

World Natural Heritage Site

State Party: China

**REPORT ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF  
THE THREE PARALLEL RIVERS PROTECTED AREAS OF YUNNAN  
(TPRPA), CHINA**

Response to the World Heritage Committee

Decision 41 COM 7B.27

NATIONAL FORESTRY AND GRASSLAND ADMINISTRATION (NFGA)

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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## 1.EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With regard to the World Heritage Committee (WHC) Decision 41 COM 7B (2017) on the Three Parallel Rivers Protected Areas of Yunnan, China (the abbreviation is TPRPA) and the Report on the Reactive Monitoring Mission by IUCN in 2013, this report attempts to explicitly and completely respond to the issues that WHC and IUCN concerned.

Through field monitoring and remote sensing analysis, this report confirms that all the mining operations within the property and its buffer zones were closed down, the original mineral exploration rights and extraction rights are totally banned, and there are no more illegal small-scale mining operations within the property. The Government of China is taking positive actions and measures to accelerate the ecological rehabilitation in this area.

In regard to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), even it was initiated in December 2014 and finished the first draft in November 2016, but the SEA has not been completed yet due to being restricted by standards and technologies. The State Party hopes to obtain technical support from WHC and IUCN on this issue to develop the quality and depth of the SEA.

Regarding acknowledge on penury and environmental conservation, China is undertaking poverty alleviation, with exploring the local community's participation on conservation in the property and its buffer zone and promoting economic development, and having made progress. Meanwhile, the property and its buffer zones were included in a larger scale developing plan and conservative policies such as Ecological Protection Redline, to deal with the relationship between conservation and development in a larger area.

Considering the concern of the Decision and the Report of Reactive Monitoring Mission on the quality of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on hydroelectric projects, as enhancing scientific research and management efficiency, the quality and standard of EIAs will be promoted. This report briefly states the water diversion plan which is concerned in the Decision. Based on the remote sensing, this report compares the visual variations before and after the hydropower constructions in three valleys. In regard to Jinsha River and Lancang River Basin hydropower stations constructions, the Government of China accepts the recommendation and will establish an environmental monitoring system to assess the possible impacts of hydropower station constructions on the property and watershed ecosystem. The hydropower projects in Nujiang River Basin have not been advanced. The Government of China commits the hydropower projects are strictly prohibitive to construct before the EIAs get approval.

In regard to mining operations between Hongshan Area and Haba Snow Mountain Area, the State Party accepts IUCN recommendation and commit to establish a monitoring system, in order to master the dynamic variations and the environmental impacts.

IUCN recommends developing Management Effectiveness Assessment (MEA) of the property. Considered the Government of China is undertaking institutional reform, the administrative organizations of protected reserves will be restructured. Restructured management system will facilitate the management effectiveness. The State Party will undertake MEA after accomplishment of institutional reform.

In terms of power transmission facilities, the Government of China consents to IUCN recommendation, and intends to provide a rational developing plan, avoiding the areas having impacts on OUV of the property, and to minimize the visual impacts of power transmission lines on the property through EIAs.

The Government of China commits to accelerate formulating The Management Plan for TPRPA

and strengthen the buffer zone conservation management to ensure protecting the OUV of the property.

The report has not detected any other existing or planned construction projects which could affect the OUV. Recently, governments at all levels emphasis scientific research of the TPRPA. As the work progressing, it will significantly facilitate the protection of the property. The Government of China will correctly face the issues of the heritage site conservation, confidently work with international society, progressively improve management standard and efficiency. As strengthening scientific research and ecological monitoring, dealing well with the relationship between heritage site conservation, local economic developing and poverty alleviation, the State Party will gradually promote the quality and standard of the EIAs and well supervise the regional major construction to protect the TPRPA of world.

## **2. RESPONSE TO THE DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE (WHC/41 COM 7B. 27) (KRAKOW, 2017)**

**2.1 Paragraph 3: Notes with appreciation the State Party’s reaffirmation of its commitment to consider the property and its buffer zone off limits with regard to mining and the closure of mining operations incompatible with this commitment, and encourages the State Party to expand its commitment so as to explicitly encompass any mineral exploration and extraction that would impact the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property, and to rehabilitate all closed mines within the property and its buffer zones;**

The Government of China highly stresses the mining issues in the TPRPA and its buffer zone. As continuously taking resolute and powerful approaches, implementing great remediation measures, the Government of China obtains notable achievements in recent years. To formulate this report, the staffs were organized by Yunnan province for a field survey to further investigate mining operations in this area. Based on remote sensing, field survey and local information, 102 exploration licenses and 23 extraction licenses in the TPRPA and its buffer zones that were issued in the past years were abolished. All the mining projects were shut down.

In July 2018, in order to continuously strengthen the TPRPA and its buffer zone conservation management, Yunnan provincial government released Notice on the rectification plan for issues related to the TPRPA in Yunnan, requires completely closing down mineral exploration and extraction in the TPRPA, shutting down the exploration right and extraction right which are in valid period, temporarily suspending prospecting license and mining license. All the mining operations in the property and its buffer zones are prohibited.

By field investigation, this report concludes the existed 11 mining projects were closed down. See annex table 1, and the distributions in annex map 3.

**Annex table 1. List of mining sites in the property and its buffer zone (closed)**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Acreage of the patch(hm<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Location in the property</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	Xiuwacu Tungsten and Molybdenum Mine of Shangri-La Gezanxueyu Inc.	75	Hongshan subarea (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased extraction.
2	Antimony Mine of Shangri-La Gezansige	38	Hongshan subarea (heritage site)	Closed. Ceased

	Antimony Inc.			extraction.
3	Sangdugele Tungsten and Molybdenum Mine of Shangri-La Kangte Molybdenum Inc.	84	Hongshan subarea (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased extraction.
4	Mahuaping Mine of Hutiaoxia Tungsten Mine of Shangri-La Hutiaoxia Xinnei Tungsten Inc.	80	Haba Snow Mountain subarea (heritage site and its buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased extraction.
5	Hutiaoxia Yongshen Tungsten Mine of Shangri-La Yongshen Mining Inc.	42	Haba Snow Mountain subarea (heritage site and its buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased extraction.
6	Sanba Tungsten Mine and Beryllium and Tungsten Mine of Shangri-La	37	Haba Snow Mountain subarea (heritage site)	Closed. Ceased extraction.
7	Mining area of Shangri-La Dingli Mining Inc.	4.6	Haba Snow Mountain subarea (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased extraction.
8	Badigeleji Plumbum and Zinc Mine of Weixi Fengyuan Mining Inc.	-	Baimang-Meili Snow Mountain subarea (heritage site)	Closed. Ceased extraction.
9	Tianwo Coal Mine of Deqing	-	Baimang-Meili Snow Mountain subarea (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased extraction.
10	Lainong Plumbum and Zinc Mine of Lanping Jindin Plumbum and Zinc Mine Inc.	8	Yunling subarea (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased extraction.
11	Liming Copper Mine of Lijiang Liming Copper Inc.	2	Laojunshan subarea (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased extraction.

According to remote sensing and field records, the mining projects which have impacts on ecological environment have not been expanding. In some mining area, current facilities were demolished and cleared up (see Figure 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). In some area, after closed down, cease of human activities and ecological rehabilitation, the ecological environment affected were properly restored (see Figure 6).



Figure 1: Tianwo coal mining—demolishing facilities on the ground



Figure 2: Comparing the satellite image, the Sangdugele Tungsten and Molybdenum Mine is not

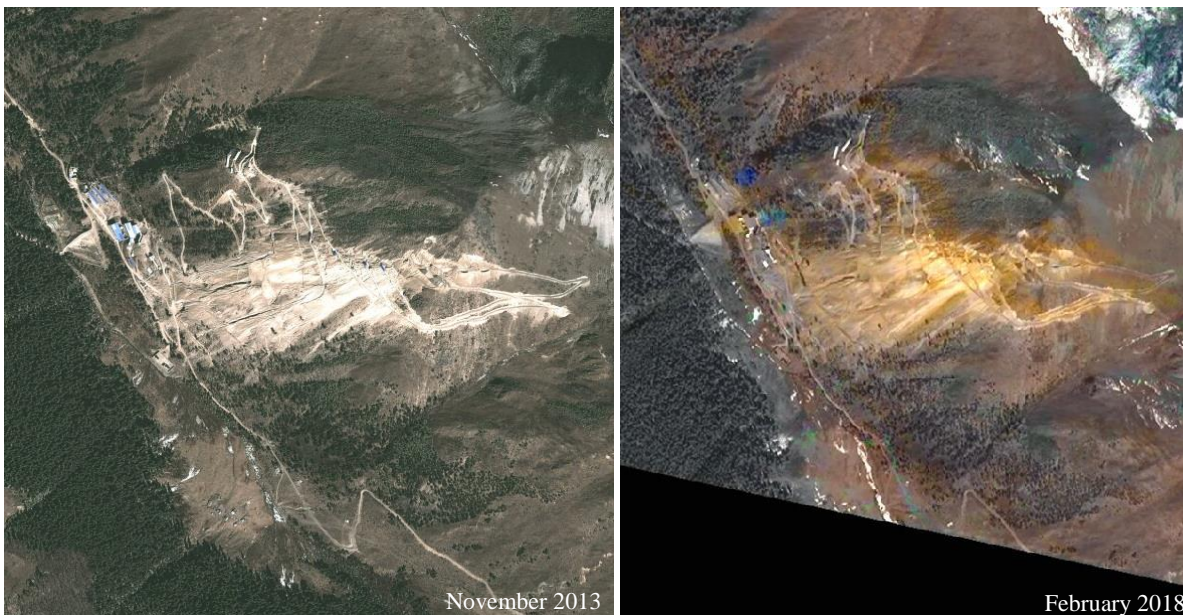


Figure 3: Comparing the satellite image, the Gezansige Antimony Mine is not expanding

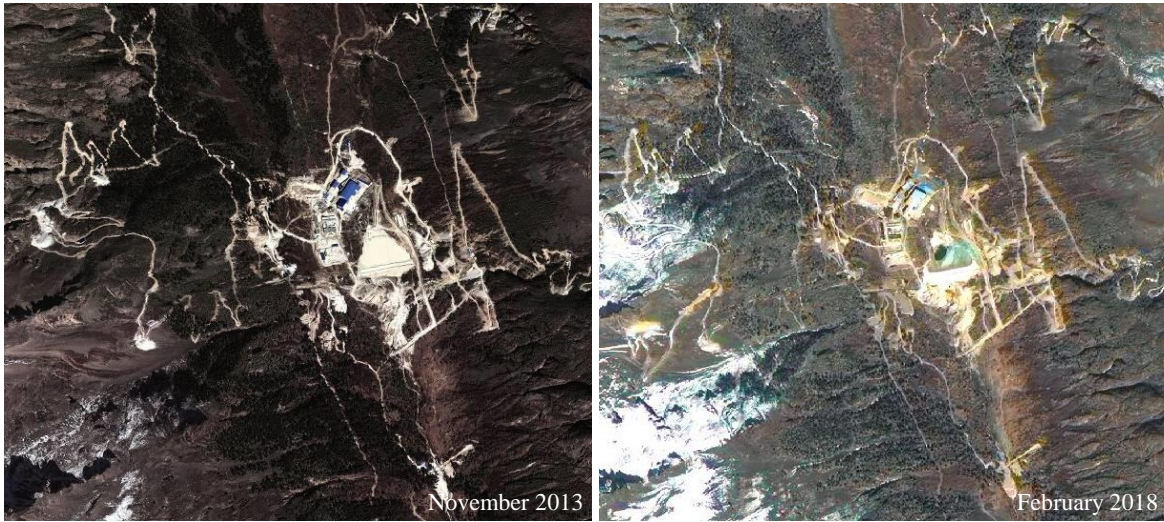


Figure 4: Comparing the satellite image, the Xiuwacu Tungsten and Molybdenum Mine is not

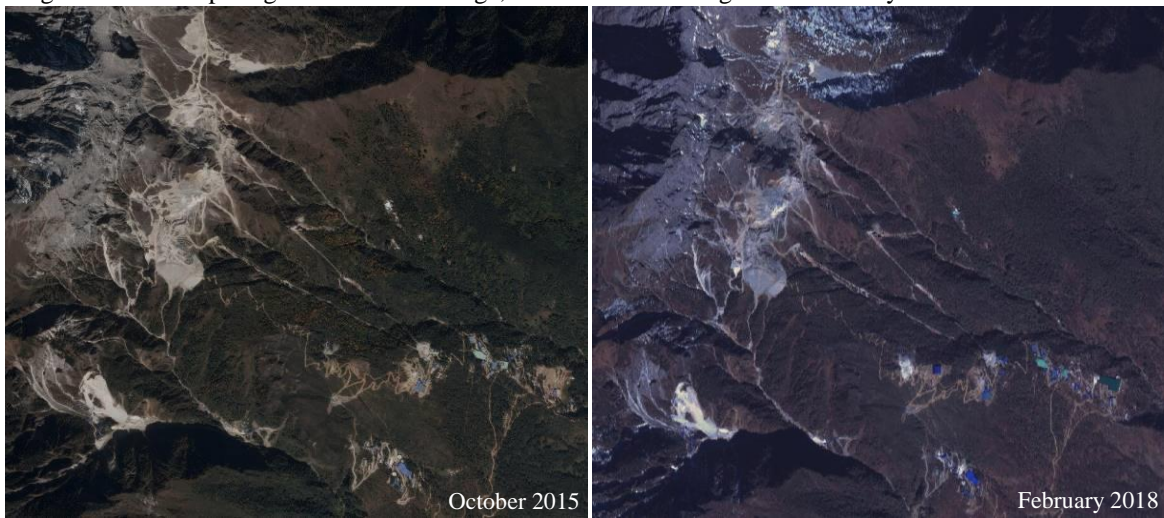


Figure 5 : Comparing the satellite image, the Xinlei Tungsten mine, Yongshen village Tungsten mine, Sanba Tungsten mine and Beryllium and Tungsten Mine is not expanding



Figure 6: Comparing satellite image of Bingfeng silicon Mine



The Government of China is consistently carrying forward rectification in mineral resources field, focusing on investigating and striking on illegal mining activities, such as extraction without permits, extraction with expired permits and violations of private excavation. To formulate this report, the team investigated the quarry activities in the property and its buffer zones, and found all the 9 quarrying projects in the property and its buffer zones were completely closed. The quarrying permits were cancelled. See annex table 2, and distributions on annex map 4.

