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Research on Green Development Evaluation from the Perspective of Ecological Welfare Performance

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Abstract: ***Based on the perspective of ecological welfare performance, this paper uses case analysis to study the ecological welfare performance and green development level of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The study found that the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has achieved certain results in ecological protection and green development, but it also faces many problems. Finally, improvement strategies are proposed from the aspects of strengthening ecological protection and restoration, promoting the development of green industries, and promoting social sustainable development, in order to provide theoretical support and practical reference for the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to achieve the coordinated improvement of ecological benefits and social welfare.***

Keywords: Ecological welfare performance, Green development**.**

1. Introduction

In the context of global ecological protection and sustainable development, green development has become a consensus and inevitable choice for countries around the world. With the rapid advancement of industrialization and urbanization, the overexploitation and consumption of natural resources by humans has led to the deterioration of the ecological environment. Problems such as climate change, biodiversity reduction, and environmental pollution are becoming increasingly serious. These problems not only threaten human survival and development, but also have a huge impact on global economic and social stability. Therefore, how to achieve a benign interaction between economic development and ecological environmental protection has become a major issue facing the world today [1].

Ecological welfare performance is a key indicator to measure the efficiency of the conversion between ecological input and social welfare output in a region or country. Its core lies in revealing the extent to which ecological resource input can effectively improve the level of social welfare. This concept emphasizes that ecological protection and social welfare improvement are not mutually exclusive, but can be achieved through reasonable resource allocation and development model. From the perspective of ecological welfare performance, economic activities no longer simply pursue GDP growth, but pay more attention to the protection of the ecological environment and the sustainable use of resources, as well as the comprehensive impact of these activities on social welfare.

Green development is a new development concept and model with rich and profound connotations. Its core lies in achieving the coordinated and sustainable development of the economy, society and ecological environment. Green development emphasizes that in the process of economic growth, the carrying capacity of the ecological environment should be fully considered, environmental protection should be taken as an inherent element of economic development, and the traditional extensive development mode at the expense of the environment should be abandoned. This requires that in all links such as production, circulation, and consumption, attention should be paid to resource conservation and recycling, excessive exploitation and consumption of natural resources should be reduced, pollutant emissions should be reduced, and a virtuous interaction between economic activities and the ecological environment should be achieved.

Ecological welfare performance evaluation not only focuses on the ecological environment, but also on economic development and the improvement of social welfare. The results of this study can provide decision-making references for government departments in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in formulating economic development plans and industrial policies, and guide them to pay more attention to ecological environmental protection and the improvement of social welfare while pursuing economic growth, so as to achieve coordinated and sustainable development of the economy, society and environment. For example, according to the evaluation results, the industrial structure can be reasonably adjusted, green industries can be developed, and dependence on high-pollution and high-energy consumption industries can be reduced; resource allocation can be optimized, resource utilization efficiency can be improved, and the rational development and utilization of ecological resources can be promoted, so as to promote the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to embark on the path of green development.

2. Current Status of Research on Green Development in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has a rich and diverse ecosystem and is one of the important treasures of global biodiversity. There are vast alpine grasslands and meadows here, which are the habitats of many rare wild animals such as Tibetan antelopes, wild yaks, snow leopards, etc.; forest resources are also relatively rich, mainly concentrated in the southeast of the plateau, playing an important role in maintaining regional ecological balance and conserving water resources; at the same time, there are many lakes and rivers, such as Qinghai Lake, Nam Co Lake and other lakes, as well as the source of major rivers such as the Yangtze River, the Yellow River, and the Lancang River. It is known as the " Asian Water Tower " .

Its water resources are not only vital to the local ecosystem, but also have a profound impact on the water supply and ecological security of downstream areas.

However, the ecological environment of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is extremely fragile. Its special natural conditions such as high altitude, low temperature and lack of oxygen make the self-repair ability of the ecosystem weak. Once it is damaged, it is extremely difficult to recover. In recent years, under the dual influence of global warming and human activities, the ecological environment of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has faced severe challenges.

