10.4 采取政策，特别是财政、薪资和社会保障政策，逐步实现更大的平等。
	增强养老服务体系韧性		▶ 养老床位数量	
	强化对特殊困境儿童的保障		▶ 居家环境适老化改造户数	
	深化对低收入人群“政策找人”的工作机制	金海街道齐贤村织密社会救助“暖心网”	▶ 各类救助金发放数量	
	加强社会救助规范管理			
	推进社会救助工作服务创新			
营造公正包容的就业环境	提升公共就业服务水平		▶ 新增就业岗位	10.3 确保机会均等，减少结果不平等现象，包括取消歧视性法律、政策和做法，推动与上述努力相关的适当立法、政策和行动。
	做好青年群体就业服务	奉贤区就业促进中心职业指导	▶ 全年共完成补贴性职业技能培训	
	加强高技能人才队伍建设			

主要进展

针对住房保障、养老服务、弱势群体帮扶及青年就业等领域的发展挑战，奉贤区持续增进民生福祉，促进社会公平正义，取得显著进展：住房保障体系持续完善，多渠道房源供应有效匹配不同群体需求；养老服务能力全面提升，更高质量满足老年人多样化需求；弱势群体保障力度持续加大，救助帮扶和公益项目覆盖范围不断拓展；公共就业服务体系日益健全，高校毕业生和青年群体就业支持措施成效明显，就业局势保持稳定；职业技能培训体系逐步成熟，为促进更高质量就业提供有力支撑。

● 住房保障体系持续完善

奉贤区不断推进廉租房、保障性租赁住房、共有产权房及动迁安置房建设，实现住房权益的有效保障。2024 年度廉租住房受理 266 户，审核通过 215 户，全年发放租金补贴 897 万元，保障家庭达到 645 户。2025 年上半年，保障性租赁住房新增筹措 2225 套（间），新增供应 1732 套（间）。区内人才安居工程筹措各类房源 1564 套，供应 1786 套，其中“贤庐雅舍”高端房源和面向青年人才的“贤来客栈”分别提供 41 套和 569 间，精准匹配不同群体需求。同时，市属保障房和安置房项目稳步推进，过渡户安置妥善，实现住房资源公平分配。2024 年末，全区居民人均住房面积 54.4 平方米；农村常住居民人均住房面积 67.4 平方米。

● 养老服务水平显著提升

奉贤区构建多层次养老服务体系，完善“一键通”服务，新增 3182 户用户，为老年人提供物资保障、求医问药、生活照料等高频服务，解决养老生活中的急难愁盼问题。新增社区老年助餐服务场所 7 个，满足就近、便捷、廉价就餐需求；乡村长者照护之家 5 个，为农村老年人提供集中生活照护及互助服务。2024 年，全区新增养老床位 430 张、认知障碍照护床位 158 张、社区综合为老服务中心 1 家、社区长者食堂 2 家、乡村长者照护之家 5 家，完成居家环境适老化改造 146 户。深入推进智慧化养老服务，完成 3 家“养老院+互联网医院”、1 家试点智慧养老院。成功申报并启动国家县域养老服务体系创新试点。

- **弱势群体保障力度持续加大**

奉贤区持续强化对弱势群体的帮扶力度，2024 年全年发放各类救助金 2.02 亿元、覆盖 22.36 万人次。元旦春节期间，主要帮困送温暖举措覆盖各类对象 11.21 万人（次），发放资金 8244.71 万元；全年救助流浪无着落人员 153 人次。落实残疾人两项补贴 4979.23 万元、17.71 万人次。做实“沪惠保”专项补贴，扩大边缘困难群体受益面，全年共帮扶 523 人次、支出资金 657.5 万元。实施“爱伴童行”“七彩贤晨”未成年人公益服务项目，为 19 名困境儿童提供“一对一”关爱服务，为 100 名困难儿童开展心理评估分析。奉贤区还通过“新春圆梦”活动征集并兑现 600 个困难对象小微梦想，全面提升弱势群体生活保障水平。

- **公共就业服务体系不断完善**

奉贤区推进“15 分钟就业服务圈”建设，截至 6 月底已有 4 家站点高标准通过市级人社部门复核验收，站点建设总数累计达 27 家。站点开展线上线下就业服务活动 382 场次（其中线下专场活动 259 场、线上服务活动 123 场），服务群众 8694 人次，提供专业职业指导、创业指导及就业培训服务。通过重点群体排摸和精准服务，成功帮助 67 人实现就业。2024 年，全年补贴性职业技能培训 39807 人次。

- **大学毕业生就业局势总体稳定**

奉贤区实施大学生促进就业专项行动，通过“十大专项行动”提供实践岗位、见习岗位及分层分类岗位推荐。截至 2025 年中，已推出实践岗位 948 个、见习岗位 1088 个，大学生报名 2053 人次，成功实践 495 人次。同时，开展综合双选会、行业招聘会、重点单位宣讲会及直播带岗活动，完善多层次招聘体系。2019-2024 年，开展各类招聘活动 1100 余场，提供就业招聘人数 20.6 万余个，为用人单位和高校毕业生搭建精准供需对接平台，有效保持高校毕业生就业局势稳定。

- **青年求职就业能力持续提升**

奉贤区构建“1+13+N”求职能力提升体系，以“求职能力实训营”为平台，联合基层就业服务指导队伍开展各类职业指导服务，如“你点我约”“巡回就业服务进社区”“启航计划”“CITYWALK”体验日等，提升青年职业规划、简历编写、面试技巧等求职能力。

2019-2024年，奉贤区开展各类线上线下职业指导活动730余场，指导人次超1万余人，显著增强青年群体在劳动市场中的竞争力与公平发展机会。

重要措施

(1) 保障人人享有适当的居住权益

● 健全多层次住房保障体系

奉贤区以“住有宜居”为核心导向，积极完善住房体系，构建多主体供给、多渠道保障、租购并举的长效机制。在政策层面，完善配套扶持政策，推进“三大工程”建设，实现不同群体的精准覆盖。奉贤区稳步推进保障性住房建设，不仅在城镇地区加快新建与筹措进程，还探索在农村集体建设用地上试点保租房，拓宽住房供给来源。奉贤区同时推进“新时代城市建设者管理者之家”建设，提供多元居住保障。通过这些举措，既满足了中低收入群体的基本居住需求，又在公共资源公平分配上持续发力，为保障居民的住房安全、稳定居住和生活品质提供坚实支撑。

案例13 奉贤打造“新时代城市建设者管理者之家”^①

在奉贤区政府的大力支持下，奉发集团努力让城市建设者和管理者在奉贤安居、宜居、乐居，更好感受奉贤温度和温暖。区内首个最大规模的保障性租赁住房项目“奉发未来·临港社区”成功上线供应，建筑总面积约20万平方米，房源1944套，面积段38-100平方米，2023年上市供应至今出租率已达95%以上。

“新时代城市建设者管理者之家”位于社区4号楼与8号楼，合计600个床位，重点面向建筑施工及环卫、绿化、安保、维修等行业一线职工。租金定价结合市场定价，同时考虑受众群体收入水平，控制在1000元至1500元。每套房型配备独立的卫生间、厨房、洗衣设备等公共设施，小区内规划配有集中食堂、阅览室、商业街区等配套区域。

考虑到新时代居民的多元化居住需求，社区规划了约9000平方米的配套区域，涵盖餐饮、超市、理发、快递驿站等多种业态。约7500平方米的集中绿地、500平方米的篮球场、240平方米的羽毛球场以及健身房、影音室、娱乐室等，丰富了租客的业余生活和文化生活。截至2025年10月，奉发集团已累计供应4个保障性租赁住房项目，4596套房源（临港社区1944套、煜丰苑1200套、煜会苑656套、青春公寓796套）。

^① 资料来源：<https://sglexport.shobserver.com/html/baijiahao/2023/12/19/1208386.html>



图 35 “奉发未来·临港社区”现场图片

● 强化人才安居工程

奉贤区着力构建形成多层次、多元化的安居体系。聚焦人才发展需求，积极推进闲置商办楼宇转化为人才公寓，既提高了城市空间利用效率，也拓宽了住房供给渠道。通过编制人才安居地图，完善“一键式”选房和入住服务，提升了安居的便捷度与精准性。同时，落实租赁补贴、物业减免等扶持政策，并建设人才驿站、会客厅、公寓及贤来客栈等综合服务载体，为各类人才提供舒适宜居、拎包入住的理想空间。通过规范共有产权房和廉租房的申请审核与供后管理，进一步提高政策执行的精准覆盖和精细化程度。

● 强化区域统筹发展，推动大居转型升级

奉贤区对标“新片区、新产业、新生活、新标准”要求，实现大居提标升级，赋能奉贤新城建设。一是优化顶层设计。明确功能定位，完成大居国际生态社区规划编制，重塑大居空间格局和规划，绘制“宜居、宜业、宜商、宜学、宜游”的蓝图；二是加快内外配套建设。市区联动、以区为主，制定大居配套三年行动计划（2024-2026），推动新一轮 16 个项目、22 个市政公建配套目标任务早落地、早实施，为大居配套筑底板、补短板、锻长板；三是强化大居社会治理。探索打破现行体制管理壁垒，强化属地管理力量配置，实现大居区域内条、线、块、面以及规划、建设、管理的协同衔接，破解区域治理难题。

(2) 促进全民共享优质服务与保障

● 增强养老服务体系韧性

奉贤区加快补齐养老服务短板，全面推进养老床位、认知障碍照护床位、社区综合为老服务中心、老年助餐场所、家庭照护床位、日间照护中心、乡村长者照护之家等设施建设与布局，逐步完善“15分钟养老服务圈”。同时，持续推进居家环境适老化改造、家门口服务站建设和“一键通”用户覆盖，不断提升老年群体的便利度与获得感。在关爱特殊困难老年群体方面，完善部门联动和社区探访机制，持续开展心理慰藉、健康指导等服务，并为1000名特殊困难老人安装智能水表，通过科技监测提升安全保障。同时，强化社会参与和资源整合。通过政府购买服务培育社会组织与志愿服务，拓展“银龄行动”，开发适合老年人的个性化就业岗位。依托“乐龄养老服务包”，整合38个项目资源，推动服务下沉与动态配送。医疗供给方面，依托紧密型医联体，持续下沉优质服务至社区和村，推进家庭医生签约，满足多样化健康需求。医保政策上，逐步扩大长护险覆盖，对高龄老人实施“即申即享”，并加强政策宣传，确保“应护尽护”。



图 36 柘林镇迎龙村椿萱庭

● 强化对特殊困境儿童的保障

奉贤区加强困境儿童等特殊儿童群体保障和关爱。按照《上海市农村留守儿童和困境儿童关爱服务质量提升三年行动实施方案》等工作要求，落实基本生活保障、心理健康关爱、成长支持等相关工作，做到“应享尽享”。继续开展“为义务教育阶段家庭监护缺失（或不当）的儿童提供支持服务”项目。加强未成年人保护，推进街镇未保工作站实体化、项目化、品牌化。

● 深化对低收入人群“政策找人”的工作机制

奉贤区严格执行新版《上海市社会救助家庭经济状况认定办法》《上海市社会救助家庭经济状况认定标准》等相关政策，准确反映困难群众实际生活状态。加强社区救助顾问工作指导和政策培训，选树“金牌顾问”，推进社区救助顾问站点实体化、项目化、品牌化建设，指导有条件的街镇组建“顾问工作室”，深化“六百工程”精准服务品牌。按照市低收入人口动态监测实施意见，结合我区实际，扎实做好低收入人口动态监测工作，落实分层分类社会救助，加强急难愁盼救助帮扶，加大困难人员帮扶力度。

案例14 金海街道齐贤村织密社会救助“暖心网”^①

奉贤区金海街道齐贤村立足实际，深化“政策找人”机制，拓宽主动发现途径，坚持以困难群众急难愁盼为导向，提供精准、高效、温暖的救助服务。社区救助顾问每月定期入户走访，已完成160余人次，建立“一户一档”，帮助困难对象解决实际问题。对于因行动不便未能及时办理手续的残疾人家庭，顾问主动上门受理相关事宜，提供“无障碍”救助服务，让群众在家门口享受到便民服务。

齐贤村依托宅基拆迁后村民居住集中化优势，组建联动救助队伍，实行“主动发现+实时汇报+精准救助”机制，打通救助帮扶“最后一公里”，并及时关注“沉默的少数”，实现救助服务前置化。

在精准救助方面，救助顾问为高龄老人申请适老化改造，添置安全扶手、防滑地垫等设施，降低跌倒风险；为精神疾病患者家庭安排就诊接送和全流程陪同，解决“看病难”问题；同时针对不同群体，提供物质帮扶、精神慰藉、心理疏导等多元服务，并建立后续跟踪机制，让救助更有温度。

此外，齐贤村积极搭建转介平台，链接长护险、医疗报销等政策资源，整合共建单位

^① 资料来源：<https://www.jfdaily.com/sgh/detail?id=1301074>

和企业资源，提供实物支持；关注特殊家庭未成年儿童，引入社会力量支持课业，传递政府关怀。未来，齐贤村将持续关注困难群体需求，优化全程式、陪伴式服务，切实提升群众幸福感和获得感。



图 37 齐贤村社区困难群众救助帮扶现场

● 加强社会救助规范管理

奉贤区根据市社会救助绩效评价内容指标要求，做好全区社会救助绩效评价工作，配合做好社会救助家庭万户调查、低保低收入家庭跟踪调研等工作。深化居民家庭经济状况核对工作，提高核对质量和核对效率，按照市进度推进跨省核对合作。依托社会救助联席办，以民政救助数据为基础，汇集各部门数据信息，加强部门间数据比对，规范救助帮困资金使用，每季度开展“全流程监督”，检视各类社会救助项目执行过程、工作流程、资金发放等情况，及时反馈完善，形成长效机制。精准实施残疾人“两项补贴”制度，启动困难重度残疾人养护床位建设，扎实推进精神障碍社区康复服务，2024 年开展精神障碍社区康复服务街镇覆盖率达到 65%。做好流浪乞讨人员救助管理。继续深化甄别寻亲，做强“贤家有爱”救助服务品牌，与公安、城管等部门加强协作，做好极端天气下流浪乞讨人员救助，指导街镇为需要临时救助的对象提供针对性救助服务。

● 推进社会救助工作服务创新

着力关注“沉默的少数”和边缘困难人群，落实市民综合帮扶机制，继续实施“春暖行动”、民生保险、“沪惠保”专项补贴、元旦春节帮困送温暖活动，传递好党和政府对困难群

众的关心关爱。积极稳妥做好各项救助标准的调标工作，并做好与其他标准调整的衔接。根据物价指数变化，及时发放价格临时补贴。广泛动员社会资源参与救助帮扶，开展好“桥计划”社会救助综合服务项目，结合服务对象需求，竭力为困难群众提供专业服务。

(3) 营造公正包容的就业环境

● 提升公共就业服务水平

奉贤区通过健全工作机制、强化队伍建设和优化服务供给，全面提升就业与人才服务效能。在工作方式上，实行“周推送、月总结、不定期督查”，推动信息公开与动态监督，提升服务精准度和群众满意度。在队伍建设方面，充实专职人员力量，建立常态化培训考核机制，开展职业指导和技能比武，并完善专家下沉制度，实现专业指导常态化。针对供需矛盾，注重加强定向培训和校企合作，构建人才需求数据库和智能匹配系统，推动供需精准对接。同时，注重宣传创新与设施改善，建设远程面试系统，强化企业参与和激励机制，形成服务合力。在保障层面，加大资金支持与监管，推动服务模式创新，建立评估与改进机制，确保就业和人才服务的可持续发展。

● 做好青年群体就业服务

奉贤区通过强化政策帮扶、信息引导和服务体系建设，不断提升青年群体就业质量与保障水平。在就业帮扶方面，深入推进政策宣传进企入园，重点关注困难群体，建立“一人一档、一人一策”帮扶机制，优先提供岗位推荐和培训实习，并通过“职业体验券”等创新方式拓宽就业渠道。同时，积极访企拓岗，健全校园招聘体系，完善见习基地管理，促进高校毕业生充分就业。在宣传引导上，推动部门协同和资源倾斜，集中发布政策服务清单，推广就业宝典和电子地图，强化典型引领，帮助青年树立正确就业观念。服务体系建设上，坚持资源向青年倾斜，完善“一圈、二网、三营、四岗”机制，推广就业服务品牌，组建专家志愿团，因地制宜建设差异化服务站点，打造“15 分钟就业服务圈”社区就业服务站点，通过多元化宣传和实践活动，不断提升就业服务能效和青年群体的获得感。