Through field survey and analysis of remote sensing, there were no illegal mining operations.

**Annex table 2. List of quarry sites (closed) in the property and its buffer zone**

Number	Name of the project	Acreage of the patch (hm <sup>2</sup> )	Location in the property	status
1	Xiageipigoujiangcaiquzhu Quarry in Xiaozhongdian township	4	Qianhushan Area (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased Quarrying.
2	Nanya Quarry in Shangri-La	5.3	Haba Snow Mountain Area (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased Quarrying.
3	Qizhi Quarry in Shangri-La Sanbaxiang	1.8	Haba Snow Mountain Area (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased Quarrying.
4	Rongzhong Quarry in Deqing county	2.4	Baimang-Meili Area (heritage site)	Closed. Ceased Quarrying.
5	Zhonghe Silicon Quarry in Lushui Shangjiangxiang	4.7	Gaoligongshan Area (heritage site)	Closed. Ceased Quarrying.
6	Bingfeng Silicon Quarry in Lushui Shangjiangxiang	5	Gaoligongshan Area (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased Quarrying.
7	Ganzhuhe Construction Material Processing Plant in Lanping county	9.9	Yunling Area (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased Quarrying.
8	Bingzhongluo Marble Quarry in Gongshan county	19.3	Gaoligongshan Area (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased Quarrying.
9	Bingzhongluo Shuanglacun Marble Quarry in Gongshan county	75	Gaoligongshan Area (buffer zone)	Closed. Ceased Quarrying.

Ecological rehabilitation in quarrying area is an important duty in Heritage Site conservation. Since some of the mining property rights have not been processed, and the compensations of ceasing mining have not been paid, the ecological rehabilitation has been progressing slowly. Currently rehabilitation in mining area is based on natural restoration. Yunnan provincial government already required accelerating the rehabilitation in mining area in the property. In order to complete this work as soon as possible, it is

necessary to formulate an Ecological Rehabilitation Plan to provide a technical guideline and facilitate restoration for those closed mining sites in the property, meanwhile, clarifying responsibilities of the work to ensure accomplishing rehabilitation as soon as possible.

**2.2 Paragraph 4: Welcomes the progress achieved so far with the development and conduct of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), and also encourages the State Party to consolidate and broaden these efforts and to seek advice from the World Heritage Centre and IUCN, as required;**

The Housing and Urban-Rural Development Department of Yunnan Province initiated formulating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the TPRPA in December 2014. Yunnan Institute of Environmental Sciences was identified as the executive agency for the SEA. The first draft of the Report on Strategic Environmental Assessment of the TPRPA World Natural Heritage Site was accomplished in November 2016. Now it is being under revision.

The SEA applies evaluation methods such as landscape analysis, ecological monitoring, and remote sensing investigation to comprehensively analyze and assess the impacts of hydropower, mining, and power transmission and transformation facilities in the property and its vicinities on OUV, and management effectiveness of the property.

**The main conclusion of the SEA:** Recently the general state on conservation of the TPRPA is in good condition. None of the 13 planned or under construction hydropower plants along Jinsha River Basin, Lanchang River Basin and Nujiang River Basins located in the heritage site and its buffer zones. They have no direct impacts on the property. Mining operations in the property and its buffers are completely restrained and are totally closed down. Power transmission and transformation facilities were kept away from the property and its buffer zones during the site selection period. Overall, as consistently implementing ecological environmental conservation measures and enforcing laws and regulations, executing poverty alleviation and conservation policies, and strengthening scientific rational management to the property, the OUV of the property, including its authenticity and integrity, has been reflected.

The SEA needs further work and revision, so it has not been delivered and ratified. The major issues of the SEA are below:

The TPRPA covers vast and diverse area with topographic complexities, ecological environmental abundances. Due to historic reasons, the scientific research has not gone deep into the property and broader area. The resources and its distributions in the property have not been completely investigated and inventoried. Those issues affected the depth and reliability of the SEA. In recent years, since management departments at all levels stress the scientific research projects of this area and obtained some progresses, as time passes, the TPRPA will be understood more completely, and the environmental assessment will be more scientific and rational.

This SEA focus on energy development, hydropower station constructions, mining and power transmission facilities that reactive monitoring mission mentioned. The State Party notices and consents the recommendations that Decision and Reactive Monitoring Mission mentioned. We hope through the SEA, as implementing new assessment approaches and seeking new development paths, at the meanwhile of regional development, strengthen the protection of the property and its OUV.

Without approval for the master strategic development plan for the region, the future major development projects have not been ratified. Without specific plans, it is difficult to implement

environmental impacts assessment deeply and accurately.

Without relative technical criteria and standards in China, and the domestic technical institutions have no experiences on formulating SEA, it causes that the SEA is difficult to be accomplished and delivered on time. In the future, the State Party intends to further study the relevant issues about the SEA, and hopes to get technical support from WHC and IUCN at proper time to promote the quality and depth of the SEA.

**2.3 Paragraph 5: Commends the State Party on the conceptual recognition of poverty-environment linkages and its intentions of broadening stakeholder involvement, and further encourages the State Party to integrate the conservation of the property into wider development planning;**

**2.3.1 The Government of China highly stresses the development issues in poverty-stricken areas, and takes strong measures to alleviate poverty in the World Heritage areas, to effectively protect the living rights and developing rights of indigenous people.**

In November 2015, the government of China proposed to ensure poverty alleviation of rural residents under the current standard and resolve regional poverty issues in 2020. The State Party states the standard of poverty alleviation of rural residents includes food, clothes, compulsory education, basic medical services, and housing. The increase of per capita disposable income of rural residents in poor areas should be higher than the national average. The index of basic public service in main field should be close to national average etc.

The government of China recognizes Diqing prefecture and Nuliang prefecture where the TPRPA located are deep poverty areas. Especially the TPRPA, as an extra large world natural heritage site, where numerous indigenous people dwell in, confronts a rigorous contradiction between ecological conservation and development. The community poverty become the main factors threatening heritage protection. Only by alleviating the community poverty, and taking a green path for development, complete conservation and sustainable development of the heritage sites could be realized. The Yunnan provincial government proposes Push forward the Implementation Plan of Deep Poverty Alleviation in Diqing Prefecture and Nujiang Prefecture, and demands accelerating poverty alleviation in this area.

In this respect, the Government of China, combining poverty alleviation with ecological conservation, strengthens ecological rehabilitation in poverty areas, with establishment of National Park System to optimize the structure of agricultural industry. The new-type agriculture industry and poultry industry substitute for the traditional inefficient agricultural practices to save lands. Part of the land which is not suitable for grow crops will be converted into forest to enhance soil and water protection. In the protected areas, by properly developing ecological tourism, the community economy and culture have been developed with service industry. The green mountain and clear water are invaluable assets. Government brings forward the innovative usage of ecological funds, using ecological compensation and ecological conservation fund to transform some poverty population for ecological conservation staffs, such as forest rangers etc. (See figure 7). The stakeholders participated in the heritage site conservation and benefit from it.

For example, in the poorest Dulong township, 313 people were hired as ecological forest rangers to establish regular mountain patrol system, to strike illegal logging and poaching. Meanwhile, 54 people were hired as river rangers to supervise fishing and netting during fishing off season.



Figure 7: Map of Laojunshan Dian snub-nosed monkey distribution, patrolling route and patrolling

There are 870 household and 3794 farmers in Pudacuo National Park of the Heritage Site Haba Snow Mountain subarea. Currently, about 300 indigenous people in the community participated in park management and tourism services, accounting for 32% of the total number of employees in the park. Through properly implementing tourism, actively exhibiting heritage value and widely disseminating heritage concept in the Heritage Site Balagezong area, the indigenous people improved their knowledge about heritage. Meanwhile, it facilitates the local residents of Bala village to engage in tourism services. The protection, sustainable use and poverty alleviation reached a win-win situation. It realizes the balance between protection and utilization and the concept of sustainable development and green development.

Supported by environmental protection organization, Liguang village in Laojunshan developed village bank, pushed local residents for active ecological conservation, formulated *the Regulations on Community Nature Reserves and Rivers Management*, at village level, to contribute to the heritage site conservation (See figure 8). In Laojunshan area, through supporting poor village on developing tourism, local community economic development was driven by ecotourism. The villagers alleviated poverty and

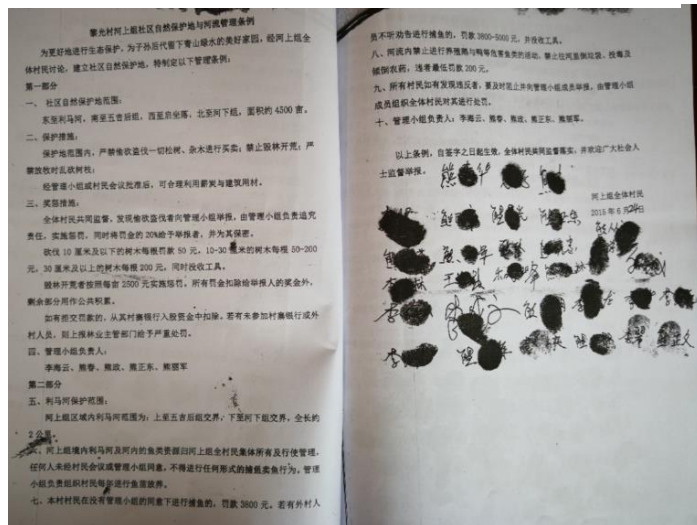


Figure 8 : Regulation of reserves and rivers of Laojunshan

became rich, improved the village appearance and protected the ecological environment of the heritage. In recent years, there are 1500 household, more than 5,000 people took part in the ecological protection. The scenic resources obtained effective protection, the tourism was properly developed as the communities developed in harmony.

The State Party implements ex situ poverty alleviation program to rural poverty population who dwell in poor living condition, fragile ecological environment and natural disaster frequent occurring areas. Respecting the villagers' willing, equally negotiating and social surveillance as principles during the relocation, the heritage protection and poverty alleviation reached win-win situation. For example, Nanjieluo village, located in Baima-Meili Snow Mountain, there were 32 household 106 people participated ex situ poverty alleviation in 2016. In Gaoligongshan area, 53 household 158 people, in Yangziguo group, Pailuba village, Denggeng village, Sihe village Pianma town and Qinlangdang group Dulongjiang village, will be relocated, their farm land will be used for reforestation.

### 2.3.2 The Government of China has incorporated the heritage site conservation into larger scale development plan.

In June 2018, Yunnan Provincial Ecological Conservation Redline was ratified by the State Council. The TPRPA and its buffer zone was included in the Ecological Conservation Redline. According to national regulation, Areas within the redlines should be managed as no development area in principle, strictly prohibiting all kinds of developments which don not comply with main function definition and rigorously forbidding arbitrary usage changes, to ensure ecological function not being decreased, acreage not being reduced, attributes not being changed. Due to major national infrastructure or major livelihood security projects, if the Redline needs to be amended, the provincial government should propose amendment and organize consultation. The relevant departments of the state put forward an approval comment, and submit to the State Council for approval. (the Ecological Conservation Redline Demarcation Guideline, May 2017). (See figure 9)

In addition, the Yunnan Urban System Plan (2015-2030), approved by the State Council in 2016, also clearly defines the TPRPA and its buffer zones as a prohibited construction area in ecological conservation

zone, prohibiting large-scale and high intensified industrialization and urbanization development, and as the areas where protection is mandatory by laws. All constructions unrelated to protection are prohibited. Under the premise of not violating relevant laws, regulations and planning requirements, and within the

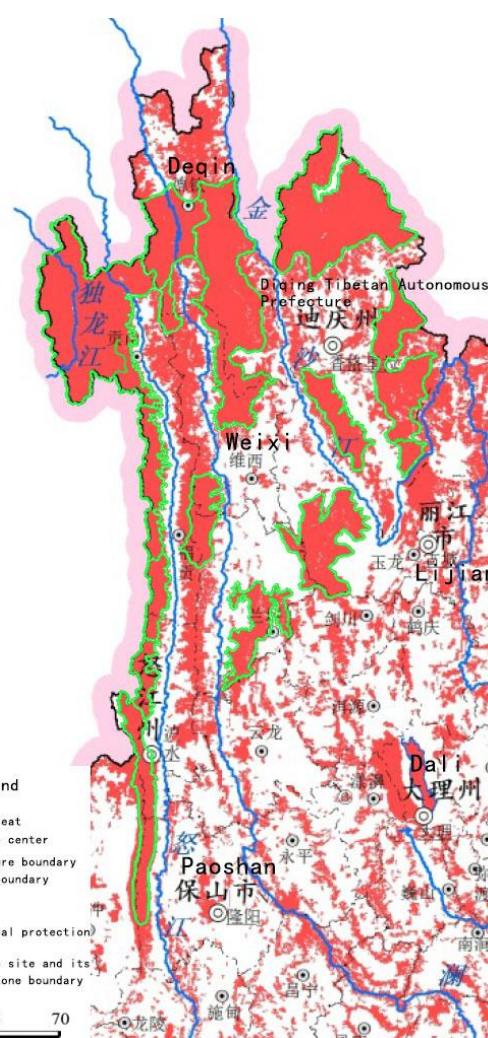


Figure 9: Map of National Ecological Redline

resource and environment carrying capacity, the property has become an important area for protecting natural and cultural resources.

