



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
16 February 2022

English only

---

## Human Rights Council

Forty-ninth session

28 February–1 April 2022

Agenda item 3

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,  
political, economic, social and cultural rights,  
including the right to development**

### **Written statement\* submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[7 February 2022]

---

\* Issued as received, in the language of submission only. The views expressed in the present document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials.



## **Achievements in the Construction of Ecological Civilization and Ecological Environment Protection in Xizang (Tibet Autonomous Region, China) in recent years**

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese government attach great importance to the construction of ecological civilization. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee with President Xi Jinping as the core has regarded the construction of ecological civilization as the fundamental plan for the sustainable development of the Chinese nation. The construction of ecological civilization, together with economic, political, cultural and social construction, has been brought into the "five-in-one" overall layout of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics. China vigorously establishes and practices the concept that green water and green mountains are Jinshan and Silver Mountains, treats the ecological environment like life, adheres to the road of civilized development, and strives to build a beautiful China.

The Qinghai-Xizang(Tibet Autonomous Region, China) Plateau is located in southwest China, including all the provinces and regions of Xizang(Tibet Autonomous Region, China) and Qinghai, as well as parts of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, China, with a total area of about 2.6 million square kilometers, most of which are more than 4000 meters above sea level. The Qinghai-Xizang(Tibet Autonomous Region, China) Plateau is known as the "roof of the world", "the third pole of the earth" and "Asian water tower". It is the natural habitat of rare wild animals and the gene pool of plateau species, and it is an important ecological security barrier for China and even Asia. It is one of the key areas for the construction of ecological civilization in China.

The construction of ecological civilization on the Qinghai-Xizang(Tibet Autonomous Region, China) Plateau has a very important impact on promoting the sustainable development of the plateau and promoting the protection of the ecological environment in China and the world. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese government insist on ecological protection first and regard the protection of the ecology of the Qinghai-Xizang(Tibet Autonomous Region, China) Plateau as a major event related to the survival and development of the Chinese nation. At present, the ecological civilization system of the Qinghai-Xizang(Tibet Autonomous Region, China) Plateau has been gradually improved, the ecological conservation has achieved obvious results, the environmental quality is stable and good, the green industry has developed steadily, the scientific and technological support system has been basically established, and the ecological culture has been gradually formed. the demonstration role of ecological civilization construction in Qinghai-Xizang(Tibet Autonomous Region, China) Plateau is showing.

Up to now, the average excellent air quality of the seven cities has reached more than 95%; the water quality of major rivers and lakes has reached or better than the III standard. 18 sewage treatment plants have been built in the region, 71 are under construction, and the sewage treatment rate of cities is 94.94%. The water quality of centralized drinking water sources in cities and towns reached the standard rate of 100%, and there was no black and smelly water body. The soil environmental quality was generally stable. Lhasa and Xigaze were included in the national garbage compulsory classification pilot cities, and the harmless treatment rate of domestic waste in cities and towns above the county seat reached 96.76%. We further promoted the special campaign for the supervision and control of solid waste, and the harmless treatment rate of municipal solid waste in cities and towns at and above the county level reached 92.92%. Prohibited areas for livestock and poultry farming have been comprehensively designated, and the comprehensive utilization rate of livestock and poultry manure has reached 80.63%. The total emissions of four major pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, chemical oxygen demand and ammonia nitrogen, are controlled within the limits approved by the state; carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP have been reduced by 12.24 percent compared with the past few years; the designated red line area for ecological protection accounts for 44.8 %, the forest coverage reaches 12.14%, the comprehensive vegetation coverage of grasslands reaches 45.9%, and the wetland area reaches 6.529 million hectares. The average annual concentration of PM10 and PM2.5 decreased by 40% and 50% respectively compared with 2015, and the sand and dust weather decreased significantly. In 2019, Lhasa ranked first in the air quality of the country's 168 key

cities. People there vigorously advocate green living. We will vigorously develop public transport construction and encourage people to use energy-saving, environment-friendly and efficient products. A total of 489 new energy buses and 2134 taxis using alternative fuels were put into operation. Therefore, up to now, Xizang(Tibet Autonomous Region, China) is still one of the regions with the best ecological environment quality in the world.

---