图 38 青年技能体验日活动现场

案例15 奉贤区就业促进中心职业指导

针对毕业生就业特点，奉贤区就业促进中心积极发挥桥梁作用，提供全方位、个性化的职业服务。中心通过分析行业供需状况，帮助毕业生梳理求职目标，明确岗位要求，指导其合理规划求职路线，提升就业能力。针对理论知识扎实但实践经验不足的情况，中心强调先从基层或小型企业积累实操经验，为后续职业发展打下坚实基础，同时提供政策支持信息，如用人单位可享受社会保险费补贴等，降低用人成本，实现岗位与人才的精准匹配。

就业促进中心还注重职业素养和心理辅导，帮助毕业生应对职场适应、人际关系、工作压力等挑战，倡导积极心态和主动学习，鼓励持续提升专业技能，规划长远职业发展路径。通过一对一指导、职业规划咨询、岗位推荐、实训及校企对接等多维服务，中心为毕业生提供系统化支持，解决从理论到实践、从学校到职场的过渡难题。

此外，中心通过动态分析人才市场信息、建立岗位需求数据库和智能匹配系统，实现供需精准对接，并通过线上线下宣传、职业技能培训等形式，扩大就业信息覆盖面，提高服务可及性。通过整合政策资源、优化服务流程和强化技能培训，中心推动毕业生尽快就业，实现专业能力与岗位需求的有效衔接，助力青年顺利完成从“校园人”到“社会人”的转型。

● 加强高技能人才队伍建设

奉贤区持续推进高技能人才和人力资源服务体系建设。围绕高技能人才队伍，落实职业技能等级制度，完善终身培训机制，实施“新增培养高级工及以上技能人才”和“补贴性技能培训”为民办实事项目，落实“新八级工”职业技能等级制度。在人力资源服务方面，区内出台扶持政策，培育重点服务机构，建立企业培育库，深化政企合作，发挥市场化机构作用，增强人才引育能力。同时，聚焦产业发展、新城建设和乡村振兴等重点领域，完善人才政策落地机制，推动校政企共育，建设博士后创新实践基地和留创园等平台，优化人才评价和选拔机制，形成“一站式”人才服务矩阵，促进产业链与人才链深度融合，提升全区人才发展水平和服务能力。

SDG11 可持续城市和社区



SDG11

- SDG11 可持续城市和社区，致力于建设包容、安全、有抵御灾害能力和可持续的城市和人类住区。通过该目标的实践，能够确保人人获得适当、安全和负担得起的住房，让人人享有绿色、安全、包容、韧性的城市和社区建成环境。
- 奉贤区这一目标下面临多重挑战：老旧小区与城中村改造任务仍然复杂，居民需求多样，存在进度协调和利益平衡难题；新城建设带来交通增长、公共服务供给不均衡等问题；乡村治理仍需进一步提升。这些挑战给奉贤区城乡规划、建设和治理提出了更高要求。
- 在 SDG11 目标下，奉贤区采取多项举措：通过老城有机更新、街区风貌整治和公共设施完善，提升街区环境和居民生活质量；持续推进旧住房改造和城中村改造，改善居住品质与安全保障，推动社区公共服务功能完善；统筹城乡发展，通过建设“15 分钟社区生活圈”、优化交通基础设施、推动乡村振兴示范村连片建设，实现城市与乡村公共服务、生态环境和社会治理的有机协调衔接，提升全体居民的获得感与幸福感。



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响应框架

重要措施	具体领域	典型案例	关键指标	SDG11 目标响应
城市更新与住房改造	推进非成套旧住房改造	“小梁薄板”非成套点位改造工程		11.1 到 2030 年，确保人人获得适当、安全和负担得起的住房和基本服务，并改造贫民窟。 11.4 进一步努力保护和捍卫世界文化和自然遗产。
	加快推动城中村改造			
	推进产业用地存量盘活利用			
提升城市与社区环境	提升市容市貌环境品质		▶ 公交客流量 ▶ 建成区绿地率	11.6 到 2030 年，减少城市的人均负面环境影响，包括特别关注空气质量，以及城市废物管理等。 11.3 到 2030 年，在所有国家加强包容和可持续的城市建设，加强参与性、综合性、可持续的人类住区规划和管理能力。
	营造绿色宜居城市环境	“一村万树”扮靓奉贤乡村风貌	▶ 人均公园绿地面积	
	推进“美丽街区”建设	青溪老街“美丽街区”蝶变记	▶ 乡村振兴示范村数量	
	夯实社区智慧治理基础		▶ 农村公路提质改造里程	
城乡深度融合发展	推进乡村全面振兴	“四季歌”中奏响乡村振兴“花漾”乐章		11.a 通过加强国家和区域发展规划，支持在城市、近郊和农村地区之间建立积极的经济、社会和环境联系。
	推动集体经济发展，促进共同富裕			
	促进公众参与，创新推进乡村治理模式			

主要进展

针对老旧小区与城中村改造任务复杂、新城公共服务供给不均衡等挑战，奉贤区着力推进城乡空间治理，并取得显著进展：“美丽街区”建设推动街区面貌有机更新，人居环境持续改善；旧住房成套改造和城中村改造有序推进，居民居住品质与安全保障水平不断提升；“15分钟社区生活圈”建设成效明显，社区服务网络更加完善；交通基础设施持续优化，公交线网和停车设施布局更趋合理；乡村振兴扎实推进，示范村建设和集体经济壮大取得积极成效，形成具有区域特色的乡村发展格局。

● “美丽街区”建设卓有成效

奉贤区“美丽街区”建设自2017年启动以来，扎实践行“人民城市人民建，人民城市为人民”的重要理念，紧紧围绕“奉贤新城”建设总体规划蓝图，街区市容面貌得到了显著提升，实现老城“有机更新”、街区“美丽蝶变”，打造成为具有集中度、显示度和群众满意度的“生活街区、漫步街区、文化街区、美丽街区”，成为全国城市有机更新和“背街小巷”治理的“示范样板”。通过盘资源、做整合、塑风貌，进一步将“美丽”、“功能”、“空间”，“藤上结瓜”式长进街区，让我们的街区既有烟火，又有秩序，更有人情味。街面及主干道逐步实现了街面净化、两侧绿化、立面美化、环境优化、动态靓化、公共设施人性化。并以“美丽街区”串联“美丽家园”、“美丽乡村”，有效改善了区域环境，提升了百姓的获得感、感受度。

● 旧住房成套改造持续推进

奉贤区旧住房成套改造工作持续推进。2009-2016年累计完成成套改造2650户，总建筑面积115974平方米。2022年起，按照市政府《关于加快推进旧区改造、旧住房成套改造和“城中村”改造工作的实施意见》，全区梳理剩余旧公房小梁薄板及非成套项目13个点位，涉及291户居民、总面积约1.62万平方米。2023年，先期5个点位共37户完成结构大修改造并于2024年初完成居民回迁。剩余8个点位共264套房屋、254户居民，通过整体协议置换实施，居民可选择货币补偿或置换产权房，原址房源计划改造成公益性设施以完善社区配套。至2024年3月，协议签约、搬迁及补偿工作已完成。

● 城中村改造有序进行

截至 2025 年 7 月 29 日，奉贤区已完成整体改造项目认定 4 个；启动规划拔点点位 4 个；完成整治提升点位 5 个；完成村（居）民动迁 262 户。在全市城中村改造任务完成情况评分中奉贤区位列第三。其中，金汇水城、融城整体改造项目已获得认定批复，启动征地及收储相关程序；奉城一期项目已通过认定；青村项目于 7 月 28 日通过认定；海旅项目已完成实施方案概要初稿编制，计划 8 月认定；奉浦街道、西渡街道、奉城二期项目计划年内稳定方案、完成认定。

● 住宅小区居住品质不断提升

老旧小区公共服务功能提升取得显著成效。通过拆除违章建筑和违规占用，释放了公共空间，为居民营造了干净、敞亮的居住环境。同时，充分盘活零星绿化和闲置用地，增设停车位 5000 余个，缓解了居民停车难题。改造过程中，还新增健身园、休闲凉亭等公共空间，丰富了社区休闲娱乐和运动健身场所，提升居民生活品质。此外，通过房屋立面美化、飞线整治和统一晾衣架标准等措施，小区环境更加整洁有序，居住氛围明显改善，实现了老旧小区公共服务功能和社区品质的双提升。

● 城乡绿地体系持续完善

奉贤区生态空间品质和城市人居环境得到系统性提升，为居民创造了更绿色、更宜居的生活环境。2024 年，全区新建各类绿地 100.48 公顷，立体绿化 1.97 公顷，绿道 26 公里，完成老年大学等 3 个附属绿地开放共享，全区 99% 城市公园实现 24 小时开放，大幅提升了公园服务的便民性。至 2024 年底，建成区绿地率 42.7%，绿化覆盖率 43.1%，人均公园绿地面积 17.32 平方米。

● “15 分钟社区生活圈”不断升级

自 2023 年全面推进“15 分钟社区生活圈”行动以来，奉贤区统筹各街镇及相关部门，全面排摸生活圈内设施，梳理 4400 余处现状点位，并持续开展居民需求调研，推动 480 余个惠民项目建设落实。体育健身方面，新建或改造社区健身点，引入现代化器材，满足居民多样化锻炼需求；公共空间方面，提升沿岸景观，打造微公园，让居民享受高品质休闲

环境。同时，教育、养老、医疗等关键服务领域持续完善，重点项目为“一老一小”等群体提供贴心服务。整体来看，社区设施日益完善，居民生活便利性和幸福感明显提升，生活圈建设初步形成全方位、可及性强的服务网络。

● 交通基础设施建设不断优化

轨道交通网络不断完善，15号线南延伸东方美谷大道站、西闸公路站（预留）全面进入施工阶段，南枫线（奉贤段）一期工程启动建设；道路网络不断优化，S4奉浦东桥实现阶段性通车，金钱公路（航南公路-南行港路）、航塘公路（两港大道-G228）、望园路（滨江段）等项目建成通车^①。2024年，全区公交客流总计4044.22万人次，其中常规公交3554.92万人次，奉浦快线489.30万人次，全区日均客流11.05万人次，日均执行班次5696班次，日均营运里程13.03万公里。

● 乡村振兴成效显著

为了进一步壮大村集体经济，盘活乡村闲置资源，拓展农民增收就业渠道，奉贤区开启探索乡村总部模式，并将其与两个示范村建设相融合，通过优化统筹乡村空间布局、扩大示范带动辐射范围。2023年，奉贤区入选了国务院促进乡村产业振兴改善农村人居环境等乡村振兴重点工作督查激励名单。至2024年末，累计成功创建乡村振兴示范村17个，美丽乡村示范村47个；2024年，完成美丽庭院小三园建设10132户，农村杆线序化76公里，新改建公共服务基础设施28个、改造C级以下道路14公里、村内临河道路整治9公里、完成农村公路提质改造50公里、完成乡村公园建设5座、完成长者照顾之家5个。

重要措施

(1) 城市更新与住房改造

● 推进非成套旧住房改造

奉贤区持续推进非成套旧住房改造，建立专班组和现场实施小组，明确分工与责任，

^① 上海市奉贤区人民政府：《奉贤区公共设施——城市基础设施和房地产》，<https://www.fengxian.gov.cn/ggss/20250623/91158.html>

统筹协调各环节，确保改造工作高效开展。改造过程中，广泛开展政策宣传和居民意愿征询，详细说明改造目的、实施依据及程序，保障居民权益，同时解答签约、评估等关切问题。结构性大修项目征询同意率达到 100%，整体置换项目征询同意率 98.4%。整个改造过程坚持阳光高效和以人为本，项目方案、征询结果、评估价格及签约结果均向公众公示，签约与搬迁工作快速完成。同时结合春节慰问活动增添温情关怀，关注过渡期居民生活及安置去向，提供延伸服务，切实保障居民利益，提升老旧住房改造的透明度和社会满意度。

案例16 “小梁薄板”非成套点位改造工程

奉贤区先期实施的 5 个“小梁薄板”非成套点位，分布在柘林、四团、金汇、青村及庄行五个镇总建筑面积 2089.24 平方米，各点位分别为柘林镇新寺老街中路 68 号、四团镇西街 2 号、金汇镇金汇村 696-697 号、青村镇振水路 98-104 号及庄行镇西街西街 48-56 号，共涉及居民 37 户。

房屋均为 2 层老旧房屋，建设于 1950 年代，均采用预制小梁及预制水泥板结构，且房屋缺少独立的厨房、卫生间功能，同层邻里集中使用卫生设施；由于厨卫等功能的私自改造，水电管线撕拉乱接现象严重，室内管道改造开凿，预制小梁板破坏严重，时常发生渗漏现象，除使用功能外，存在较大的安全隐患，引发邻里间矛盾纠纷，居民要求改造的意愿和诉求比较强烈。根据分类实施原则，将 5 个点位列为先期项目落实改造计划。

先期项目通过结构大修方式实施，于 2023 年中启动并通过居民意愿征询，征询同意率及签约率均 100%，并全部完成改造期过度搬迁。2023 年 8 月 18 日申请纳入市级年度计划，并获得市级批复，9 月份项目启动开工，2023 年底项目完成竣工，2024 年 3 月 27 日全部居民完成回迁。

奉贤区积极组织调查研究，结合区内实际情况，因地制宜，探索符合实际需求且有特色的实施路径，快速推进并顺利完成了全区成套改造任务。



图 39 金汇镇金汇村 696-697 号改造前后

● 加快推动城中村改造

奉贤区坚持“区域更新、整体改造”思路，统筹规模、布局和功能，推动城中村整体改造，实现城市空间形态优化与经济社会生态提升。改造过程中，坚持“以需定改、聚焦重点”原则，按照规划实施时序有序推进：一方面服务重大工程，优先改造涉及交通、医疗等基础设施的点位，为重大工程落地创造条件；另一方面促进产业发展，优先改造“园中村”点位，释放产业用地空间，盘活低效产业用地，提升产业集聚效应；同时改善区域民生，优先提升居住品质、基础设施和公共服务水平。改造注重安全底线与人居环境提升，因地制宜开展整治提升，消除安全隐患，完善基础设施和公共服务，有条件地区推进公共空间营造、架空线整治、停车与充电设施优化，并引入专业物业管理和就业服务站等举措，实现居住环境、产业发展与社会治理的综合改善。

● 推进产业用地存量盘活利用^①

近年来，奉贤区在市规划资源局的指导和支持下，持续推进产业用地存量盘活利用工作，秉持高效、集约、可持续的原则，积极探索产业转型和发展新路径。区内各级部门通过科学梳理存量土地资源，优化土地布局结构，推动闲置或低效利用土地的整合与再开发，实现土地资源的最大化利用。与此同时，奉贤区注重与产业发展需求相结合，优先保障现代产业、创新型企业和高技术项目的用地需求，提升土地配置与产业发展的匹配度。通过政策引导、项目支撑和制度保障，盘活存量用地不仅提升了土地使用效率，也为区域经济高质量发展和产业结构优化提供了坚实支撑，体现了规划管理、资源优化与经济发展协调推进的原则性思路。

(2) 提升城市与社区环境

● 提升市容市貌环境品质^②

奉贤区以提升市容环境品质为目标，全面推进薄弱区域综合治理，通过机制完善、宣传引导、联勤联动和强化监督等方面协同发力。一方面，建立主要领导总负责、分管领导

^① 上海规划资源：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/pjv0UeyJdLAzKFmQEptcKQ>

^② 资料来源：<https://lhrs.sh.gov.cn/ywdt/20250102/baee8f0b-9bab-402f-9dd5-890efc186d74.html>

具体抓的工作机制，明确责任分工，统筹部门力量，形成协同治理格局。另一方面，通过上门宣传、发放手册及市民参与活动，提升公众履责意识，营造共建共治共享氛围。同时，整合交建、绿化、城建、轨交、社区及商圈力量，优化非机动车停放布局，开展集中专项整治，确保街面整洁有序。此外，加强日常巡查与线上监督，及时发现并处理突出问题，实现环境整治长效化。

