



# 共建绿色社区：扬州市 的探索与实践

Building Green Communities Together: Exploration and Practice  
in Yangzhou

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# 1 | 绿色社区的使命与 扬州实践

The Mission of Green Communities and Yangzhou's Practice

# 绿色社区的使命与扬州实践

绿色社区是可持续发展在社区层面的体现，符合多项联合国及联合国环境规划署可持续倡议

Green communities embody sustainable development at the neighborhood scale, aligning with several key initiatives of the UN and UNEP.

- 联合国可持续目标：可持续城市与社区（SDG11）  
建设“包容、安全、有弹性和可持续城市与社区”，包括绿色空间、废物管理、参与式规划等
- UrbanShift 城市转型项目  
强调绿色邻里空间、循环经济、气候韧性等
- Sustainable Lifestyles 可持续生活方式倡议  
倡导通过居民的生活行为转变（如垃圾分类、资源再利用、堆肥）来减少环境负担，并积极推动相关教育与政策工具
- Integrated Urban Planning 综合城市规划  
该板块提出，“绿色和蓬勃发展的社区”是可持续城市的基础，鼓励以邻里为单元实施绿色基础设施与生态连接。

## 扬州市绿色社区实践 Yangzhou's Green Community Practices

作为联合国城市生态修复模范市（Generation Restoration Role Model Cities），扬州市积极推进绿色社区实践。



What do Sustainable Lifestyles mean?

Sustainable Lifestyles are considered as ways of living, social behaviors and choices, that minimize environmental degradation (use of natural resources, CO2 emissions, waste and pollution) while supporting equitable socio-economic development and better quality of life for all.

普及垃圾分类  
Public waste sorting

“微生态系统”建设  
Micro-ecosystem construction

废弃物再利用  
Waste reuse

社区绿废堆肥碳循环  
Green waste composting



## 2 | 绿色社区建设的 现实难题

Real-World Challenges of Green Community Building

# 绿色社区建设的现实难题

## 绿化空间碎片化 Fragmented Green Space

社区绿化空间碎片化，难以形成系统的生态体验。

## 居民环保意识不足

### Insufficient Environmental Awareness

居民环保意识与参与度参差不齐，影响绿色行为的坚持。

## 老旧社区操作不便

### Limited Accessibility in Old Communities

老旧社区绿色设施维护不便，难以持续推动绿色建设。

## 园林垃圾处理成本高

### High Cost of Green Waste Treatment

园林垃圾处理成本高，资源循环利用效率低下。



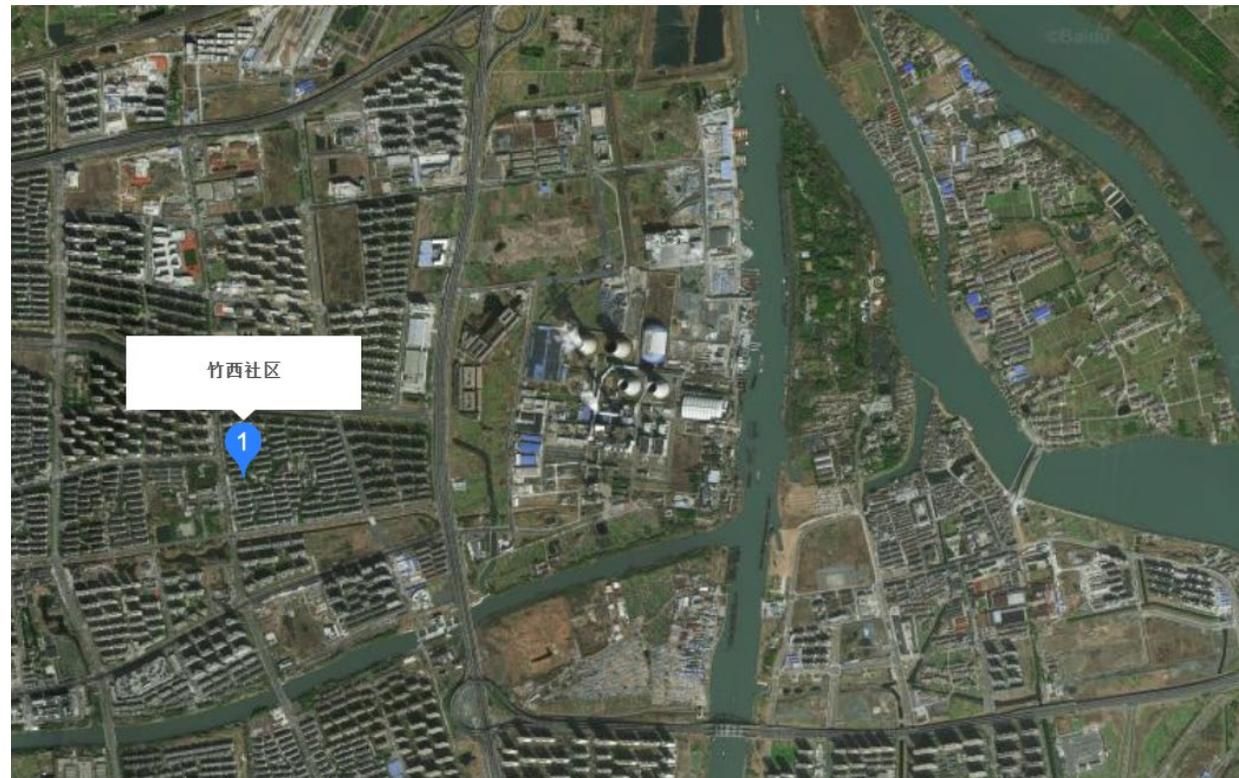
An aerial photograph showing a city skyline in the background with various high-rise buildings. In the foreground, there is a wide river or canal with a large area of greenery, including trees and a red bridge structure. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