In terms of climate change, the temperature is rising. According to relevant research, the average temperature of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has risen faster than the global average over the past few decades, which has triggered a series of chain reactions. Glaciers are melting faster, and a large number of glaciers are retreating, such as the Qilian Mountains and the Himalayas. The glacier area is shrinking and the snow line is rising. The melting of glaciers has caused changes in the spatial and temporal distribution of water resources. In the short term, the amount of river water will increase, but in the long term, the reduction of glacier water resources will threaten the stable water supply of the " Asian Water Tower " and affect the water security of downstream areas. The problem of permafrost melting is also becoming increasingly prominent, which not only undermines the stability of the surface and causes damage to infrastructure such as roads and bridges, but also changes the physical properties of the soil, affects vegetation growth, and causes grassland degradation and land desertification.

The impact of human activities on the ecological environment of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau cannot be ignored. Overgrazing is one of the main reasons for the degradation of grassland ecosystems. With the growth of population and the development of animal husbandry, the number of livestock has continued to increase, exceeding the carrying capacity of grasslands, resulting in serious damage to grassland vegetation, reduced grassland productivity, intensified soil erosion, and desertification in some areas. Mineral resource development activities have promoted local economic development to a certain extent, but have also brought serious ecological damage. Some unreasonable mineral mining methods, such as open-pit mining, have destroyed a large amount of surface vegetation, causing soil erosion and land collapse; at the same time, waste residues, wastewater and other wastes generated during the mining process are discharged at will without effective treatment, resulting in soil pollution and water pollution, affecting the health of the surrounding ecosystems [2]. The rapid development of tourism has also brought pressure to the ecological environment of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The influx of a large number of tourists has brought about problems such as increased discharge of domestic garbage and sewage, and damage to the ecological landscape. The uncivilized behavior of some tourists, such as trampling on grasslands and destroying wildlife habitats, has also caused direct damage to the local ecological environment.

3. Case Analysis: Taking Typical Areas of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau as an Example

3.1 Case Region Selection

3.1.1 Selection basis

Gonghe County, Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province and Linzhi City, Tibet Autonomous Region were selected as case areas mainly based on the typicality of their ecological and economic characteristics, which can fully reflect the overall situation of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Gonghe County is located in the northeast of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and is an important ecological barrier for the Qinghai Lake Basin and the Yellow River Basin. It has vast grasslands, numerous lakes, and abundant solar and wind energy resources. The ecosystem types are diverse and the ecological environment is fragile, which is extremely sensitive to climate change and human activities. In terms of economic development, Gonghe County is mainly based on agriculture and animal husbandry. In recent years, it has actively developed clean energy industries, such as building large-scale photovoltaic power generation parks, and has typical characteristics of transformation from traditional industries to green industries.

Linzhi City is located in the southeast of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, in the middle and lower reaches of the Yarlung Zangbo River. It is an important ecological security barrier and biodiversity treasure house of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Linzhi has a humid climate, a high forest coverage rate, a unique forest ecosystem and rich wild animal and plant resources. Economically, Linzhi actively develops ecotourism and characteristic agriculture and animal husbandry in ecological protection. By tapping into the unique local natural scenery and folk cultural resources, it has promoted the rapid development of ecotourism. At the same time, it has used superior natural conditions to develop characteristic agriculture and animal husbandry, which has promoted local economic growth and increased residents' income. It is representative in the coordination of ecological protection and economic development.

The two regions are located in different parts of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, covering a variety of ecological types and economic development models on the plateau. They have significant differences in ecological environment, resource endowment, industrial structure, etc. They can reflect the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau's practical experience, problems faced and development potential in the process of ecological protection and green development from multiple angles, and provide comprehensive and rich case materials for in-depth research on the ecological welfare performance and green development of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

3.1.2 Regional Overview

Gonghe County: Gonghe County has a unique geographical location, located between 98°54′-101°22′ east longitude and 35°46′-37°10′ north latitude, with a total area of 17,300 square

kilometers. Its terrain is high in the northwest and low in the southeast, with an average altitude of 3,200 meters. The landforms are diverse, including mountains, grasslands, and basins. Gonghe County has a plateau continental climate with cold winters and cool summers, a large temperature difference between day and night, and an annual average temperature between 0.7-6.3℃. The annual precipitation is small and unevenly distributed in time and space, mainly concentrated in the summer.