● 营造绿色宜居城市环境^①

奉贤区以公园城市建设为核心，统筹推进绿色生态体系、森林城市建设和人居环境品质提升。实施乐活绿道工程、萧塘公园等公园绿地建设，新建改建口袋公园 3 座。推动机关、企事业单位附属绿地对社会开放共享。同时，落实“一村万树”行动、国土绿化及林地抚育等措施，提升道路、河道、居住区及产业园区绿化覆盖率，建设区域级、城市级和社区级绿道体系，新增开放休闲林地，培育优质城市森林，打造“森林社区”“森林单位”“森林人家”“森林村庄”等示范基地。结合黄浦江、金汇港、浦南运河等生态整治，构建滨水贯通的公共游憩网络，推进美丽街区及慢行交通示范建设，实现水、岸、绿同步提升，显著优化城市生态环境和居民生活品质。

案例17 “一村万树”扮靓奉贤乡村风貌^②

奉贤区坚持生态优先、绿色发展，正式入围国家森林城市创建名单，并成为首批“上海市森林乡村”数量居全市第一的区。在“一村万树”行动中，区林业部门通过大规模植树造林和乡村绿化建设，推动林木覆盖率稳步提升，逐步绘就人与自然和谐共生的“奉贤画卷”。

该行动不仅是森林城市建设的重要举措，也是惠及民生的特色工程。在金汇镇新强村，全村 127 户居民积极参与，建设口袋花园和果树林，村民通过共同植树养护美化家园，增强了乡村风貌和社区凝聚力。新搬来的居民也参与其中，形成互助共建氛围，提升居民对家乡的认同感。同时，行动注重青少年生态教育。小学生走进南桥镇沈陆村，亲手种下金桂和晚樱，既参与森林乡村创建，也在心中播下生态文明的种子，形成全社会参与创森的良好氛围。通过持续推进“一村万树”，全区林木覆盖率不断提升，实现了居民参与、共建共享、生态环境改善和社会认同感同步提升的多重成效。

^① 资料来源：<https://xxgk.fengxian.gov.cn/art/info/361/i20250104-1fzyaldwr6uci0weku>

^② 资料来源：<https://www.jfdaily.com/sgh/detail?id=1273569>



图 40 金汇镇新强村组织植树造林活动

● 推进“美丽街区”建设

奉贤区以精细化治理理念推进美丽街区建设：聚焦历史遗留违法建设问题，由区联席办牵头组建跨部门执法专班，综合运用“拆、封、围、移、调、理”“六手组合拳”，通过联合巡查、集中攻坚、靶向治理的方式，系统性根除多处长期存在的违章点位，确保整治无死角、无遗留，从源头改善街区环境秩序；秉持“做减法、一体化”核心思路，将市政道路、交通设施、绿化景观、建筑立面、城市家具等街面要素纳入整体设计框架，同时结合路面平整度、立面协调性、空间舒适度等多维度需求，深度挖掘区域历史文化底蕴，打造“美丽街区、文化街区、生活街区、漫步街区”四位一体的空间体系，既保障景观统一性与完整性，又提升群众日常体验的获得感与认同感。

案例18 青溪老街“美丽街区”蝶变记

青溪老街位于上海奉贤区青村镇，是保存较为完整的历史街区，沿老市河东西横贯，两岸分布明清至民国时期传统建筑群，夹杂本地民居与商业店铺，以石板路、古桥和灰白檐角呈现独特风貌。在城市快速发展背景下，奉贤区以激活历史空间、传承文化脉络、营造多元文化体验为目标，推动老街改造和活化。

自2019年起，区城管联席办以“美丽街区”建设为契机，将青溪老街列入市级休闲服务功能区进行整体改造。改造范围以三条老街主干道为核心，并向纵深辐射。改造内容包括外立面风貌改造、门窗改造、路面改造、河岸及吊脚楼改造，同时融入景观桥梁、水桥、镜面水池、地雕及古风牌坊等元素。工程充分运用古建、古石、老物件及水景、绿化

等，进行精心打造，着重烘托老街氛围。

整体工程根据精度和功能划分为四个区域：老街风貌保护核心精品区“修旧如旧”，突出老街氛围；老街风貌保护核心片区“修旧如故”，保留老街、老市河两岸原貌，注重建筑和空间线路的修复；老街风貌保护区“修旧如初”，保持历史风貌；老街保护辐射区“修旧如新”，进行地面、立面和空间、绿化、小品的打造，实现整体风貌提升。

通过系统规划与分区实施，青溪老街“美丽街区”建设在保留历史文化价值的同时，焕发了老街新活力，提升了公共空间品质，满足居民休闲、观光和文化体验需求，形成历史传承与现代生活相融合的特色街区模式。



图 41 清溪老街

● 夯实社区智慧治理基础

奉贤区以“数字赋能、精细治理”为核心，聚焦社区安全风险防控与民生服务提质升级，打造“智能感知、闭环服务”的智慧社区治理体系。依托辖区智能感知网络，实时监测井盖移位、空间占用、积水等社区常见问题并预警处置。依托微格管理场景建设，建立健全跨部门联勤联动机制，提升社区问题处置时效，加强民生诉求响应力度。

(3) 城乡深度融合发展

● 推进乡村全面振兴

奉贤区以乡村振兴为抓手，聚焦“超大城市的稀缺资源，城市核心功能重要承载地”和“上海国际大都市的亮点和美丽上海的底色”战略定位，推动乡村建设向高起点、高标

准、高水平发展，力争实现由单点投入向产出、由输血向造血的转变。重点推进产业兴旺发展，通过规划布局优化、资源统筹和跨村联动，打破村界限制，将市级美丽乡村示范村和市级乡村振兴示范村建设从“单点出彩”延伸至“连片成景”。在此过程中，兼顾生态宜居、人居环境改善与乡村特色保护，构建城乡融合的空间格局。通过“组团”建设模式，推动示范村串点成线、连线成片，提升区域整体美誉度和功能承载力，为城乡深度融合提供可复制的经验模式。

案例19 “四季歌”中奏响乡村振兴“花漾”乐章

潘垫村位于奉贤区花米庄行乡村休闲旅游核心景区，以秀美的田园风光、悠久农耕文化和原生态民俗风情，形成了“春赏菜花、夏食伏羊、秋品新米、冬看民俗”的乡村旅游“四季歌”。在乡村振兴示范村创建过程中，潘垫村充分发挥自身优势，发展特色农业和乡村旅游两大主导产业，实现产业兴旺、生态宜居的振兴之路，并成功入选上海市第六批乡村振兴示范村。村庄先后获得全国文明村镇、全国民主法治示范村、全国乡村旅游重点村等8项国家级荣誉，以及上海市文明村、美丽乡村示范村、乡村旅游重点村等4项市级荣誉。



图 42 庄行镇潘垫村

在乡村旅游发展方面，潘垫村坚持“田水路林宅”一体化塑造，厚植生态底色，优化人居环境，提升乡村本色。依托花米庄行景区，整合庄行花屿、马术马球场、音乐美食广场、上海灯笼等景区资源，结合乡村驿站、林下停车和水岸码头，形成“陆+水”双线旅游

线路，打造乡村休闲全域旅游度假村。村庄集商务会议、住宿、餐饮、文创办公、民宿康养及露营团建于一体，成为市民节假日休闲胜地，2024 年景区接待游客达 88 万人次。

在特色农业方面，潘垫村总农业用地 6300 亩，其中水稻 2870 亩、水产 1380 亩、蜜梨 1600 亩。庄行蜜梨作为国家地理标志产品和上海市著名特产，2024 年产量达 1200 多吨，产值 1600 多万元，采用平棚架式种植和林下菌菇复合型种植方式，推动一二三产业融合发展。南美白对虾养殖基地形成标准化生态养殖模式，年产量 400 多吨，产值 1800 余万元，村内大米、水产、禽蛋、蔬菜、果品等品牌也逐步打响。

● **推动集体经济发展，促进共同富裕**

在推动城乡融合的实践中，奉贤区注重集体经济提质，通过盘活闲置农房、厂房等资产，依托市级监管平台实现“三资”动态监管全覆盖，规范农村产权交易，健全收益分配机制，让村民共享发展红利。结合精准帮扶和驻村指导，依托“百村集团”平台遴选优质造血项目，拓宽共同富裕路径。通过内生经济和外部资源整合，实现村集体经济与农民个人收入双向增长，为城乡融合提供坚实的经济支撑。此举不仅提升村庄自我造血能力，也增强了乡村发展可持续性，为城乡互动和资源共享奠定基础。

● **促进公众参与，创新推进乡村治理模式**

奉贤区在乡村治理中坚持以公共参与为核心，创新推进多元主体协同的治理模式。以乡村治理积分制为抓手，整合各类治理工作与资源，建立村民、集体组织、基层部门广泛参与的制度化机制，使基层民主更加有力、治理更具活力。在实践中，通过发挥村民自治作用，强化村规民约的激励与约束功能，引导村民自觉参与环境维护、公共事务管理及社区建设。同时，聚焦培育文明乡风、良好家风和淳朴民风，采取制度化、常态化措施推动移风易俗，引导群众崇尚科学文化、破除陋习，形成文明风尚。该举措不仅增强了村民的参与感和责任感，也提升了乡村治理的系统性和可持续性，为城乡融合发展和基层社会治理现代化提供了实践经验，推动“贤城贤治”品牌深入人心。



5. 展望

奉贤已经将可持续发展的理念融入城市战略规划部署工作中，2019年发布的《上海市奉贤区总体规划暨土地利用总体规划（2017-2035年）》具体从“东方美谷”“滨海贤城”两个分目标的实践过程中全面响应了可持续发展理念。本报告基于可持续议程框架，构建了奉贤城市战略目标愿景体系和SDGs体系的逻辑框架，梳理了奉贤推进实现17个可持续发展目标的关键举措。根据此次审查结果，奉贤在SDG3良好健康与福祉，SDG4优质教育，SDG9产业、创新和基础设施，SDG10减少不平等，SDG11可持续城市和社区等方面均取得了显著进展。

在SDG3-健康与福祉目标下，奉贤区持续完善覆盖城市社区及乡村的全民健身设施，居民运动参与度和便利性显著提升，同时智慧体育平台建设与科学健身指导并行，提高了健身服务的普及率和智能化水平，增强了居民运动获得感。其次，医疗服务体系建设实现跨越式发展，三甲医院集群初步建成，医联体网络不断完善，分级诊疗机制落地，基层医疗能力和专业人才水平持续提升，为居民提供全生命周期、专业化和均衡化医疗保障。再次，公共卫生体系全面建立，应急能力和基础设施不断强化，数字医疗场景覆盖全区，就医体验优化，医疗服务与健康科技创新融合发展。

在SDG4-优质教育目标下，奉贤区区域基础教育均衡性和质量水平显著提升，学前教育持续完善，为儿童早期发展提供坚实基础。其次，职业教育与区域产业深度融合，校企合作、现代学徒制和订单式培养模式推动高技能人才培养，毕业生就业率高且与产业需求高度匹配。再次，教育数字化蓬勃发展，城乡学校共享优质数字资源，教师信息化能力和学生学习活跃度提升。此外，终身学习网络初步建成，社区学习和老年教育覆盖面扩大，推动学习公平与终身学习理念落地。

在SDG9-产业、创新与基础设施目标下，奉贤区数字化基础设施和智慧城市建设全面推进，形成高效、普惠的智慧民生服务体系，数字技术广泛融入城市管理、公共服务和经济发展领域，提升了政务服务便利性和城市运行效率。其次，数据共享与应用水平持续提高，区级大数据平台覆盖各部门，实现跨部门协同共享，同时保障数据安全与创新应用。再次，科技创新能力持续增强，形成科技型中小企业、高新技术企业和科创“小巨人”企

业梯度培育体系，产业集群优势凸显，科创企业孵化体系完善，推动科研、产业和高校深度联动，培育出一批创新型企业 and 高端技术人才，为区域高质量发展提供坚实支撑。

在 SDG10-减少不平等目标下，奉贤区通过多层次住房保障体系和精准住房供应，实现不同群体住房权益的公平保障，确保各类居民特别是人才、青年及过渡户的居住需求得到满足。其次，社区公共服务与保障体系日益完善，多层次、专业化、信息化服务提升了不同群体的获得感和社会参与度。此外，就业服务体系持续健全，青年和大学生求职就业能力持续增强，职业技能培训体系成熟，促进了教育、就业和职业发展的公平性，提升了居民在社会和劳动市场中的平等机会，显著增强了社会包容性与公平发展水平。

在 SDG11-可持续城市与社区目标下，奉贤区通过“美丽街区”建设和旧住房成套改造，街区市容面貌和居住环境显著改善，实现老城区有机更新与功能优化。城中村改造和老旧小区提升工程推动了社区公共空间、绿化、停车和健身设施完善，提升居民生活品质和安全保障。“15 分钟社区生活圈”建设不断推进，教育、医疗、养老、休闲等关键服务均衡可及，社区便利性和居民幸福感显著提高。交通基础设施优化和乡村振兴举措有效改善城市与乡村功能布局，提升城乡可达性和公共服务水平。整体上，奉贤区在住房、社区服务、交通和公共空间等方面实现了系统性改善，促进城市宜居性和社会参与度不断增强。

展望未来，奉贤将继续在贯彻新发展理念的基础上，持续推进可持续发展 17 个目标领域的发展与实践。奉贤区将着力抓好“大生态、大交通、大民生、大数据”重要发展支撑，满足人民对美好生活的向往，持续性地践行可持续发展理念。在“大生态”方面，奉贤区积极创建国家生态园林城市和国家森林城市，擦亮奉贤最靓丽的生态名片。在“大交通”方面，奉贤区将着力打通对外交通“大动脉”，畅通区域交通“内循环”，切实以大交通推动大发展。在“大民生”方面，奉贤区把最好的资源留给人民，用优质的供给服务人民，推进社会事业优质均衡发展，兜牢社会保障底线，提升文化软实力。在“大数据”方面，奉贤区将全面推进经济数字化、生活数字化、治理数字化，迈向数字时代，构筑未来发展的新优势。奉贤区将在发布此份报告的基础上，进一步推动可持续发展策略融入地方发展战略的实施与落地。

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	上海市奉贤区人民政府
	上海社会科学院
支撑单位	上海市奉贤区建设和管理委员会
	上海市奉贤区住房保障和房屋管理局
	上海市奉贤区人力资源和社会保障局
	上海市奉贤区规划和自然资源局
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	上海市奉贤区农业农村委员会
	上海市奉贤区卫生健康委员会
	上海市奉贤区数据局
	上海市奉贤区体育局
	上海市奉贤区住房和城乡建设管理委员会
	上海市奉贤区城市管理行政执法局
	上海市奉贤区应急管理局
	(排名不分先后)
	编写单位
上海世界城市日事务协调中心	

SHANGHAI Voluntary Local Review 2025 Annual Report

A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal





A Livable Smart City – Thriving with Continuous Renewal

UN SDGs Shanghai Voluntary Local Review 2025



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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

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.

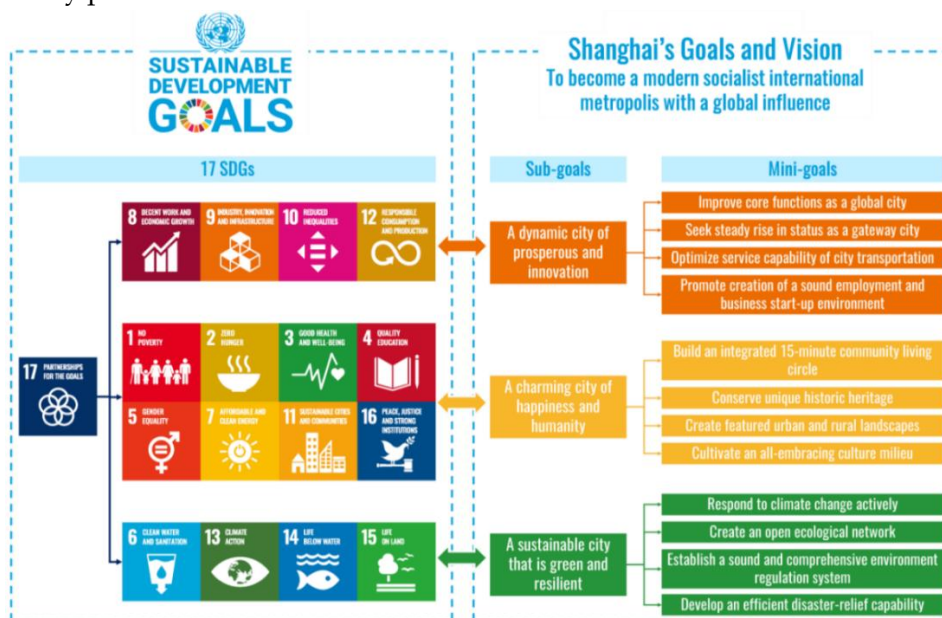


Figure 2 The logical relationship between the SDGs and Shanghai's goals and vision

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.

