

Supplementary Materials

Annex A: New Ecological Paradigm (NEP) Scale

Annex B presents the original NEP scale as proposed by Dunlap, Van Liere, Mertig, and Jones (2000).

Do you agree or disagree ^b that:	SA ^c	MA	U	MD	SD	(N)	r _{i-t}
1. We are approaching the limit of the number of people the earth can support							
2. Humans have the right to modify the natural environment to suit their needs							
3. When humans interfere with nature it often produces disastrous consequences							
4. Human ingenuity will ensure that we do NOT make the earth unlivable							
5. Humans are severely abusing the environment							
6. The earth has plenty of natural resources if we just learn how to develop them							
7. Plants and animals have as much right as humans to exist							
8. The balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations							
9. Despite our special abilities humans are still subject to the laws of nature							
10. The so-called “ecological crisis” facing humankind has been greatly exaggerated							
11. The earth is like a spaceship with very limited room and resources							
12. Humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature							
13. The balance of nature is very delicate and easily upset							
14. Humans will eventually learn enough about how nature works to be able to control it							
15. If things continue on their present course, we will soon experience a major ecological catastrophe							

^bAgreement with the eight odd-numbered items and disagreement with the seven even-numbered items indicate pro-NEP responses.

^cSA = Strongly Agree, MA = Mildly Agree, U = Unsure, MD = Mildly Disagree, and SD = Strongly Disagree

Annex B: Prompt List

Annex B includes the two final prompts used in ChatGPT-4o for the re-storying processes. Intermediate versions of the prompts, documenting the iterative refinement of the procedure, are available from the authors upon reasonable request.

Weak Sustainability Narrative: Prompt 2.7a

STEP 1: Ecolinguistic analysis

Identify the following lexical variables and grammatical structure within the paragraph provided. The list provided includes a series of linguistic variables generally found within the genre you are analyzing; however, this DOES NOT mean that ALL the variables are present within the text you are analyzing; some of them may be present while others may be absent. The words in the brackets are example to increase your ability to detect words, you are NOT limited to the words in the brackets, but you must also search for similar words which may belong to the same lexical category. The same applies to grammatical structures, NOT all the structures are present in the text, you should only highlight those that you can clearly identify. You have to identify ONLY words or grammatical structures that are present in the text, please make sure that you identify ALL the variables provided in the prompt that are present in the text. You DO NOT have to add any word or grammatical structure.

Lexical variables

USAS category: W3&W5 (geographical terms and green issues)

Ecology

- General (生态, 自然)
- Landscape (园林, 地, 山水, 景观, 林田湖, 河湖, 湿地, 湿地, 草沙)
- Flora (森林)
- Prevention (水利)
- Remediation (造林, 退耕还林)

Environment

- General (环境)
- Resources (土壤, 燃气, 水源地)
- Air (大气, 空气)
- Pollution (PM2.5, 垃圾, 无公害, 水质, 污染, 污染物, 污水)
- Prevention (减污, 无废, 治污, 环保)
- Remediation (生态县, 生态市, 碧水, 绿美, 蓝天)

Climate Change

- Mitigation (中和, 减排, 可持续, 扩绿, 绿化, 绿色化, 节能, 降碳, 绿色发展, 生态文明, 可持续发展)
- Emissions (低碳, 峰碳, 碳达峰)

USAS category: A6 (modal verbs)

- Modal verbs (需要, 需求, 能, 应该, 应当, 要, 必须, 务求, 要, 会, 将)

USAS category: T1 (time)

- Graduality (逐步, 日趋)
- Contemporaneity (同步, 同时)
- Unceasingness (不断)

USAS category: A5.1+ (Evaluation: positive)

- Aesthetic & emotional value (美好, 优美, 壮丽, 华丽, 和谐, 宁静, 高雅, 亲切)
- Effectiveness & Efficiency (效果, 有效, 效率)
- Success & achievement (成功, 胜利)
- Advantage (优势, 长板, 善于)

USAS category: A5.1- (Evaluation: bad)

- Denial (negation) (不)
- Insufficiency (不够, 不足)
- Weaknesses (底板, 短板)

USAS category: A11.1 & A11.2 (importance and noticeability)

- Importance & significance (关键, 重要, 主要, 重大, 着眼, 注)
- Fundamental & core aspects (根本, 基础, 核心, 中心)
- Guidance (指导, 引导, 导向)
- Noticeability (突出, 明显, 显著)

USAS category: A13.3 (Degree: boosters)

- Acceleration & Speed (加速, 加快, 速度, 冲刺)
- Growth & Increase (跃升, 劲升, 突破, 提振, 增长, 提升)
- Strengthening (增强, 增进, 夯实, 牢牢, 牢固)
- Expansion & enlargement (扩, 扩大, 壮大)
- Deepening (深化, 深入, 深刻)
- Effort (驱动, 奋力, 奋发有为, 积极, 努力, 全力, 全力以赴, 矢志不渝, 锲而不舍, 脚踏实地, 千方百计, 激烈)
- Excellence (脱颖而出)

USAS category: N1 (numbers)

- Percentages & proportions (8%, 6%)
- Economic figures (3600 亿)

USAS category: Z3 (other proper names)

- Policy & Governmental Frameworks (六个更好统筹)
- National Ideological & Strategic Thought (七种思维)

USAS category: A2.1 (affect: modify, change)

- Development & progress (发展, 前进, 演进, 现代化, 势头)
- Promotion & acceleration (推动, 推向, 推进, 促, 促进)
- Innovation & breakthroughs (创新, 破冰, 破壁, 破局, 激发)
- Transformation & adaptation (变局, 变革, 调整, 识变, 应变, 求变, 改革, 开放)
- Improvement & positive change (好转, 改善)

USAS category: A14 (Exclusivizers/particularizers)

- Totality (全面, 充分, 总体, 全局性, 总)

USAS category: Z8 (pronouns)

- Pronouns (我们)

Please make a list (not a table) after the text including all the lexical variables that you can find within the text.

Grammatical structures

- 把字句: The "把" construction is used to emphasize the disposal or handling of an object. The 把 may also be expressed by 将 which has the same role but it is more typical of the written language. Please report all the sentences in which the 把字句 occurs. Pay attention that the recurrent verb 把握 is not indicative of a 把字句.
- 被字句: The "被" construction is a passive sentence structure, indicating that an action is performed on the subject. The performer of the action can be omitted if unknown or unimportant. Please report all the sentences in which the 被字句 occurs.
- Subject: identify in each sentence the subject, by highlighting it in the text in bold, if the subject is not overtly expressed, please mark it with an X in the text.
- Nominalization: it refers to verbs and adjectives that are turned into nouns simply using them as nouns or with the use of the particle 的. Please report all the sentences in which the nominalization occurs, highlighting in bold the term that was nominalized. Please MAKE SURE that the term is actually a nominalization.
- Downranking: Downranking refers to embedding one clause into another as a dependent/subordinate clause. When identifying the downranking, doublecheck that you are not confusing it with a nominalization. Please report all the sentences in which the downranking occurs, highlighting in bold the sentence that is downranked.

Please display the results according to the following format (one example for each category is provided)

Lexical Variables Present in the Text

USAS W3 & W5 (Geographical terms and green issues)

- None detected

Ecology

- General: 生态
- Remediation: 造福 (as in 为民造福)

Environment

- General: 环境
- Prevention: 环保
- Remediation: 美好 (indirectly part of 绿美, though not complete compound)

Climate Change

- Mitigation: 可持续, 绿色发展, 生态文明, 高质量发展
- Emissions: 低碳

USAS A6 (Modal verbs)

- Modal verbs: 将, 应当, 务求, 要, 必须, 能, 会

[...Go on with the other categories...]

Grammatical Structures

把字句 / 将字句

- 把创新作为第一动力

把字句 identified:

- 把创新作为第一动力

被字句

- No 被 constructions found

Subjects (bolded in the text)

Below are the subjects identified in each sentence (bolded):

- **我们将全面贯彻党的二十大精神，牢牢把握以下六个方面。**
- **——X** 坚持第一要务，毫不松懈紧扣发展主题。

Nominalization (write the whole sentence and highlight nominalized forms)

- 切实认清**发展**不快不平衡不充分是宿州的最大问题

Nominalizations identified:

- 发展

Downranking (highlighted embedded clauses)

- **发展不快不平衡不充分是宿州的最大问题**

Downranked clauses identified:

- 发展不快不平衡不充分是宿州的最大问题

Summary of Grammatical Structures Found

把字句:

- 把创新作为第一动力

被字句:

- None

Subjects:

- 我们
- X (implicit) in most sentences

Nominalizations:

- 发展

Downranked clauses:

- 发展不快不平衡不充分是宿州的最大问题

Here you will find the text

STEP 2: Narrative reconstruction

Based on the results of the ecolinguistic analysis, rewrite the text to **promote an alternative narrative**. You must act on the variables identified in the ecolinguistics analysis, but you can also add sentences to improve the discourse flow if you believe that specific content is missing. Please make sure that you don't provide a completely different text, but you make changes on the existent text. The percentage of the text that you modify, including also the sentences that you add, should not exceed the 50% of the original text. A person comparing the original text, and the rewritten one should be able to understand that this is a modified version of another text and not a completely new one. Below you can find specific indications to ensure the creation of a new narrative.

- Add **ecological vocabulary** to make the text more capable of **envisioning a development path that integrates biodiversity considerations within a socio-ecological context**. Ensure that the language reflects interactions between ecosystems and human activities. **Please make use of specific terms indicating land varieties and animal species, please do not use just general and mass terms like “非人生命”, but use specific and precise terms related to animal and plant species.**[In doing so, please make reference to your knowledge about the physical and environmental characteristics of Suzhou (宿州), including its climate, land use, ecological challenges **and biodiversity**].

