

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Karst de Chine du Sud

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

•Chine

Type of Property

naturel

Identification Number

1248

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2007





1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Shilin Karst – Naigu Stone Forest , Shilin Yi County	24.909 / 103.354	0	0	0	2007
Shilin Karst – 'Suogeyi Village' , Shilin Yi County	24.718 / 103.344	10324	0	10324	2007
Libo Karst – 'Xiaoqijong' , Libo County	25.277 / 107.714	7834	0	7834	2007
Libo Karst – 'Dongduo' , Libo County	25.219 / 107.992	21684	0	21684	2007
Wulong Karst – Qingkou Giant Doline (Tiankeng) , Wulong County	29.603 / 108.004	1246	3000	4246	2007
Wulong Karst – Three Natural Bridges , Wulong County	29.438 / 107.797	2202	4000	6202	2007
Wulong Karst – Furong Cave , Wulong County	29.23 / 107.903	2552	25000	27552	2007
Total (ha)		45842	32000	77842	

Comment

The area of the property and buffer zone of Naigu Stone Forest should be 1746ha and 4586ha, and the total area should be 6332ha; the name of 'Suogeyi Village' should be Central Stone Forest, and the buffer zone of it should be 18344ha, the total area should be 28668ha; 'Xiaoqijong' should be Da-Xiao Qikong, and 'Dongduo' should be Maolan Cone Karst. The area of the buffer zone for Da-Xiao Qikong and Maolan should be 8479ha and 35019ha and the total area should be 16313ha and 56703ha.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Details of the nominated Shilin cluster	16/01/2006	
Details of the nominated Libo cluster	16/01/2006	
Details of the nominated Wulong cluster	16/01/2006	
Mount Sanqingshan - Detail of M. Sanqingshan Nominated Property	03/01/2007	

Comment

In September 2006, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR SOUTH CHINA KARST WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE NOMINATION was formally submitted by the Ministry of

Construction of People's Republic of China to the World Heritage Center and was finally adopted. In the report, it was clearly shown the boundaries of the Da-Xiao Qikong nominated site was adjusted. So, the map of Libo Karst should be updated as shown in the report. The the area of the property and the buffer zone of SCK should be 47588ha and and 98428ha.

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

Name: Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China Address: NO. 9 SanLiHe Road, Beijing, China Postcode: 100835 Telephone: +86-10-58933014 Fax: +86-10-58933014 E-mail:

zuoxp@mail.cin.gov.cn npo@mail.cin.gov.cn Website:

http://www.cin.gov.cn/

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

•Yuliang Fu

Section Director

•Huang Jianwei
Heritage Management Office of Libo County

Comment

Office of World Heritage Application and Management of Guizhou Province, No.2 Western Yanan Road, Guiyang City, Guizhou Province, China 550002 Coordinator: Xiao Gaolin e-mail: xgl9596@163.com;Office of World Heritage Management of Libo County;Coordinator: Ma Zhijun e-mail: zgnfkst@126.com;The Administration of Shilin National Park Coordinator: Zhu Shurong e-mail: zsr121@foxmail.com;The Management Committee of Wulong World Natural Heritage Coordinator: Tang Liangliang e-mail: wlfgc_1995@163.com

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. 1001merveilles.org : [visitez ce site en panophotographies - images à 360 x 180 dégradés](#)

Comment

Shilin Karst: <http://www.chinastoneforest.com> Libo Karst: <http://www.southchinakarst.cn> Wulong Karst: <http://www.wulongkarst.cn>

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

Comment

Shilin Karst was listed as a National Park in 1982, a National Geo-park in 2001 and become a UNESCO Geo-park in 1996; Libo Karst was listed as a National Park (Da-Xiao Qikong) in 1994, a National Nature Reserve (Maolan) in 1988 and become a Member of World Man and Biosphere Reserve Network in 1996; Wulong Karst was listed as a National Park in 2002 and a National Geo-park in 2001.

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Déclaration de valeur universelle exceptionnelle

La Chine du Sud est absolument remarquable par la diversité de ses formations et paysages karstiques. Le bien comprend

des zones précisément sélectionnées possédant une valeur universelle exceptionnelle, qui présentent et protègent les meilleurs exemples de ces formations et paysages karstiques. Le Karst de Chine du Sud est un bien en série cohérent composé de trois groupes, le karst Libo et le karst Shilin, qui comprennent chacun deux éléments, et le karst Wulong, qui en comprend trois.