# 3 | 垃圾分类普及： 竹西社区的绿色治理体系

Waste Sorting Promotion: A Case from Zhuxi Community

# 垃圾分类普及案例——竹西社区

- 竹西社区位于扬州古城北部，古邗沟畔，周边自然生态秀丽，其名称取自扬州有名宋词诗句：“淮左名都，竹西佳处”。
- 竹西社区成立于2002年，最初为拆迁安置小区。当前占地0.8平方公里，常住人口11659人。
- 作为拆迁安置小区，曾经的竹西社区居民卫生意识不够强，脏乱差现象严重。经过当地政府和社区坚持不懈的合作努力，如今的竹西社区，重新成为现代扬州的一道靓丽风景线。
- Zhuxi Community, located in northern Yangzhou near the ancient Hangu Canal, was originally a relocation settlement.



# 竹西社区的垃圾分类 “组合拳”

- ✓ 组建“绿色推进团队”：社工+志愿者+专业指导员相互协调  
Formation of a Green Action Team: social workers, volunteers, and professional advisors coordinate efforts.
- ✓ 多通道宣传机制：入户讲解+微信群+文化墙  
Multi-channel communication: door-to-door visits, social media, visual displays.
- ✓ 家庭联动参与：青少年主导的分类教育项目  
Family engagement: youth-led education to influence household habits.
- ✓ 邻里互助+AI语音提醒：支持老龄与特殊人群分类执行  
Assistance for vulnerable groups: neighbor support and AI voice reminders.
- ✓ 绿色账户积分：绿色行为积累积分，兑换生活物资，增强居民治理动力  
Green Points System: residents earn rewards for green behaviors.





## 4 | 废弃物再利用： 从家庭到社区

Waste Reuse: From Households to Community Systems

# 废弃物再利用：从家庭到社区

## 接续垃圾分类，提高资源再利用

- ✓ 家庭源头分类，投放至可回收容器  
Household Source Sorting and Recyclable Bin Drop-off
- ✓ 社区设立第三方回收企业有偿回收点，增加回收积极性，提高资源利用率  
Community recycling stations: in partnership with third-party companies for incentive-based recovery.
- ✓ 社区开展旧物DIY、旧书流通、跳蚤市场、低碳生活打卡等趣味参与形式  
Community initiatives: DIY upcycling, book exchanges, green flea markets.
- ✓ 开展多级宣传，教育引导深入家庭、学校与社区三层结构  
Three-tiered education: schools, families, and community working in tandem.





## 5 | 公园社区：社区层级的 “公园城市”构建

Park-Style Communities: Micro-Ecological Construction

# “公园”社区，生态社区

## 微型生态单元打造

构建“口袋公园”、“雨水花园”等微型生态单元。

Creation of pocket parks, rain gardens, and other ecological nodes.

## 生态设施嵌入

如微湿地、屋顶绿化、绿色围栏等生态设施融入社区。

Integration of micro-wetlands, rooftop greenery, eco-fences into neighborhoods.