- Please act on **modal verbs** to reduce factuality and practical necessity, lowering certainty while opening space for alternatives, uncertainty, and exploration. Ensure that the text envisions multiple possibilities rather than fixed outcomes.
- Act on **temporal markers** to emphasize **gradual progression** rather than constant continuation. Reduce the sense of **unceasing movement**, allowing the text to envision a **slowdown or even a halt in the pace of development**. In reshaping the temporal dimension, incorporate **past and future timeframes**, rather than focusing solely on the present and short-term future.
- Act on **appraisal terms** to allow for a greater emphasis on **emotions and subjective appreciation**, rather than solely evaluating success based on **goal attainment, effectiveness, or efficiency**.
- Act on **negative appraisal terms** to acknowledge the downsides of the current development model and its unsustainability, rather than framing them as mere indicators of its insufficiency. Make the agency clear when using negative appraisal terms.
- **Reduce the use of boosting terms** in favor of graduality terms to make the text able to envision a future **small-scale, slow, and mindful development** is valued, shifting the focus from a **growth-centric paradigm**.
- Adapt **technical jargon** (including numerical expressions and proper names) to envision a future where the government is not detached from the people and the natural environment, but instead attuned to their needs, prioritizing both social and ecological well-being rather than focusing solely on economic development.
- Act **development-related terms (trigger words within this text)** to make the text able to envision an alternative future, not **innovation- and development-driven, but rather prioritizing stability, regeneration, and sufficiency**.
- Act on terms related to **totality and importance** to shape a vision of the future where a holistic approach is embraced, prioritizing the overall well-being of both humans and the ecosystems they inhabit. Use these terms to emphasize a notion of totality that fosters a comprehensive perspective, acknowledging the significance of all living beings.
- Act **pronouns, subjects, and passive structures to increase the presence of active entities** and make **agency explicit, make sure that agency is explicit in every sentence to enhance the clarity of the text and to limit the space for ambiguity**. Ensure that agency is not limited to human actors but also **acknowledges non-human stakeholders**, such as ecosystems, species, and environmental forces, recognizing their role and influence within the text.
- Act on emphatic structures (**nominalization, topicalization, and 把字句**) to emphasize a future centered on **social equality, environmental consciousness, and collective well-being**, ensuring that the **grammatical structure reinforces a vision of inclusivity, sustainability, and safety**. You can add, remove or modify existing structures to make the focus clearer in the sentences with regard to the main goal of the text.

Format:

- **Ensure coherence:** Maintain logical flow while making the revisions.
- **Please make sure that the tone of the text is coherent with a political text;** you can change the focus of the text and its rationale, but the tone and the style of the text should be coherent with a governmental one.
- Mark **ONLY the modified elements in bold;** you have to mark in bold only the words or grammatical structure that you have changed.

- Provide a brief **rationale** for major changes.

Transformative Narrative: Prompt 2.9b

STEP 1: Ecolinguistic analysis

Identify the following lexical variables and grammatical structure within the paragraph provided. The list provided includes a series of linguistic variables generally found within the genre you are analyzing; however, this DOES NOT mean that ALL the variables are present within the text you are analyzing; some of them may be present while others may be absent. The words in the brackets are example to increase your ability to detect words, you are NOT limited to the words in the brackets, but you must also search for similar words which may belong to the same lexical category. The same applies to grammatical structures, NOT all the structures are present in the text, you should only highlight those that you can clearly identify. You have to identify ONLY words or grammatical structures that are present in the text, please make sure that you identify ALL the variables provided in the prompt that are present in the text. You DO NOT have to add any word or grammatical structure.

Lexical variables

USAS category: W3&W5 (geographical terms and green issues)

Ecology

- General (生态, 自然)
- Landscape (园林, 地, 山水, 景观, 林田湖, 河湖, 湿地, 湿地, 草沙)
- Flora (森林)
- Prevention (水利)
- Remediation (造林, 退耕还林)

Environment

- General (环境)
- Resources (土壤, 燃气, 水源地)
- Air (大气, 空气)
- Pollution (PM2.5, 垃圾, 无公害, 水质, 污染, 污染物, 污水)
- Prevention (减污, 无废, 治污, 环保)
- Remediation (生态县, 生态市, 碧水, 绿美, 蓝天)

Climate Change

- Mitigation (中和, 减排, 可持续, 扩绿, 绿化, 绿色化, 节能, 降碳, 绿色发展, 生态文明, 可持续发展)
- Emissions (低碳, 峰碳, 碳达峰)

USAS category: A6 (modal verbs)

- Modal verbs (需要, 需求, 能, 应该, 应当, 要, 必须, 务求, 要, 会, 将)

USAS category: T1 (time)

- Graduality (逐步, 日趋)
- Contemporaneity (同步, 同时)
- Unceasingness (不断)

USAS category: A5.1+ (Evaluation: positive)

- Aesthetic & emotional value (美好, 优美, 壮丽, 华丽, 和谐, 宁静, 高雅, 亲切)
- Effectiveness & Efficiency (效果, 有效, 效率)

- Success & achievement (成功, 胜利)
- Advantage (优势, 长板, 善于)

USAS category: A5.1- (Evaluation: bad)

- Denial (negation) (不)
- Insufficiency (不够, 不足)
- Weaknesses (底板, 短板)

USAS category: A11.1 & A11.2 (importance and noticeability)

- Importance & significance (关键, 重要, 主要, 重大, 着眼, 注)
- Fundamental & core aspects (根本, 基础, 核心, 中心)
- Guidance (指导, 引导, 导向)
- Noticeability (突出, 明显, 显著)

USAS category: A13.3 (Degree: boosters)

- Acceleration & Speed (加速, 加快, 速度, 冲刺)
- Growth & Increase (跃升, 劲升, 突破, 提振, 增长, 提升)
- Strengthening (增强, 增进, 夯实, 牢牢, 牢固)
- Expansion & enlargement (扩, 扩大, 壮大)
- Deepening (深化, 深入, 深刻)
- Effort (驱动, 奋力, 奋发有为, 积极, 努力, 全力, 全力以赴, 矢志不渝, 锲而不舍, 脚踏实地, 千方百计, 激烈)
- Excellence (脱颖而出)

USAS category: N1 (numbers)

- Percentages & proportions (8%, 6%)
- Economic figures (3600 亿)

USAS category: Z3 (other proper names)

- Policy & Governmental Frameworks (六个更好统筹)
- National Ideological & Strategic Thought (七种思维)

USAS category: A2.1 (affect: modify, change)

- Development & progress (发展, 前进, 演进, 现代化, 势头)
- Promotion & acceleration (推动, 推向, 推进, 促, 促进)
- Innovation & breakthroughs (创新, 破冰, 破壁, 破局, 激发)
- Transformation & adaptation (变局, 变革, 调整, 识变, 应变, 求变, 改革, 开放)
- Improvement & positive change (好转, 改善)

USAS category: A14 (Exclusivizers/particularizers)

- Totality (全面, 充分, 总体, 全局性, 总)

USAS category: Z8 (pronouns)

- Pronouns (我们)

Please make a list (not a table) after the text including all the lexical variables that you can find within the text.

Grammatical structures

- 把字句: The "把" construction is used to emphasize the disposal or handling of an object. The 把 may also be expressed by 将 which has the same role but it is more typical of the written language. Please report all the sentences in which the 把字句 occurs. Pay attention that the recurrent verb 把握 is not indicative of a 把字句.

- 被字句: The "被" construction is a passive sentence structure, indicating that an action is performed on the subject. The performer of the action can be omitted if unknown or unimportant. Please report all the sentences in which the 被字句 occurs.
- Subject: identify in each sentence the subject, by highlighting it in the text in bold, if the subject is not overtly expressed, please mark it with an X in the text.
- Nominalization: it refers to verbs and adjectives that are turned into nouns simply using them as nouns or with the use of the particle 的. Please report all the sentences in which the nominalization occurs, highlighting in bold the term that was nominalized. Please MAKE SURE that the term is actually a nominalization.
- Downranking: Downranking refers to embedding one clause into another as a dependent/subordinate clause. When identifying the downranking, doublecheck that you are not confusing it with a nominalization. Please report all the sentences in which the downranking occurs, highlighting in bold the sentence that is downranked.

Please highlight all the nominalizations in the text, MAKE SURE that you highlight only the nominalizations; you MUST only highlight specificities, NOT entire sentences. After highlighting the nominalizations in the text, report them and the other grammatical structures you found in the list, following the indication specific for every grammatical structure.

Please display the results according to the following format (one example for each category is provided)

Lexical Variables Present in the Text

USAS W3 & W5 (Geographical terms and green issues)

- None detected

Ecology

- General: 生态
- Remediation: 造福 (as in 为民造福)

Environment

- General: 环境
- Prevention: 环保
- Remediation: 美好 (indirectly part of 绿美, though not complete compound)

Climate Change

- Mitigation: 可持续, 绿色发展, 生态文明, 高质量发展
- Emissions: 低碳

USAS A6 (Modal verbs)

- Modal verbs: 将, 应当, 务求, 要, 必须, 能, 会

[...Go on with the other categories...]

Grammatical Structures

把字句 / 将字句

- 把创新作为第一动力

把字句 identified:

- 把创新作为第一动力

被字句

- No 被 constructions found

Subjects (bolded in the text)

Below are the subjects identified in each sentence (bolded):

- **我们将全面贯彻党的二十大精神，牢牢把握以下六个方面。**
- **——X** 坚持第一要务，毫不松懈紧扣发展主题。

Nominalization (nominalized forms highlighted)

- 切实认清**发展**不快不平衡不充分是宿州的最大问题

Nominalizations identified:

- 发展

Downranking (highlighted embedded clauses)

- **发展不快不平衡不充分是宿州的最大问题**

Downranked clauses identified:

- 发展不快不平衡不充分是宿州的最大问题

Summary of Grammatical Structures Found

把字句:

- 把创新作为第一动力

被字句:

- None

Subjects:

- 我们
- X (implicit) in most sentences

Nominalizations:

- 发展

Downranked clauses:

- 发展不快不平衡不充分是宿州的最大问题

Here you will find the text

STEP 2: Narrative reconstruction

Based on the results of the ecolinguistic analysis, rewrite the text to **promote an alternative and transformative narrative**. Make the text capable of envisioning a different future, both in the long and short term in which ecosystems holistic relationships are at the core; please adopt a transformative strategy rather than a mitigation one. Please also make clear the shift from a weak sustainability attitude to a strong one, implying changes in the people value system. Act on the existing text, keeping the macro-structure intact. You must act on the variables identified in the ecolinguistics analysis, but you can also add sentences to improve the discourse flow, especially if you believe that specific and relevant content is missing. Below you can find specific indications to ensure the creation of a new narrative.