**2.4 Paragraph 6: Reiterates its concern that the information provided on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) continues to be incompatible with the scale and complexity of the planned hydropower development that may affect the property, in particular given that additional pressure is likely to result from planned water diversion programs;**

This report noticed the concern of WHC Decision and the Reactive Monitoring Mission on the quality of the EIAs. As IUCN mentioned in the Report the current EIAs of the three rivers are only based on individual project, the possible impacts or indirect impacts at larger scale caused by hydropower constructions are difficult to be assessed accurately.

The TPRPA heritage sites are in a vast landscape with high complexity. Currently, the research about on the OUV of the property are not sufficient, especially on ecosystem, biological diversity and wildlife population and their habitats, etc., and require long term observations and studies to achieve a relatively accurate environmental impact assessment. As scientific research and management effectiveness improving, the quality and standard of EIAs will be promoted.

The first technical criterion of EIA in China, Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment General Principles, was issued in 1993. The Ministry of Environmental Protection made an amendment and issued an new version of Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment General Principles (HJ2.1-2016) in 2016. In the future, China will actively seek the assistants from WHC and IUCN at a proper time to improve the quality and depth of EIAs with targeting the Heritage Site.

This report considers that the Water Diversion Project mentioned in Decision is the Dianzhong Water Diversion Project. The water intake points and water transmission facilities of this project are not within the property and its buffer zones. Therefore, there are no environmental impacts on the property and its buffer zone (See figure 10). The following is the basic information of this project: The project plans to draw water at Shigu segment of Jinsha River. Based on monitoring information, the annual average flow at this segment of Jinsha River is 426 billion m<sup>3</sup>. The planned annual average water intake is 34.2 billion m<sup>3</sup>, account for 8% of the flow at this segment. The impact on downstream water flow is low (See figure 11).

The beneficiaries of the Dianzhong Water Diversion Project includes 35 counties (cities or districts), the total acreage is 369,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The

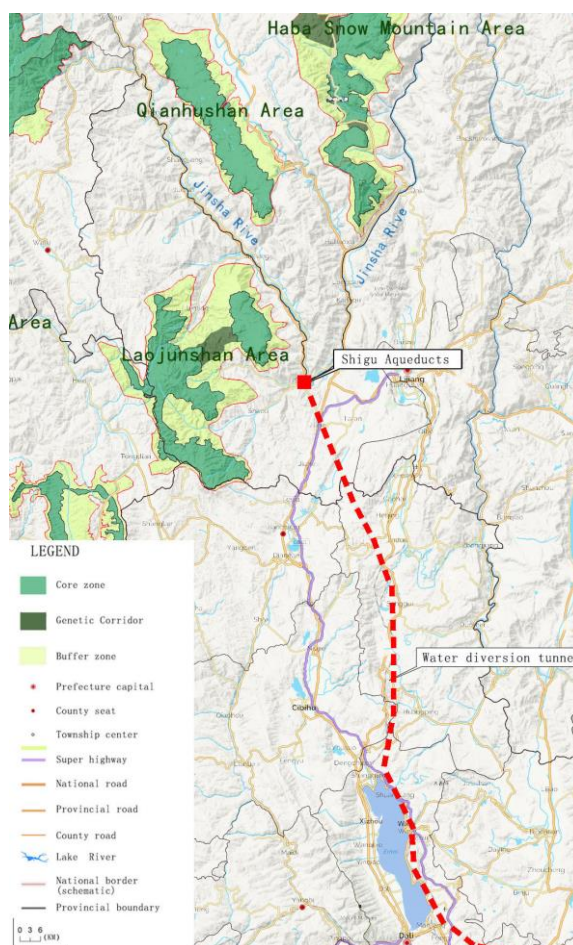


Figure 10: Map of Dianzhong water diversion project location

project provides drinking water for 7,750,000 people and irrigation water for 1,169,000 mu farmland. Meanwhile, it is also used as a supplementary water resource for Dianchi, QiYu Lake, Yilong Lake, Xingyun Lake in central Yunnan for improving water quality. This project plays an important role on solving water shortage and improving water quality, ensuring sustainable development in central Yunnan.

The beneficiaries of this project respectively located in Lancang River, Jinsha River and Zhujiang River watershed. The EIA of this project was ratified by Ministry of Environmental Protection in 2016. Part of this project is under construction.



Figure 11: Schematic diagram of Shigu water diversion

**2.5 Paragraph 7: Notes with concern that the increasing visual transformation of all three river valleys and the impacts of the hydropower and related infrastructure projects on connectivity between component parts of the property are likely to have a direct negative impact on the property’s OUV;**

The hydropower station plans and constructions along three river valleys stay the same state as the last report. The Government of China highly emphasizes ecological civilization and implements rigorous EIA procedures for all kinds of construction, especially the constructions in World Heritage Site. All projects have accomplished EIAs prior to construction.

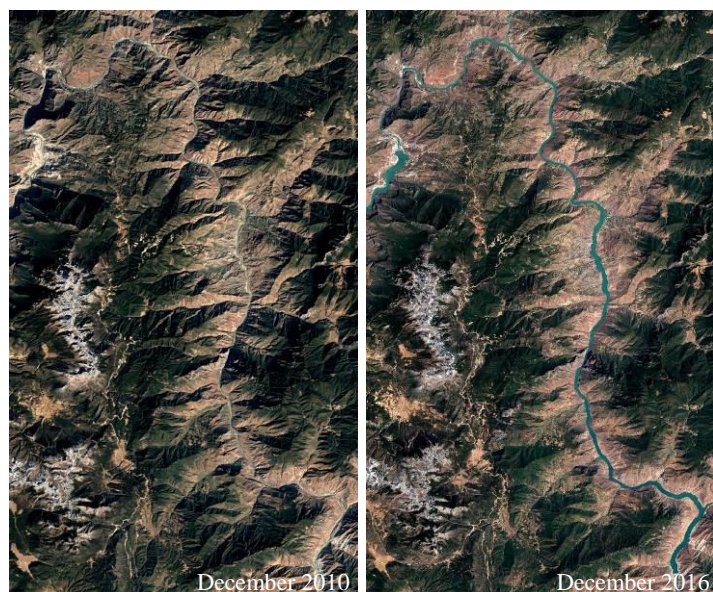


Figure 12: Comparing satellite image of Ahai power station before and after water storage

The Nujiang River hydropower project has not been carried forward in last two years. There is no new construction proposal. The State Party has not given the project any relevant approval.

The accomplished hydropower projects in Lanchang River watershed include: Gushui power station, WuNonglong power station, Lidi power station, Tuoba power station, Huangdeng power station and Dahuaqiao power station.

One hydropower development project, so called one reservoir with eight cascades, along Jinshan River midstream has accomplished constructions of Liyuan, Ahai, Jiananqiao, Longkaikou, Ludila and Guanyinyan power stations. Two of planned stations, Longpan power station and Liangjiaren power stations, the Ministry of Environmental Protection states, as the aspects of ecological and environmental protection, Longpan power station and Liangjiaren power stations need to be further studied before making any decisions. The relevant construction plans and EIAs have not been completed, reported and ratified. And they are not under construction.

The Decision concerned the visual variation issues in the three river gorges, comparing against the criterion vii, the features of the TPRPA is magnificent landscape, such as alpine gorges, vast forests, majestic mountains, snow peaks, glaciers, alpine lakes and meadows etc.. The other peculiar scenery include alpine karst landforms, waterfalls, Danxia landform, such as Siyueliang and Qianguishan, etc..

Since all the power stations are located in canyon, the water level rising are not too significant. and the water

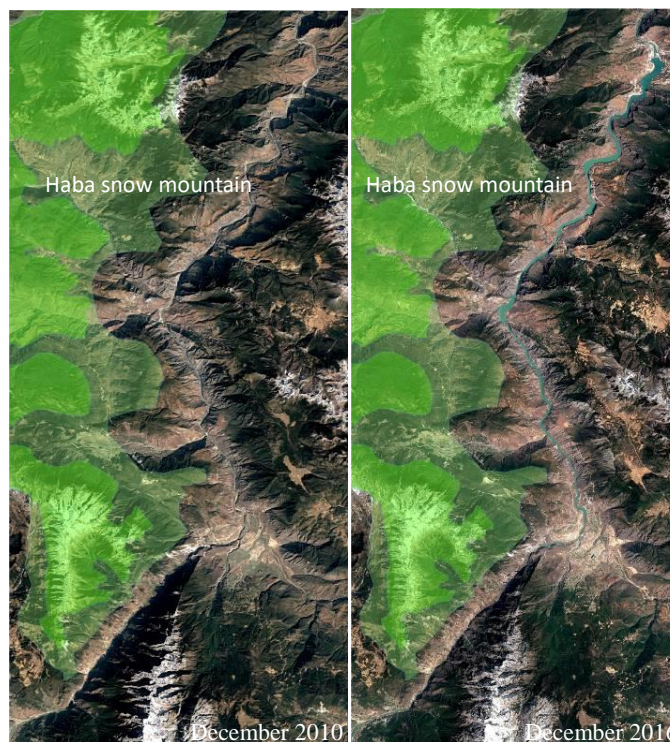


Figure 13: Comparing satellite image of Liyuan power station before and after water storage



Figure 14: Comparing satellite image of Jiananqiao power station before and after water storage



bodies are still in a strip shape. The water level variation areas do not overlap with the boundary of the property and its buffer zones, and have no significant impact on the OUV of the property. (See figure12,13,14)

Regard to the impacts of the hydropower and related infrastructure projects on connectivity between component parts of the property, according to the description of the inscription report, the recurring high altitude ridges and deep canyon profiles cause the effect that the warm gorges become barriers to alpine habitat species, while high mountains become barriers for low altitude terrestrial species. The great river becomes a barriers for those non-flying and non-swimming species. These narrow areas eventually form isolated small populations of many species, which are ideal conditions for high differentiation and radiative propagation of local species and contributes to high species specificity in this area. Therefore, the partition formed by rivers is one of the conditions for regional biodiversity and its preservation. The partition caused by the water storage of hydropower station basically overlap those formed by rivers.

Certainly, the Government of China is also concerned about the negative impact of large-scale hydropower development on regional ecological environment and the property and intends to establish an environmental monitoring system to monitor and evaluate the possible impact on the OUV of the property.

**2.6 Paragraph 8: Also reiterates its concern about the limited progress achieved with the implementation of all the recommendations of the 2013 mission, and urges again the State Party to strengthen its efforts in that regard, in consultation with the World Heritage Centre, IUCN and other partners as appropriate;**

The Government of China gave a great attention to the recommendations from the reactive monitoring mission of IUCN team . The implementation of the recommendations has been explained in the previous report on state of conservation. The following sections further elaborate about some recommendations.

**2.6.1 Regarding the EIAs of the hydropower stations along three rivers, whether all the dam constructions have been stopped before the EIAs get approval. Descriptions on quality and depth of EIAs;**

As mentioned in the above paragraph, those hydropower station projects along Jinsha River and Lancang River being under construction, the EIAs have been completed and ratified by the State. The Government of China has agreed to the previous requirements of WHC Decision and reiterates that the hydropower construction projects are strictly forbidden prior to the EIA approvals.

In terms of the quality and depth of the EIAs, as mentioned in the article 3.4 above, due to large scope and complexity of this area, the lack of effective historical data and sufficient experiences has caused the above issues. The report acknowledge the importance to strengthen the monitoring and research of the ecological environment of the property and this vast area, and to further understanding the OUV of the property, to strive to further cooperate with the WHC and related international organizations to promote the quality and depth of the EIAs in World Heritage Sites.

**2.6.2 In regard to the monitoring on all the mining operations between Hongshan and Haba Snow Mountain**

According to the recommendations of IUCN Report on Reactive Monitoring Mission in 2013, we investigated the mining operations in the vicinity of the property, focusing on the mining activities between Hongshan and Haba Snow Mountain (See figure 15). The survey results showed five mining projects in the region.

The Government of China consents to the IUCN recommendations and commits to establish a monitoring system to mitigate the environmental risks and impacts, especially on the landscape connectivity and wildlife. See table 3, and location on annex map 5.