## 居民参与绿地养护

居民参与小区植树，植树节开展居民植树活动，提升空间归属感。

Public participation in green space stewardship and co-management.

## 生态“毛细血管”

构建与城市绿网相连的社区“生态毛细血管”系统。

Construction of a community-scale "ecological capillary network" that links to the citywide green system.

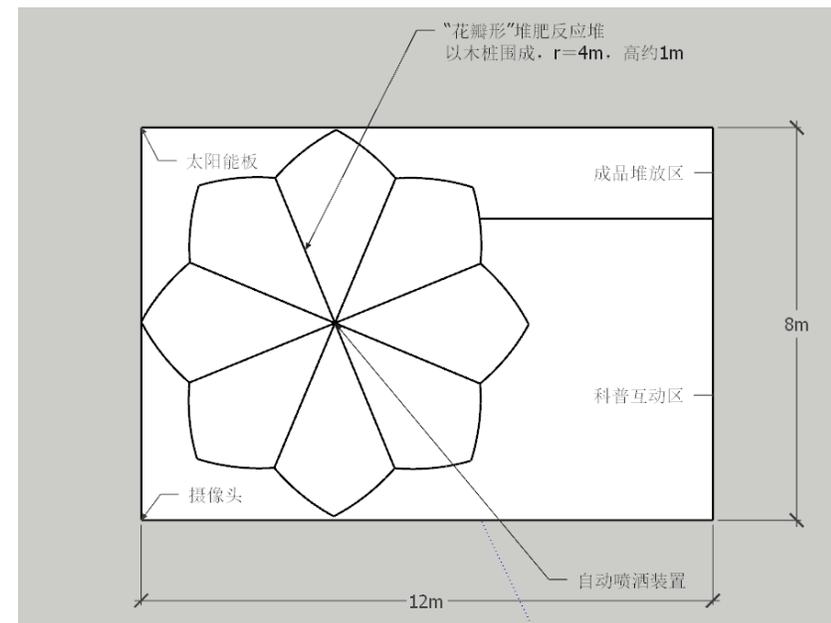


## 6 | 社区碳循环：园林垃圾 原位堆肥试点

Community Carbon Cycle: On-Site Composting of Green Waste

# 社区碳循环：园林垃圾原位堆肥

- 随着生态改造，园林绿废也相应增加。绿废焚烧造成有机质中碳和其它营养物质的浪费。扬州使用原位堆肥技术，探索园林废弃物的就地资源化利用。
  - 园林绿废如落叶、剪枝，就地堆肥、发酵处理；
  - 产出肥料用于社区绿地土壤改良，提升土壤质量；
  - 降低运输与处理成本，实现生态闭环；
  - 联动环卫、园林与社区三方协作；
  - 通过试点开展生态系统物质循环的宣传教育。
- With increased greenery, plant waste also rises. Traditional incineration leads to carbon loss.
  - On-site composting is adopted to process fallen leaves and pruned branches.
  - Resulting fertilizer is reused in local green spaces to improve soil.
  - Reduces transport cost, creates a closed-loop ecosystem.
  - Joint collaboration among sanitation departments, landscape teams, and community residents.
  - Composting is also used as a tool for ecological education.





# 7 | 扬州市绿色社区总结展望

Summary & Outlook: People-Centered Green Innovation

# 绿色社区发展方向：以人为本，持续创新

Green Community Development: People-Centered and Innovation-Driven

绿色社区是生态文明与社会协同治理的关键载体

Green communities are the building blocks of ecological civilization and collaborative urban governance.

扬州将继续：

- 扩展试点范围，推广可复制机制
- 建立科学评价体系，量化绿色绩效
- 引入数字化平台，提升社区治理智能化水平

Yangzhou will continue to:

- Expand pilot sites and replicate scalable models.
- Establish scientific evaluation systems.
- Introduce digital platforms for smarter community governance.

## 希望与全球伙伴 共建共享绿色社区网络

We look forward to co-building a global network of green communities in partnership with peers around the world.



An aerial photograph of a city park. In the foreground, a large body of water contains several small boats. The middle ground is dominated by lush greenery, including a large lotus pond with many green leaves. To the right, there is a red, modern architectural structure. In the background, a dense urban skyline with various high-rise buildings is visible under a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds.

感谢倾听

Thank you for listening!