- Add **ecological vocabulary** to make the text more capable of **envisioning a development path that integrates biodiversity considerations within a socio-ecological context**. Ensure that the language reflects interactions between ecosystems and human activities. **Please make use of specific terms indicating land varieties and animal species, please do not use just general and mass terms like “非人生命”, but use specific and precise terms related to animal and plant species.** [In doing so, please make reference to your knowledge about the physical

and environmental characteristics of Suzhou (宿州), including its climate, land use, ecological challenges **and biodiversity**].

- Please act on **modal verbs** to reduce factuality and practical necessity, lowering certainty while opening space for alternatives, uncertainty, and exploration. Ensure that the text envisions multiple possibilities rather than fixed outcomes.
- Act on **temporal markers** to emphasize **gradual progression** rather than constant continuation. Reduce the sense of **unceasing movement**, allowing the text to envision **a slowdown or even a halt in the pace of development**. In reshaping the temporal dimension, incorporate **past and long-term future timeframes**, rather than focusing solely on the present and short-term future.
- Act on **appraisal terms** to allow for a greater emphasis on **emotions and subjective appreciation**, rather than solely evaluating success based on **goal attainment, effectiveness, or efficiency**.
- Act on **negative appraisal terms** to acknowledge the downsides of the current development model and its unsustainability, rather than framing them as mere indicators of its insufficiency. Make the agency clear when using negative appraisal terms.
- **Reduce the use of boosting terms** in favor of graduality terms to make the text able to envision a future where **small-scale, slow, and mindful development** is valued, shifting the focus from a **growth-centric paradigm**.
- Adapt **technical jargon** (including numerical expressions and proper names) to envision a future where the government is not detached from the people and the natural environment, but instead attuned to their needs, prioritizing both social and ecological well-being rather than focusing solely on economic development.
- Act **development-related terms (trigger words within this text)** to make the text able to envision an alternative future, not **innovation- and development-driven, but rather prioritizing stability, regeneration, and sufficiency**.
- Act on terms related to **totality and importance** to shape a vision of the future where a holistic approach is embraced, prioritizing the overall well-being of both humans and the ecosystems they inhabit. Use these terms to emphasize a notion of totality that fosters a comprehensive perspective, acknowledging the significance of all living beings.
- Act on **pronouns, subjects, and passive structures** to **increase the presence of active entities** and make **agency explicit, make sure that agency is explicit in every sentence to enhance the clarity of the text and to limit the space for ambiguity**. Ensure that agency is not limited to human actors but also **acknowledges non-human stakeholders**, such as ecosystems, species, and environmental forces, recognizing their role and influence within the text.
- Act on emphatic structures (**nominalization, topicalization, and 把字句**) to emphasize a future centered on **social equality, environmental consciousness, and collective well-being**, ensuring that the **grammatical structure reinforces a vision of inclusivity, sustainability, and safety**. You can add, remove or modify existing structures to make the focus clearer in the sentences with regard to the main goal of the text.

Format:

- **Ensure coherence:** Maintain logical flow while making the revisions.
- Mark **ONLY the modified elements in bold**; you have to mark in bold only the words or grammatical structure that you have changed.
- Provide a brief **rationale** for major changes.

Annex C: NEP-based Perception Analysis texts

Annex C includes the three texts employed during the NEP-based perception analysis and their machine-based translations.

BAU-n

2023 年是全面贯彻落实党的二十大精神的开局之年，是实施“十四五”规划承上启下的关键之年。百年变局加速演进，区域竞争日趋激烈，需求收缩、供给冲击、预期转弱三重压力仍然较大。但宏观经济韧性强、潜力大、活力足，各项政策效果持续显现，明年经济运行有望整体回升。从发展趋势看，依然是机遇和挑战并存，机遇大于挑战。

我们必须牢记“三个务必”，坚定历史自信，增强历史主动，全力把现代化新型城市建设事业推向前进。

新征程上，我们将全面贯彻党的二十大精神，牢牢把握以下六个方面。

——坚持第一要务，毫不松懈紧扣发展主题。切实认清发展不快不平衡不充分是该城市的最大问题，牢牢把握党执政兴国的第一要务，以推动高质量发展为主题，以经济建设为中心，加快建设现代化经济体系，持续壮大经济总量，不断增强经济实力，为高质量发展夯实物质基础。

——坚持人民至上，矢志不渝树牢发展宗旨。坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，须臾不忘政府前面“人民”二字，牢固树立为民造福政绩观，着力解决好人民群众急难愁盼问题，持续增进民生福祉，让人民群众享有更加美好生活。

——坚持自信自立，脚踏实地践行发展使命。坚定信仰、信念、信心，保持定力、勇于实践，以兴地富民为己任，以国家战略为契机，以宏观政策为指导，抓住用好历史机遇，大力抓投资、上项目、扩消费，决心求突破、促提升、上台阶。

——坚持创新驱动，竭尽所能增强发展活力。把创新作为第一动力，主动识变、科学应变、创新求变，务求思想破冰、机制破壁、行动破局，激发新活力、开辟新赛道、塑造新优势，奋力在全省“赛马”中争先进位、在皖北方阵中脱颖而出。

——坚持问题导向，千方百计提升发展质量。增强问题意识，敏锐发现问题，清醒直面问题，自觉化解问题，倒逼机制创新，一以贯之、锲而不舍，奋力锻长板、补短板、固底板，推动经济总量跃升、均量提升、质量劲升。

——坚持系统观念，全力以赴确保发展安全。树牢“七种思维”，把握“六个更好统筹”，遵循规律，鉴往知来，见微知著，做到前瞻性思考问题、全局性谋划发展、整体性推进工作。尤其要敢于斗争、善于斗争，战胜风险挑战，统筹好发展和安全，确保经济社会发展行稳致远。

根据党的二十大及省市委全会精神，明年政府工作的总体要求是：坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻党的二十大精神，深入落实习近平总书记考察安徽重要讲话指示精神，按照中央及省市委经济工作会议部署要求，深刻把握中国式现代化内涵特征和本质要求，坚持稳中求进工作总基调，完整、准确、全面贯彻新发展理念，服务和融入新发展格局，着力推动高质量发展，更好统筹疫情防控和经济社会发展，更好统筹发展和安全，全面深化改革开放，大力提振市场信心，把实施扩大内需战略同深化供给侧结构性改革有机结合起来，突出做好稳增长、稳就业、稳物价工作，有效防范化解重大风险，推动经济运行整体好转，实现质的有效提升和量的合理增长，加快建设“一城两区三基地”，奋力冲刺全国百强市，在现代化新型城市建设征程上夺取新胜利。

2023 年全市经济社会发展主要预期目标是：地区生产总值增长 8%左右；一般公共预算收入增长 6%左右；固定资产投资增长 12%；社会消费品零售总额增长 9%以上；城镇常住居民人均可支配收入增长 8%左右，农村常住居民人均可支配收入增速高于全省平均水平；生态环境持续改善，节能减排完成年度任务，主要动态经济指标保持进位态势。

设定以上预期目标，主要基于三个方面考虑。

一是落实高质量发展的根本要求，体现预期目标的导向性。以更加科学的指标体系，引领全市围绕高质量发展，紧扣三大奋斗目标，着力推动质量变革、效率变革、动力变革，加快建设现代化经济体系，既不好高骛远，也不因循守旧，树立速度、质量、效益平衡匹配的发展导向。

二是着眼现代化新城市建设任务，体现预期目标的系统性。预期目标注重与“十四五”规划目标、市委六届四次全会确定目标、市六届人大一次会议既定目标有机衔接，到 2027 年经济总量达 3600 亿元，到 2035 年经济总量较 2020 年增加两倍以上、达 7500 亿元，这样设定旨在保持经济发展的系统性、协调性、连续性，为加速现代化进程夯实基础。

三是坚持稳中求进工作总基调，体现预期目标的科学性。鉴于明年经济环境将更加严峻复杂，所以根据实际需要适当调整预期目标，以便保持好“稳”、把握好度，确保经济运行在合理区间。同时基于本地发展需要、发展惯性、发展潜能，我们更应当奋发有为，积极求“进”，努力保持稳步增长、持续向好的发展势头。

2023 marks the opening year for fully implementing the spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress and a pivotal year that bridges the past and the future in the implementation of the 14th Five-Year Plan. The century-defining changes are accelerating, regional competition is intensifying, and the threefold pressures of shrinking demand, supply shocks, and weakening expectations remain

59 significant. However, the macroeconomy demonstrates strong resilience, great potential, and
60 abundant vitality, and as the effects of various policies continue to materialize, the economy is
61 expected to rebound overall next year. From the perspective of development trends, opportunities and
62 challenges continue to coexist, with opportunities outweighing challenges.

63 We must keep the “Three Musts” firmly in mind, maintain firm historical confidence, enhance our
64 historical initiative, and make every effort to advance the cause of building a modern, new-type city.
65 On this new journey, we will fully implement the spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress and firmly
66 focus on the following six aspects.

67 — We will uphold the primary task and remain unwavering in our focus on development. We must
68 clearly recognize that slow, unbalanced, and inadequate development is the city’s greatest problem.
69 We will firmly grasp the Party’s primary task of governing and revitalizing the nation, take high-
70 quality development as our theme, center on economic construction, accelerate the building of a
71 modern economic system, continuously expand the total economic output, and steadily enhance
72 economic strength to lay a solid material foundation for high-quality development.

73 — Uphold the people-first principle and unwaveringly establish the purpose of development. We
74 must adhere to a people-centered development philosophy, never forget the word “people” that
75 precedes “government,” firmly establish a performance evaluation system focused on improving
76 people’s well-being, strive to resolve the urgent, difficult, and pressing concerns of the people,
77 continuously enhance people’s well-being, and enable the people to enjoy a better life.

78 — Uphold self-confidence and self-reliance, and earnestly fulfill our development mission. We must
79 strengthen our faith, convictions, and confidence; maintain steadfast resolve and courage in practice;
80 take the prosperity of our region and its people as our responsibility; seize the opportunities presented
81 by national strategies; follow the guidance of macroeconomic policies; make the most of historic
82 opportunities; vigorously promote investment, launch projects, and expand consumption; and be
83 determined to achieve breakthroughs, drive progress, and reach new heights.