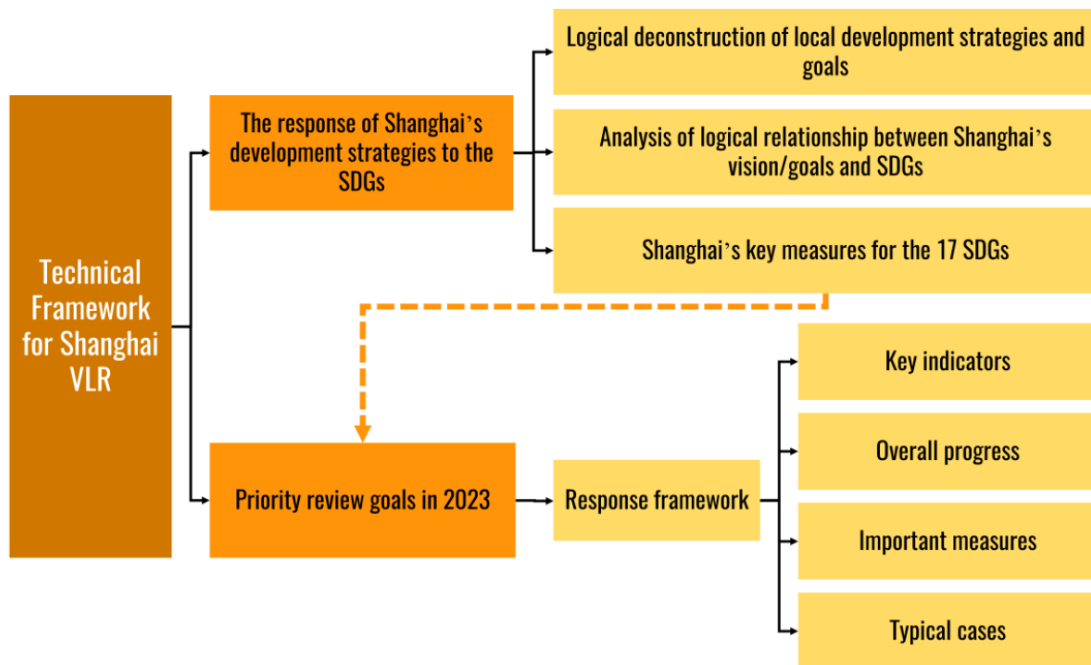


Figure 3 Technical framework for Shanghai VLR

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 <i>World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control</i> 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 <i>Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health</i> , which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the	Livable Smart	☆

	provisions in the <i>Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights</i> 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 <i>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</i> , 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.



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.

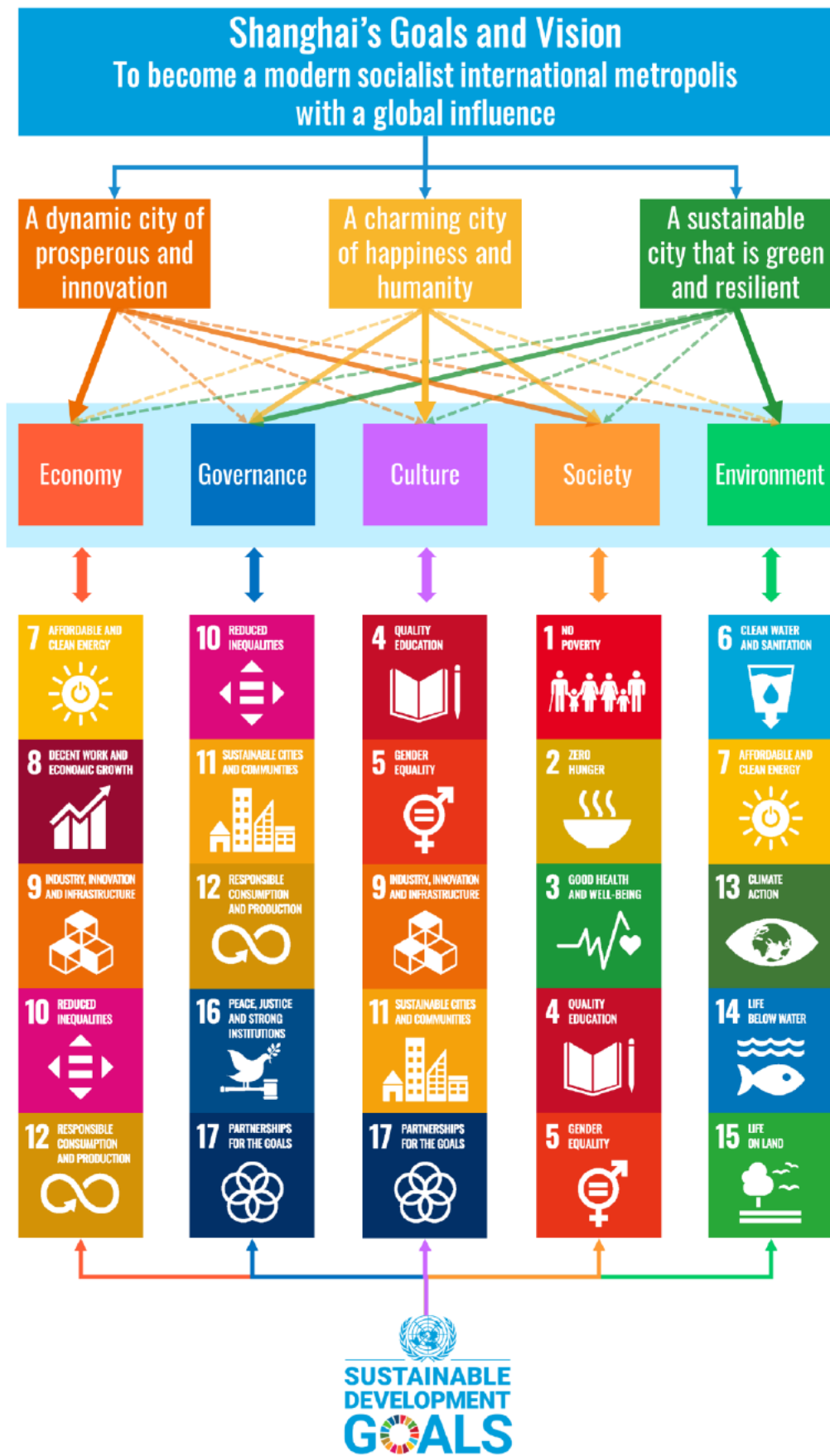


Figure 4 Logical correspondence between Shanghai's "Three Goals" and the SDGs

- **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




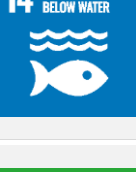


digital application scenarios. By thoroughly practicing the concept of whole-process people's democracy, Shanghai has actively pooled forces for joint construction, governance, and shared benefits. This has not only improved the scientificity and implementation capacity of government decisions but also 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

Table 2 Shanghai's important measures for the SDGs

SDGs	Shanghai's measures
 <p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen the guarantee of water supply capacity ● Take multiple measures to improve water supply quality ● Promote water environment and ecological governance ● Improve water efficiency
 <p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop renewable green energy ● Develop clean energy-natural gas ● Continuously optimize the energy structure ● Promote the low-carbon and efficient use of energy
 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Boost economic vitality and resilience ● Precisely implement economic relief and revitalization ● Promote employment with multiple initiatives ● Stimulate and promote consumption

 <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote sustainable community development ● Promote urban space sharing for all ● Implement sustainable urban renewal ● Explore the deep integration of urban and rural development
 <p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote water ecosystem governance ● Protect aquatic biodiversity ● Promote sustainable development of fisheries
 <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Build a safe Shanghai ● Promote the rule of law in Shanghai ● Encourage public participation in governance
 <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

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.

Overview of Shanghai's Response to SDGs

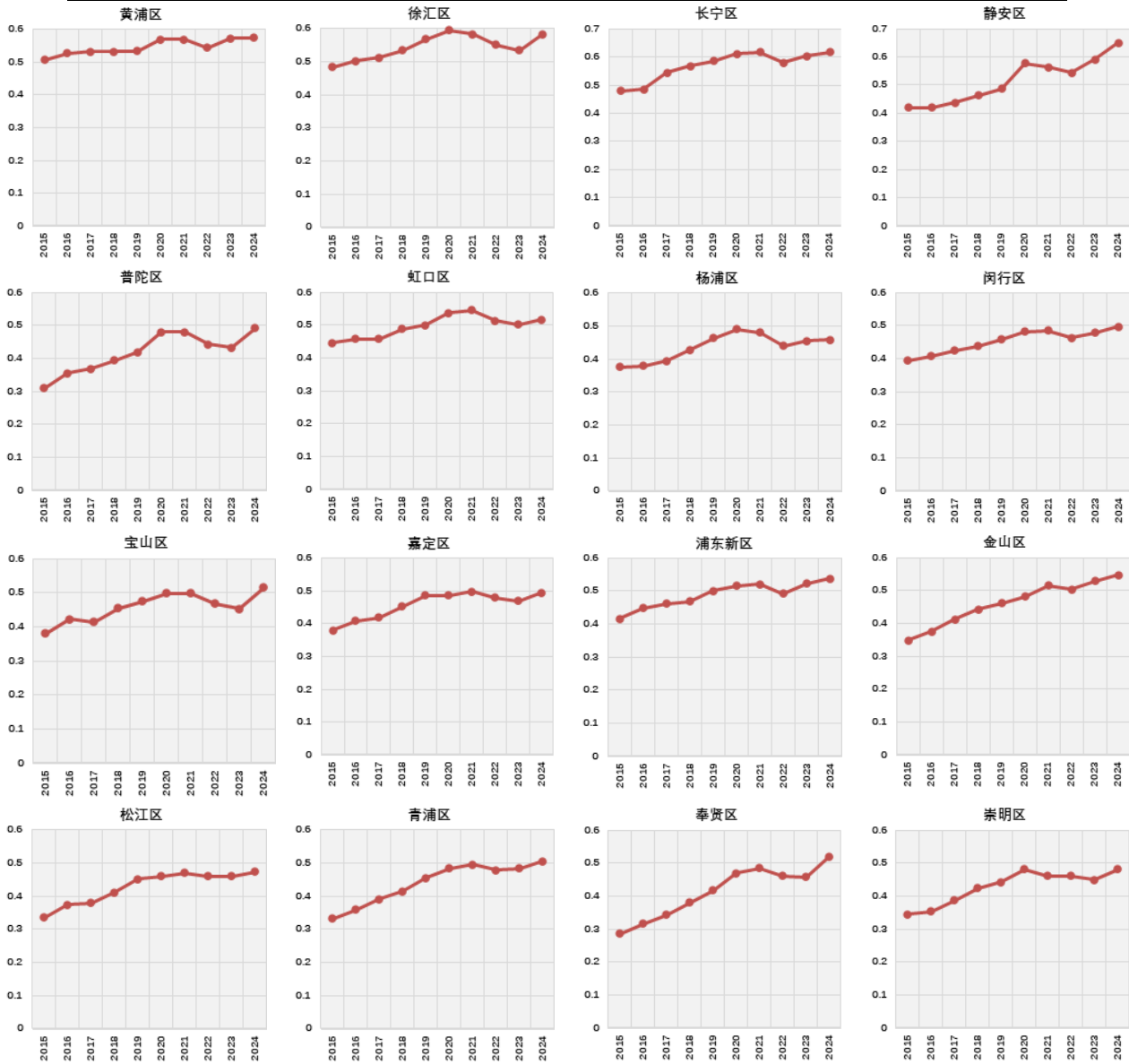







Figure 5 Changes in livability levels across districts in Shanghai (2015-2024)



4. 2025 Priority Review Goals

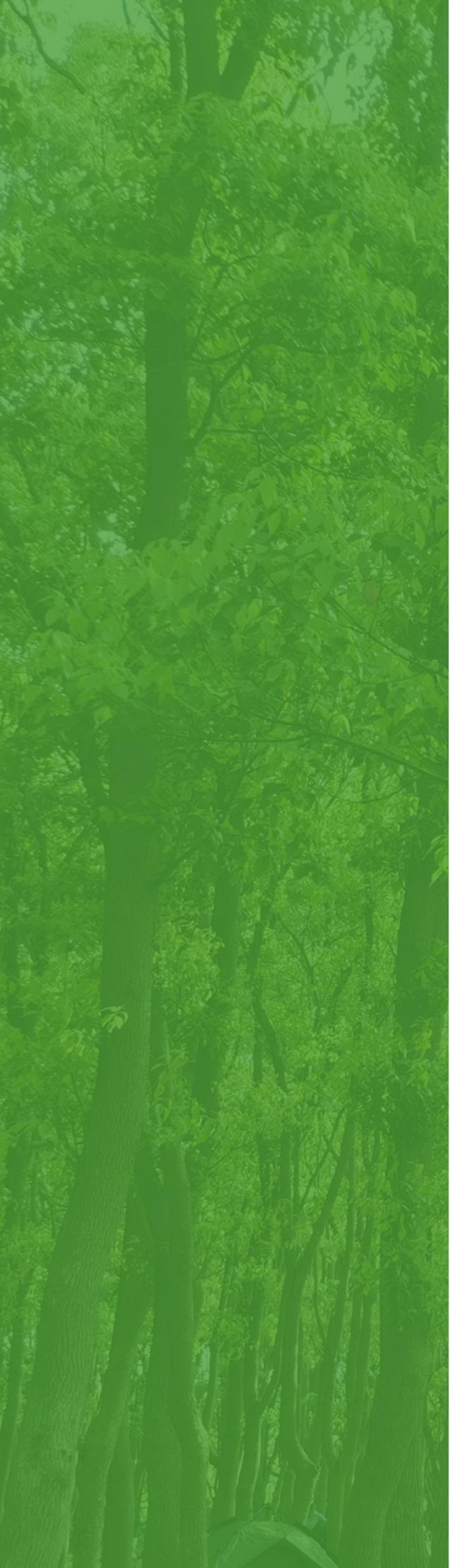
	SDG-3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG-4	Quality Education
	SDG-9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG-10	Reduced Inequalities
	SDG-11	Sustainable Cities and Communities

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.