Gonghe County has a diverse ecological environment and owns part of the Qinghai Lake National Nature Reserve. The grassland ecosystem around Qinghai Lake provides a habitat for many migratory birds, which is of great significance for maintaining biodiversity. Gonghe County is also an important water source conservation area in the upper reaches of the Yellow River. The Yellow River flows through the county, and many tributaries flow into it. Water resources play a key role in the regional ecosystem and economic and social development.

In terms of economic and social development, Gonghe County has a total population of about 130,000, mainly Tibetans, but also Han, Hui and other ethnic groups. Agriculture and animal husbandry are traditional industries in Gonghe County. The main crops are barley, wheat, rapeseed, etc. Animal husbandry is mainly based on the breeding of yaks and Tibetan sheep. In recent years, Gonghe County has relied on its rich solar energy resources to vigorously develop the photovoltaic power generation industry. It has built a number of large photovoltaic power generation parks, such as the Gonghe Photovoltaic Power Generation Park. Its installed capacity has been continuously expanded, making it one of the important solar power generation bases in my country. The development of the photovoltaic power generation industry has not only promoted local economic growth, but also promoted the optimization of the energy structure and reduced dependence on traditional energy.

Nyingchi City: Nyingchi City is located in the southeast of Tibet Autonomous Region, between 26°52′-30°40′N and 92°09′-98°47′E, with a total area of 117,000 square kilometers. Its terrain is complex, with high terrain in the north and low terrain in the south, with an average altitude of 3,100 meters. The Himalayas and Nyainqentanglha Mountains extend from west to east, forming a high mountain canyon landform, with the Yarlung Zangbo Grand Canyon running through it.

Linzhi has a humid climate and belongs to the plateau temperate semi-humid monsoon climate. The annual average temperature is 8.7℃ and the annual precipitation is about 650 mm. The unique climatic conditions have nurtured rich forest resources. The forest coverage rate is as high as 61.55%, which is an important forest distribution area on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Linzhi has many nature reserves, such as the Yarlung Zangbo Grand Canyon National Nature Reserve, which is rich in biodiversity and is home to many rare animals and plants, such as the Yunnan golden monkey, black-necked crane, and giant cypress.

Linzhi has a total population of about 230,000, mainly Tibetans, and there are also ethnic minorities such as the Monba and Lhoba. In terms of economic development, ecotourism is one of the pillar industries of Linzhi. With its magnificent natural scenery, such as Mount Namjagbarwa, Basongcuo and other famous attractions, as well as its unique folk culture, it attracts a large number of tourists to visit. Linzhi also actively develops characteristic agriculture and animal husbandry, using the local superior natural conditions to plant characteristic agricultural products such as highland barley, tea, Tibetan medicinal materials, and through the development of agricultural product processing and sales, it has extended the industrial chain, increased the added value of agricultural products, and promoted farmers' income.

3.2 Ecological Welfare Performance and Green Development Practices

3.2.1 Ecological protection measures and results

Gonghe County has implemented a series of important projects in ecological protection. During 2010-2020, Gonghe County vigorously promoted the project of returning farmland to forest and grassland, and completed the conversion of 50,000 mu of farmland to forest and 1 million mu of pasture to grassland. Through these projects, soil erosion was effectively reduced, vegetation coverage was increased, and the regional ecological environment was improved. In some areas of Gonghe County, after the implementation of the conversion of farmland to forest, the forest coverage rate increased from the original 10% to 15%, the soil erosion modulus was significantly reduced, and the stability of the ecosystem was enhanced.

Gonghe County has strengthened ecological protection and governance of the Qinghai Lake Basin. A large amount of funds have been invested in ecological restoration around Qinghai Lake, such as carrying out lakeside wetland protection and restoration projects, building ecological isolation zones, and reducing human activities from interfering with the Qinghai Lake ecosystem. Through these measures, the water quality of Qinghai Lake has been significantly improved, the eutrophication of the lake has been reduced, biodiversity has been effectively protected, and the species and number of birds in Qinghai Lake have increased significantly, making it an important habitat for many migratory birds.