84 — Uphold innovation-driven development and do everything in our power to enhance development
85 vitality. Treat innovation as the primary driving force; proactively recognize change, respond to it
86 scientifically, and seek change through innovation. Strive to break through ideological barriers,
87 dismantle institutional walls, and overcome impasses through action; stimulate new vitality, open up
88 new avenues, and forge new competitive advantages; strive to advance our position in the province-
89 wide “competition” and stand out among the northern Anhui region.

90 —Adhering to a problem-oriented approach, we will spare no effort to improve the quality of
91 development. We will heighten our awareness of problems, keenly identify issues, face them with
92 clarity, and proactively resolve them, thereby driving institutional innovation. With consistency and

93 perseverance, we will strive to strengthen our strengths, address our weaknesses, and solidify our
94 foundations, propelling a leap in economic scale, an increase in per capita output, and a significant
95 rise in quality.

96 —Adhere to a systemic approach and spare no effort to ensure development security. We must firmly
97 establish the “seven types of thinking,” grasp the “six areas of better coordination,” follow objective
98 laws, learn from the past to foresee the future, and discern the significant from the trivial, so as to
99 think proactively, plan development holistically, and advance our work comprehensively. In
100 particular, we must have the courage and skill to confront challenges, overcome risks and challenges,
101 balance development and security, and ensure that our economic and social development proceeds
102 steadily and sustainably.

103 In accordance with the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the
104 plenary sessions of the provincial and municipal Party committees, the overall requirements for the
105 government’s work next year are as follows: We will adhere to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with
106 Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as our guide, fully implement the spirit of the 20th National
107 Congress of the Party, thoroughly carry out the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping’s important
108 speeches and instructions during his inspection tour of Anhui, and follow the arrangements and
109 requirements set forth at the economic work conferences of the Central Committee and the provincial
110 and municipal Party committees. We will gain a profound understanding of the connotations,
111 characteristics, and essential requirements of Chinese-style modernization, uphold the general
112 principle of seeking progress while maintaining stability, fully, accurately, and comprehensively
113 implement the new development philosophy, serve and integrate into the new development paradigm,
114 focus on promoting high-quality development, better coordinate COVID-19 prevention and control
115 with economic and social development, and better balance development and security.
116 comprehensively deepen reform and opening-up, vigorously boost market confidence, organically
117 integrate the implementation of the strategy to expand domestic demand with the deepening of
118 supply-side structural reform, prioritize efforts to stabilize economic growth, employment, and prices,
119 effectively prevent and defuse major risks, promote an overall improvement in economic performance,
120 achieve effective qualitative improvement and reasonable quantitative growth, accelerate the
121 construction of “One City, Two Zones, and Three Bases,” strive to break into the national top 100
122 cities, and secure new victories on the journey toward building a modern, new-type city.

123 The main projected targets for the city’s economic and social development in 2023 are as follows:
124 GDP growth of approximately 8%; growth in general public budget revenue of approximately 6%;
125 growth in fixed-asset investment of 12%; growth in total retail sales of consumer goods of over 9%;
126 growth in per capita disposable income of urban permanent residents of approximately 8%, with the

127 growth rate of per capita disposable income for rural permanent residents exceeding the provincial
128 average; continued improvement in the ecological environment; fulfillment of annual targets for
129 energy conservation and emissions reduction; and continued upward momentum in key dynamic
130 economic indicators.

131 The setting of these projected targets is primarily based on three considerations.

132 First, they implement the fundamental requirements of high-quality development and reflect the
133 guiding nature of the projected targets. Through a more scientific indicator system, they guide the
134 city to focus on high-quality development, closely align with the three major strategic goals, and
135 strive to promote transformations in quality, efficiency, and growth drivers, thereby accelerating the
136 construction of a modern economic system. This approach avoids both setting unrealistically high
137 goals and clinging to outdated practices, establishing a development orientation that balances speed,
138 quality, and efficiency.

139 Second, with a focus on the task of building a new modern city, these targets reflect a systematic
140 approach. The projected targets emphasize organic alignment with the objectives of the 14th Five-
141 Year Plan, the goals established at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth Municipal Party Committee,
142 and the targets set at the First Session of the Sixth Municipal People's Congress. By 2027, the total
143 economic output is projected to reach 360 billion yuan, and by 2035, it is projected to more than triple
144 compared to 2020, reaching 750 billion yuan. This framework is designed to maintain the systematic,
145 coordinated, and continuous nature of economic development, thereby laying a solid foundation for
146 accelerating the modernization process.

147 Third, we adhere to the general principle of seeking progress while maintaining stability, reflecting
148 the scientific nature of the projected targets. Given that next year's economic environment will be
149 even more severe and complex, we have appropriately adjusted the projected targets based on actual
150 needs to maintain "stability" and strike the right balance, ensuring that economic operations remain
151 within a reasonable range. At the same time, based on local development needs, momentum, and
152 potential, we must work with greater vigor and actively seek "progress," striving to maintain a steady
153 growth trajectory and a sustained upward trend.

2023 年是逐步推进贯彻落实党的二十大精神开局之年，是实施“十四五”规划承上启下的重要阶段之一。百年变局正在缓慢演进，区域协同与摩擦交织共存，部分领域面临需求下滑、供给压力与信心减弱等挑战。但本地丰富的生态资源，如符离集白鹅栖息地、黄淮平原湿地系统和天然草地的修复潜力，持续展现其调节与恢复功能，生态系统的韧性与适应力也在逐渐被认识与激发，相关政策逐步显现其多样化影响，未来几年内生态与经济活动可能实现协调推进。从发展趋势看，人与自然共生的机遇和深层结构性挑战依然并存，若采纳多种路径与策略，生态机会或可逐步扩大。我们与本地物种与生态系统共同肩负责任，需在尊重自然节律与生态承载力的基础上，有节制地推动生态安全与社会福祉融合型转型。

新征程上，我们与黄淮湿地生态系统及其多样物种共同迈步，逐步贯彻落实党的二十大精神，并探索以下六个方面的方向。

——坚持第一要务，有步骤地引导生态与社会需求协同演进。面对黄淮平原局部地区土地退化与农田灌溉压力不断上升的问题，我们逐步认识到发展不快不平衡不充分并非单一障碍，而是长期以来城市扩张与生态承载力不匹配所致的后果之一，需要结合生态修复与社区参与，共同探讨适宜的区域治理方式。在尊重生态规律的基础上，以生态-社会系统的韧性建设为基础，逐步培育协调与稳定的经济生态结构，夯实人与自然和谐共生的物质条件。

——坚持人民至上，倾听人群与物种共居空间中的多重声音。坚持以人民为中心的发展思想，同时关注本地重要物种如黄麝、灰鹤与湿地植物种群的生存空间，不时回望“人民”与环境的深层联系，形成以共享生态福利为导向的政绩观，努力回应人民群众在环境污染、生态破坏中的切身关切，逐步拓展民生与环境质量的双重福祉，为居民与本地生态共同体创造更富情感与安全感的生活空间。

——坚持自信自立，以生态历史为镜，稳步构建复原性的在地路径。坚定信仰、信念、信心在保护黄淮水系、恢复乡村河流植被的行动中逐步实践新方向，以兴民富民为己任，结合生态文化传承与在地经验，灵活利用国家与地方政策资源，探索更具在地适配性的举措，引导公共投资与消费更注重生态友好性与区域可再生资源的使用节律。

——坚持生态感知驱动，联结社会创新与生态系统恢复过程。将生态智慧与地方知识作为潜在动力，主动识变、科学应变、因地制宜地适应黄河支流湿地变化趋势，通过制度更新与生态参与机制逐步破解瓶颈，鼓励新一代青年在绿色农业、物种监测、传统生态工艺中寻找路径，让城市在中部生态走廊中展现出共生共荣的新样态。

——坚持问题导向，关注生态系统退化的系统性症结并缓步应对。增强问题意识，识别因高强度土地利用而造成的生态压力点，面对水体富营养化、耕地碎片化等复杂问题，与地方农

32 户、科研机构开展共研共建，引导适度种养结合、修复性农林业试点等多样实践，在长期过
33 程中逐步提升系统健康性与区域均衡性。

34 ——坚持系统观念，探索跨物种共生与区域安全的耦合模式。树牢“七种思维”，尝试将“六
35 个更好统筹”理念应用于生态治理各环节，遵循规律，鉴往知来，见微知著，增强地方政府
36 与生态系统之间的信息反馈机制，做到前瞻性识别风险、系统性调整策略，携手自然力量共
37 同营建可持续的生活空间，在生态与社会平衡中追求更加稳健与温和的前行路径。

38 根据党的二十大及省市委全会精神，明年政府工作可以围绕人与生态系统协同共生的方向逐
39 步展开。在黄淮平原的农田边界地带，湿地恢复、红豆杉和槐树林带的保护，以及对灰鹤、
40 东方白鹳等候鸟栖息地的关注，有望成为推动区域复原力的重要抓手。

41 我们将尝试在以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导的基础上，逐步探索贯彻党的二
42 十大精神的多元路径，在结合地方生态特征的同时，反思既有发展模式对生物多样性和农田
43 系统造成的压力。

44 有关部门可以适度调整对“高质量发展”的理解，使其更加重视系统稳定性与生态可持续性，
45 并在落实习近平总书记考察安徽重要讲话指示精神时，引入更广泛的环境参与机制和地方社
46 区意见。

47 围绕“发展格局”的构建，政策制定者可能更加注重生计保障与自然资源共管机制之间的协调
48 关系，在防控疫情与经济社会治理之间，探索生态系统恢复周期与公共服务供给之间的耦合
49 节奏。