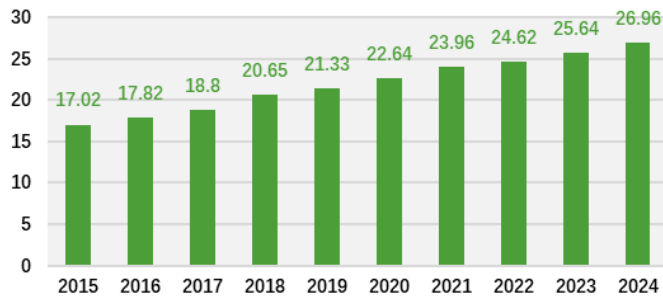
ESDS

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	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	▶ Infant mortality rate	
	Improve the level of smart medical services and applications		▶ Maternal mortality rate	
Implement a hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system	Integrate primary medical resources and promote regional collaborative construction		▶ Number of family doctor contractees	SDG 3.8 SDG 3.7
	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	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 <i>Health Talk Show</i>	▶ Health budget expenditure	
	Strengthen food safety risk prevention, control and technical support		▶ Smoking rate among people aged 15 and above	

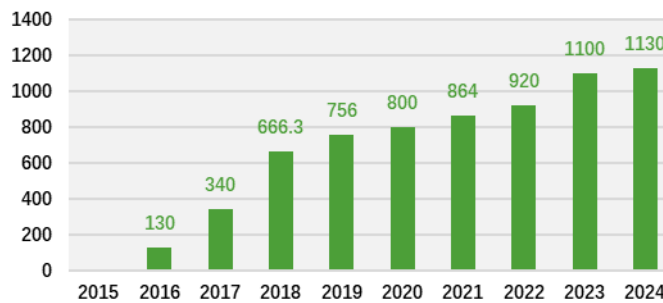
Key Indicators

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



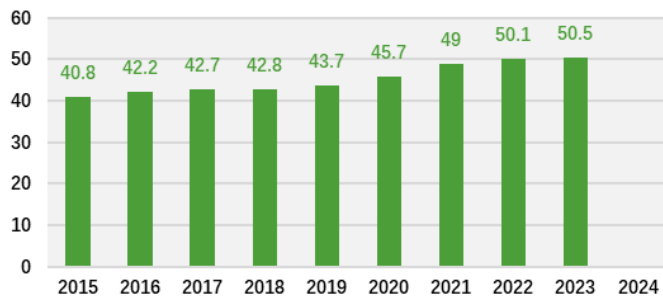
Number of medical and health technical personnel increased by **58.4%** from 2015 to 2024.

Number of family doctor contractees (10,000 people)



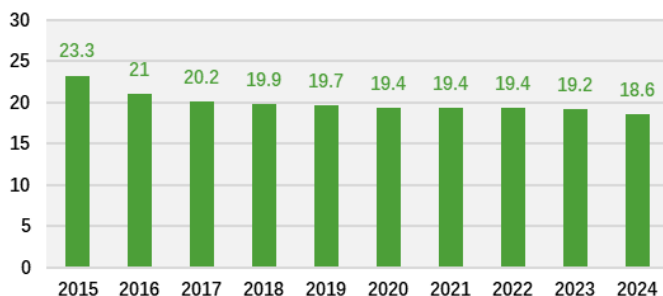
Number of family doctor contractees increased by **7.69 times** from 2016 to 2024.

Proportion of regularly exercising population (%)



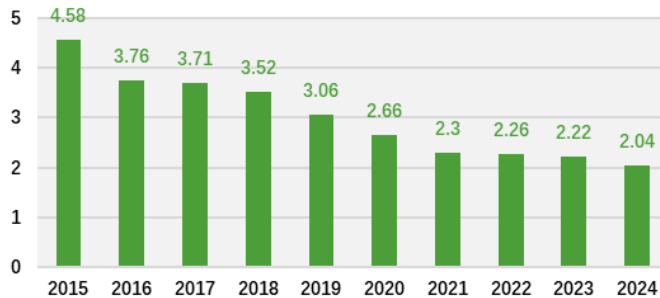
Proportion of regularly exercising population rose from 40.8% to **50.5%** from 2015 to 2023.

Smoking rate among people aged 15 and above (%)



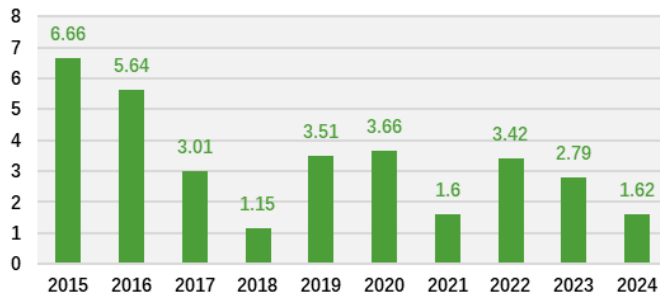
Smoking rate among people aged 15 and above decreased from 23.3% to **18.6%** from 2015 to 2024.

📉 **Infant mortality rate (‰)**



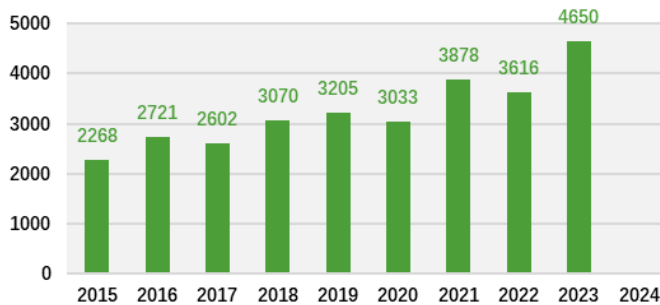
Infant mortality rate decreased from 4.58‰ to **2.04‰** from 2015 to 2024.

📉 **Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 people)**



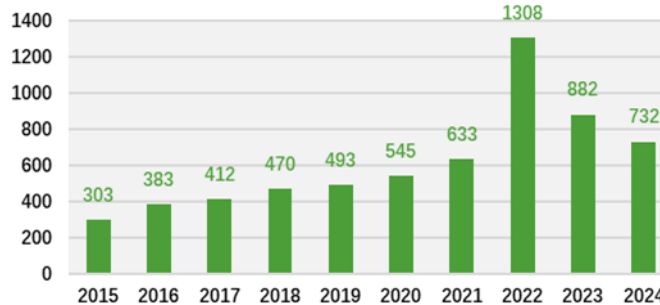
Maternal mortality rate decreased by **75.7%** from 2015 to 2024.

📈 **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

- **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

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

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/100410svwfd.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.



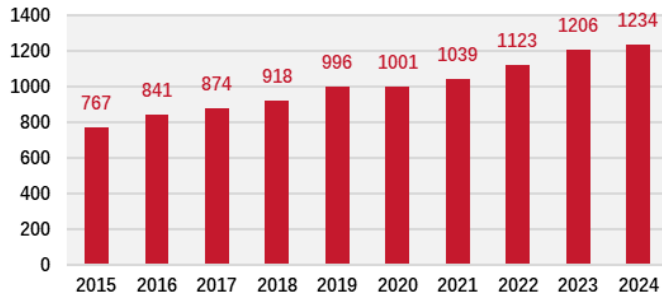
SCDS

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	SDG 4.1 SDG 4.2
	Promote the inclusive development of preschool education	Build high-quality kindergartens “at the doorstep” in Shanghai	▶ School area	
	Promote the standardized development of hardware facilities for compulsory education		▶ Net enrollment rate of school-age children in primary schools	
	Strive to improve the teaching quality of compulsory education	Typical cases of Shanghai’s implementation of the school’s high-quality development leadership plan	▶ Number of primary school students per 10,000 population	
	Fully ensure educational equity			
	Promote the integration of urban and rural education			
	Promote the development of educational informatization		▶ Number of secondary school students per 10,000 population	
Enhance the adaptability of vocational education	Optimize professional layout and teaching system construction		▶ Number of college students per 10,000 population	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			
Innovate and coordinate the development of higher education	Expand international cooperation and diversified development paths		▶ Number of postgraduate enrollments in ordinary institutions of higher education	SDG 4.3 SDG 4.4
	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			
Build a collaborative education platform	Promote the internationalization of education in colleges and universities			
	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			
Build a lifelong education system	Industry association participation		▶ Number of reading seats in public libraries	SDG 4.6
	Improve policy and institutional guarantees			
	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				

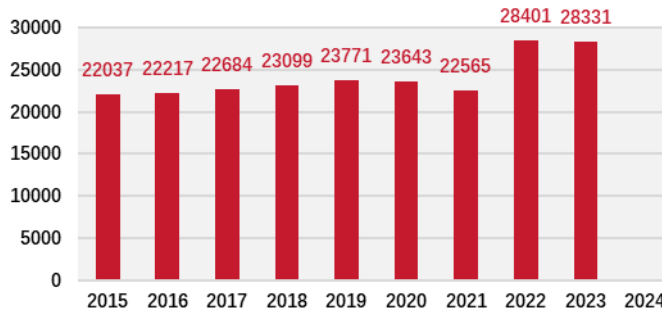
Key Indicators

General public budget expenditure on education (100 million yuan)



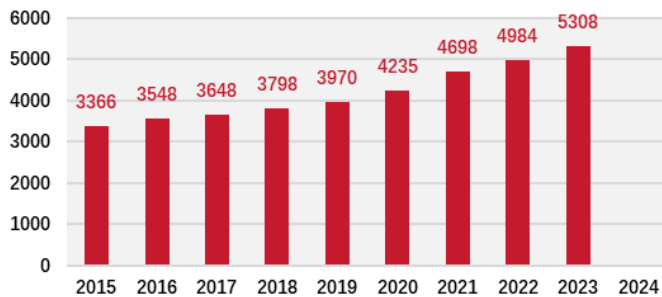
General public budget expenditure on education increased by **60.8%** from 2015 to 2024.

Number of reading seats in public libraries (units)



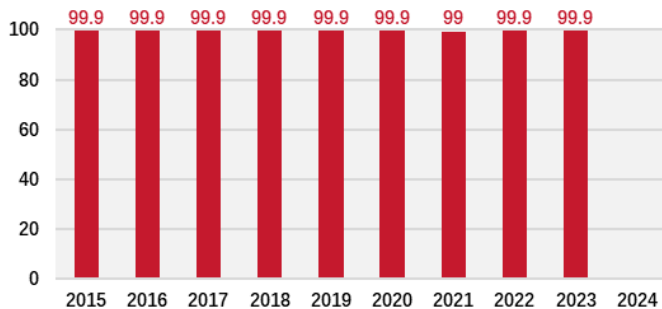
Number of reading seats in public libraries increased by **28.6%** from 2015 to 2023.

School area (10,000 m²)



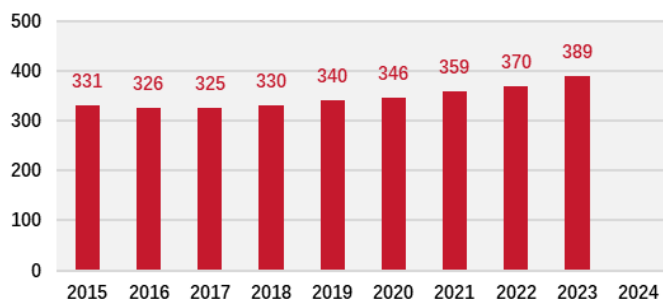
School area increased by **57.7%** from 2015 to 2023.

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



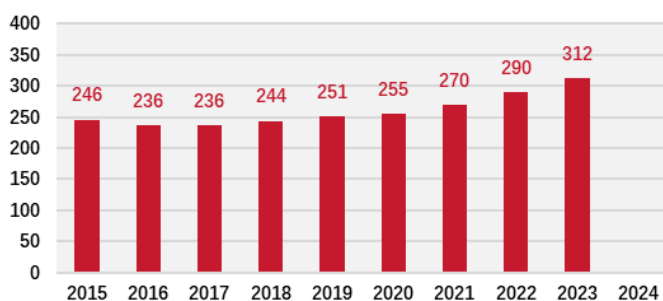
Net enrollment rate of school-age children in primary schools remained at **99.9%** annually from 2015 to 2023.

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



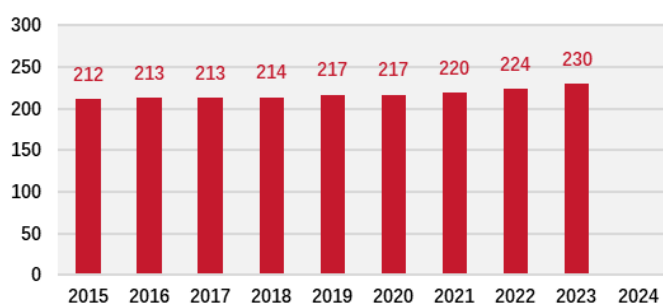
Number of primary school students per 10,000 population increased by **17.5%** from 2015 to 2023.

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



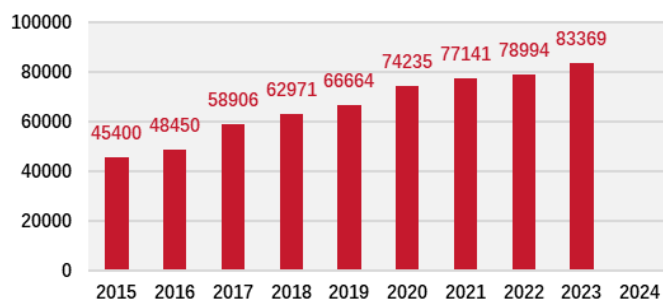
Number of secondary school students per 10,000 population (persons): Increased by **26.8%** from 2015 to 2023.

📌 **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

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”.

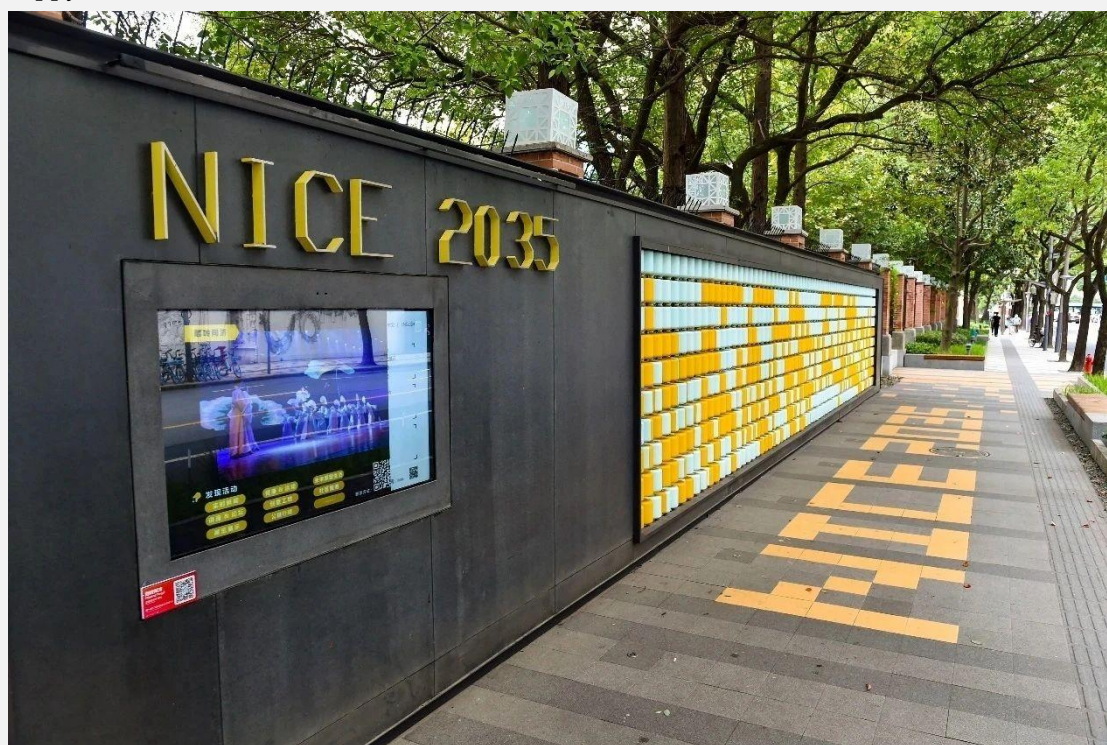


Figure 12 “NICE 2035 Future Life Prototype Street” in Siping Road Sub-district

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

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.