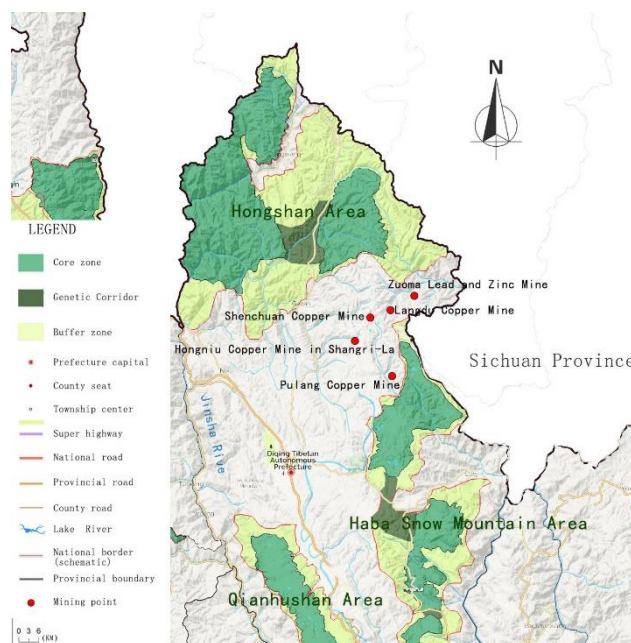


Figure 15: Map of mining distribution between Hongshan and Haba Snow Mountain

**Annex Table 3. Mining sites between Hongshan and Haba Snow Mountain**

Number	Name of project	Basic information	Remarks
1	Hongniu Copper Mine	Located in Gezan village, annual collection of copper is 1,224,000 ton (4000 ton/day)	EIA was ratified in April 2014
2	Pulang Copper Mine	Located in Gezan village, annual collection of copper is 12,500,000 ton	EIA was ratified by Minister Environmental Protection in March 2014, HS [2014]42
3	Langdu Copper Mine	Located in Gezan village, annual collection of copper is 30,000 ton	EIA was ratified by Minister Environmental Protection in May 2014 and ratified by Diqing Environmental Protection Bureau in Dec. 2016, DHS[2016]33
4	Shenchuan Copper Mine	Located in Gezan village, was former Hongshan Copper Mine, annual collection of copper is 250,000 ton	EIA was ratified by Diqing Environmental Protection Bureau in Dec. 2016, DHY[2018]1
5	Zuoma Lead and Zinc Mine	Located in Gezan village, annual collection of copper is 50,000 ton	EIA was accomplished in 2009, not being exploited.

### 2.6.3 Regarding developing Management Effectiveness Assessment (MEA) of the property

The report on Reactive Monitoring Mission by WHC and IUCN recommended to design and develop MEA of the entire heritage site, integrating the various administrations and all levels of governments, NGOs, academia and local communities to facilitate the coordination of major development plans in a larger area, the coordination between development and conservation of different

projects, and to improve integrated decision-making.

As IUCN Report on Reactive Monitoring Mission mentioned, previously, the nature reserves in China were supervised by different departments, for example, the State Forestry Administration being in charge of the Natural Protected Sites, Forestry Parks and Major Wetlands; the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development being in charge of the Scenic Areas and World Natural Heritage Sites; the Ministry of Land and Resources being in charge of the Geology Parks. Decentralized management system restrains the management effectiveness of the nature reserves. Since 2018, China has been significantly reshuffled the government agencies, all the Protected Areas are supervised by the National Forestry and Grassland Administration. The consistent management system of protected areas will improve the conservation management efficiency and avoid previous problems. Currently, the Government of China is launching a pilot project of the National Park System, aiming to structure an unified protected area system with National Parks as a highlight. It will improve conservation management effectiveness, gradually advancing and promoting the state of conservation of the TPRPA.

This report considers the MEA is very necessary. Since the Government of China is undergoing institutional reforms, the conservation management system of nature resources will be significantly changed. This institutional adjustment will greatly improve the management effectiveness. So the State Party proposes, after the completion of the institutional reform, as the time is coming, to initiate the MEA.

#### 2.6.4 In terms of power transformation infrastructure

We notice the recommendation IUCN mentioned in the reactive monitoring, to avoid power transformation infrastructure construction in the property and its buffer zones, through the EIAs and careful plan, to minimize the environmental impacts of power transformation infrastructures, including visual impacts.

The Government of China consents the IUCN recommendation. There are two built transformation projects related to the property and its buffer zones in last two years. Both of them obtained EIAs approval. The two projects are: Gangqu River connect line and 220 KV Gangqu River to the power transformer substation of Shangri-La output line, Geji River watershed cascade power station output project in Sanba village.

Currently, the proposed power transformation facilities are first and second hydropower station transmission and transformation project along Sancha River in Deqing County and 110 KV power transmission and transformation project in Deqing County. Both of them, having gone through the project approval procedure, and are under construction. The 110 KV power transmission and transformation project in Deqing County, located in the buffer zone of Baimang-Meili Snow Mountain, avoiding main scenic area, forest dense area and observing point, etc., has small impacts on the property and its OUV. (See figure 16). The Government of China hopes, through the EIAs, to minimize the visual impact of transmission lines on the property.

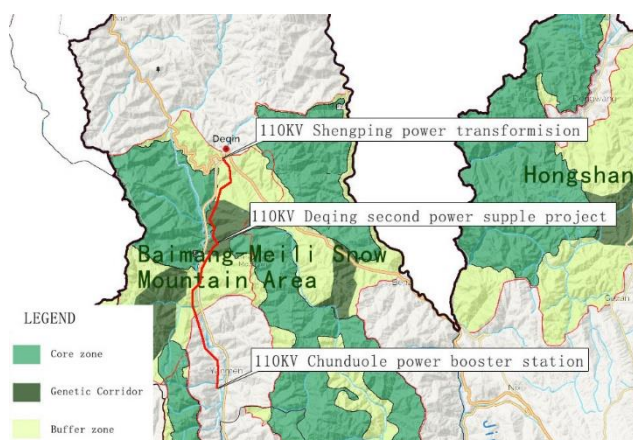


Figure 16 : Map of 110KV power transmission and transform projects location

The relevant departments are carefully studying the current high voltage transmission line, intending to propose a rational development plans, integrating necessary power transmission corridors, avoiding the areas which have impacts on OUV.

#### **2.6.5 Regarding submitting conservation report**

The report on Reactive Monitoring requires the State Party formally submits a report on all the National Nature Reserves in the property and its buffer zones, indicating the detail locations and acreages, in order to renew the inaccurate information of the previous documents, including the relevant declaration on the property and its OUV.

The State Party consents to provide the report on all the National Nature Reserves in the property and its buffer zones to WHC. Due to the original report of the nature reserves needs amendment, the report will be submitted after amendment is done.

Yunnan provincial government already initiated to formulate the *TPRPA Conservation Management Planning*. In this planning, the OUV of the property will be further investigated and monitored. The plan will completely reflect the scope and acreage of the property and refine the locations of the resources. After completion, the plan will be submitted to the WHC immediately. In addition, the maps provided will be restrained by the relevant national confidential regulations. The boundary delineation of the TPRPA is still undergoing. The boundary posts of the four areas, including Laojunshan, Pudacuo National Park, Baima Snow Mountain Nature Reserves and Gaoligongshan Nature Reserves, etc., were already set up. The scopes of management were basically confirmed. The other 11 areas which have not been set up boundary marks, will further continuously advance the demarcation.

The report notices, even according to the definition in IUCN *Operational Guideline*, the buffer zone dose not belong to the Heritage Site. As the WHC relevant decision and the Report on Reactive Monitoring recommended, the Government of China will strengthen the conservation management of the buffer zones to ensure the OUV of the property being well protected.

### **3. THE OTHER CONSERVATIONS, RESTORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HAVE POSSIBLE IMPACTS ON THE OUV**

This report has not discovered any existing and planed constructions have possible impacts on the OUV. The Government of China pays attention to the WHC concerns on the TPRPA. Recently, the Government of China highly stressed ecological environmental conservation. The Government of China issued *Opinions on Accelerating the Construction of Ecological Civilization (April, 2015)*, and explicitly raised requirements to demarcate Ecological Redline in major ecological functional areas, ecological sensitive areas and ecological fragile areas. Meanwhile, the State Party emphasizes the importance of ecological conservation, and brings the World Natural Heritage Sites into important national ecological conservation system. The President of China, Xi Jinping, requires to Put ecological conservation on a more important position, protecting ecological Environment as Eyes, and treating ecological environment as lives. The Government of China formulates several measures to enhance national ecosystem protection, bringing the TPRPA into larger scale planning and conservation policies, such as the national ecological conservation redlines, to deal with the balance between conservation and development in a broader area, and to progressively improve the conservation of the TPRPA.

#### 4. THE OTHER CURRENT RELEVANT PROJECTS WHICH MAY AFFECT THE OUV

According to the format of the report on the state of conservation management the State Party submits (*Operational Guidelines Annex 13*) : *describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.*

The Government of China highly stresses the scientific research of the TPRPA, based on scientific research, to enhance the biodiversity conservation and ecosystem conservation, and actively improve the protection capacity of the heritage site.

##### 4.1 The Nujiang Snub-nosed monkey research project

The Nujiang Snub-nosed monkey research project is undertaken by the Institute of Zoology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Nujiang Snub-nosed monkey is also called as Myanmar Snub-nosed monkey, originally mainly located on western slope of Gaoligongshan in Myanmar, and was found on eastern slope of Gaoligongshan in China in 2010. Until now, they were found in two new distributions, about 240 individuals.

##### 4.2 Gaoligongshan Hoolock gibbon

In 2017, the researchers declared there were new Primates species--Tianxing Hoolock (named as Gaoligongshan Hoolock Gibbon). Thence, there are four genus and 20 species expanding in the gibbon family. The Tianxing Hoolock is the third species in Hoolock Gibbon; the previous two species are Hoolock Gibbon and Western Hoolock Gibbon.

##### 4.3 The protection project of Yunnan snub-nosed monkey

Yunnan snub-nosed monkey is an important endangered species in the TPRPA. The relevant management agencies, research institutes and environmental conservation organizations have conducted a long term in-depth study and obtained abundant achievements. According to the data in 1996, 11 populations were confirmed in this area (another 2 populations distribute in south Tibet), there are 1,000-1,500 in total. (source: Long Yongcheng, *Study on the Status of Dian snub-nosed monkey and its Protection Policies, Biodiversity*, volume IV). The preliminary statistic till 2018, currently, the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey has 18 populations. The estimated number is 3,000-5,000. The protection of Yunnan snub-nosed monkey achieved obvious progress.

**Annex table 4 The conservation researches about the Three Parallel river World Natural Heritage Site in 2016-2018**

Name of the Reserve	Conservation, monitoring and research project	Institute in charge
The TPRPA	The biodiversity collaborative innovation center of the TPRPA of Yunnan in China establishment	Relevant conservation agency, Dali University Eastern Himalayan Institute

	Dian snub-nosed monkey dynamic monitoring project	Yunnan Forestry Department, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Science, Yunnan University, Dali University and relevant Reserves
Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve	Nujiang snub-nosed monkey rescue and field monitoring	Lushui Protection Administration Branch
	Slater's monal in situ protection	Lushui Protection Administration Branch
	Slater's monal documentary filming project	Lushui Protection Administration Branch, Specialists of mountain and wild animal of Chengdu
	Investigation of the capped langur habitat, population status and habitat variation	Gongshan Protection Administration Branch, Dali University Eastern Himalayan Institute
	Dulong River Takin habitat utilization	Gongshan Protection Administration Branch, Dali University Eastern Himalayan Institute
	Investigation of picrorhizae population location status	Gongshan Protection Administration Branch, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Science
	Biodiversity monitoring	Lushui Protection Administration Branch, Fugong Protection Administration Branch, Gongshan Protection Administration Branch
	Protection of the Nujiang primate and concern care of common home seminar	Relevant departments in Nujiang prefecture, experts of the Chinese primate society expert group, international primate researcher, representative of NGO
	Monitoring pilot project of human being activities in Gaoligongshan Reserve	Nujiang Prefecture Protection Administration Branch of Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve
	Biodiversity monitoring system supplementary construction	Nujiang Prefecture Protection Administration Branch
	Investigation on Bird Resources in Yaping Passage, Fugong County	Fugong Protection Administration Branch
	Specimen collection and production activities in Gongshan	Gongshan Protection Administration Branch
Yunling provincial nature reserve	Investigation of Dian snub-nosed monkey	Protection Administration Branch of Yunling Nature Reserve
	Habitat corridor plant restoration	Protection Administration Branch of

		Yunling Nature Reserve
	Reserve patrolling	Protection Administration Branch of Yunling Reserve
	Long-term field monitoring in Lasha mountain	Protection Administration Branch of Yunling Nature Reserve
	Plant monitoring sample setting	Protection Administration Branch of Yunling Nature Reserve
	Investigation of Snow leopard resource	Baima Snow Mountain National Nature Reserve Protection Administration, research institutes, universities
	Body color diversity, variety and usage of Dian snub-nosed monkey	
	Artificial feeding and restoration of wild population of white eared pheasant	
	Investigation of Bharal population, quantity and habitat	
	Research of Dian snub-nosed monkey exhibition and group kinship of Tachengxiangguqing	
	Research on the relationship between ethnic traditional culture and natural conservation	
	Resource monitoring in Quzonggonglan	
	Investigation of black musk deer wild population, quantity and habitat	
	Dian snub-nosed monkey population dynamic monitoring	
Pudacuo National Park	Black-necked crane monitoring	Pudacuo National Park Administration
	Investigation of wild flowers in Bitahai reserve	Shangri-La Alpine Botanical Garden
	Bitahai international major wetland ecology monitoring project	Pudacuo National Park Administration, Yunnan Wetland Protection Management Office
Lijiang Laojunshan	Yunnan snub-nosed monkey protection project of Laojunshan	Lijiang Laojunshan National Park Administration, TNC, Kyoto University, Dali University, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

## 5. PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE STATE OF CONSVERTION REPORT

Accessible.