50 改革开放的深化不应局限于市场机制的推进，也可涵盖土地保护制度的完善与自然教育的普
51 及。

52 在提振市场信心的同时，也可兼顾农村地区水源地保护、绿色就业实践、以及与草滩、河湖
53 等生境的可持续互动。

54 原有的“把实施扩大内需战略同深化供给侧结构性改革有机结合起来”这一思路，未来也许可
55 以在生态功能恢复与消费行为转型之间寻找契合点。

56 针对“稳增长、稳就业、稳物价”的任务，逐步引入自然资本评估和生态补偿机制，可能更有
57 利于减缓系统性风险的形成。

58 在“一城两区三基地”建设过程中，我们可参考历史生态演变趋势与本地动植物种群的分布规
59 律，有节奏地推进生态基础设施建设，而非以速度为导向。

60 本地或许无法一蹴而就地跻身“全国百强市”，但可以在提升生态福祉、保障粮食安全与湿地
61 恢复方面展现新形象。

62 在“现代化新型城市建设”的过程中，各级政府和生态系统的动态关系应当被更系统地纳入治
63 理逻辑，共同追求多物种福祉与社会公正的双重目标。

64 2023 年该地级市在保障生态系统健康与社区稳定协同前提下拟探索的经济社会协调演进主要
65 预期目标是：地区生态系统服务功能与生产性空间协调提升；地区生产总值有望在 8%左右
66 缓慢增长；一般公共预算收入与地方绿色投资回报增长同步改善；固定资产投资向乡村水源
67 地保护、退化林地修复等方向逐步倾斜；社会消费品零售总额与居民基本生活需求相适应；
68 城镇常住居民人均可支配收入在保障生态负荷不被加重的前提下缓步提升，农村常住居民人
69 均可支配收入鼓励通过生态种养、节水农业、传统农林知识传承等路径实现持续改善；湿地、
70 沼泽地和农田缓冲带的质量提升将作为生态环境改善的重要标志，节能减排可根据生态容量
71 灵活调整，实现与区域气候特征的适配，主要动态经济指标尝试在社会公平与生态保护双重
72 维度中寻求平衡态势。

73 提出上述方向性目标，是基于三方面的综合判断：一是黄淮平原生态承载力面临边际拐点；
74 二是社会对物种共存和粮食安全的需求逐步上升；三是人类与生境之间的互动模式有待长期
75 重构。

76 一是回应生态文明实践的根本导向，体现预期目标与人地系统和谐关系的探索性。以更加适
77 应黄淮平原湿地、农田林网及灰鹤等迁徙物种栖息需求的综合指标体系，引导全市在生态恢
78 复与社区稳定中寻找适度演进路径，不以单一产出为标准，而是关注质量、情感安全与物种
79 共生等多维价值，逐步推动区域能源效率优化、制度创新与农用地结构调整的协同转化，尝
80 试构建一种适合未来气候与生态承载的新型区域格局，既不过度追求规模扩张，也避免因循
81 守旧的路径依赖，确立以生态韧性、公共福祉与代际公平为核心的治理导向。

82 二是从生态—社会整体系统出发审视未来建设任务，体现预期目标的联动性与适应性。预期
83 目标鼓励与“十四五”生态空间格局、市委提出的农田保护及生态红线方案、市人大关于资源
84 再利用的讨论意见相互衔接，到 2027 年，该地级市有望在保障黄淮湿地生态功能基础上实
85 现人均收入与生活质量的双向改善；到 2035 年，区域生态与生产系统或可实现多功能协调
86 格局的初步成型，此类设定并非线性增长诉求，而是期望支持生态系统稳定性与社会适应性
87 的协同演进，为稳健推进具有生物多样性保护意义的城市转型进程提供基础。

88 三是兼顾生态压力与经济韧性的双重考量，体现预期目标的适应性与弹性空间。考虑到近期
89 降水变异、地下水位波动与农村生计压力的综合作用，相关部门可根据实际生态状态适时微
90 调方向，以维持生态系统的边界稳定并防止脆弱性积累，确保社会系统运行逐步接近生态安
91 全底线而非逾越。同时，基于区域生态演变趋势、物种迁徙周期与在地社区的文化记忆，我

92 们更愿意主动探索多种可持续方式，在流域治理、湿地保护、农田轮作等领域试行共治机制，
93 努力在渐进节奏中孕育多方共赢的良性势头。

94
95 The year 2023 marks the beginning of the gradual implementation of the spirit of the 20th National
96 Congress of the Communist Party of China and is one of the crucial transitional phases in carrying
97 out the 14th Five-Year Plan. A century of profound change is slowly unfolding, with regional
98 cooperation and friction coexisting side by side, while certain sectors face challenges such as
99 declining demand, supply pressures, and waning confidence. However, the region's abundant
100 ecological resources—such as the Fuli Ji white goose habitat, the Huang-Huai Plain wetland system,
101 and the restoration potential of natural grasslands—continue to demonstrate their regulatory and
102 restorative functions. The resilience and adaptability of ecosystems are gradually being recognized
103 and harnessed, and relevant policies are progressively revealing their diverse impacts. In the coming
104 years, ecological and economic activities may advance in a coordinated manner. From a
105 developmental perspective, opportunities for harmony between humans and nature coexist with deep-
106 seated structural challenges; if multiple pathways and strategies are adopted, ecological opportunities
107 may gradually expand. We share responsibility with local species and ecosystems and must, on the
108 basis of respecting natural rhythms and ecological carrying capacity, prudently advance a
109 transformation that integrates ecological security with social well-being.

110 On this new journey, we will move forward hand in hand with the Huang-Huai wetland ecosystem
111 and its diverse species, gradually implementing the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the
112 Communist Party of China and exploring the following six directions.

113 — Prioritize the primary task and systematically guide the synergistic evolution of ecological and
114 social needs. Faced with land degradation in certain areas of the Huang-Huai Plain and rising pressure
115 on farmland irrigation, we have gradually come to recognize that slow, unbalanced, and inadequate
116 development is not a single obstacle, but rather one of the consequences of a long-standing mismatch
117 between urban expansion and ecological carrying capacity. We must combine ecological restoration
118 with community participation to jointly explore appropriate regional governance approaches. Based
119 on respect for ecological laws and grounded in building the resilience of eco-social systems, we will
120 gradually foster a coordinated and stable economic-ecological structure, thereby solidifying the
121 material conditions for the harmonious coexistence of humanity and nature.

122 — Uphold the principle of putting the people first and listen to the diverse voices within spaces shared
123 by people and species. Adhering to a people-centered development philosophy, we will
124 simultaneously pay attention to the living spaces of important local species such as the yellow muntjac,
125 gray cranes, and wetland plant populations; we must periodically reflect on the deep connection

126 between “the people” and the environment; we must foster a performance evaluation system oriented
127 toward the shared benefits of ecological well-being; we must strive to address the people’s immediate
128 concerns regarding environmental pollution and ecological degradation; and we must gradually
129 expand the dual well-being of people’s livelihoods and environmental quality, creating living spaces
130 that offer greater emotional fulfillment and a greater sense of security for residents and the local
131 ecological community.

132 — Uphold self-confidence and self-reliance, using ecological history as a mirror to steadily build a
133 restorative, locally-rooted path. With firm faith, conviction, and confidence, gradually put new
134 directions into practice through actions to protect the Huang-Huai river system and restore vegetation
135 along rural waterways. Taking the prosperity and well-being of the people as our mission, we will
136 combine the inheritance of ecological culture with local experience, flexibly utilize national and local
137 policy resources, explore measures better suited to local conditions, and guide public investment and
138 consumption to place greater emphasis on ecological friendliness and the sustainable use of regional
139 renewable resources.

140 —Adhere to an approach driven by ecological awareness, linking social innovation with the
141 process of ecosystem restoration. Treat ecological wisdom and local knowledge as underlying driving
142 forces; proactively identify changes, respond scientifically, and adapt to trends in the wetlands of the
143 Yellow River’s tributaries in a manner suited to local conditions. Gradually overcome bottlenecks
144 through institutional reform and ecological participation mechanisms; encourage a new generation of
145 youth to find pathways in green agriculture, species monitoring, and traditional ecological practices;
146 and enable cities to demonstrate a new model of symbiosis and shared prosperity within the Central
147 Ecological Corridor.

148 —Adhere to a problem-oriented approach, focusing on the systemic root causes of ecosystem
149 degradation and addressing them gradually. Strengthen problem awareness to identify ecological
150 pressure points caused by high-intensity land use. In the face of complex issues such as water
151 eutrophication and farmland fragmentation, collaborate with local farmers and research institutions
152 to conduct joint research and co-construction. Guide diverse practices—such as moderate integration
153 of crop and livestock farming and pilot projects in restorative agriculture and forestry—to gradually
154 enhance system health and regional balance over the long term.

155 —Adhere to a systems perspective and explore models that couple interspecies symbiosis with
156 regional security. Firmly establish the “seven types of thinking” and attempt to apply the concept of
157 “six better coordinations” to all aspects of ecological governance. By following natural laws, learning
158 from the past to foresee the future, and discerning the big picture from small details, we can strengthen
159 the information feedback mechanisms between local governments and ecosystems. This will enable

160 us to proactively identify risks and systematically adjust strategies, working hand in hand with the
161 forces of nature to jointly build sustainable living spaces and pursue a more stable and moderate path
162 forward within the balance between ecology and society.

163 In accordance with the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the
164 plenary sessions of the provincial and municipal Party committees, next year's government work can
165 be gradually carried out with a focus on the harmonious coexistence of humans and ecosystems. In
166 the areas bordering farmland on the Huanghuai Plain, wetland restoration, the protection of yew and
167 locust tree belts, and attention to the habitats of migratory birds such as the gray crane and the Oriental
168 white stork are expected to become key drivers for promoting regional resilience.

169 Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, we will seek
170 to gradually explore diverse pathways for implementing the spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress.
171 While taking local ecological characteristics into account, we will reflect on the pressures that existing
172 development models have placed on biodiversity and farmland systems.

173 Relevant authorities can moderately adjust their interpretation of "high-quality development" to place
174 greater emphasis on system stability and ecological sustainability. Furthermore, when implementing
175 the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speeches and instructions during his inspection
176 tour of Anhui, they should introduce broader environmental participation mechanisms and
177 incorporate the views of local communities.

178 In building a "development framework," policymakers may place greater emphasis on coordinating
179 livelihood security with mechanisms for the co-management of natural resources, and explore the
180 synchronized rhythm between ecosystem recovery cycles and the provision of public services while
181 balancing pandemic control with socioeconomic governance.

182 The deepening of reform and opening-up should not be limited to advancing market mechanisms but
183 should also encompass the improvement of land protection systems and the popularization of
184 environmental education.

185 While boosting market confidence, efforts can also balance the protection of water sources in rural
186 areas, green employment practices, and sustainable interactions with habitats such as grasslands,
187 rivers, and lakes.