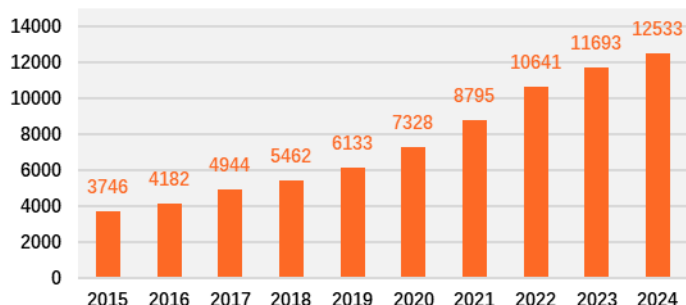
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Response Framework

Important Measures	Specific Practices	Typical Cases	Key Indicators	Response to SDG9
Digital infrastructure construction	Construction of network and computing infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ International Internet exit bandwidth ▶ High-tech achievement transformation projects ▶ Newly added technology giant enterprises and cultivation enterprises 	SDG 9.1
	Build an open cooperation and industrial ecosystem	Construct Shanghai's "5G A ² 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PCT international patent applications ▶ High-value invention patents per 10,000 population 	
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Actual online handling rate of "Government Online-Offline Shanghai" 	SDG 9.4 SDG 9.5 SDG 9.b
	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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		

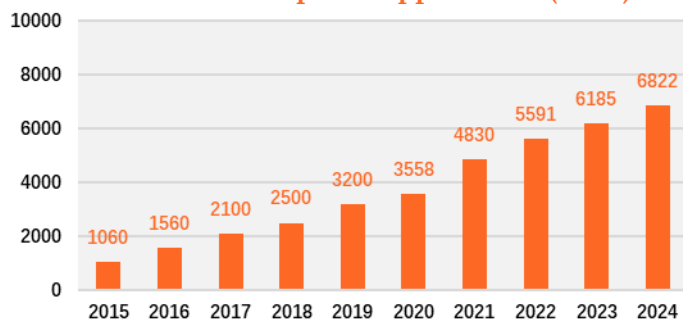
Key Indicators

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



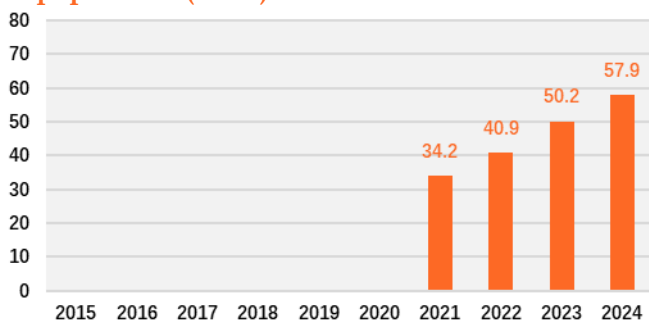
Added value of strategic emerging industrial sectors increased by **2.35 times** from 2015 to 2024.

PCT international patent applications (units)



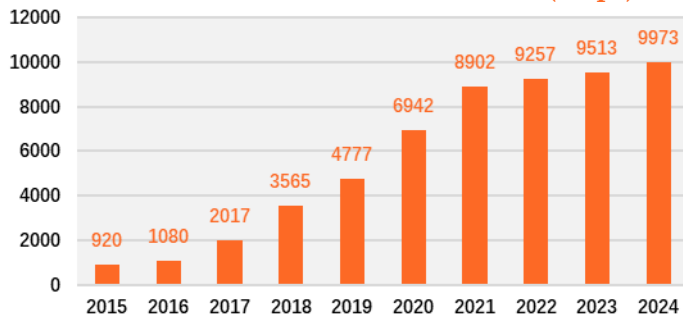
PCT international patent applications increased by **5.44 times** from 2015 to 2024.

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



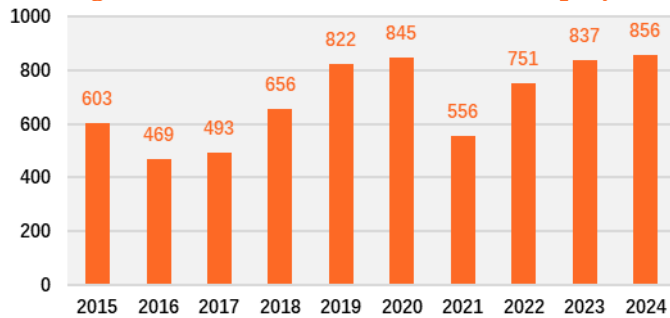
High-value invention patents per 10,000 population increased by **69.3%** from 2021 to 2024.

International Internet exit bandwidth (Gbps)



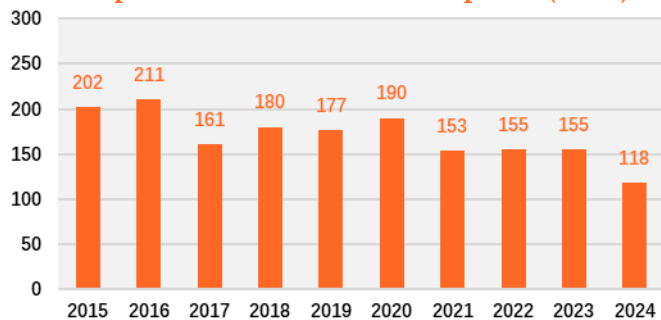
International Internet exit bandwidth increased by **9.84 times** from 2015 to 2024.

📌 **High-tech achievement transformation projects**



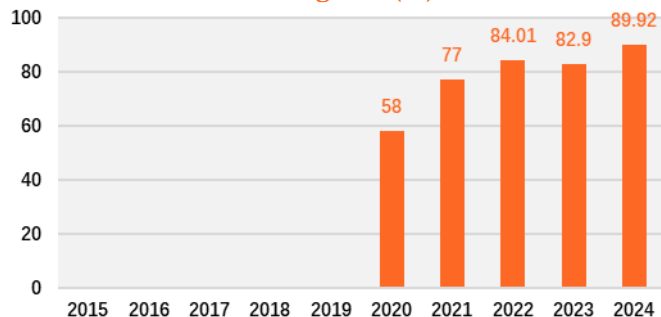
Cumulative high-tech achievement transformation projects reached **6,888** from 2015 to 2024.

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



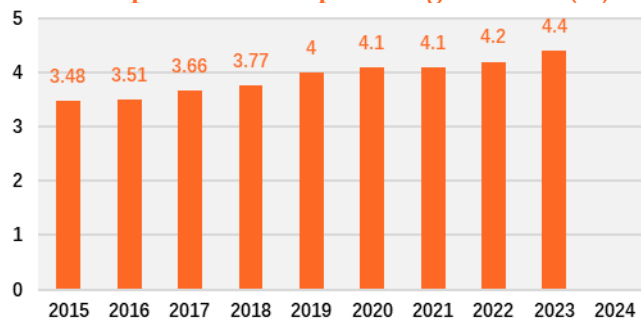
Cumulative newly added technology giant enterprises and cultivation enterprises reached **1,702** from 2015 to 2024.

📌 **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.

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,

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.

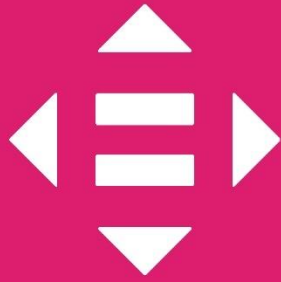


Figure 14 SMC - the world’s largest artificial intelligence incubator

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.



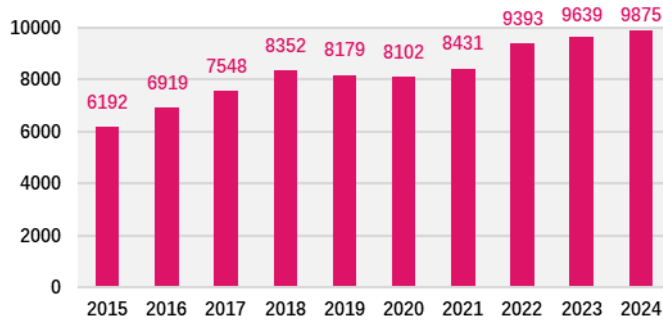
ODIES

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		SDG10.7
	Build and improve the system of "Homes for Urban Builders and Managers"		▶ Per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents	
	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"	▶ Per capita consumption expenditure of urban and rural residents	
Promote universal access to high-quality services and guarantees	Strive to improve the coverage and quality of elderly care services		▶ Ratio of per capita disposable income between urban and rural permanent residents	SDG10.2 SDG10.4
	Strengthen service guarantees for children in special difficulties		▶ Minimum living security standard	
	Conduct pilot exploration of "elderly-caring-for-disabled care units"	Opening of Putuo District's first "elderly-caring-for-disabled" special zone	▶ General public budget expenditure	
	Continuously safeguard the basic living standards of low-income populations		▶ Beds in elderly care institutions	
	Consolidate the basic social assistance system			
Create a fair and inclusive employment environment	Build an efficient and convenient employment information platform			SDG10.3
	Establish a youth employment support system	The Bund Sub-district in Huangpu District: launching the "First Stop of the Workplace" for graduates	▶ Newly added employment posts	
	Promote the development of new employment forms		▶ Annual coverage of subsidized vocational skills training	
	Implement targeted assistance for vulnerable groups			

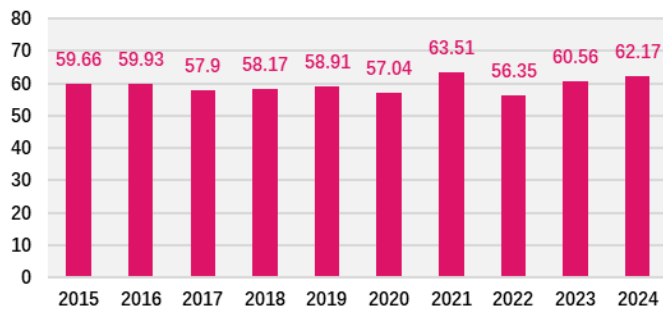
Key Indicators

General public budget expenditure (100 million yuan)



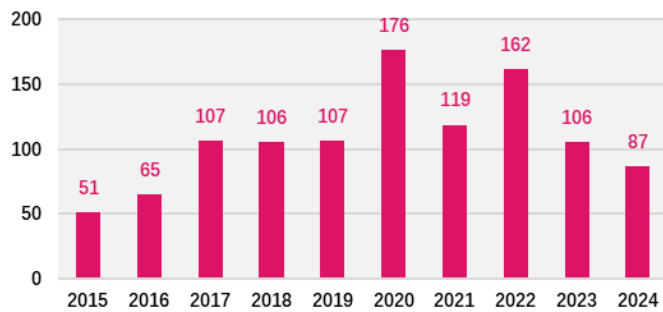
General public budget expenditure increased by **59.5%** from 2015 to 2024.

Newly added employment posts (10,000)



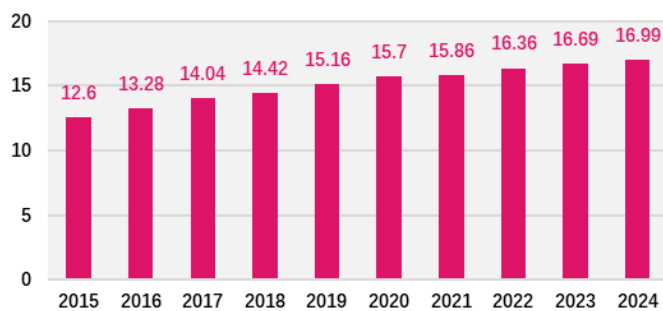
Annual average of newly added employment posts reached **590,000** from 2015 to 2024.

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



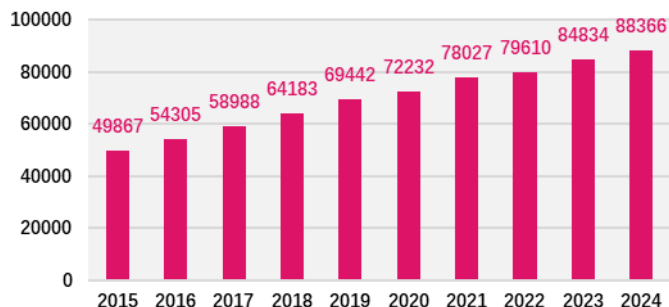
Annual coverage of subsidized vocational skills training reached **1.09 million participants** from 2015 to 2024.

Beds in elderly care institutions (10,000 beds)



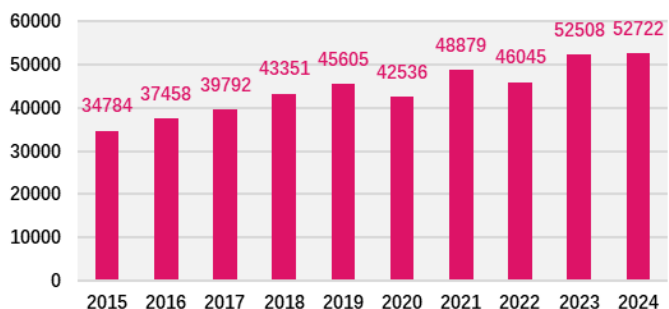
Beds in elderly care institutions increased by **34.8%** from 2015 to 2024.

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



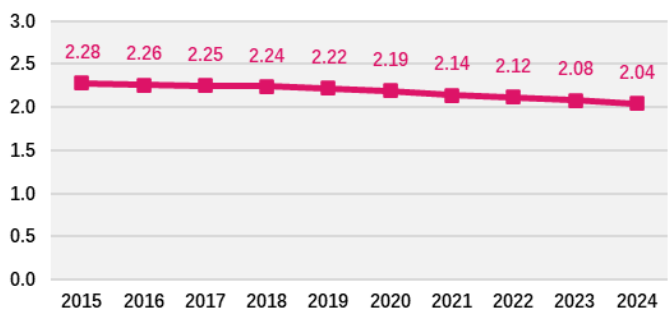
Per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents increased by **77.2%** from 2015 to 2024.

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



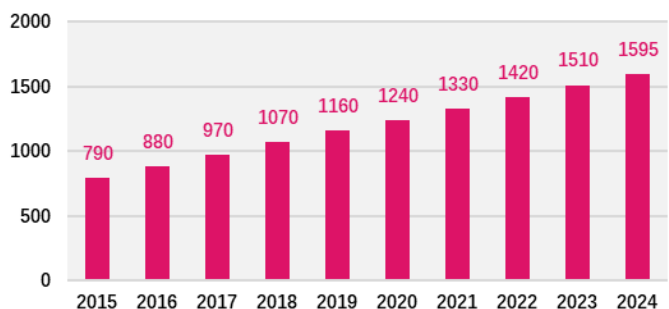
Per capita consumption expenditure of urban and rural residents increased by **51.6%** from 2015 to 2024.

📌 **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 Jijia 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

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://sglexport.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.



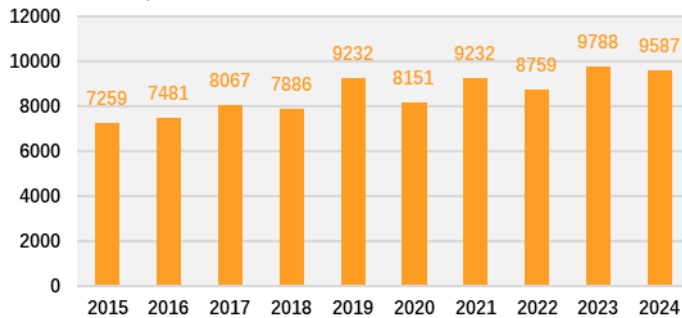
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Response Framework

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”		SDG 11.1 SDG 11.4 SDG 11.6
	Protection of historical features and cultural empowerment of blocks		▶ Floor space of completed buildings	
	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	▶ Renovation area of old residential districts	SDG 11.3
	Coordinate the renovation of urban villages	Renovation of Hongqi Village Urban Village in Putuo District	▶ Promote the installation of elevators in existing multi-story residential buildings	
	Promote the renovation of incomplete old housing according to local conditions		▶ Household natural gas users	
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			SDG 11.2
	Inclusive upgrading of public transportation networks			
	Construction of one-stop travel and intelligent services		▶ Length of operational rail transit lines	
	Data-driven transportation management and industrial cultivation		▶ Newly built green spaces	
Promoting the construction of Five New Cities	Introduce functional projects to promote the integrated development of industry and city		▶ Environmental protection investment	SDG 11.a
	Precise layout of industrial projects to enhance economic vitality		▶ Excellent rate of ambient air quality	
	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			

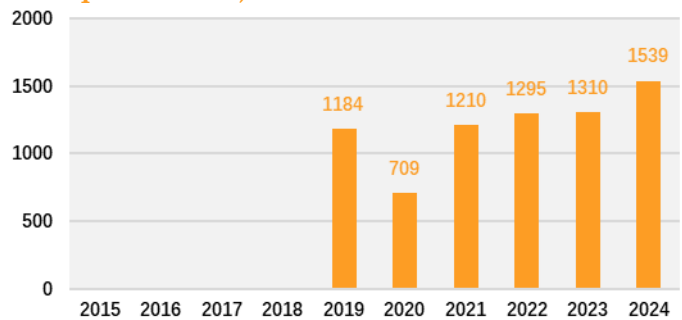
Key Indicators

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



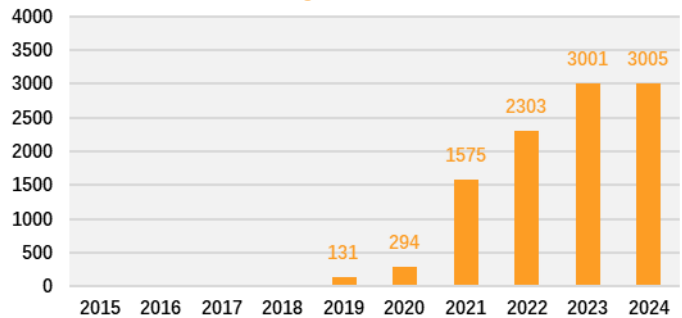
Annual average floor space of completed buildings (10,000 square meters) changed to **85.44 million square meters** from 2015 to 2024.