Linzhi City also attaches great importance to ecological protection. In terms of forest resource protection, Linzhi City strictly implements the forest felling quota system, strengthens the supervision of forest resources, and severely cracks down on illegal logging. Actively carry out afforestation activities. In recent years, the cumulative afforestation area has reached 300,000 mu, and the forest coverage rate has been further improved from the original 60% to 61.55%. The function of the forest ecosystem has been continuously enhanced, playing an important role in conserving water sources, maintaining water and soil, and regulating the climate.

Linzhi City has strengthened the protection and management of the Yarlung Zangbo Grand Canyon National Nature Reserve. By improving the infrastructure of the reserve, strengthening scientific research and monitoring, and establishing an ecological compensation mechanism, the

biodiversity in the reserve has been effectively protected. In the reserve, the population of rare animals such as the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey and the black-necked crane has gradually increased, and the integrity of the ecosystem has been well maintained, providing an important example for the protection of plateau biodiversity.

3.2.2 Development of green industries

Relying on its rich solar energy resources, Gonghe County has vigorously developed the photovoltaic power generation industry. As of 2020, Gonghe County has built a number of large-scale photovoltaic power generation parks, such as the Gonghe Photovoltaic Power Generation Park, with an installed capacity of 5 million kilowatts, becoming one of my country's important solar power generation bases. The development of the photovoltaic power generation industry has not only brought considerable economic benefits to the local area, but also promoted the optimization of the energy structure, reduced dependence on traditional fossil energy, and reduced carbon emissions. The annual power generation of the photovoltaic power generation industry in Gonghe County reached 6 billion kilowatt-hours, equivalent to a reduction of 4.8 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions.

Gonghe County actively promotes the green transformation of agriculture and animal husbandry and develops ecological agriculture and animal husbandry. It promotes green planting and breeding technologies, reduces the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, strengthens the quality and safety supervision of agricultural and livestock products, and creates a green organic agricultural and livestock product brand. The organic highland barley planting area in Gonghe County has reached 50,000 mu, and the scale of organic Tibetan sheep breeding has reached 100,000. By developing ecological agriculture and animal husbandry, the added value of agricultural and livestock products has been increased, farmers' income has been increased, and the pollution of the environment caused by agricultural and animal husbandry production has been reduced.

Linzhi City has made ecotourism a key area for the development of green industries and has achieved remarkable results. Relying on its unique natural scenery and folk culture, Linzhi City has developed many ecotourism attractions, such as Mount Namjagbarwa and Basongcuo, which have attracted a large number of tourists. In 2020, the number of tourists received by Linzhi City reached 5 million, and tourism revenue reached 3 billion yuan. The ecotourism industry has become an important engine for Linzhi City's economic growth. In the process of developing ecotourism, Linzhi City pays attention to ecological protection, strengthens the construction of tourism infrastructure, and improves the quality of tourism services, achieving a virtuous interaction between ecology and economy.

Linzhi City has also actively developed characteristic agriculture and animal husbandry, and has used the superior local natural conditions to plant characteristic agricultural products such as highland barley, tea, and Tibetan medicinal materials. Linzhi City has a tea planting area of 30,000 mu and a Tibetan medicinal material planting area of 20,000 mu. By developing agricultural product processing and sales, the industrial chain has been extended and the added value of agricultural products has been increased. Linzhi City's Tibetan tea processing enterprises have continued to grow and develop, and the Tibetan tea products they produce are sold well both at home and abroad, promoting local economic development and increasing farmers' income.

3.2.3 Social welfare improvement performance

In the process of green development, Gonghe County has achieved steady growth in residents' income. With the development of clean energy industry and ecological agriculture and animal husbandry, more employment opportunities have been provided for local residents and their income levels have continued to improve. In 2020, the per capita disposable income of rural residents in Gonghe County reached 15,000 yuan, an increase of 80% over 2010, and the per capita disposable income of urban residents reached 30,000 yuan, an increase of 70%. The increase in residents' income has significantly improved their quality of life, the consumption structure has been continuously upgraded, and the demand for education, medical care, culture and other aspects has also been continuously increasing.

