

CPC Policies on the Governance of Xizang in the New Era: Approach and Achievements (II)

新时代党的治藏方略的实践及其历史性成就(下)

A basic multi-tiered social security system has been established. Xizang has progressively integrated urban and rural social security networks, and established and improved a fair, unified, and sustained category-specific and multi-tiered social security system that covers all residents and coordinates urban and rural areas. The surveyed urban unemployment rate has remained below the national average and the number of families with no one in work has been steadily reduced to zero. A mechanism to set and regularly adjust the payment standard of basic pension schemes for urban and rural residents has been established, ensuring that it increases in parallel with economic growth. A total of 3.43 million people are covered by basic medical insurance, more than 95 percent of the total population in the region. The maximum reimbursement rate of inpatient medical expenses covered by basic medical insurance has surpassed 90 percent. More Tibetan medicines are being included in the National Essential Medicines List (Ethnic Medicines). A special treatment policy has been extended to cover 38 serious diseases. Patients can now settle their medical bills covered by medical insurance at one time on a cross-provincial basis.

— Steady achievements in building a safe Xizang

Concrete measures have been taken to achieve a higher standard of social stability. On a journey towards higher-level integrated governance, Xizang continues to strengthen social governance and makes every effort to build safe counties, safe townships, safe communities, safe institutions, safe monasteries, and safe schools. To forestall and defuse risks, Xizang has taken proactive action to meet people's rational demands and resolve their immediate concerns. In dealing with social complaints and disputes, law, fairness and compassion are all taken into consideration to ensure problems are settled in a manner acceptable to all stakeholders. By establishing the "Lanza mediation offices", "Snow Lotus mediation offices", and "rural sages mediation teams", Xizang relies on and mobilizes the people to lay the social foundations allowing them to live and work in peace and contentment. Lhasa has been listed among "China's happiest cities" seven times. The safety index of people of all ethnic groups in the region has stayed above 99 percent for years.

— Considerable improvement in social governance

There has been a significant improvement in social governance. Xizang has made consistent innovations to the social governance system. It has released documents such as the Plan for the Pilot Project of Promoting the Modernization of Municipal Social Governance in Xizang, the Opinions on Improving Diversified Dispute Settlement Mechanisms, and the Implementation Plan of the Xizang Autonomous Region for Carrying out Special Campaigns to Improve Rural Governance. The region has made steady progress in establishing a multi-dimensional and intelligent public security system by accelerating the construction of integrated management centers, smart cities and intelligent border defense.

Xizang has implemented a social service and management model at both urban and rural communities known as "household groups" to help maintain social order and increase family income and has carried out a campaign to consolidate the development foundation and benefit the people. It has continued to guide the public towards participating in social governance. As a result, a new social governance pattern led by Party committees, implemented by government departments, based on consultation, coordination and broad participation, and underpinned by the rule of law and science and technology has been established. Efforts

多层次社会保障体系基本建成。不断推进城乡社会保障体系一体化, 加快健全覆盖全民、统筹城乡、公平统一、可持续的分类分层社会保障体系。城镇调查失业率低于全国平均水平, 零就业家庭持续动态清零。城乡居民基本养老保险待遇确定和基础养老金正常调整机制逐步建立, 居民基本养老保险待遇水平与经济发展同步提高, 基本医疗保险参保人数达342.88万人, 参保率持续稳定在95%以上, 城乡居民住院产生的合规医疗费用最高报销比例达到90%以上。持续推进藏药纳入国家基本药物目录(民族药)工作, 大病专项救治病种扩大到38种, 实现医保报销一次性和跨省异地直接结算。

——平安西藏建设卓有成效

高水平平安建设切实推进。强化社会面管理, 平安县、平安乡镇、平安小区、平安单位、平安寺庙、平安学校等基层平安创建活动持续推进, 向更高水平综合治理迈进。坚持预防与化解相统一, 积极推动解决合理诉求和实际困难, 法理情并用推动“事心双解”, 培育打造“朗扎”调解室、“雪莲花”调解室、“乡贤帮帮忙”等模式, 依靠群众、发动群众, 为人民群众安居乐业构筑社会根基。拉萨市7次登上中国最具幸福感城市榜单, 西藏各族群众安全感满意度指数连续多年保持在99%以上。