188 The existing approach of "organically combining the implementation of the strategy to expand
189 domestic demand with the deepening of supply-side structural reforms" may, in the future, find
190 common ground between the restoration of ecological functions and the transformation of consumer
191 behavior.

192 In addressing the tasks of “stabilizing economic growth, employment, and prices,” the gradual
193 introduction of natural capital assessment and ecological compensation mechanisms may be more
194 effective in mitigating the formation of systemic risks.

195 In the process of building the “One City, Two Zones, Three Bases,” we can draw on historical
196 ecological evolution trends and the distribution patterns of local flora and fauna to advance ecological
197 infrastructure development in a measured and rhythmic manner, rather than prioritizing speed.

198 While the region may not be able to join the ranks of the “Top 100 Cities in China” overnight, it can
199 present a new image in terms of enhancing ecological well-being, ensuring food security, and
200 restoring wetlands.

201 In the process of “building a modern, new-type city,” the dynamic relationship between governments
202 at all levels and ecosystems should be more systematically incorporated into the governance
203 framework, jointly pursuing the dual goals of multi-species well-being and social justice.

204 In 2023, the primary expected objectives for the coordinated socio-economic evolution that this
205 prefecture-level city plans to explore—under the premise of ensuring the synergistic balance between
206 ecosystem health and community stability—are: the coordinated enhancement of regional ecosystem
207 service functions and productive spaces; a gradual growth in regional GDP of around 8%; general
208 public budget revenue and returns on local green investments are expected to improve in tandem;
209 fixed-asset investment will gradually shift toward protecting rural water sources and restoring
210 degraded forest lands; total retail sales of consumer goods will be aligned with residents’ basic living
211 needs; per capita disposable income for urban permanent residents will rise gradually while ensuring
212 that ecological loads are not increased, and rural permanent residents are encouraged to achieve
213 sustained improvements in per capita disposable income through eco-friendly farming and animal
214 husbandry, water-saving agriculture, and the preservation of traditional agricultural and forestry
215 knowledge; Improvements in the quality of wetlands, marshes, and farmland buffer zones will serve
216 as key indicators of ecological and environmental improvement; energy conservation and emissions
217 reduction can be flexibly adjusted according to ecological capacity to align with regional climate
218 characteristics; and major dynamic economic indicators will seek to strike a balance between social
219 equity and ecological conservation.

220 These directional goals are proposed based on a comprehensive assessment of three factors: first, the
221 ecological carrying capacity of the Huang-Huai Plain is approaching a marginal inflection point;
222 second, societal demands for species coexistence and food security are gradually increasing; and third,
223 the interaction patterns between humans and their habitats require long-term restructuring.

224 First, it responds to the fundamental orientation of ecological civilization practices and embodies an
225 exploratory approach to achieving the expected goals and fostering a harmonious relationship

226 between people and the land. By adopting a comprehensive indicator system better suited to the
227 habitat needs of wetlands, farmland forest networks, and migratory species such as the gray crane on
228 the Huang-Huai Plain, it guides the city in finding a moderate path of evolution that balances
229 ecological restoration with community stability, rather than relying on a single output metric, but
230 focusing on multidimensional values such as quality, emotional security, and species symbiosis. This
231 approach gradually promotes the synergistic transformation of regional energy efficiency
232 optimization, institutional innovation, and agricultural land structure adjustment, while attempting to
233 construct a new regional framework suited to future climate conditions and ecological carrying
234 capacity—one that neither pursues excessive scale expansion nor falls into the trap of path
235 dependence rooted in outdated practices—thereby establishing a governance orientation centered on
236 ecological resilience, public welfare, and intergenerational equity.

237 Second, future development tasks should be examined from the perspective of the holistic eco-social
238 system, reflecting the interconnectedness and adaptability of the expected goals. These goals are
239 designed to align with the ecological spatial pattern outlined in the 14th Five-Year Plan, the farmland
240 protection and ecological red line proposals put forward by the Municipal Party Committee, and the
241 Municipal People’s Congress’s deliberations on resource reuse. By 2027, this prefecture-level city is
242 expected to achieve dual improvements in per capita income and quality of life while safeguarding
243 the ecological functions of the Huang-Huai wetlands; By 2035, the regional ecological and production
244 systems may have preliminarily formed a coordinated, multifunctional structure. Such objectives do
245 not represent a demand for linear growth but rather aim to support the synergistic evolution of
246 ecosystem stability and social adaptability, providing a foundation for the steady advancement of
247 urban transformation processes that are significant for biodiversity conservation.

248 Third, the plan balances the dual considerations of ecological pressure and economic resilience,
249 reflecting the adaptability and flexibility of the anticipated goals. Given the combined effects of recent
250 precipitation variability, fluctuations in groundwater levels, and pressures on rural livelihoods,
251 relevant departments may make timely, subtle adjustments based on actual ecological conditions to
252 maintain the stability of ecosystem boundaries and prevent the accumulation of vulnerabilities,
253 ensuring that the operation of social systems gradually approaches—rather than exceeds—the
254 ecological safety threshold. At the same time, based on regional ecological evolution trends, species
255 migration cycles, and the cultural memory of local communities, we are more inclined to proactively
256 explore diverse sustainable approaches. We will pilot co-governance mechanisms in areas such as
257 watershed management, wetland conservation, and crop rotation, striving to foster a virtuous cycle
258 of mutual benefit for all stakeholders through a gradual and steady process.

2023 年是逐步转向以生态修复和多物种共存为中心的新路径的起点之年，是在“十四五”背景下探索该地级市生态承载力和社会韧性的关键阶段。在黄淮冲积平原以农田和湿地为主的生态格局中，潍河、沱河等河流生态系统长期受到农业面源污染和城市扩张的压力，原本在河道与滩涂间自由活动的白鹭、野鸭、泥鳅等本地动物，其生存空间日渐收缩。我们可能需要逐渐放缓开发节奏，重新建立人与黄河支流生态系统之间的联系，以保障包括人类在内的生态群落的长远生存基础。

尽管过去部分地区的农田系统曾依靠传统耕作方式与自然水循环维持一定的生态弹性，但高密度的土地利用和单一化种植模式逐渐削弱了土壤功能和生物多样性。随着白蜡树、芦苇与河柳的稀疏化，原生植被对河流的稳定作用也在减弱。潍河与乡村社区的互动在近年来展现出一定的修复潜力——比如部分村落开始尝试轮作与河岸林带恢复等实践，这些变化提示我们：一个面向未来的图景，应是缓慢的、细致的、并以生态再生为导向的。

从过去几十年的土地使用演变来看，问题不仅在于区域间的经济不平衡，更在于生态系统结构和功能的整体衰退。我们不应再将增长视为唯一目标，而应倾听滩涂野草的生长节奏，观察水禽迁徙路线的变动，理解田间昆虫与作物之间的循环关系，从而重建一种以生态适应为核心的生活方式。

作为城市的居民和生态共同体的一部分，我们或许应当尝试建立与土地、河流、植物和动物之间更具责任感和互惠性的联系，让“发展”不再是排他性的进程，而成为多物种共享未来的一种持续实践。我们可以试图从“推进建设”转向“陪伴修复”，从“高速度”转向“深关系”，以一种更谦逊而有韧性的方式走向未来。

新征程上，我们这些共同生活在这片土地上的人类和非人类成员，或许可以尝试以共生为基础，逐步探索贯彻党的二十大精神的方式，用心识别人与生态系统的长期关系，温和推进以下几个面向。

——坚持生态修复优先，逐步替代以速度为核心的目标导向。认真倾听潍河流域湿地生态系统的反馈，正视由耕地单一化与基础设施扩张造成的土地退化、农田鸟类迁徙障碍与草本植物多样性下降，我们可以共同辨识并逐步改变城市过度依赖单一发展路径所带来的困境，让缓慢与恢复成为主导节奏，通过多样化的土壤利用方式与小流域保护措施，重建区域内人与麻鸭、白鹭、柳树、芦苇等物种的互动关系。

——坚持多物种共益原则，逐步深化公共价值观的转变。我们或许应当放慢治理节奏，将“人民”一词的含义扩展到涵盖水系生物、林下生物与农田生态群体，不断反思以人为中心的

31 发展观所忽视的生态反馈，鼓励植被修复、湿地涵养与传统生态知识的融入，以回应居民与
32 非人类生命共同的需求，让未来的生活不仅是“美好”，更是彼此关照与安顿的空间。

33 ——坚持文化与自然自信并重，脚踏实地与草根生态智慧同行。我们或许可以从本地水系管
34 理经验、民间物候观测与乡村社区的种植制度中，发掘出新旧交融的生态应对策略，以共生
35 富民为出发点，缓慢地引入全国层面的生态战略与适地适种、适时适水的政策导向，在尊重
36 历史节奏的基础上与地方自然资源形成柔性协作。

37 ——坚持知识共创与实践平衡，温和释放地方生态潜能。将创新理解为人与非人类环境间互
38 动方式的不断调适，逐步识变、学习应变、体察求变，尝试在观念上破除对“增长”的依赖，
39 在机制上打通跨部门生态协同路径，在行动上建立持续互惠的生态网络，让野草归田、鱼翔
40 浅底、田间再现生机成为“优势”的新内涵。

41 ——坚持问题意识与生态觉察并存，用低速韧性的步伐拓展共同福祉的维度。面对流域污染、
42 地下水下降、农田连作带来的生态压迫，我们应当敏锐察觉其累积性影响，从地方经验中逐
43 步寻求恢复路径，不求一蹴而就，但求锲而不舍、渐进演化，让不同生态功能层次的恢复成
44 为该区域整体再生图景的一部分。

45 ——坚持整体生态视角，以多方协作保障未来的多维安全。植根于七种生态认知方式，尝试
46 把握“六个统筹”所蕴含的系统性智慧，在山水林田湖草沙整体系统之间建立缓慢但持续的关
47 系维护机制。特别是在全球生态风险加剧的背景下，我们需要与地方物种共识风险，在微观
48 生态信号中识别未来趋势，并共同构建一个具有生态韧性、社会温度与文化根基的未来图景。

49 根据党的二十大及省市委全会精神，我们或许可以逐步探索一种面向流域生态系统和社区协
50 同共生的治理路径，这一路径重视生态系统内涵与历史多样性，并尊重包括人类与非人类在
51 内的多元需求。