## 6. OFFICIAL SIGNATURE

Signature of the project responsibility department:

Signature of the project responsibility department:

## 7.ANNEXES

### 7.1 Annex map

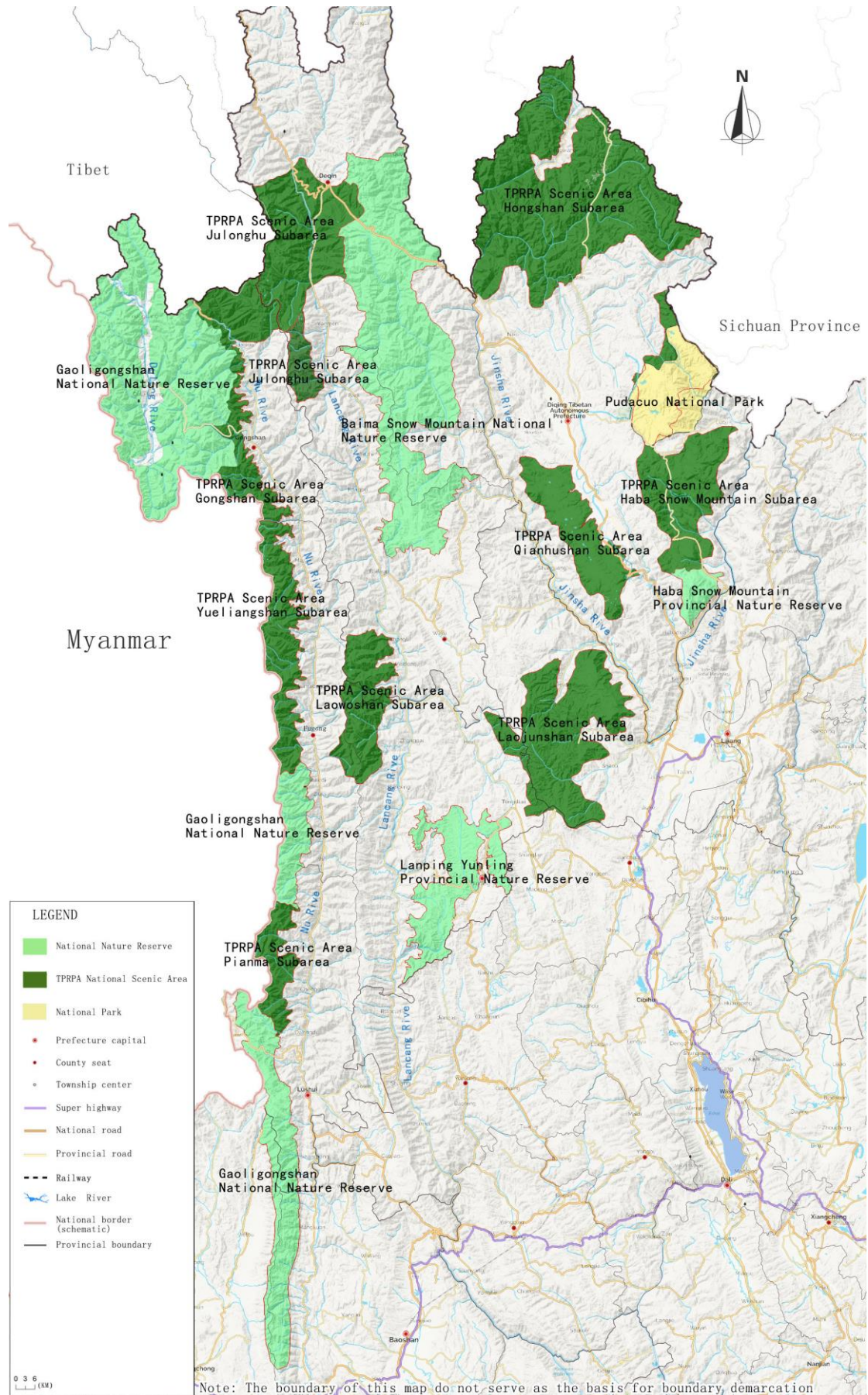
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### 7.2 Annexes

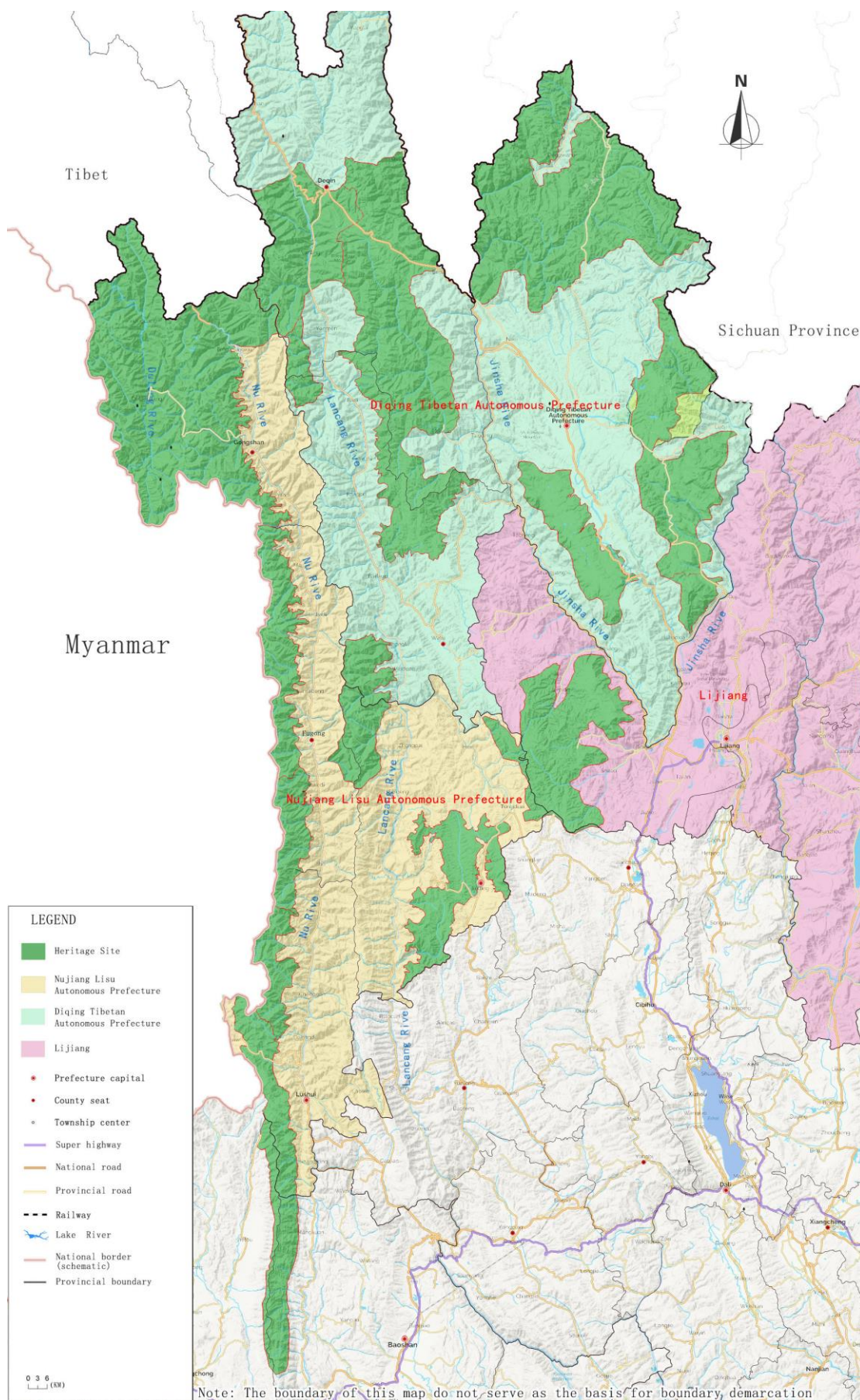
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**Annex Map 1: Map of the TPRPA World Heritage Site Components**



**Annex Map 2: Map of the TPRPA World Heritage Site and Administrative Scope**

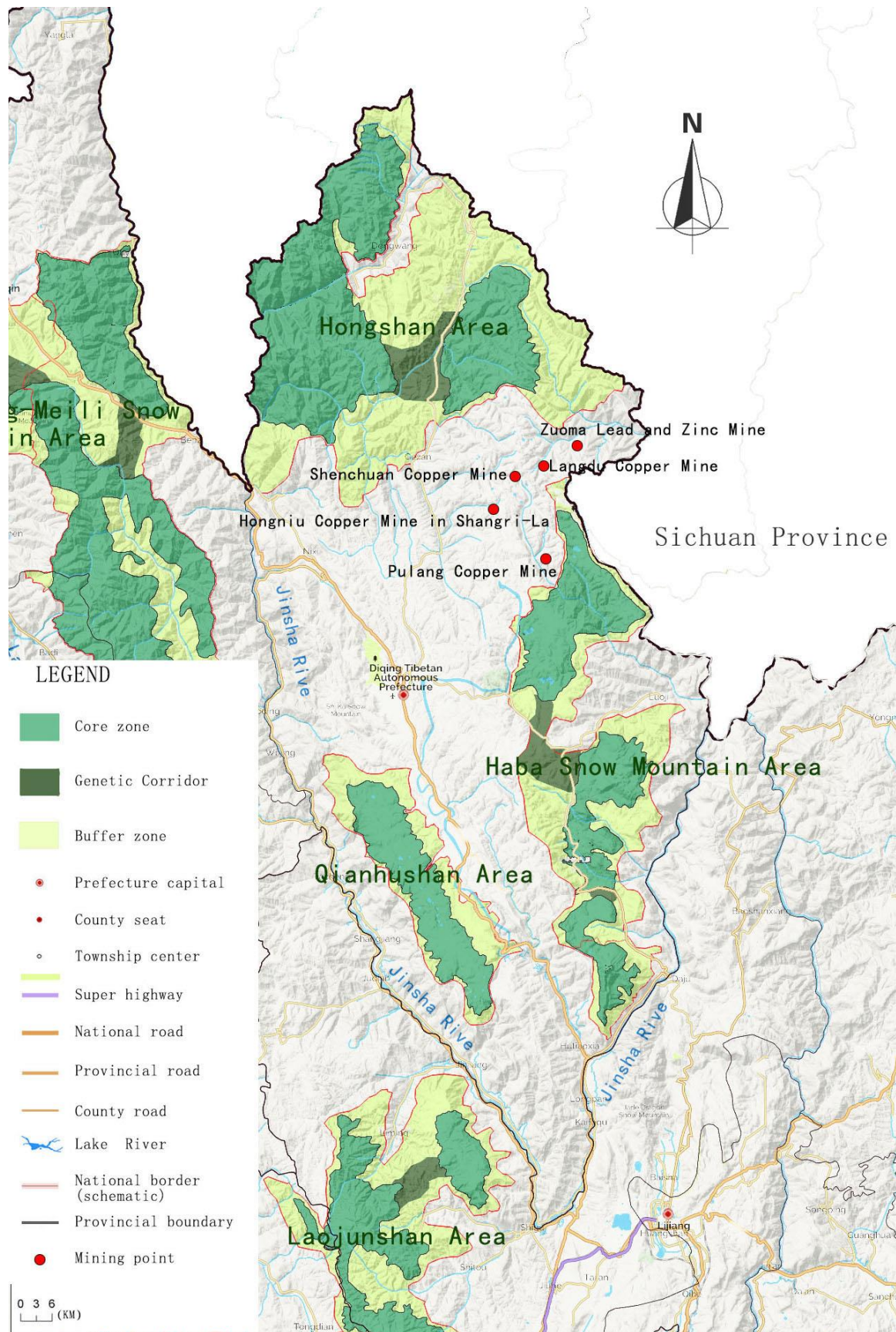




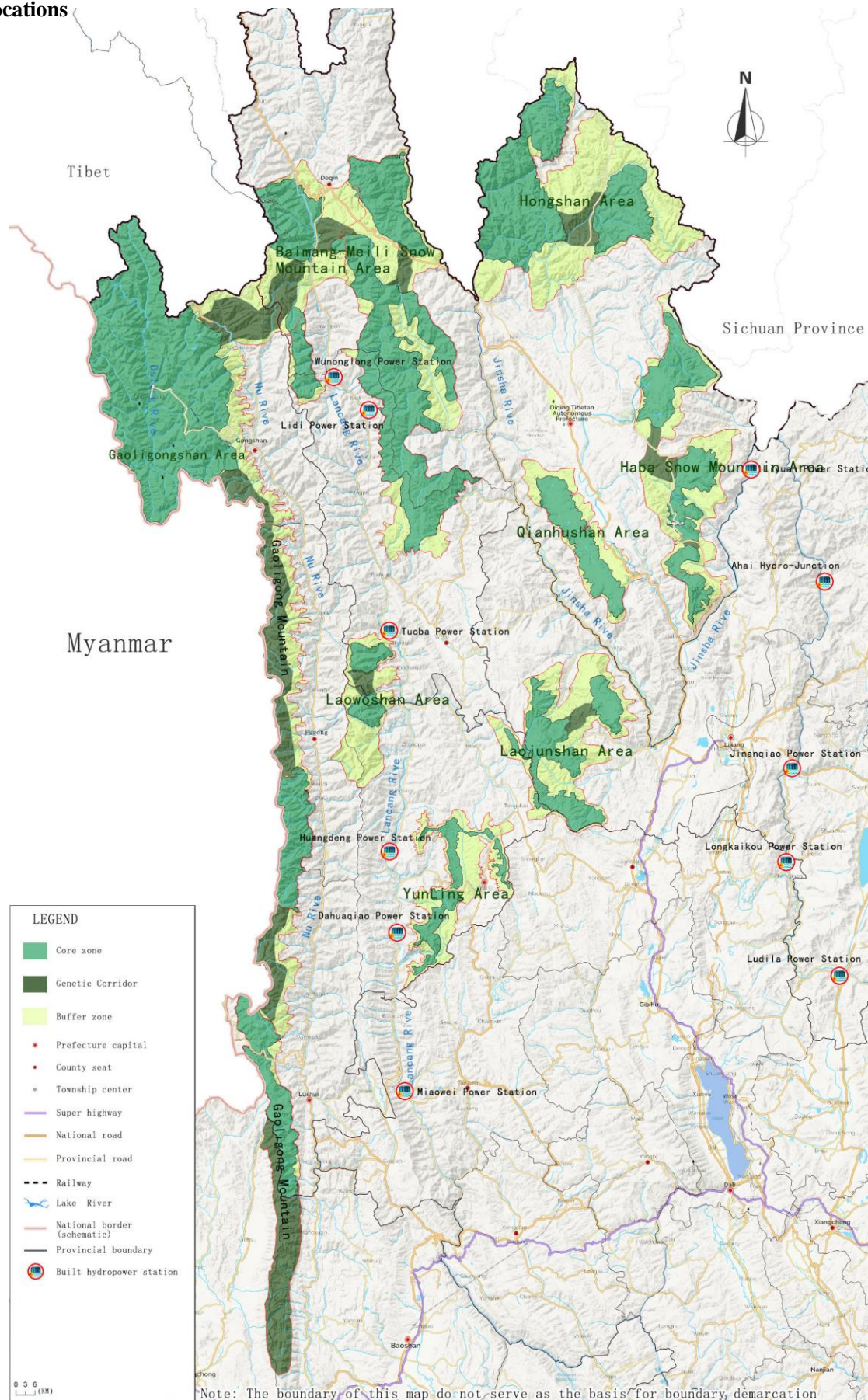
**Annex Map 4: Map of the Old Quarries (closed) Distribution in the TPRPA World Natural Heritage Site and its Buffer Zone**