——治理现代化水平明显提升

社会治理体系不断健全。西藏创新社会治理机制, 制定出台全区市域社会治理现代化试点工作联系点工作方案、健全完善矛盾纠纷多元化解机制的实施意见、乡村治理领域专项整治实施方案等, 立体化、智能化治安防控体系建设不断推进, 综治中心和“智慧城市”“智慧边防”建设加快推进。在城乡村居、社区广泛开展“双联户”服务管理和“创先争优强基础惠民生”活动, 引导群众广泛参与社会治理, 形成党委领导、政府负责、民主协商、社会协同、公众参与、法治保障、科技支撑的社会治理全覆盖新格局, 打造人人有责、人人尽责、人人享有的社会治理共同体。

have been made to create a social governance community in which all participate and share.

—Steady progress in safeguarding and developing border areas

Efforts have been made to develop border areas and improve people's lives there. Xizang strives to build itself into a demonstration region for safeguarding, developing and bringing prosperity to border areas, with equal emphasis on stability and development. Plans and specific programs for developing villages and towns have been formulated. The measures for realizing moderate prosperity in all villages have been launched in line with the national strategy of rural revitalization. The region has improved infrastructure projects and public service facilities in border areas to ensure that people in farming and pastoral areas can find work near their homes. All these projects have contributed to reinforce the sense of the Chinese nation as one single community. Most villages and towns are enjoying improved infrastructure, flourishing businesses, better eco-environment, congenial living and working conditions, and economic prosperity and cultural development. Encouraged by notable improvement in their lives, the local residents are striving to become the conscientious guardians of the border areas and builders of happy homes.

V. Stronger Eco-Environmental Security Barrier

Xizang is one of China's important ecological barriers. Protecting the natural environment in Xizang will benefit the country and the people for thousands of years to come. In its efforts to become a national or even an international model in advancing eco-civilization, Xizang continues to prioritize eco-environmental conservation, follows a holistic approach to coordinating conservation and development, and pursues green and sustainable development. It will continue to deliver eco-environmental dividends while building a beautiful Xizang.

—Sound eco-environment

Orderly progress has been made in the development of eco-environmental function zones. Through proactive efforts, Changtang, Mount Qomolangma, Mount Kangrinboqe, Gaoligong Mountain and Yarlung Zangbo Grand Canyon have been included in China's Overall Plan of National Parks, and work to develop the system of nature reserves in Xizang has entered a new phase. Currently, there are 47 nature reserves of different types at all levels, which cover a total area of 412,200 square kilometers. According to the third national survey of territorial land, forests, grasslands, wetlands, water regions and other lands with stronger eco-environmental functions amount to 1.08 million square kilometers. The establishment of the Sanjiangyuan National Park (the section north of the Tanggula Mountain) has contributed to the protection and restoration of the river sources in China, such as the source areas of the Yangtze and Lancang rivers.

Biodiversity on the plateau has gradually improved. From 2016 to 2022, 8.32 million *mu* (554,666 hectares) of forests were planted in Xizang. It has achieved "double growth" in both forest and grassland vegetation coverage. There are 1,072 terrestrial wild vertebrate species in Xizang, including 65 species of wild animals under national Grade-I protection such as the snow leopard, wild yak, Tibetan antelope, black-necked crane and Yunnan golden snub-nosed monkey, and 152 species of wild animals under national Grade-II protection. Xizang has the largest population of large and medium-sized wild animal species in China. It has recorded 7,504 species of vascular plants; nine of these are under national Grade-I protection, including *Cupressus gigantea* and *Taxus wallichiana*, and 148 species are under national Grade-II protection. According to the second national survey on terrestrial animals and plants, the number of Tibetan antelopes increased from over 70,000 in the 1990s to over 300,000, wild yaks from under 10,000 to over 20,000, and black-necked cranes from under 3,000 to over 10,000. The Tibetan red deer, once considered extinct by the international community, has now come back, and its numbers have grown to over 800 from over 200 at the time of its rediscovery. Five new animal species such as the white-cheeked macaque, five new wildlife species in China, and one new wild