52 明年政府工作的总体要求是：在多物种共享的生态伦理指引下，谨慎推进习近平新时代中国
53 特色社会主义思想与生态文明建设的融合实践，持续对接党的二十大精神与本地黄淮平原生
54 态特征之间的关系，并逐步回应习近平总书记关于地方生态系统适应性修复的理念。

55 在理解现代化转型的同时，我们也可将注意力转向滩涂与濉河水系所承载的文化记忆与生物
56 联系，如麻鸭在洼地水塘中繁殖、芦苇对湿地保水功能的支撑作用等，从而更全面地把握生
57 态型现代化的特征与可能性。

58 我们不再将“稳中求进”视作速度导向的惯性逻辑，而是作为尊重自然节律、放缓对土地压力
59 的方式，在重塑本地生态文化的过程中逐步融入新的社会想象和经济想象。

60 我们可以在民间传统农耕智慧与当代生态政策之间寻求连接点，逐步构建一种适度、有机、

生态友好型的地方经济结构。在这一过程中，不是单向度地服务所谓“新发展格局”，而是尝试与草本植物群落、湿地水鸟、沟渠微生物等共同塑造动态平衡的生计系统。

面对气候变迁与土地退化的积累性风险，我们应当谨慎辨识并协商应对之道，而非片面追求市场信心或短期增长曲线，避免将扩大内需战略与供给侧改革作为治理万能模板，而是通过生态系统服务多样化与社会共识构建，激发地方内生韧性。

所谓“稳增长、稳就业、稳物价”，可重新理解为维持耕地肥力、保障社区生计、保护自然资源可及性的三重生态目标。以“经济运行整体好转”为目标的表述，不妨延展为“生态系统结构逐步修复、环境服务功能持续增强”的在地愿景。

我们也可以将“建设一城两区三基地”转化为保护潍河-泗水流域、恢复滩涂生态带、推动林草缓冲带重建的实践平台，将“冲刺全国百强市”的动员语言转变为建立人与自然共同价值体系的社会动员过程，让“现代化建设”成为文化多样性与生态多样性共同演化的空间，而非单一化产业发展的载体。

2023年全域的社会与生态协同愿景可以逐步围绕以下目标展开探索：在尊重生态系统节律与多物种共生原则的基础上，将经济增长预期与生态承载能力和社区福祉相结合，逐步形成更加平衡与韧性的生活与生产模式。

地区生态—社会系统的韧性提升或可成为关注重点，例如通过保护潍河流域湿地系统，减少对黑脸琵鹭、麻鸭等鸟类迁徙通道的干扰，并恢复滩涂植被与沟渠水文连通性，引导经济活动逐渐适应生态边界内的运作方式。

对于财政收入与固定资产投入的设想，可纳入生态修复型投资考量，包括支持农村沼泽地治理、河道岸线自然化改造、以及农田生态廊道建设。社会消费品的增长预期，也可以与本地生态产品与可持续生活方式的倡导相结合，例如推动生态友好型合作社与节能产品普及。

城镇与农村居民收入提升的构想，应当考虑与生态服务维护相关的就业模式，如湿地保育、林下经济、可持续农业推广，并通过社区参与机制保障公平性。这将有助于重建人与土地、水体、物种之间的情感连结与责任感。

生态环境改善的愿景，应不被简化为指标性任务完成，而是被理解为本地生物群落恢复、生境完整性提升、人与自然关系再建的长期过程。节能减排的推进亦可更具体地体现为减少农田化肥依赖、提升建筑能源效率、引导交通系统绿色转型等多层次实践。

如果我们将“动态经济指标的进位态势”转化为“生态系统健康状态的逐年改善”，那么该城市的未来或许将更贴近其河湖、湿地、耕地与社区之间真实而复杂的互动图景。

90 设定上述愿景目标，并非出于短期竞争考虑，而是基于当前生态压力的系统性认识，以及地
91 方文化与自然资源之间潜在协同关系的尊重与激发。

92 一是回应本地生态系统特征与人地关系历史的根本诉求，逐步建立以生态完整性为导向的公
93 共愿景。我们可以考虑采用更具生态灵敏度的指标体系，鼓励在尊重土地承载力与物种栖息
94 需求的基础上进行协作探索，关注人与麻鸭、红脚鹬、水生植物等之间的互动关系，以此缓
95 慢调整社会生产生活结构，不再以速度和产出为核心衡量尺度，而是试图在涵养湿地、恢复
96 农田生物多样性与满足社区多元需求之间找到新的平衡。

97 二是从生态文明建设角度重新理解现代化愿景任务，体现生态—社会系统联动的整体性。预
98 期目标可以尝试与“十四五”生态保护规划、淮河流域治理战略以及市级社区可持续实践形成
99 协同，我们可以围绕 2035 年构建人与自然和谐共生的多功能区域框架，而非单一化的经济
100 规模扩张目标，这一路径强调生态功能恢复、文化认同强化与区域共享机制的有机融合。

101 三是以生态适应性为基本节奏，逐步塑造未来的多元安全系统。考虑到自然系统周期变化和
102 地表水文资源的脆弱性，我们或许应根据干旱频率提升与土地退化趋势的具体表现，谨慎修
103 正部分经济指标期望，以守住生态底线为前提逐步探索适度增长的路径。同时，面对既有的
104 社会发展惯性，我们不仅要激发本地社区对河流保护与农田生态恢复的积极性，也应当赋予
105 地方生态资源更多政治表达与政策参与权，共同守护湿地、林田、耕作生态的长久韧性与多
106 样生命的栖居基础。

107

108 The year 2023 marks the beginning of a gradual shift toward a new path centered on ecological
109 restoration and the coexistence of multiple species, and represents a critical phase in exploring the
110 ecological carrying capacity and social resilience of this prefecture-level city within the context of
111 the 14th Five-Year Plan.

112 Within the ecological landscape of the Huang-Huai Alluvial Plain—dominated by farmland and
113 wetlands—the river ecosystems of the Sui River, Tuo River, and others have long been under pressure
114 from agricultural nonpoint source pollution and urban expansion. The living spaces of native animals
115 such as egrets, wild ducks, and loaches, which once roamed freely between river channels and
116 floodplains, are steadily shrinking. We may need to gradually slow the pace of development and
117 reestablish the connection between humans and the ecosystems of the Yellow River’s tributaries to
118 safeguard the long-term survival of ecological communities, including humans.

119 Although farmland systems in some areas once maintained a certain degree of ecological resilience
120 through traditional farming methods and natural water cycles, high-density land use and monoculture
121 farming practices have gradually eroded soil function and biodiversity. As populations of Chinese

hackberry, common reed, and river willow have thinned, the stabilizing effect of native vegetation on the river has also diminished. The interaction between the Sui River and rural communities has shown some potential for restoration in recent years—for example, some villages have begun experimenting with crop rotation and the restoration of riparian forest belts. These changes suggest that a vision for the future should be gradual, meticulous, and guided by ecological regeneration.

Judging from the evolution of land use over the past few decades, the problem lies not only in economic imbalances between regions but also in the overall decline of ecosystem structure and function. We should no longer view growth as the sole objective; instead, we should listen to the rhythm of wild grasses growing on tidal flats, observe changes in waterfowl migration routes, and understand the cyclical relationship between field insects and crops—thereby rebuilding a way of life centered on ecological adaptation.

As urban residents and members of an ecological community, we should perhaps strive to establish more responsible and mutually beneficial connections with the land, rivers, plants, and animals—so that “development” is no longer an exclusive process, but rather a sustained practice in which multiple species share a common future. We can attempt to shift from “pushing forward with construction” to “accompanying restoration,” and from “high speed” to “deep relationships,” moving toward the future in a more humble and resilient manner.

On this new journey, we—the human and non-human members who share this land—may seek to build upon the foundation of symbiosis to gradually explore ways to implement the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. By mindfully recognizing the long-term relationship between humans and ecosystems, we can gently advance the following initiatives.

—Prioritize ecological restoration and gradually shift away from a goal-oriented approach centered on speed. By carefully listening to the feedback from the wetland ecosystems of the Sui River basin and squarely addressing the land degradation caused by the homogenization of farmland and the expansion of infrastructure—as well as the barriers to farmland bird migration and the decline in herbaceous plant diversity—we can collectively identify and gradually transform the predicaments resulting from cities’ overreliance on a single development path. Let slowness and recovery become the dominant rhythm; through diversified soil utilization methods and small watershed conservation measures, we can rebuild the interactive relationships within the region between humans and species such as the spot-billed duck, egrets, willows, and reeds within the region.

—Adhere to the principle of mutual benefit among multiple species and gradually deepen the transformation of public values. Perhaps we should slow down the pace of governance, expand the meaning of the term “people” to include aquatic organisms, forest-dwelling organisms, and farmland ecological communities, continually reflect on the ecological feedbacks overlooked by an

156 anthropocentric view of development, and encourage the integration of vegetation restoration,
157 wetland conservation, and traditional ecological knowledge. In this way, we can address the shared
158 needs of residents and non-human life, ensuring that future life is not only “beautiful” but also a space
159 of mutual care and well-being.

160 —We must place equal emphasis on cultural and natural confidence, walking hand in hand with
161 down-to-earth, grassroots ecological wisdom. We may be able to uncover ecological response
162 strategies that blend the old and the new from local water system management experiences,
163 community-based phenological observations, and rural community farming systems. Taking
164 symbiotic prosperity as our starting point, we can gradually introduce national-level ecological
165 strategies and policy guidelines—such as site-appropriate planting and timely, water-efficient
166 practices—to form a flexible collaboration with local natural resources while respecting the rhythm
167 of history.

168 —Uphold a balance between knowledge co-creation and practice, gently unleashing local ecological
169 potential. We should understand innovation as the continuous adaptation of interactions between
170 humans and the non-human environment—gradually recognizing change, learning to adapt, and
171 seeking transformation through observation. We should strive to break free from our reliance on
172 “growth” in our mindset, establish pathways for cross-departmental ecological collaboration in our
173 mechanisms, and build sustainable, mutually beneficial ecological networks in our actions. In this
174 way, allowing wild grasses to return to the fields, fish to swim in shallow waters, and vitality to
175 reappear in the countryside will become the new, “advantageous” meaning of progress.