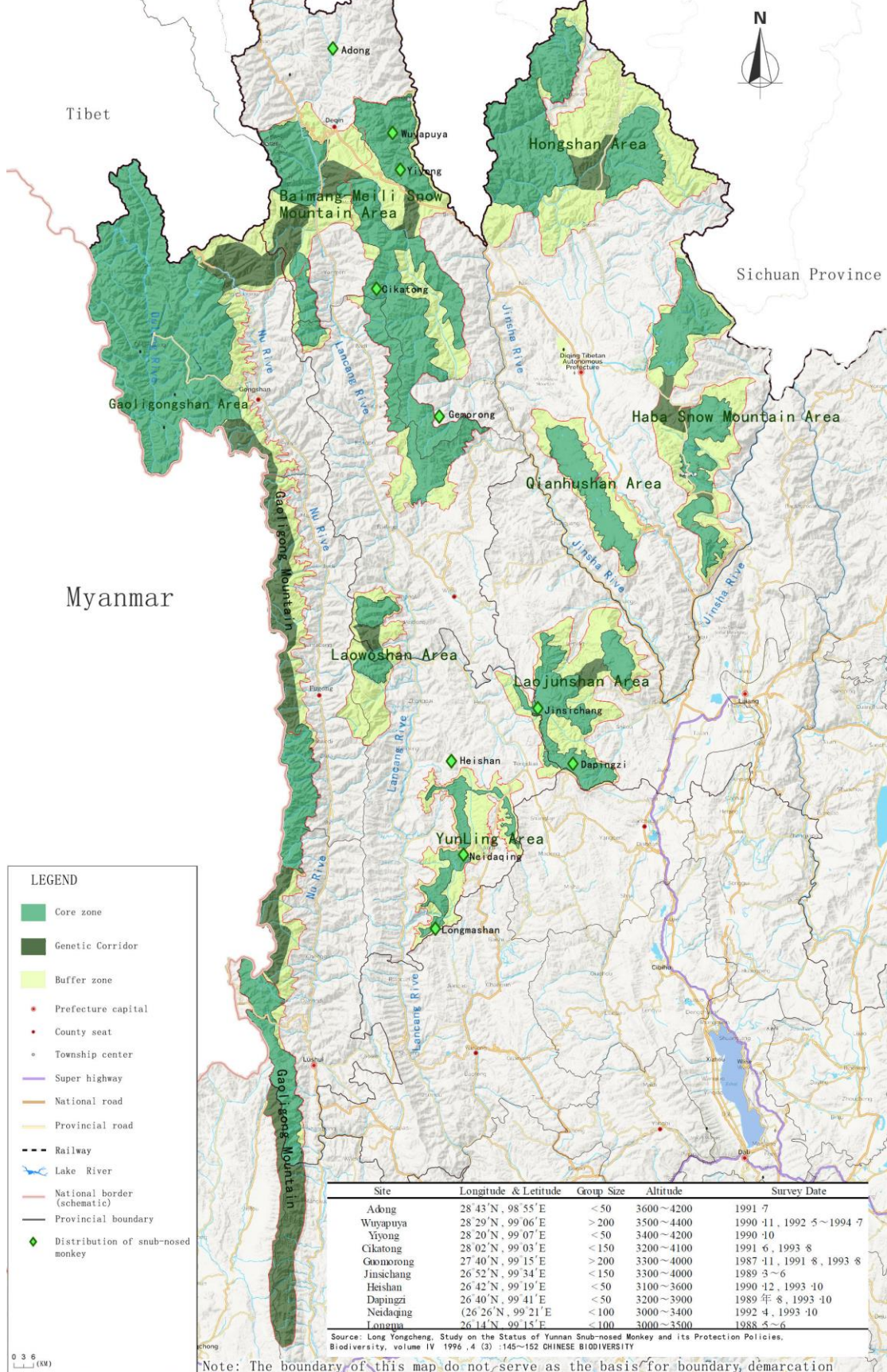
**Annex Map 5: Map of the Mining Sites Distribution between Hongshan and Haba Snow Mountain**



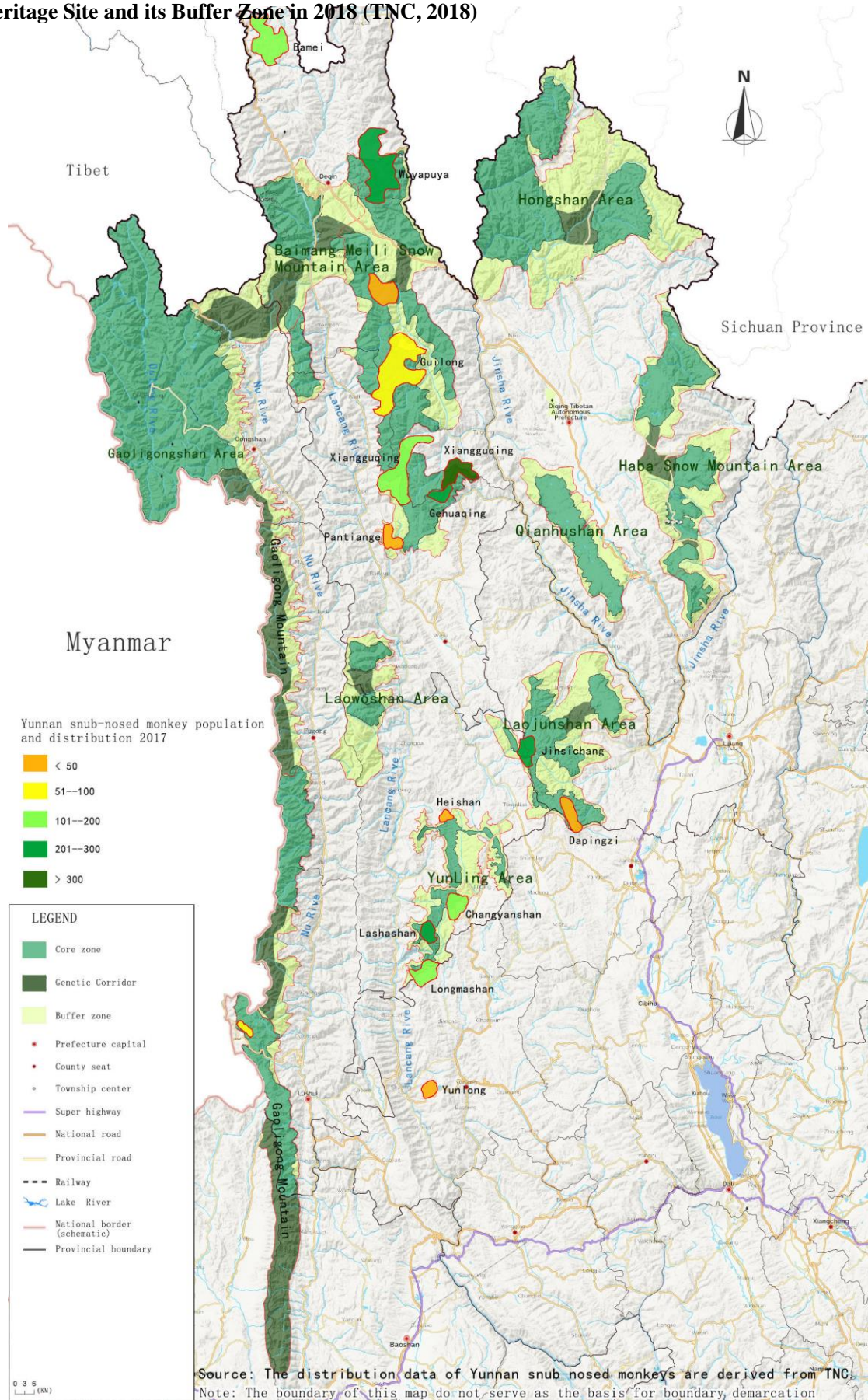
**Annex Map 6: Map of the Three Parallel Rivers Main Stream Cascade Hydropower Stations Locations**



**Annex Map 7: Map of Yunnan Snub-Nosed Monkey Distribution in the TPRPA World Natural Heritage Site and its Buffer Zones in 1996 ( Source: Long Yongcheng, Study on the Status of Dian snub-nosed monkey and its Protection Policies, Biodiversity, volume IV)**

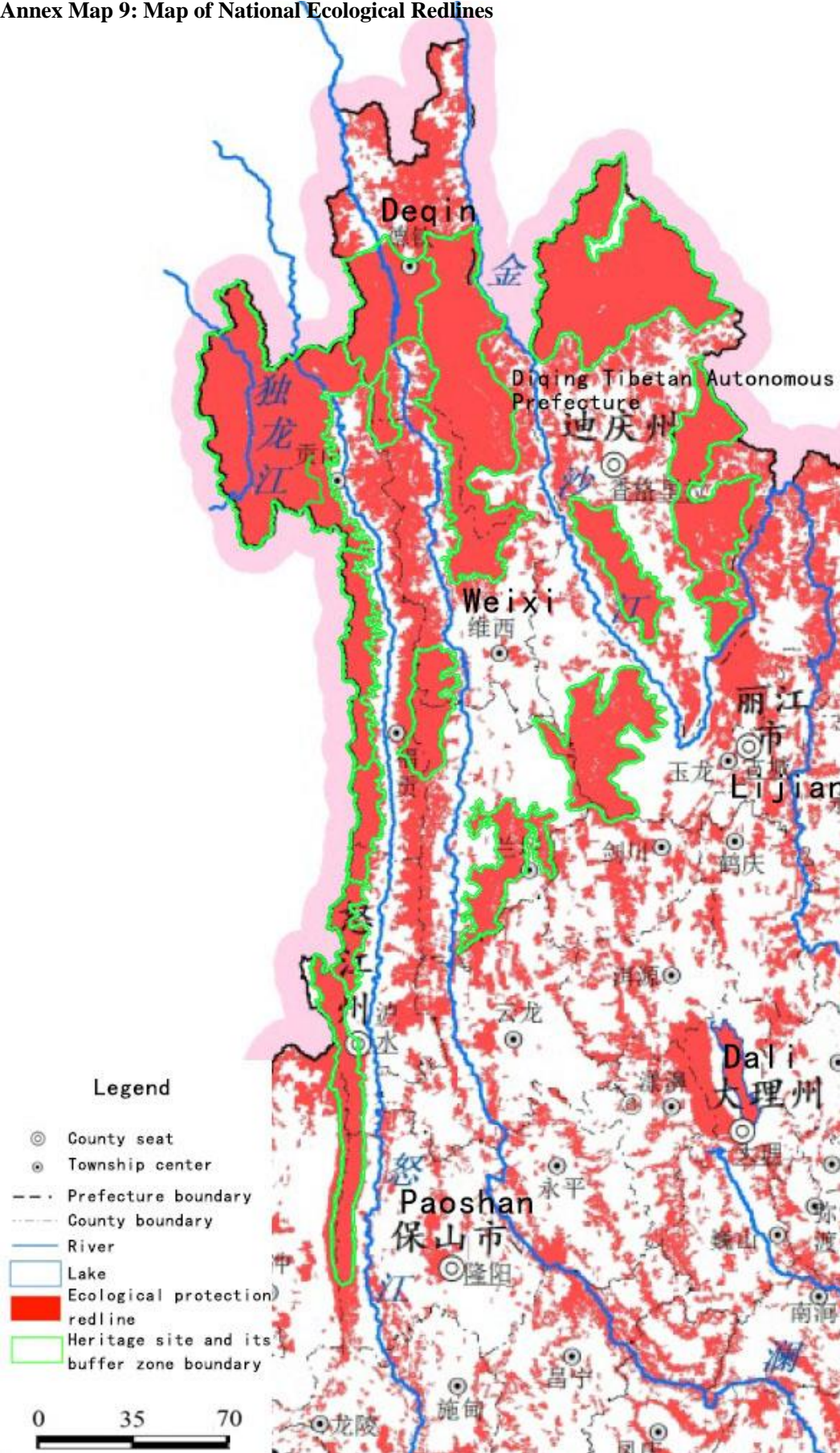


**Annex Map 8: Map of Yunnan Snub-Nosed Monkey Distribution in the TPRPA World Natural Heritage Site and its Buffer Zone in 2018 (TNC, 2018)**