——固边兴边工作稳步推进

兴边富民建设有力推动。西藏着力创建国家固边兴边富边行动示范区，坚持固边和兴边并重，出台村镇建设规划，制定村镇建设实施方案，坚持把小康村建设与乡村振兴战略有机结合，推进完善边境地区基础设施和公共服务设施，实现农牧民群众就地就近就业，不断铸牢中华民族共同体意识，基本建成设施完善、产业兴旺、生态良好、宜居宜业的富裕文明村镇。边境地区群众生活大幅改善，自觉争做神圣国土的守护者、幸福家园的建设者，像格桑花一样扎根在雪域边陲。

五、生态安全屏障日益坚实

西藏是国家重要的生态安全屏障。保护好西藏生态环境，利在千秋、泽被天下。西藏坚持生态保护第一，处理好保护与发展的关系，走绿色可持续发展之路，着力打造全国乃至国际生态文明高地，美丽西藏建设不断释放生态红利。

——生态环境持续保持良好

生态功能区建设有序推进。积极推动羌塘、珠穆朗玛峰、冈仁波齐、高黎贡山、雅鲁藏布大峡谷等典型区域纳入《国家公园空间布局方案》，西藏自然保护地体系建设进入新阶段。现有各级各类自然保护区47个，总面积41.22万平方公里。第三次全国国土调查数据显示，林地、草地、湿地、水域等生态功能较强的地类增加到108.11万平方公里。设立三江源国家公园（唐古拉区域），加强了长江源区、澜沧江源区等中国江河源头的保护与修复。

高原生物多样性逐渐提升。2016年至2022年，完成营造林832万亩，实现森林覆盖率和草原综合植被盖度双增长。西藏有陆生野生脊椎动物1072种，其中雪豹、野牦牛、藏羚羊、黑颈鹤、滇金丝猴等国家一级保护野生动物65种，国家二级保护野生动物152种，大中型野生动物种群数量居全国之首；已记录维管束植物7504种，其中巨柏、喜马拉雅红豆杉等国家一级重点保护野生植物9种，国家二级重点保护野生植物148种。根据全国第二次陆生野生动植物资源调查，藏羚羊种群数量由20世纪90年代的7万余只增长到30余万只，野牦牛种群数量由20世纪不足1万头增长到2万余头，黑颈鹤数量由20世纪不足3000只增长到1万余只。曾被国际社会认为已绝种的西藏马鹿“失而复得”，由发现时的200余头增长到800余头。发现白颊猕猴等野生动物新物种5种、中

plant species of *Chaetoseris lyriformis* Shih have been discovered.

The living environment continues to improve. Since 2016, the proportion of days with excellent or good air quality in Xizang has reached over 99 percent each year. The air quality in main towns and cities has, on the whole, remained excellent or good, and the concentrations of six pollutants in seven prefecture-level administrative units has reached the state Grade-II standards or above. The air quality in the Mount Qomolangma area continues to be rated as excellent or good, reaching the state Grade-I standards. In 2022, Lhasa ranked first among the 168 key cities in China in terms of air quality, and Nyingchi and Qamdo both enjoyed excellent air quality all year round. The major rivers and lakes report good water quality. The water quality of main streams of the Jinsha River, Yarlung Zangbo River, Lancang River and Nujiang River has reached Grade-II standards, that of the Lhasa River, Nyangchu River and Nyang River that run through major towns and cities reached Grade-II standards or above, that of the Rongpo River that originates from Mount Qomolangma reached Grade-I standards, and that of the Pangong Tso, Yamzho Yumco and Nam Co lakes reached Grade-III standards. The quality of the drinking water sources in prefecture-level cities has all reached the required standards. Thanks to its comprehensive control of soil pollution, the soil environment in Xizang is generally maintained in its original natural state and is safe in quality.

—Complementary eco-environmental protection and economic development

The green, low-carbon industry has grown in strength. Xizang has accelerated the building of a national clean energy base, and clean energy now makes up 90 percent of the installed power generation capacity. It has thus contributed to China's targets for peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality. Xizang has developed plateau green farming and animal husbandry, producing 1,014 different pollution-free, green or organic farm products or agro-products with geographical indications. Pagri yak and Yadong black fungus ranked among the Top 100 Farm Produce in China. Gyaca walnuts, Lhünze black highland barley, and Markam grapes have been listed as "pollution-free, green, organic farm products or agro-products with geographical indications", and are beginning to be recognized by more consumers.