Gonghe County has increased its investment in public services such as education and medical care, and the level of public services has been significantly improved. In terms of education, many schools were newly built and expanded, which improved the teaching conditions and the quality of education. The consolidation rate of nine-year compulsory education reached over 98%. In terms of medical care, the construction of medical and health infrastructure has been strengthened, a new county hospital and several township health centers have been built, medical service capabilities have been improved, the health level of residents has been effectively guaranteed, and the average life expectancy has increased from 70 in 2010 to 73 years.

Linzhi City has promoted employment and increased income for local residents by developing eco-tourism and characteristic agriculture and animal husbandry. In 2020, the per capita disposable income of rural residents in Linzhi City reached 18,000 yuan, an increase of 100% over 2010, and the per capita disposable income of urban residents reached 35,000 yuan, an increase of 80%. The growth of residents' income has greatly improved their living conditions, housing conditions have been continuously optimized, transportation has become more convenient, and the quality of life has been significantly improved.

In the process of urbanization, Linzhi City has focused on improving the level of public services and achieved equalization of urban and rural public services. It has strengthened urban infrastructure construction, improved urban roads, water supply, electricity supply, gas supply and other infrastructure, and increased the city's carrying capacity. In the fields of education, medical care, culture and other public services, it has increased investment and built many new schools, hospitals and cultural venues to provide residents with high-quality public services and improve their happiness and satisfaction.

4. Strategic Recommendations for Improving Ecological Welfare Performance and Green Development on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

4.1 Strengthening Ecological Protection and Restoration

4.1.1 Increase investment in ecological protection

The government should make ecological protection a key area of fiscal expenditure and continue to increase funding for ecological protection on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. A special ecological protection fund should be established to ensure that funds are stable and earmarked for specific purposes, providing solid financial support for ecological protection and restoration projects. Funding support for ecological protection research projects should be increased, and scientific research institutions and universities should be encouraged to conduct research on the ecological environment of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, such as the laws of ecosystem evolution, biodiversity protection technology, and climate change response strategies, to provide a scientific basis for ecological protection.

4.1.2 Promote ecological restoration projects

Comprehensively implement the integrated protection and restoration project for mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands and deserts [3]. Strengthen the overall planning and systematic management of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau ecosystem, break down the boundaries between departments and regions, and achieve coordinated protection and restoration of various ecological elements. In the process of project implementation, full consideration should be given to the interrelationships and functional complementarity between different ecosystems, and comprehensive measures should be taken for management. For areas with severe soil erosion, measures such as afforestation, grass planting and slope protection, and terrace construction should be combined to increase vegetation coverage and reduce soil erosion; for degraded grasslands, measures such as returning grazing land to grassland, building grassland fences, and controlling rodents and insect pests should be implemented to promote the recovery of grassland ecosystems.

4.1.3 Improve the ecological protection system

Establishing and improving the legal system of ecological protection is an important guarantee for strengthening ecological protection on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The state should speed up the formulation and improvement of special laws and regulations for ecological protection on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, clarify the goals, tasks, responsibilities and measures of ecological protection, and make ecological protection work legal. In laws and regulations, the penalty standards for behaviors that damage the ecological environment should be strictly stipulated, the crackdown on illegal behaviors should be intensified, and the cost of illegal behaviors should be increased.

4.2 Promoting the Development of Green Industries

4.2.1 Cultivate green industry clusters

Based on the abundant natural resources and unique geographical environment of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, we should vigorously cultivate clean energy industry clusters. In areas rich in solar energy resources, such as the Qaidam Basin in Qinghai and the Ali region in Tibet, we should increase the construction of solar power generation projects, attract photovoltaic equipment manufacturing, photovoltaic power station operation and maintenance and other related enterprises to settle in, and form a complete industrial chain from silicon material production, photovoltaic module manufacturing to photovoltaic power generation applications. In areas with outstanding wind energy resource advantages, such as the northern and western regions of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, we should plan and build large wind farms, and at the same time develop wind power equipment research and development, manufacturing, installation and maintenance industries to create wind energy industry clusters. Through the development of industrial clusters, we can achieve resource sharing, technology exchange and collaborative innovation, reduce production costs and improve industrial competitiveness.