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



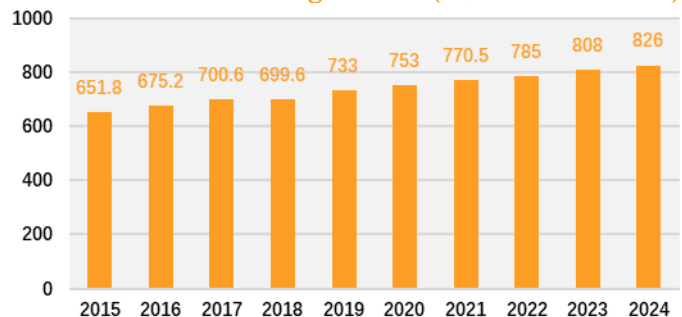
Annual average renovation area of old residential districts reached **12 million square meters** from 2019 to 2024.

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



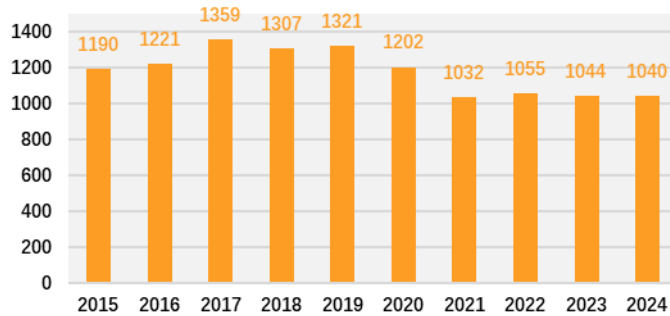
Elevators installed in existing multi-story residential buildings increased from 131 units to **3,005 units** per year from 2019 to 2024.

✎ Household natural gas users (10,000 households)



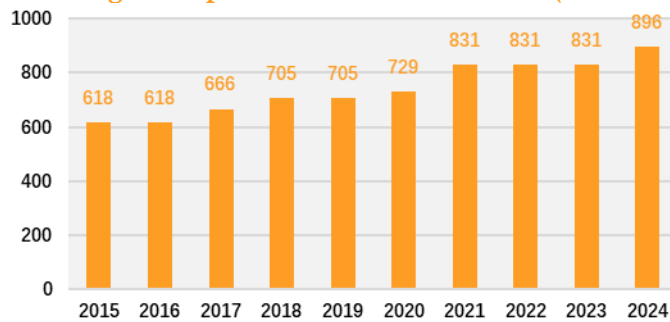
Household natural gas users increased by **26.7%** from 2015 to 2024.

📌 Newly built green spaces (hectares)



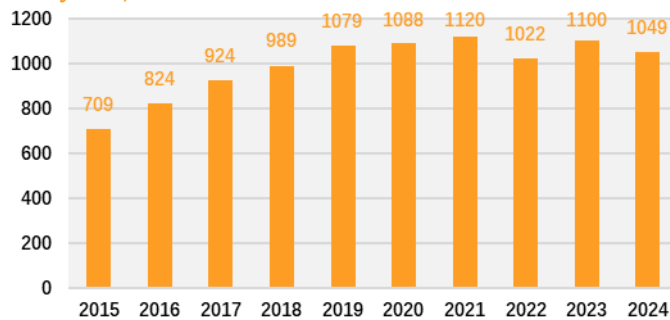
Annual average of newly built green spaces reached **1,177 hectares** from 2015 to 2024.

📌 Length of operational rail transit lines (kilometers)



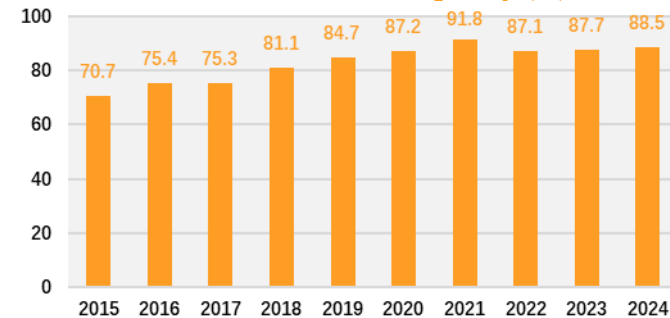
Length of operational rail transit lines increased by **45.1%** from 2015 to 2024.

📌 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

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.

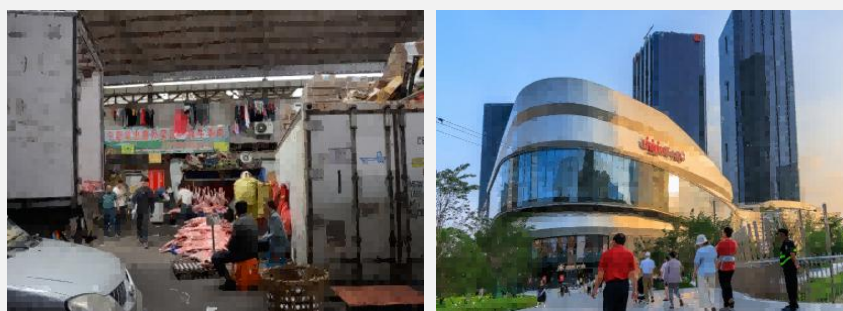


Figure 18 Hongqi Village in Putuo District before (left) and after (right) renovation

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

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.

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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



SONGJIANG Voluntary Local Review 2025 Annual Report

A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal





A Livable Smart City – Thriving with Continuous Renewal

UN SDGs Songjiang Voluntary Local Review 2025



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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 km², 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".

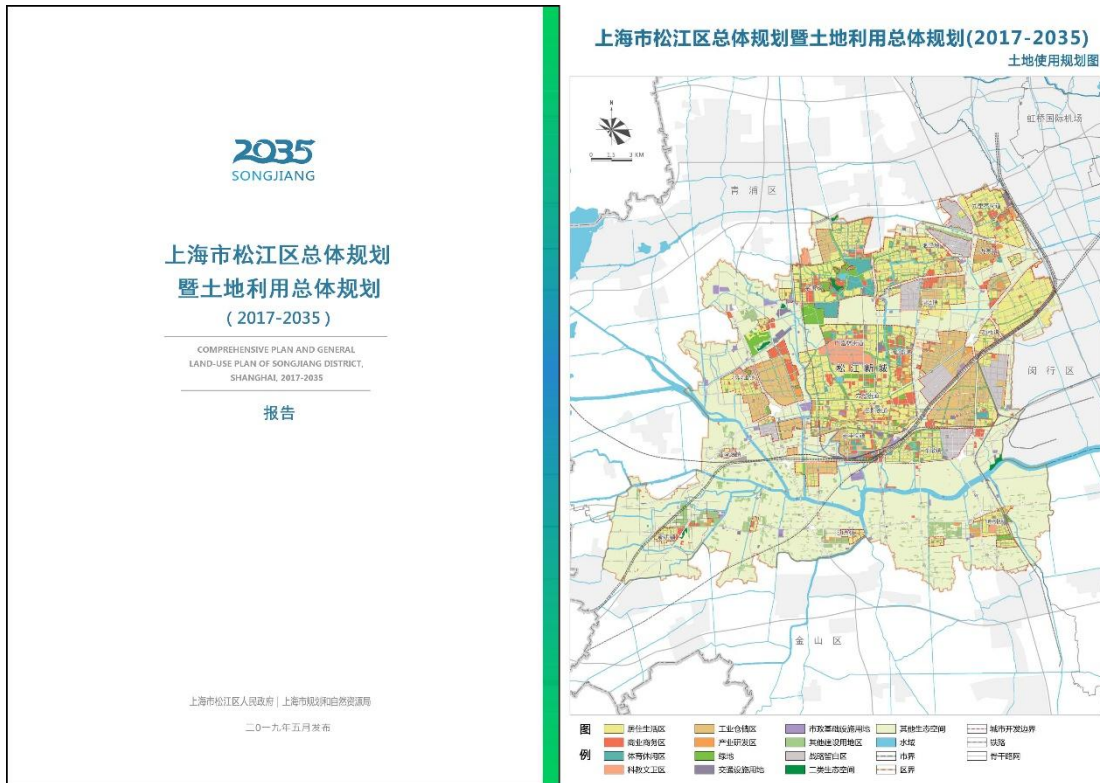


Figure 1 Comprehensive Plan and General Land-Use Plan of Songjiang District (2017-2035) approved in 2019



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.

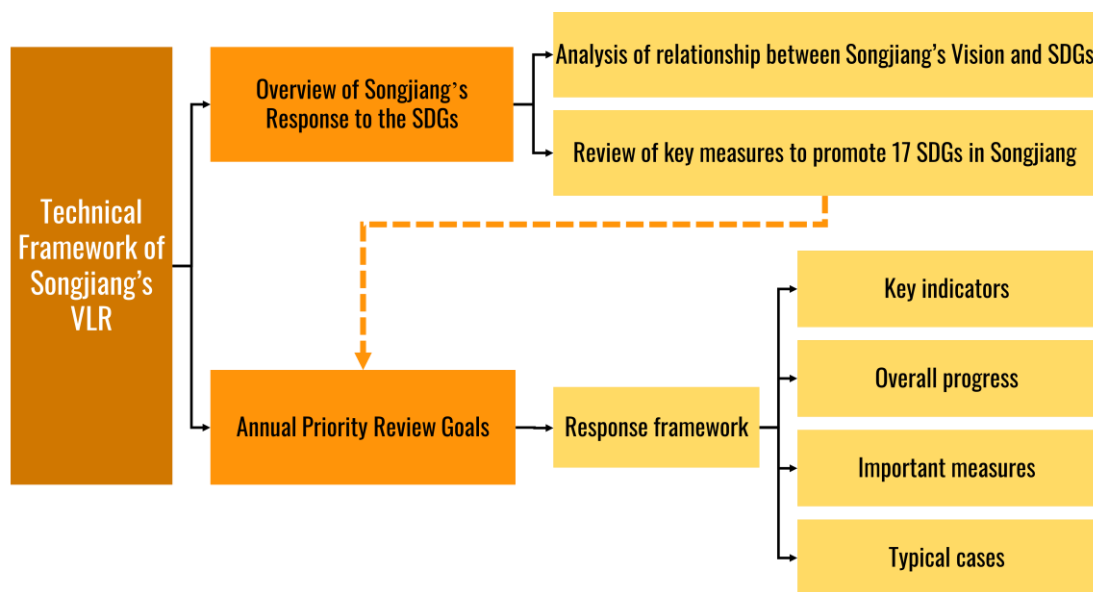


Figure 3 Technology Framework Diagram for Songjiang Voluntary Local Review

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

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 <i>World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control</i> 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 <i>Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health</i> , which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the <i>Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights</i> regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to	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	★

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 <i>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</i> , 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

● 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)

 <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Build an industrial innovation system ● Promote green development ● Promote the digital transformation of the city ● Build a world-influential area endowed with technological innovation
 <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide high-quality public services for all ● Build a child-friendly city ● Build a youth-friendly city ● Build an elderly-friendly city
 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote energy conservation, emission reduction, and carbon reduction ● Enhance climate change risk management capabilities ● Encourage public participation in addressing climate change
 <p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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"
 <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

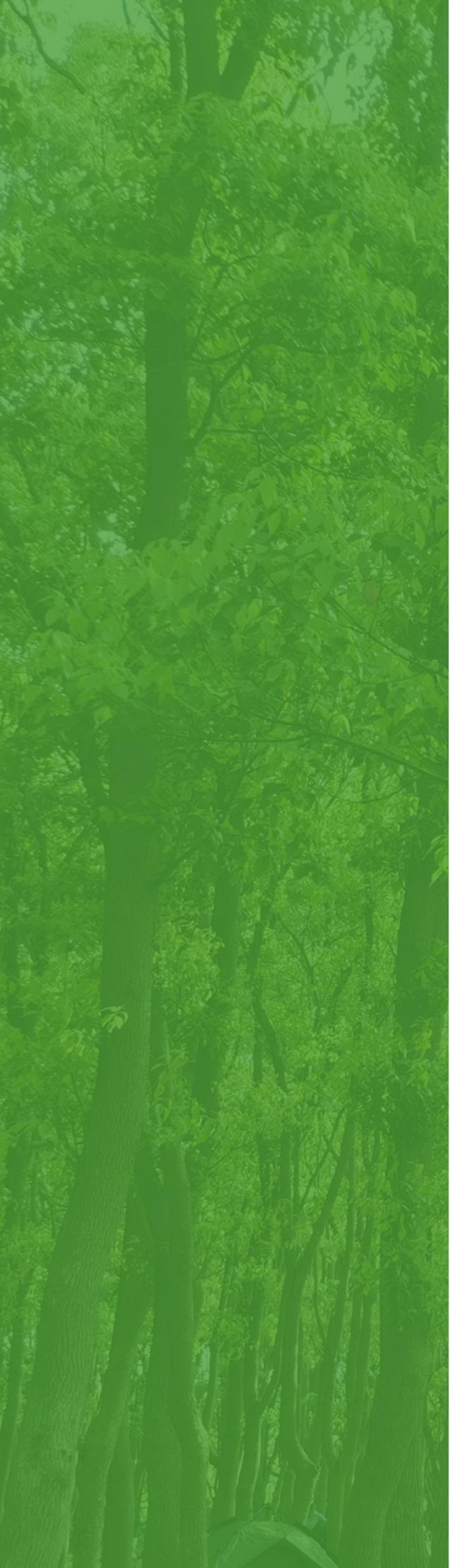
	SDG-3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG-4	Quality Education
	SDG-9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG-10	Reduced Inequalities
	SDG-11	Sustainable Cities and Communities

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.



ESDS

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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		
	Construct a food safety guarantee system			

- **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.

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

- **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.

- **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

- **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

- **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

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.



SCDS

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"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of full-time teachers 	
	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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Proportion of "dual-qualified" teachers in vocational colleges to full-time specialized teachers ▶ Number of school-enterprise cooperation projects ▶ Number of mass cultural activities 	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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Circulation volume of public libraries 	
	University-local government collaborative development			
	Inter-university collaborative development			

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

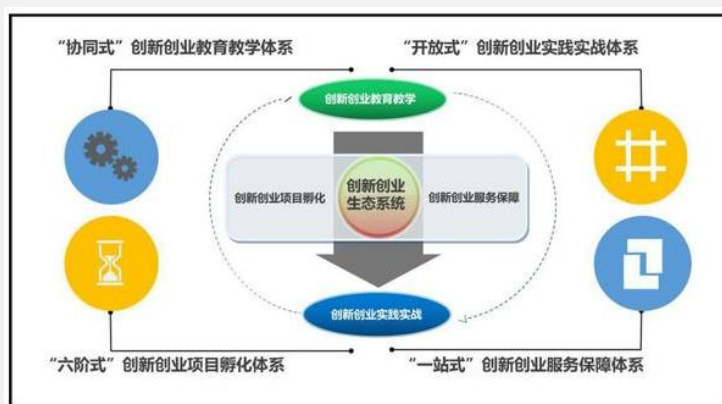


Figure 13 Shanghai University of International Business and Economics' "four-in-one" international business innovation and entrepreneurship talent cultivation ecosystem

(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

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.



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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	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	▶ Fixed asset investment in computer, communication, and other electronic equipment manufacturing	
	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		▶ Number of high-tech enterprises	
	Build an intensive and intelligent government service system		▶ Number of valid invention patents per 10,000 people	
	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	SDG 9.4 SDG 9.5 SDG 9.b
	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			

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%.