Eco-environmental conservation has produced results. The Plan for Protection and Building of Ecological Security Barriers in Xizang (2008-2030) has been implemented. Greening projects for the basins of the Yarlung Zangbo, Nujiang, Lhasa, Nyangchu, Yalong and Shiquan rivers and for areas near residential houses, roads, farmlands and waters have been executed, with emphasis on eco-environmental restoration and green construction. During the construction of the Zam Hydro-power Station on the Yarlung Zangbo River, a 2.6-kilometer-long fish migration channel was built, and fry breeding and release events were organized each year on a large scale. All these efforts have effectively secured the living and breeding conditions for rare plateau fish species. During the construction of the Lhasa-Xigaze Railway, fine tree species were selected to ensure the survival of turf and trees and efforts were made to stop and fix the sand dunes near the railway line. In addition, elevated passages were opened at major sections for the migration of wild animals. During the construction of the Lhasa-Nyingchi Railway, the largest winter habitat was well conserved for the black-necked cranes.

—New measures to accelerate eco-environmental progress

The autonomous region has continued to improve the eco-environmental governance system. A series of policies, regulations and statutes have been promulgated and implemented, including the Plan on Eco-environmental Protection and Sustainable Development on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Ecological Conservation on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, and Regulations on Developing National Eco-civilization Model in the Xizang Autonomous Region. Xizang follows a holistic approach to the integrated conservation and systematic management of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands, deserts and glaciers. A responsibility system has been introduced by which the responsibility for protecting rivers,

国新记录物种5种，发现野生植物新物种——吉隆毛鳞菊。

人居环境状况持续改善。“十三五”以来，环境空气质量优良天数比例达99%以上，主要城镇环境空气质量整体保持优良，7个市地6项污染物浓度均达到国家二级及以上标准。珠穆朗玛峰区域环境空气质量持续保持在优良状态，达到一级标准。2022年，拉萨市在全国168个重点城市空气质量排名中位列第一，林芝市、昌都市环境空气质量优良天数达到100%。主要江河、湖泊水质整体保持优良。金沙江、雅鲁藏布江、澜沧江、怒江干流水质达到Ⅱ类标准，拉萨河、年楚河、尼洋河等流经重要城镇的河流水质达到Ⅱ类及以上标准，发源于珠穆朗玛峰的绒布河水质达Ⅰ类标准。班公错、羊卓雍错和纳木错水质均为Ⅲ类标准。地级城市集中式饮用水水源地水质达标率100%。全面实施土壤污染防治行动，西藏土壤环境质量状况处于安全水平，总体维持自然本底状态。

——生态保护与经济建设相适宜

绿色低碳产业发展壮大。加快建设国家清洁能源基地，电力装机容量中清洁能源比重占到近90%，为国家碳达峰、碳中和贡献西藏力量。大力发展高原绿色农牧业，“三品一标”产品总数达到1014个。帕里牦牛和亚东黑木耳被评为中国百强农产品。加查县安绕镇核桃、隆子县热荣乡黑青稞、芒康县纳西民族乡葡萄获批“三品一标”产品，品牌效应开始凸显。

生态保育工作成效显著。推进《西藏生态安全屏障保护与建设规划（2008—2030年）》落地，实施“两江四河”（雅鲁藏布江、怒江、拉萨河、年楚河、雅砻河、狮泉河）流域绿化、乡村“四旁”（宅旁、路旁、田旁、水旁）植树等项目。加强建设项目的生态修复和绿色施工。雅鲁藏布江上的藏木水电站建设过程中，通过修建2.6公里长的鱼类洄游通道和每年大规模的增殖放流等方式，有力保护了高原珍稀鱼类的生存和繁殖。拉日铁路建设过程中，选植优良树种，确保边坡植草及乔木成活率和固沙防沙，在主要地段为野生动物迁徙留出高架通道。拉林铁路建设过程中，有效保护黑颈鹤的最大越冬栖息地。

——生态文明高地加快建设

生态环境治理体系日益完善。落实《青藏高原