Critère (vii) : Le Karst de Chine du Sud est un des exemples les plus spectaculaires au monde de paysages karstiques tropicaux humides à subtropicaux. Les forêts de pierres de Shilin sont considérées comme un phénomène naturel extraordinaire de référence mondiale pour ce type de formation. Le groupe comprend la forêt de pierres de Naigu, sur calcaire dolomitique, et la forêt de pierres de Suyishan qui surgit d'un lac. Shilin possède un plus large ensemble de pinacles que tout autre paysage karstique de ce type, ainsi qu'une plus grande diversité de formes et de couleurs changeantes au gré des conditions météorologiques et la lumière. Les karsts à cônes et à tourelles de Libo, également considérés comme la référence mondiale pour ces types de karst, constituent un paysage unique et superbe. Wulong contient des dépressions d'effondrement géantes - appelées Tiangkeng - et des ponts naturels exceptionnellement hauts entre lesquels s'étendent de longs réseaux de grottes très profondes à ciel ouvert. Ces formations karstiques spectaculaires présentent des qualités uniques au monde. Critère (viii) : Shilin et Libo sont des sites de référence mondiale pour leurs caractéristiques et paysages karstiques. Les transformations essentielles des forêts de pierres de Shilin se sont produites sur environ 270 millions d'années, au cours de quatre périodes géologiques - du Permien à l'époque actuelle - et illustrent le caractère épisodique de l'évolution de ces formations karstiques. Libo contient des affleurements carbonatés de différentes époques, que les processus d'érosion ont sculpté au cours de millions d'années en forme de Fengcong (cônes) et de Fenglin (tourelles) karstiques imposants. On y trouve un ensemble de nombreux hauts pics karstiques, de dolines profondes, de cours d'eau encaissés et de longues cavernes creusées par des rivières. Wulong abrite de hauts plateaux karstiques continentaux qui ont subi un soulèvement considérable et ses dolines géantes et ses ponts sont représentatifs des paysages de Tiangkeng de Chine du Sud. Les paysages de Wulong témoignent de l'histoire de l'un des plus grands réseaux hydrographiques du monde, celui du Yang-Tsé et de ses affluents.

Le site est bien géré et dispose de plans de gestion clairs qui font intervenir efficacement les différents acteurs. Des réseaux internationaux solides sont en place pour assurer la continuité de la gestion et des travaux de recherche. Parmi les trois groupes, celui de Wulong a subi le moins d'impacts anthropiques du fait de son isolement et conserve donc des valeurs naturelles, amoindries dans d'autres aires comparables. Les efforts devront se poursuivre en permanence pour agrandir et affiner les zones tampons en vue de protéger les bassins versants d'amont et leur prolongement en aval et souterrain pour maintenir la qualité de l'eau à un niveau permettant la conservation à long terme du bien et de ses processus et écosystèmes souterrains. À Wulong, il faut envisager de considérer l'extension du périmètre de la zone centrale et une seule zone tampon à l'échelle du paysage constituerait une amélioration importante permettant d'englober tous les éléments de Tiangkeng au nord de la gorge de Furong. La gestion traditionnelle pratiquée par des minorités est une caractéristique importante des deux groupes. Les relations entre le karst et l'identité culturelle et les traditions de groupes minoritaires - dont les Yi (Shilin) et les Shui, les Yao et les Buyi (Libo) - exigent une reconnaissance permanente et un respect qui doivent se refléter dans la gestion du site. Le potentiel d'expansion future du bien appelle la mise au point d'un cadre de gestion

permettant une coordination effective entre les différents groupes.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(vii)(viii)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