Encourage enterprises within green industry clusters to strengthen cooperation and collaborative innovation. Establish industry alliances or industry associations, build platforms for enterprise exchanges and cooperation, and promote information sharing, technical cooperation, and resource integration among enterprises. Organize and carry out joint scientific research projects to jointly overcome key technical difficulties in the development of green industries and promote industrial technology upgrades. In clean energy industry clusters, enterprises can jointly carry out energy storage technology research and development to solve the intermittent problem of clean energy power generation; in eco-tourism industry clusters, tourism enterprises can jointly develop tourist routes and jointly carry out market promotion to improve the overall competitiveness of the tourism industry.

4.2.2 Strengthen green technology innovation and application

The government should increase its investment in green technology research and development, establish a special fund for green technology innovation, and focus on supporting the research and development of key technologies related to the green development of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, such as ecological protection and restoration technology, clean energy development and utilization technology, and green agricultural technology [4]. Guide financial institutions to increase credit support for green technology innovation companies and reduce corporate financing costs. Encourage companies to increase R&D investment, improve independent innovation capabilities, and provide tax incentives and other policy support to companies that reach a certain proportion of R&D investment.

Actively introduce advanced green technologies and equipment from home and abroad, digest, absorb and innovate them in light of the actual situation of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau [5]. Organize enterprises and scientific research institutions to participate in green technology exchange activities at home and abroad, strengthen cooperation with international green technology research and development institutions and enterprises, and introduce advanced green

technologies and equipment suitable for the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. In the field of clean energy, we can introduce advanced foreign solar energy and wind power generation technologies and equipment to improve the development and utilization efficiency of clean energy; in the field of ecological agriculture, we can introduce advanced water-saving irrigation technologies, green pest control technologies, etc. to improve the green level of agricultural production.

4.2.3 Improve the policy support system for green industries

Formulate a green industry fiscal subsidy policy to provide subsidies to clean energy production enterprises, eco-tourism enterprises, green agricultural enterprises, etc. Provide subsidies to solar and wind power generation enterprises according to the amount of power generated to improve the profitability of enterprises; provide subsidies to eco-tourism enterprises according to the number of tourists they receive and the effectiveness of ecological protection, and encourage enterprises to strengthen ecological protection and improve service quality; provide agricultural input subsidies, loan interest subsidies and other support to green agricultural enterprises that adopt green planting and breeding technologies to promote the development of green agriculture.

Strengthen financial institutions' support for green industries and encourage them to innovate green financial products and services. Establish a green industry development fund to guide social capital to invest in green industries; carry out green credit business to provide low-interest loans to green industry enterprises; promote the development of the green bond market and support green industry enterprises to raise funds through bond issuance; explore green insurance business to provide risk protection for green industry enterprises.

5. Research Conclusion

This study conducted a comprehensive and in-depth evaluation of the green development of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau from the perspective of ecological welfare performance. Taking Gonghe County and Linzhi City as case studies, it was found that the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau has achieved certain results in the process of ecological protection and green development, but it also faces many problems. The fragility of the ecological environment has brought tremendous pressure. Climate warming has led to the retreat of glaciers, the melting of permafrost, and the damage of biodiversity. Human activities such as unreasonable mineral development and overgrazing have aggravated ecological damage. The development of green industries is constrained by factors such as shortage of funds, lack of technical talents and insufficient market competitiveness. The clean energy industry has difficulties in absorption. Ecological tourism and ecological agriculture need to be improved in terms of service quality and product standardization. It is difficult to coordinate social development and ecological protection. Population growth and economic development needs have put great pressure on the ecological environment. There is a lack of effective coordination mechanism, and the public's environmental awareness needs to be improved.

In response to the above problems, it is proposed to strengthen ecological protection and restoration, including increasing investment in ecological protection, promoting ecological restoration projects, and improving the ecological protection system; promoting the development of green industries, cultivating green industrial clusters, strengthening green technology innovation and application, and improving the green industry policy support system; promoting social sustainable development, raising residents' awareness of ecological and environmental protection, strengthening the construction of public service facilities, and promoting the coordinated development of ecological migration and poverty alleviation work, so as to improve the ecological welfare performance and green development level of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

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