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-Fi 7 supported phones or computers equipped with 10-gigabit Ethernet ports. China Unicom (Songjiang)'s 10-gigabit community project

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

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,

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

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.

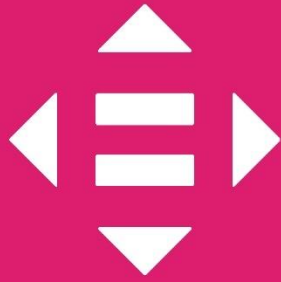


Figure 15 "Electric Xiaosong" youth science and technology volunteer service team

- **Expand science popularization positions and practical experience platforms**

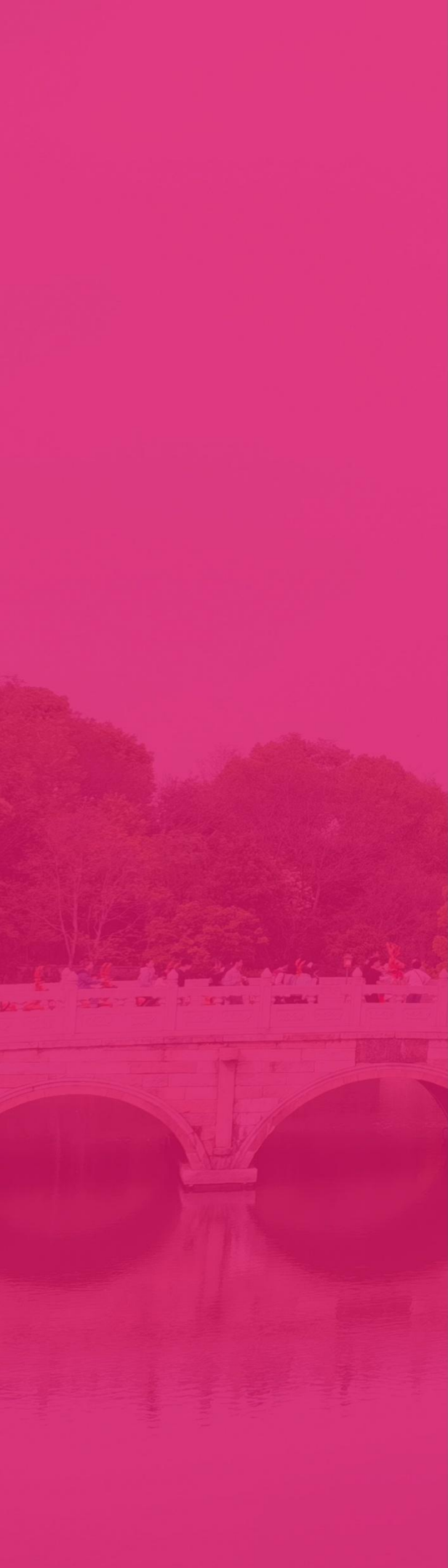
Songjiang District actively promotes the construction and optimization of science popularization bases, making full use of educational resources such as major scientific installations, laboratories, and enterprise production lines within the district, opening them to the public to create platforms for 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.



ODS

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	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	▶ Number of senior service centers	SDG 10.2 SDG 10.4
	Improve and refine the comprehensive assistance framework		▶ Number of nursing home beds	
	Ensure basic living standards for people in difficulty		▶ Number of various types of assistance implemented	
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	SDG 10.3
	Enhance the employability of key groups	Songjiang District promotes the construction of the "15-minute employment service circle"	▶ Number of subsidized vocational skills training sessions conducted	
	Provide classified guidance to promote high-quality and full employment			

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 taken 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

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 taken 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.

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

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

"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

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.



11 CES DES S

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		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"		▶ Area of old housing repaired	
	Solidly advance the construction of the new city green belt		▶ Length of waterfront greenway constructed	
	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"	▶ Total newly built green space annually	
	Advance the transformation of urban villages			
	Promote refined community governance			
Construction of a sustainable transportation system	Advance digital and smart transportation construction			SDG 11.2
	Strengthen the construction of transportation hubs and corridors			
	Improve the connection between slow-traffic and multimodal transportation		▶ Number of bus routes ▶ Annual bus passenger volume	
	Optimize age-friendly services in the public transportation system		▶ Number of days with good air quality annually	
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			

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

- **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

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

- **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

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/ztl/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>

- **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>

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

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Annex



FENGXIAN Voluntary Local Review 2025 Annual Report

A Livable Smart City — Thriving with Continuous Renewal





A Livable Smart City – Thriving with Continuous Renewal

UN SDGs Fengxian Voluntary Local Review 2025



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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

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.

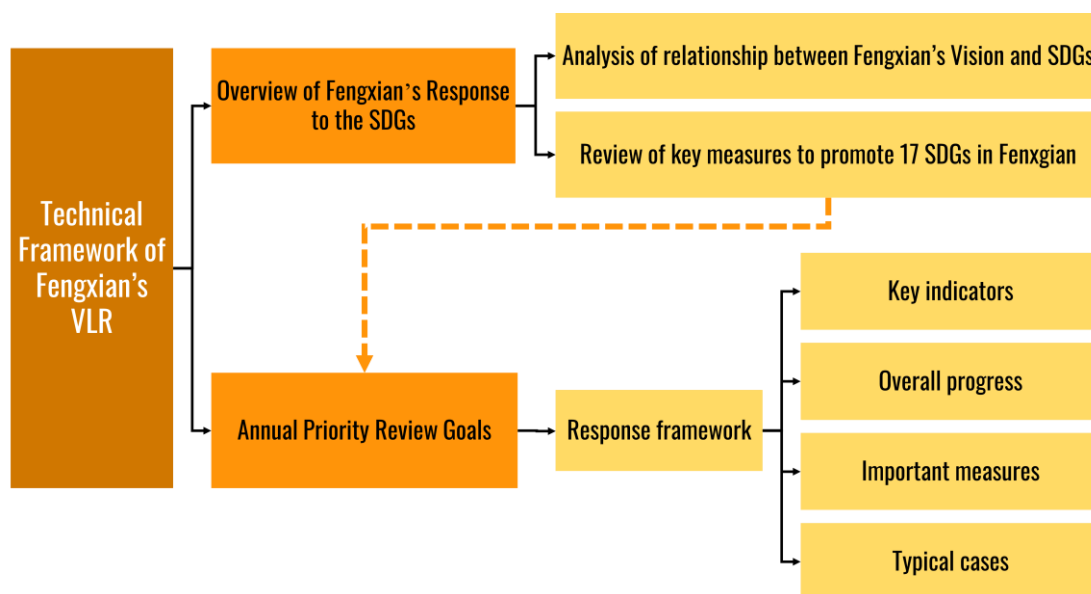


Figure 21 Technical framework for Fengxian VLR

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

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 <i>World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control</i> 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 <i>Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health</i> , which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the <i>Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights</i> 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	☆

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	★

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 <i>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</i> , 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

● 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.







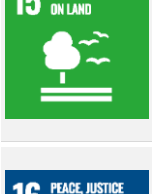
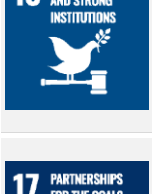

On this basis, this report establishes a logical response relationship between the sub-goals for urban development in Fengxian and the 17 SDGs (Figure 4). It is worth noting that, each SDG has a rich connotation, and the above logical relationships only reflect the most important response relationships.

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
 <p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

 <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comprehensively advance urban digital transformation ● Build a digital public service system ● Advancement of urban intelligent governance ● Build an artificial intelligence innovation ecosystem
 <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Safeguarding everyone's right to appropriate housing ● Promote universal access to high-quality services and guarantees ● Create a fair and inclusive employment environment
 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote urban renewal and housing renovation ● Improve urban and community environments ● Promote deep integration of urban and rural development
 <p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
 <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

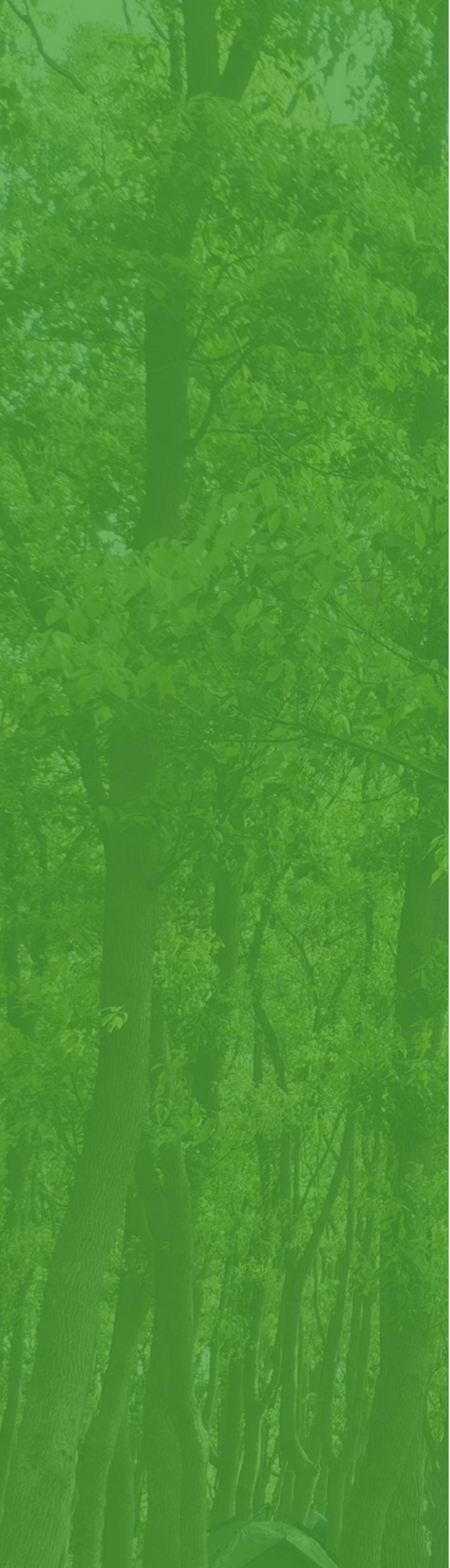
	SDG-3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG-4	Quality Education
	SDG-9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG-10	Reduced Inequalities
	SDG-11	Sustainable Cities and Communities

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.



ESDS

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of open beds in medical institutions 	SDG 3.8
	Create a Fengxian model of digital healthcare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of health technical personnel 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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		

"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,

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.

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>

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

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

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

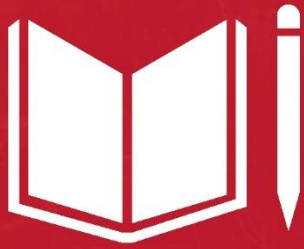
connecting with local enterprises to provide supportive jobs. For example, one individual who has recovered was hired as a greening maintainer. The incidence of violent behavior among participants decreased by 80%, and 4 people met discharge criteria. One person achieved employment, breaking the "zero 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.



4GBDS

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 <i>Self-Learning Guide</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of community-based childcare "Baby Rooms" ▶ Number of preschool education classes 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Comprehensive compliance rate of resource allocation in compulsory education schools 	
	Improve education quality			
	Develop educational informatization			
Optimize the discipline setting of colleges and universities	Coordinate with regional industrial development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of public cultural resource delivery sessions 	
	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			

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

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

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

^①Fengxian District Secondary Vocational Education Quality Report (2024), Shanghai Fengxian District Education Bureau, 2025.02.05

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>

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.

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>

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.

^①Fengxian Selected as One of the First National Experimental Zones for Collaborative Education Involving Schools, Families, and Society, Shanghai Fengxian District People's Government, 2024.01.19, <https://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.



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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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cumulative number of households covered by Fiber-to-the-Home (FTTH) 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of 5G base stations ▶ Number of government services available for "full online processing" 	
	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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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		

- **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

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,

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

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

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

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.

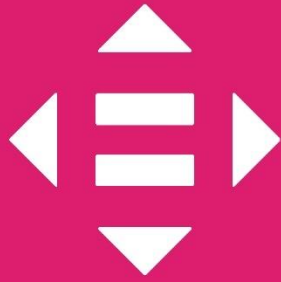
Shanghai Biogerm specializes in molecular diagnostics of infectious pathogens and is a leading enterprise in the Chinese molecular diagnostics field. Leveraging the experimental conditions and innovation service system of the Phoenix Creativity Valley incubation platform, Shanghai Biogerm has rapidly 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.



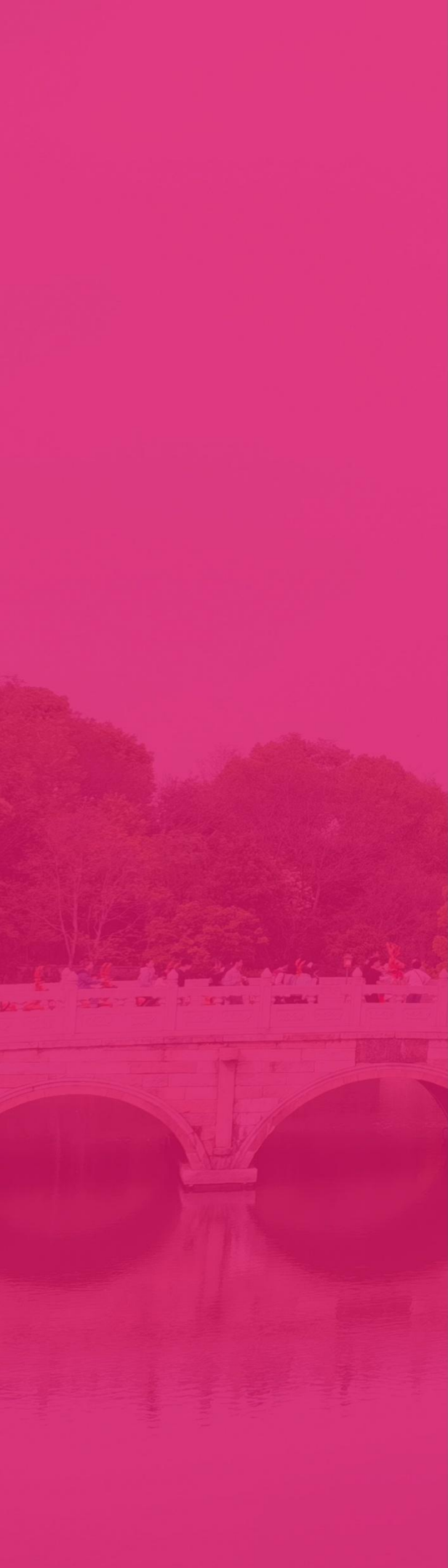
Figure 34 Phoenix Creativity Valley, Fengxian District, Shanghai

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.



ODS

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"		SDG 10.7
	Strengthen talent housing projects		▶ Per capita housing area	
	Enhance coordinated regional development, and promote the transformation and upgrading of large communities		▶ Number of elderly care beds	
Promote universal access to high-quality services and guarantees	Increase the resilience of the elderly care service system		▶ Number of households receiving aging-friendly renovations for aging-in-place	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	▶ Amount of various types of assistance funds distributed	
	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	SDG 10.3
	Improve employment services for youth groups	Career guidance at the Fengxian District Employment Promotion Center	▶ Annual coverage of subsidized vocational skills training	
	Strengthen the construction of a high-skilled talent team			

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.

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

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.



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

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

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.



11 CES DES S

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"		
	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		▶ Public transport passenger flow	SDG 11.1 SDG 11.4 SDG 11.6 SDG 11.3
	Create a green and livable urban environment	The "Ten Thousand Trees per Village" program beautifies Fengxian's rural landscape	▶ Greening rate in built-up areas ▶ Per Capita Park Green Space Area	
	Advance the construction of "Beautiful Neighborhoods"	Transformation of Qingxi Old Street - a record of a "Beautiful Block"	▶ Number of rural revitalization demonstration villages	
	Consolidate the foundation for smart community governance		▶ Mileage of rural road improvement	
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			

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 Hailiyu 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

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

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://lhrs.sh.gov.cn/ywdt/20250102/baee8f0b-9bab-402f-9dd5-890efc186d74.html>

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

- **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,

- **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.

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- 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