Criterion (vii): South China Karst represents one of the world's most spectacular examples of humid tropical to subtropical karst landscapes. The stone forests of Shilin are considered superlative natural phenomena and the world reference site for this type of feature. The cluster includes the Naigu stone forest occurring on dolomitic limestone and the Suyishan stone forest arising from a lake. Shilin contains a wider range of pinnacle shapes than other karst landscapes with pinnacles, and a higher diversity of shapes and colours that change with different weather and light conditions. The cone and tower karsts of Libo, also considered the world reference site for these types of karsts, form a distinctive and beautiful landscape. Wulong includes giant collapse depressions, called Tiangkeng, and exceptionally high natural bridges between which are long stretches of very deep unroofed caves. These spectacular karst features are of world class quality. Criterion (viii): Both Shilin and Libo are global reference areas for the karst features and landscapes that they exhibit. Major developments in the stone forests of Shilin occurred over some 270 million years during four major geological time periods from the Permian to present, illustrating the episodic nature of the evolution of these karst features. Libo contains carbonate outcrops of different ages that erosive processes shaped over millions of years into impressive Fengcong (cone) and Fenglin (tower) karsts. It contains a combination of numerous tall karst peaks, deep dolines, sinking streams and long river caves. Wulong represents high inland karst plateaus that have experienced considerable uplift, and its giant dolines and bridges are representative of South China's Tiangkeng landscapes. Wulong's landscapes contain evidence for the history of one of the world's great river systems, the Yangtze and its tributaries.

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

It is not necessary to revise the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value of the South China Karst.

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The answers above are based on the IUCN TECHNICAL EVALUATION in 2006, and the Decisions adopted at the 31st session of the World Heritage Committee in 2007.

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

None.

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact	Origin			
3.1	Buildings and Development					
3.1.1 Housing						
3.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
3.2.2 Air transport infrastructure						
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
3.3.4 Localised utilities						
3.3.5 Major linear utilities						
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.3 Land conversion						
3.5.5 Crop production						
3.5.10 Forestry /wood production						
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation						
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.3 Drought						
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.2 Invasive/alien terrestrial species						
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.1 Low impact research / monitoring activities						
3.13.3 Management activities						
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.5	Major linear utilities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.3	Drought	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

Among the factors affecting the property, the positive factors are generally more than the negative ones. With the development of the science and technology and the technical support, as well as the enhancement of the ability of the management staff, the effects from the negative factors are in a decreasing trend and bring very little effects to the outstanding universal value of the property.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

None.

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

The laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China provide the legal basis for conservation and management planning of heritage areas.

Legal provisions for protection are written into the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, and there are national laws for environmental protection, wildlife protection, forestry and water. There

are also provisional regulations concerning management of scenic and historic areas, and regulations on nature reserves. The Shilin, Libo and Wulong karsts have protective designations dating back to 1982, including National Scenic and Historic Areas, National Geological Parks, National Nature Reserve, UNESCO Geopark and UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. Each nominated cluster has formulated relevant regulations and management measures.

Supplementing these national and provincial legal measures, there are basic protective regulations at the village level in Shilin (e.g. the Mizhishan Culture tradition of protecting natural vegetation among the Yi people) and Libo (e.g., rules of the Laqiao Group, Raolan Village, Yongkang Town).

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **excellent** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

None.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan


4.3.1 - Management System

Comment

The South China Karst is managed under relative laws and regulations such as the Law of Environmental Protection of China, Regulations of the China Concerning National Parks and Regulations of China on Nature Reserves, the Rule on the Management of Shilin National Park, Wulong Karst World Natural Heritage of Chongqing City, Rule on World Heritage Conservation of Guizhou Province, etc. A Joint Council on

World Natural Heritage Conservation and Management of the 3 sites was established in 2009.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plans of the inscribed components of the property	N/A	Disponible	31/10/2005	

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is **excellent coordination** between all bodies / levels involved in the management of the property

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully** implemented and monitored

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Good
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Good

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

No indigenous peoples are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer

zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is **regular contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone and **substantial co-operation** on management

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

None.

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

No changes in the legal status and/or contractual/traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription in 2007.

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	1%
Governmental (National / Federal)	11%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	13%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	30%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	45%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Comment

It is not applicable.

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **some** equipment and facilities but overall these are **inadequate**

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

Data provided in 4.4.1 Costs related to conservation are the average of the three sites based on last five years. Support from the World Heritage Fund are expected.

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	80%
Part-time	20%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	80%
Seasonal	20%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	97%
Volunteer	3%

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Good
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	High
Promotion	High
Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	High
Education	Medium

Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	High
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is in place and **partially implemented**; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally **but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff**

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

Answers provided above are based on the average of the three sites and the comprehensive analysis among them. "Most of the technical work is carried out by external staff" pointed out in 4.4.15 refers to the fact that some scientific research program and trainings are implemented mostly by experts not the management staff.