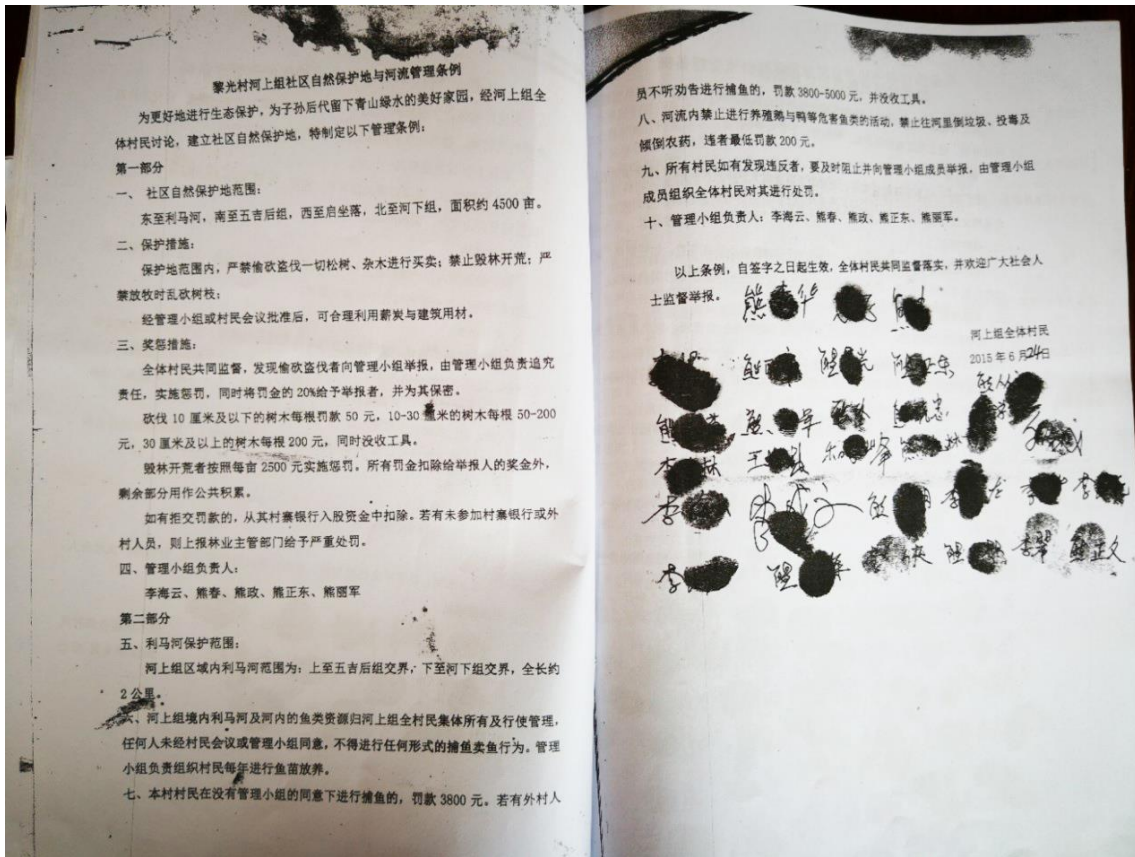




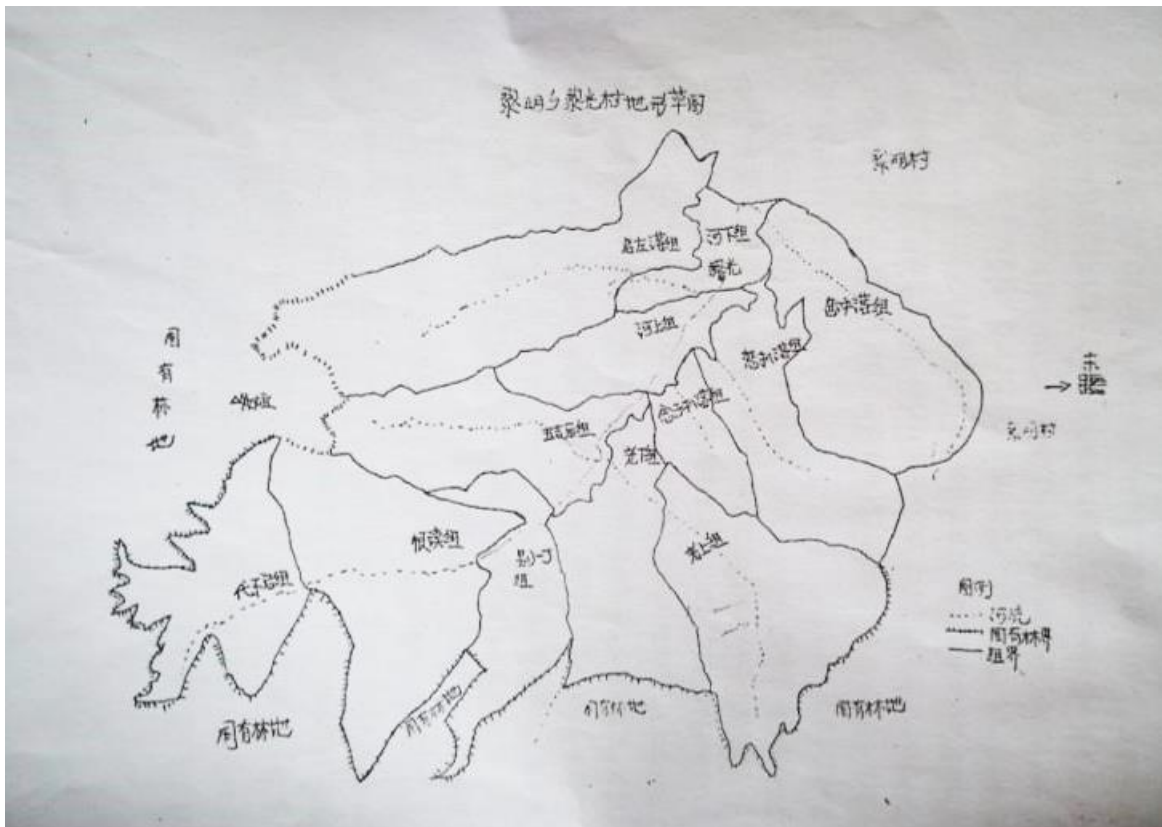
Annex Map 9: Map of National Ecological Redlines



Annex Map 10: Village Regulations of Reserves and Rivers of Laojunshan Liguang Village



Annex Map 11: Hand-Draw Map of Reserve of Laojunshan Liguang Village



## **Annex 1 : Several Provisions on Strengthening the Protection and Management of the TPRPA of Yunnan by Yunnan provincial government (July 7th 2018)**

Article 1. In order to thoroughly implement the decision of the Central Party Committee and the State Council on ecological civilization construction and ecological environmental protection, to fully implement the requirements on ecological conservation of the President Xi Jinping, to execute jointly major protecting, not major developing, to accelerate the ecological environmental protection, to be the pioneer of the national ecological civilization construction, this regulation was formulated according to the national and provincial general requirements and the regulations of the enhancing ecological civilization construction.

Article 2. The TPRPA mentioned in this provision (hereinafter referred to as the Three Parallel Rivers Heritage Site) refers to the specific area with boundary refined, enrolled on the World Heritage Sites List, ratified by UNESO WHC in 2010, including Gaoligongshan, Baima-Meili Snow Mountain, Laowoshan, Yunling, Laojunshan, Haba Snow Mountain, Qianhushan and Hongshan , eight subarea in total.

Article 3. The governments of the prefectures, cities, counties and districts where the Three Parallel Rivers Heritage Site is located are in charge of the ecological environmental conservation management. The relevant departments are responsible for the management of ecological environmental conservation in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, undertake the management of ecological environmental conservation in the administrative area, and are responsible to organize implementing survey and boundary determination, establishment of boundary pillars and public signs.

Article 4. The Provincial World Natural Heritage Administration shall guide and supervise the protection and management of the TPRPA. The scenic spots and natural reserves within the TPRPA shall be supervised and managed by the scenic areas and nature reserves management agencies. The other divisions implement the supervision and management of the TPRPA according to the specified responsibilities.

Article 5. The governments of the prefectures, cities, counties and districts where the TPRPA located should strictly control the development intensity in the Three Parallel Rivers Heritage Site to prevent over-development. It is strictly forbidden to build out other constructions except necessary conservation facilities and public service facilities. All approval constructions shall be coordinated with the conservation of the TPRPA. It is strictly forbidden to destroy the resources and environmental landscapes of the TPRPA, and it is strictly forbidden to pollute the environment.

Article 6. It is strictly forbidden the activities of destroying natural heritage resources and environment, such as quarrying, excavating sand, taking soil, deforestation, reclamation from lakes, construction of tombs, mineral exploration and mining.

Article 7. It is strictly forbidden to ratify new mineral exploration permits and mining permits in the TPRPA. The existing mineral exploration permits and mining permits in the TPRPA shall be withdrawn within a time limit by law.

Article 8. The major planned projects which have possible impacts on the OUV of the heritage site, such as cable car, cableway, classified highway, railway, large reservoir, hydropower facility, etc., shall submit the site selection plan of the project to the relevant state administrative department for approval or filing as required six months before the approval and construction.

Article 9. The TPRPA Site has been included in the ecological protection redline. It must be protected in accordance with the relevant provisions of the National Ecological Protection Redline.

Article 10. The TPRPA strictly enforce the Regulations on the protection of the TPRPA of Yunnan.

The construction projects involving scenic spots must comply with provisions of the Regulations of Scenic Spots and the Regulations on Scenic Areas of Yunnan and follow the relevant procedures. The constructions projects involving nature reserves must comply with the provisions of the Regulations on the Nature Reserves of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations on the Management of the Nature Reserves in Yunnan Province and follow the relevant procedures.

Article 11. It is strictly forbidden to change the natural state of water resources and water environment. All new small and medium-sized hydropower projects must be strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Opinions on Strengthening Small and Medium-Sized Hydropower Development and Utilization of Yunnan Provincial Government (Yun Zheng Fa [2016] 56). Project Planning and ratification should be submitted to provincial government for approval. After those projects approved, the local government and competent authority should reinforce supervision and administration of the projects, such as soil and water conservation, ecological restoration and environmental protection acceptance, etc., before, after and during the construction.

Article 12. Strengthen ecological protection and remediation of the TPRPA. For those destructive environment, coordinate the mountain, water, forest, farmland, lake and grass remediation and initiate restoration.

Article 13. Establish and complete remote sensing monitoring system and accomplish long term dynamic monitoring system of the TPRPA at three levels of province, prefecture and county.

Article 14. Provincial World Natural Heritage Administration should implement resource protection and management assessment of the TPRPA at regular intervals, including:

- (1) Administration performance and capacity construction;
- (2) Construction of coordinating management system;
- (3) The OUV of the TPRPA and the core resource protection, resource environmental monitoring and scientific research;
- (4) Formulating and implementing the conservation and management plan;
- (5) Tourism management, construction management and management of other major threat factors of the OUV;
- (6) Issues on remote sensing monitoring and its verification and processing;
- (7) Community participation and coordinated development;
- (8) The heritage exhibition, propaganda and education.

Article 15. The governments of the prefectures, cities, counties and districts where the TPRPA located should put the ecological environmental conservation on major supervision, strengthen the specific supervision and inspection to implement all decisions and measurements and to promote the ecological environmental protection.

Article 16. The Provincial Supervisory Committee should hold serious accountability to the state agencies and its staff who is lack of responsibility, falsification, perfunctory and dereliction; and investigate issues of suspected of violation of laws and crimes of duty.

## **Annex 2: Excerpt of the Report on the Strategic Environmental Impact of the TPRPA SEA**

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### 2 Assessment objective

The objective of the SEA is to improve sustainable development of the TPRPA area, based on current conservation status, predicating and analyzing the potential negative impacts, and propose recommendations on development strategies and policies and measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts. Specific objectives include:

- (1) Comprehensively analysis of the overview of environmental baseline of the TPRPA area;
- (2) Based on the theory and method of ecological function zoning, main function zoning, to study the main function zoning of the TPRPA area under ecological constraints;
- (3) By comprehensive analysis of the plan of the TPRPA and its vicinities, based on macro strategies of construction objective, population, land scale and spatial layout, etc., to analyze future developing scenario of the TPRPA area, to predict and assess negative environmental impacts under different scenarios;
- (4) Considering regional resources, environmental support conditions and constraints, and regional ecological environmental objectives, to propose recommendations for relative plan on regional characteristic, scale, spatial layout and environmental conservation infrastructure and measures to mitigate negative environmental impacts.

### 3 Assessment key point

SWOT analysis of regional characteristic and planning objectives: based on investigation of environmental baseline and development status of the TPRPA, comprehensively analyzing current or potential impacts of hydropower, mineral mining, power transmission facilities on the TPRPA, to propose regional ecological environmental protection plan.

### 4 Assessment methods

**Table 1-1 Main technical methods of the SEA**

Main technique and method	Application stage			
	Impact recognition and assessment scope determination	Status quo Investigation	Analysis of planning	Prediction and analysis of impacts
Professional judgment	√	√		√
Checklist method	√			
Matrix method	√			
Comparative simulation analysis	√			√
Trend extrapolation prediction		√		
Scenario analysis				√
Data collection method		√	√	√
Site investigation	√	√		
LAND analysis		√		√

3S technology integration	√	√	√	√
Multi-objective analysis				√
Sustainability assessment				√
Expert consultation	√	√	√	√

This SEA uses geographic information system (GIS), remote sensing (RS), global positioning system (GPS) as important technical means, and matrix method, expert consultation, trend extrapolation, SWOT analysis, ecological suitability assessment, scenario analysis and LAND analysis as main evaluation methods.