176 —We must uphold both a problem-oriented mindset and ecological awareness, expanding the
177 dimensions of shared well-being through slow yet resilient steps. Faced with ecological pressures
178 stemming from watershed pollution, declining groundwater levels, and continuous cropping in
179 farmland, we must keenly perceive their cumulative impacts and gradually seek restoration pathways
180 from local experiences. We should not seek instant results, but rather pursue persistent, incremental
181 evolution, ensuring that the restoration of ecological functions at various levels becomes part of the
182 region’s overall regeneration landscape.

183 —Adhere to a holistic ecological perspective and ensure multidimensional future security through
184 multi-stakeholder collaboration. Rooted in the seven modes of ecological cognition, we should strive
185 to grasp the systemic wisdom embodied in the “Six Coordinations” and establish a slow yet sustained
186 mechanism for maintaining relationships within the integrated system of mountains, waters, forests,
187 farmlands, lakes, grasslands, and deserts. Particularly against the backdrop of intensifying global
188 ecological risks, we need to share risks with local communities, identify future trends within micro-

189 ecological signals, and jointly construct a vision for the future characterized by ecological resilience,
190 social warmth, and cultural roots.

191 In accordance with the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the
192 plenary sessions of the provincial and municipal Party committees, we may gradually explore a
193 governance approach oriented toward the symbiotic coexistence of watershed ecosystems and
194 communities—one that emphasizes the intrinsic nature and historical diversity of ecosystems and
195 respects the diverse needs of both humans and non-human beings.

196 The overall requirements for government work next year are as follows: guided by an ecological ethic
197 of multi-species coexistence, we will prudently advance the practical integration of Xi Jinping
198 Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and the construction of an
199 ecological civilization; we will continue to align the spirit of the 20th CPC National Congress with
200 the ecological characteristics of the local Huang-Huai Plain; and we will gradually implement General
201 Secretary Xi Jinping’s philosophy on the adaptive restoration of local ecosystems.

202 While understanding the transition toward modernization, we can also turn our attention to the
203 cultural memories and biological connections embodied by the tidal flats and the Sui River system—
204 such as the breeding of mallards in lowland ponds and the role of reeds in supporting the water
205 retention function of wetlands—thereby gaining a more comprehensive grasp of the characteristics
206 and possibilities of ecological modernization.

207 We no longer view “seeking progress while maintaining stability” as a speed-oriented, inertial logic,
208 but rather as a way to respect the rhythms of nature and alleviate pressure on the land, gradually
209 integrating new social and economic visions into the process of reshaping local ecological culture.

210 We can seek points of connection between traditional folk agricultural wisdom and contemporary
211 ecological policies to gradually build a moderate, organic, and eco-friendly local economic structure.

212 In this process, rather than serving the so-called “new development paradigm” in a one-dimensional
213 manner, we aim to collaborate with herbaceous plant communities, wetland waterbirds, and
214 microorganisms in irrigation ditches to jointly shape a dynamically balanced livelihood system.

215 In the face of the cumulative risks posed by climate change and land degradation, we should carefully
216 identify and negotiate responses rather than one-sidedly pursue market confidence or short-term
217 growth trajectories. We must avoid treating strategies to expand domestic demand and supply-side
218 reforms as universal governance templates, and instead stimulate endogenous resilience at the local
219 level through the diversification of ecosystem services and the building of social consensus.

220 The so-called “stabilizing growth, employment, and prices” can be reinterpreted as three ecological
221 objectives: maintaining the fertility of farmland, securing community livelihoods, and safeguarding
222 access to natural resources. The goal of “an overall improvement in economic performance” could be

223 expanded into a local vision of “gradual restoration of ecosystem structure and continuous
224 enhancement of environmental service functions.”

225 We can also transform the initiative to “build one city, two zones, and three bases” into a practical
226 platform for protecting the Suihe-Sishui River Basin, restoring the tidal flat ecological belt, and
227 promoting the reconstruction of forest and grassland buffer zones. We can shift the mobilization
228 rhetoric of “striving to become one of the nation’s top 100 cities” into a process of social mobilization
229 aimed at establishing a shared value system between humans and nature, allowing “modernization
230 efforts” to become a space where cultural and ecological diversity co-evolve, rather than merely a
231 vehicle for homogenized industrial development.

232 In 2023, the exploration of a region-wide vision for social and ecological synergy can gradually
233 unfold around the following objectives: based on respect for the rhythms of ecosystems and the
234 principle of multispecies symbiosis, we will integrate economic growth expectations with ecological
235 carrying capacity and community well-being to gradually form more balanced and resilient models
236 of living and production.

237 Enhancing the resilience of regional eco-social systems could become a key focus. For example, by
238 protecting the wetland systems in the Sui River basin, reducing disturbances to the migration routes
239 of birds such as the black-faced spoonbill and the spot-billed duck, and restoring tidal flat vegetation
240 and hydrological connectivity in waterways, economic activities can be guided to gradually adapt to
241 operating within ecological boundaries.

242 Regarding projections for fiscal revenue and fixed-asset investment, considerations for ecosystem
243 restoration-oriented investments should be incorporated, including support for rural wetland
244 management, the renaturalization of riverbanks, and the construction of ecological corridors in
245 farmland. Projections for growth in consumer spending can also be aligned with the promotion of
246 local ecological products and sustainable lifestyles, such as by fostering eco-friendly cooperatives
247 and the widespread adoption of energy-efficient products.

248 Plans to increase the income of urban and rural residents should consider employment models related
249 to the maintenance of ecosystem services—such as wetland conservation, forest-based economies,
250 and the promotion of sustainable agriculture—while ensuring equity through community
251 participation mechanisms. This will help rebuild emotional connections and a sense of responsibility
252 between people and the land, water bodies, and species.

253 The vision for ecological and environmental improvement should not be reduced to the mere
254 fulfillment of target-based tasks, but rather understood as a long-term process involving the
255 restoration of local biotic communities, the enhancement of habitat integrity, and the rebuilding of
256 the relationship between humans and nature. Efforts to promote energy conservation and emissions

257 reduction can also be more concretely manifested through multi-level practices, such as reducing
258 reliance on chemical fertilizers in farmland, improving energy efficiency in buildings, and guiding
259 the green transition of transportation systems.

260 If we transform the “upward trend in dynamic economic indicators” into “year-on-year improvements
261 in ecosystem health,” then the city’s future may come closer to reflecting the true and complex
262 interplay between its rivers, lakes, wetlands, farmland, and communities.

263 The establishment of the aforementioned vision and goals is not driven by short-term competitive
264 considerations, but rather by a systematic understanding of current ecological pressures and a
265 commitment to respecting and fostering the potential synergies between local culture and natural
266 resources.

267 First, we must respond to the fundamental needs of the local ecosystem and the historical relationship
268 between people and the land, gradually establishing a public vision guided by ecological integrity.
269 We can consider adopting a more ecologically sensitive indicator system to encourage collaborative
270 exploration grounded in respect for land carrying capacity and species habitat needs. By focusing on
271 the interactive relationships between people and species such as the spot-billed duck, red-necked stint,
272 and aquatic plants, we can gradually adjust the structure of social production and daily life. Rather
273 than continuing to prioritize speed and output as core metrics, we should seek a new balance between
274 wetland conservation, the restoration of farmland biodiversity, and the fulfillment of the community’s
275 diverse needs.

276 Second, we should reinterpret the vision and tasks of modernization from the perspective of
277 ecological civilization construction, reflecting the holistic nature of the interplay between ecological
278 and social systems. The expected objectives could be aligned with the 14th Five-Year Plan for
279 Ecological Conservation, the Sui River Basin Management Strategy, and municipal-level sustainable
280 community practices. We can focus on establishing a multifunctional regional framework by 2035
281 that promotes harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, rather than pursuing a singular
282 goal of economic expansion. This approach emphasizes the organic integration of ecological
283 restoration, the strengthening of cultural identity, and regional sharing mechanisms.

284 Third, we should use ecological adaptability as the guiding principle to gradually shape a future
285 system of multifaceted security. Given the cyclical changes in natural systems and the vulnerability
286 of surface hydrological resources, we may need to cautiously adjust certain economic indicators in
287 light of increasing drought frequency and land degradation trends, while exploring a path of moderate
288 growth based on the premise of safeguarding ecological bottom lines. At the same time, in the face
289 of existing social development inertia, we must not only stimulate local communities’ enthusiasm for
290 river conservation and the ecological restoration of farmland but also grant local ecological resources

291 greater political voice and policy participation rights, so that together we may safeguard the long-
292 term resilience of wetlands, forests, and farmland ecosystems, as well as the foundation for the
293 habitation of diverse life forms

Annex D: Variables Distribution

Annex D includes the table reporting the distribution of the variables identified as significant and discussed in the Discussion section.

USAS Semantic Category	Sub-category	Text 1	% of the text	Text 2	% of the text	Text 3	% of the text
W3 -W5 (environmental terms)		4	0.23%	168	5.34%	195	5.34%
	Ecology terms	1	0.06%	127	4.04%	149	4.08%
	Environment terms	1	0.06%	9	0.29%	10	0.27%
	Climate Change Terms	2	0.11%	25	0.80%	23	0.63%
	Flora and Fauna	0	0.00%	7	0.22%	13	0.36%
A6 (modal verbs)		3	0.17%	12	0.38%		0.63%
	Deontic	2	0.11%	4	0.13%	11	0.30%
	Anankastic	1	0.06%	8	0.25%	12	0.33%
T1 (time terms)	Graduality	1	0.06%	18	0.57%	20	0.55%
A5.1+ (Evaluation: positive)		9	0.51%	3	0.10%	4	0.11%
A13.3 (Degree: boosters)		57	3.24%	23	0.73%	26	0.71%
N1 (numbers)		7	0.40%	1	0.03%	0	0.00%
A2.1 (affect: modify, change)		83	4.72%	38	1.21%	34	0.93%
Z8 (pronouns)		3	0.17%	6	0.19%	21	0.57%
把 (ba) structure		4		11		24	
			% of subjects		% of subjects		% of subjects
Inanimate subject:		35/147	23.81%	34/130	26.15%	20/134	14.93%
No Subject		109/147	74.15%	89/130	68.46%	93/134	69.40%
Agent subject		3/147	2.04%	7/130	5.38%	22/134	16.42%