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of research**, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared with local participants and some national agencies**

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

Since 2007, the scientific researches on the South China Karst have been continuously enhanced and more than 500 papers are published as: Yang Yan, Yuan Daoxian, etc.,. Research on old stalagmites by ICP-MS230Th daing and paleoclimate reconstruction in Dongge Cave, Libo, Guizhou [J]. Journal of Stratigraphy, 2008, 32(2): 201-206.

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

It is suggested that the World Heritage Center assign more financial and technical support for the management and research of world natural heritage sites.

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In many locations and easily visible to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Excellent

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a **planned and effective** education and awareness programme that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has been an **important influence** on education, information and awareness building activities

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

There is **excellent presentation and interpretation** of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Excellent
Site museum	Excellent
Information booths	Excellent
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Excellent
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Excellent
Other	Adequate

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

It is suggested that the world Heritage Center establish a Video Player in the official web site, transferring the dynamic information of the global world heritage sites and popularizing the outstanding universal values.

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Minor Increase

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Transportation services
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

Documents in relation to visitor management have been issued in the three sites of the South China Karst such as security, awareness, sanitation of the environment etc. For example, in Shilin, International Standards ISO9000 of Quality Management and Quality, International Standard ISO 14000 of Environment Management System have been established.

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed** and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected and makes a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

None.

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Excellent
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Average
Industry	Excellent
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is **underway**

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

None.

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

None.

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure						
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.5	Major linear utilities						
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	(Vii) the natural beauty of the South China Karst Property.	The tourist carrying capacity of the site is studied and determined in relevant plans on conservation and management. In respect of controlling the tourists, which should be strictly carried out and effectively adjusted and controlled at rush hour.	Electronic monitoring equipments have been settled to monitor all-weather the number and activities of the visitors. Special offices are organized to diverge the excess visitors.	Since the inscription of the property on the WH list, the monitoring and management of the number and activities of visitors have been strongly enhanced and controlled within the tourism carrying capacity. It is still being monitored all-weather.	Office of World Heritage Management of Libo County , the Administration of Shilin National Park and the Management Committee of Wulong World Natural Heritage.	It is mainly reflected from the excess carbon dioxide, the crowd flow and rubbish from the visitors during high level period for tourism.
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.3	Drought						

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.4 Financial and Human Resources						
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment		
4.4.6	Inadequate equipment and facilities	The three sites are now enhancing the construction and introduction of relevant equipments and facilities for the management and monitoring of the property.	It is planned to basically finish the construction and introduction of relevant equipments and facilities within five years.	Office of World Heritage Management of Libo County , the Administration of Shilin National Park and the Management Committee of Wulong World Natural Heritage.	There are some equipments and facilities in the three sites but these are inadequate to some extent for covering the property.	

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

None.

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal / Policy framework	Very positive
Lobbying	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Very positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

None.

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Staff from other World Heritage properties
Local community

External experts
Advisory bodies

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

It is suggested that the limit on the number of characters be enlarged. It is now not enough for the necessary comments.

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Very good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most of the required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Excellent
State Party	Excellent
Site Managers	Excellent
Advisory Bodies	Excellent

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

• **Geographic Information Table**

Reason for update: The area of the property and buffer zone of Naigu Stone Forest should be 1746ha and 4586ha, and the total area should be 6332ha; the name of 'Suogeyi Village' should be Central Stone Forest, and the buffer zone of it should be 18344ha, the total area should be 28668ha; 'Xiaoqijong' should be Da-Xiao Qikong, and 'Dongduo' should be Maolan Cone Karst. The area of the buffer zone for Da-Xiao Qikong and Maolan should be 8479ha and 35019ha and the total area should be 16313ha and 56703ha.

• **Map(s)**

Reason for update: In September 2006, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR SOUTH CHINA KARST WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE NOMINATION was formally submitted by the Ministry of Construction of People's Republic of China to the World Heritage Center and was finally adopted. In the report, it was clearly shown the

boundaries of the Da-Xiao Qikong nominated site was adjusted. So, the map of Libo Karst should be updated as shown in the report. The area of the property and the buffer zone of SCK should be 47588ha and 98428ha.

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise

It is suggested that the Periodic Report Section II be classified into three types for natural properties, cultural properties and mixed properties individually, to make the questionnaires more applicable.