### 5 Technical route

This SEA is approximately divided into three phases, as described below:

Phase 1: Based on status quo investigations of regional ecological environment and resources of the TPRPA, the report analyzes the resource environmental advantages and environmental constraints of regional development; meanwhile, analyzes regional planning (hydropower development and mineral mining, etc. ) and recognizes environmental impacts, identifying and sifting environmental impacts of all the planning, to designate scope, depth and focus of assessment, and to determine objectives and index systems of assessment.

Phase 2: Using scenario analysis method, the report predicts and evaluates potential impacts of different kinds of projects, and predicts development trend of environmental factors such as ecological environment and landscape pattern of various types of projects.

Phase 3: Based on the results of above assessment, from the perspective of ecological environmental conservation, the report proposes action plan on regional ecological environmental protection and management effectiveness of the TPRPA, to provide basis for conservation, sustainable development and government decision-making.

### 6 Main conclusion of the SEA

Recently the general state on conservation of the TPRPA is in good condition. None of the 13 planned or under construction Hydropower plants along Jinsha River Basin, Lanchang River Basin and Nujiang River Basin located in the heritage site and its buffer zones. They have no direct impacts on the heritage site. Mining operations in the heritage site and its buffer zones are totally restrained and are completely closed down. Power transmission and transformation facilities were kept away from the property and its buffer zone during the site selection period.

Overall, as consistently implementing ecological environmental conservation approaches and enforcing laws and regulations, executing poverty alleviation and conservation policies, and strengthening scientific rational management of the property, the OUV of the property, including its authenticity and integrity, has been reflected.

## Annex 3: The National Park System Construction and Institutional Reform in China

### 1 The nation park system and pilot project in China

China has not implemented an internationally recognized national park (NP) protection system. Although the current scenic areas are recognized as *national park* by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, they are not widely recognized by the society. In the past, when applying for

a World Heritage, the *National Park (NP)* was also used to report to international organizations.

As early as 1996, Yunnan Province, in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy (TNC), initiated to explore the establishment of National Park as a conservation mode employed internationally. In 2004, the Yunnan provincial government advanced the establishment of Pudacuo National Park in the TPRPA World Natural Heritage Site. In June 2007, Pudacuo National Park was formally established. In June 2008, Yunnan province was ratified as a pilot province of national park establishment by China State Forestry Administration, to explore the establishment of national park conservation mode, by using international standard, to establish protection system and strengthen protection and rational use of reserves.

Since 2010, being filed by the State Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, the Yunnan provincial Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision has issued National Park Basic Conditions, Regulations on National Park Resource Investigation and Assessment Technology, National Park Master Planning Technical Code, National Park Construction Code, National Park Management Assessment Code, etc. five local recommended criteria for national park. Yunnan provincial legislation issued the Regulations on National Park Management in Yunnan in 2006, intended to establish the first domestic criterion system of legal regulations, policies, management and technical standards of national park.

Up to now, Yunnan Province has established 13 national parks. There are seven national parks in the TPRPA. They are: Pudacuo, Lijiang Laojuanshan, Meili Snow Mountain, Baimang Snow Mountain, Nujiang Grand Canyon, Dulongjiang and Gaoligongshan, etc.. The plan formulations and administrative constructions of these national parks have been completed. The preliminary achievement has been carried out.

In 2013, the Government of China formally proposed to establish a national park conservation system. In January 2015, 13 national ministries and administrations, including the National Development and Reform Commission, jointly issued the Pilot Program for Establishing a National Park System, proposing to initiate the pilot program of establishment of national park system in nine provinces and cities across the country. The Pudacuo subarea of the TPRPA was included.

The objective of the pilot of national park, the state proposed, is to resolve the issues of the name of the reserves overlapping and multiple administrations, to establish unified, standardized and efficient conservation management system and financial security system, to clarify the ownership of natural resource assets, to coordinate conservation and utilization, to formulate a propagable conservation management mode. The original period of the pilot program is three years. It was supposed to be completed in 2017, but now is postponed until 2020.

## **2 National institutional reforms for protected area management**

As IUCN described in the report on reactive monitoring mission in 2013, current protection area management system of China is complex. There are at least seven departments are directly related to the heritage site management, and subordinated to different central ministries and administrations. For example, the State Forestry Administration is in charge of the natural reserves, forest parks, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development is in charge of the scenic areas, the Ministry of Land and Resource is in charge of the geographic parks, etc..The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development is also authorized to manage the world natural heritage. The TPRPA World Heritage Administration of Yunnan is the specific coordination and management organization of the heritage site, and is responsible for formulation and implementation of the master plan of the heritage site.

In March 2018, the Government of China initiated institutional reform to improve the current



management system. The institutional adjustment plan involving the heritage site is to establish Ministry of Natural Resources at the national level. The Ministry of Natural Resources executes the duties of all the Land spatial regulations and ecological protection restoration to achieve an integrated protection of mountain, water, forest, farmland, lake and grass protection, system restoration and comprehensive remediation.

The National Forestry and Grassland Administration, also as National Park Bureau (NPB), is established based on the original National Forestry Administration. All the Nature Reserves cross the country, such as the Nature Reserves, Scenic Areas, Natural Heritage sites, Geographic Parks, etc., will be managed by the NPB. And NPB is subordinate to the Ministry of Nature and Resources.

The national institutional adjustment has been basically completed, but provincial government and local institution adjustment are underway. As the integrated administration of protected area established, it is expected to improve the management efficiency of protected area. Hopefully, based on the management integration improving protection system construction, the management efficiency and standard of the heritage site will be promoted.

However, the integration of management agencies will bring adjustment to the protection system, will involve variations of national conservation regulations, conservation policies, scientific research and technology. The change may last for a long time.

#### **Annex 4 : Research on Yunnan Snub-Nosed Monkey Protection**

Yunnan snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus bieti*) is belong to the Primate, the Old World Monkey and Snub-Nosed Monkey Genus. It is a rare and endangered animal, and specific in China. As one of the 25 most endangered primate species in the world, it is mainly distributed in the sub-alpine primitive dark coniferous forests above 3,000 meters above sea level in northwest Yunnan and Mangkang, Tibet. It has been included in the Red List of Endangered Species of the World Conservation Union (IUCN).

##### **1 Research Overview**

In 1898, Yunnan snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus bieti*) was named after the French zoologist Milne-Edwards.

In 1983, the first Dian snub-nosed monkey protection area, Yunnan Baima Snow Mountain National Nature Reserve, was established.

From 1987 to 1994, Long Yongcheng of the Kunming Institute of Zoology conducted a survey of Yunnan snub-nosed monkey, found out there were 13 groups of wild monkeys, with a population of 1,000-1,500. All the 13 monkey groups were in isolated situation with each others. There were two groups in Mangkang county of Tibet. The other 11 groups were distributed in Deqing Weixi, Lanping and Yulong county of Yunnan.

In October 2004, there were 15 groups of Dian snub-nosed monkeys, with a total population of about 1,700. Among them, there were 6 groups in Yunnan Baima Snow Mountain National Nature Reserve, the number of about 1,000.

In November 2017, the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey dynamic monitoring project was organized by Yunnan Provincial Forestry Department, funded by Alashan SEE Southwest Project Center, joint with the Forest Ecology Conservation Institute of Chinese Academy of Forestry, Yunnan Key Laboratory of Biological Resources Conservation and Utilization, Yunnan University, Yunnan Baima Snow Mountain National Nature Reserve Management and Protection Bureau, etc. and in total eight professional institutions to implement. The two-year period monitoring on distribution and population of Dian snub-nosed monkey, will further find out group and population variation, habitat status, and threatened

factors, conservation requirements of the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey, and to assess the quality of the habitat of the Dian snub-nosed monkey, to formulate protective measures. The latest statistics shows there are 18 groups, estimated the total population reach 3,000-3,500. Researchers are expected to reach 6,000 in the next 10 years.

## **2 Yunnan snub-nosed monkey research project in Laojunshan**

In 2017, Lijiang Laojunshan National Park Administration and the Nature Conservation Association (TNC) and Yunnan Green Environment Development Foundation launched *Yunnan snub-nosed monkey Investigation and Monitoring Program in Laojunshan (2017-2019)*, cooperated with Kyoto University and Dali University, focusing on the populations of Yunnan snub-nosed monkey, the scope of activities, the suitability of habitats, the sympatric variety of animals and plants, the human disturbance investigation, utilization of natural resources investigation in community, carried out conservation and monitoring.

The Yunnan snub-nosed monkey in Lijiang Laojunshan Scenic Area contains two populations, Jinsichang and Dapingzi. The protection monitoring area covers an area of 146 km<sup>2</sup> and the altitude ranges from 2,800 to 4,100 m.

Through infrared camera shooting, GPS locating, the researchers conduct a systematic monitoring on Yunnan snub-nosed monkey, sympatric animals and human disturbance. The daily patrol records and Google Earth Recognition, was used to investigate the human disturbance found.

After more than ten years of protection monitoring from 2003 to 2017, the researchers obtain more scientific data on the scope of activities and habitat selection of Laojunshan snub-nosed monkey. The ranges of activity of snub-nosed Monkey, from the Dayangchang and the 99 Longtan at the very beginning, have been extended to the East and North respectively to the Jinsichang and Dapingzi areas.

## **3 Research project in the Yunling Protected Area**

The Yunling Protected Area administration, joint with the East Himalaya Institute of Dali University, conducted the winter survey in 2017 and the spring survey in 2018. Through the restoration of habitat corridors, the cleaning of charcoal spots, the daily patrol of the protected area, etc., the disturbance of human activities were eliminated. To establish monitoring sites with the East Himalaya Institute of Dali University and Southwest Forestry University, continuously patrolling and monitoring on three Dian snub-nosed monkey in the whole area, the complete monitoring system, on the population, activity ranges, feeding habits, activity habits and breeding time of Dian snub-nosed monkey in the whole area, has been established. The population in the protected area was confirmed around 510. As the increasing of the population, the home range keeps expanding. There were three habitat patches found being used by monkeys.

## **4 Research project in the Baima Snow Mountain Protected Area**

In 2017, the Baima Snow Mountain Protected Area established Dian snub-nosed monkey monitoring platform and systematic data in Xiangguqing, joint with six research institutions, launched Dian snub-nosed monkey population dynamic monitoring project, tracking and sampling all the Dian snub-nosed monkey population in the area. Meanwhile, the project of *Research on the Genetic Relationship of the Dian snub-nosed monkeys in Tacheng Xiangguqing* was carried out to identify the DNA of monkeys by non-invasive sampling, to master the genetic structure and diversity of monkeys, to provide scientific basis for the security management of monkey display and rational use.

There are eight populations of Dian snub-nosed monkeys distributed in the Baima Snow Mountain Protected Area, with a total population of 2,000-2,500, accounting for 70% of the total number of Dian snub-nosed monkeys globally.

**Annex 5 : Table of Management Organization of the Heritage Site**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Name of the protected area</b>	<b>Administration and staff</b>	<b>Competent authority</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve	Nujiang management bureau (227 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	Including Gongshan, Fugong, Lushui management bureau
2	Yunling Provincial Nature Reserve	Lanping Yunling management bureau (38 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
3	Baima Snow Mountain National Nature Reserve	Baima Snow Mountain management bureau (103 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	Including Deqing, Weixi management bureau
4	Haba Snow Mountain Provincial Nature Reserve	Haba Snow Mountain management bureau (25 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
5	Gongshan Scenic Area	TPRPA World Natural Heritage Gongshan County Administration (3 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
6	Yueliangshan Scenic Area	TPRPA World Natural Heritage Fugong management office (4 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
7	Pianma Scenic Area	TPRPA Lushui city management office (4 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
8	Laowoshan Scenic Area	TPRPA World Natural Heritage Lanping Administration (7 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
9	Lijiang Laojunshan Scenic Area	TPRPA World Natural Heritage Lijiang Laojunshan Administration (34 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	Before the institutional reform, National Park, National Geologic Park were subordinated to the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, the

				Ministry of Land and Resources, and the State Forestry Administration
10	Hongshan Scenic Area	Balagezong management bureau	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
11	Qianhushan Scenic Area	Shangri-La TPRPA office (3 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
12	Haba Snow Mountain Scenic Area	Shangri-La TPRPA office (3 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
13	Meili Snow Mountain Scenic Area	Meili Snow Mountain Scenic Area Administration + Deqing TPRPA office (20 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
14	Julonghu Scenic Area	Weixi County Landscape station (1 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
15	Pudacuo National Park	Pudacuo National Park Administration (34 people)	National Forestry and Grassland Administration	

## **Annex 6: Excerpt of the Measures for the Administration of Mineral Resources Exploitation Registration**

**Article 7** The validity period of the mining license is determined according to the scale of the mine construction: for large-scale or above, the mining license is valid for a maximum of 30 years; for medium-sized, the mining license is valid for a maximum of 20 years; for small, the mining license is valid for a maximum of 10 years. . If the mining license expires and mining needs to be continued, the mining right holder shall go through the registration formalities with the registration and management authority 30 days before the expiration of the mining license.

If the mining right holder fails to go through the registration formalities within the time limit, the mining license shall be abolished by itself.

**Article 16** If the mining right holder suspends or closes the mine within the validity period or the expiration date of the mining license, it shall, within 30 days from the date of decision to stop or close the mine, apply to the original issuing authority for the cancellation of the mining license.

**Article 22** In case of violation of the provisions of these Measures, if the mining license change registration or cancellation registration procedures are not handled, the registration management authority shall order it to make corrections within a time limit; if it fails to make corrections within the time limit, the original issuing authority shall revoke the mining license.