1. Executive summary

The Decision 42 COM 7B.4 concerning the conservation of Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape was adopted during the 42nd session of the World Heritage Committee in June 2018. The WHC Decision puts forward four recommendations including the adoption of a conservation/consolidation programme for all the rock art sites with consequent monitoring systems. It encourages the State Party to complete the ongoing process of listing all 38 rock art sites located within the property as “National Priority Protected Sites” as quickly as possible and keep the Committee informed of progress with the creation of a “green energy demonstration site”, and requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 December 2019, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 44th session in 2020. Since 2016 when Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape was successfully inscribed on the World Heritage List, Chongzuo City where the property is located has been in strict accordance with the World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guidelines and delimited the protection areas. Within the designated protection area of Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape, great efforts have been made to exercise strict control over constructive activities, prohibit activities in violation of laws and regulations such as river channel
sand excavation, cage-culture fishing, land cultivation at riverbanks and slopes, unapproved construction projects and graffiti and strictly restrict the number of tourists having access to the protection area so as to maximumly reduce the man-made impact and damage on the property. Meanwhile, Chongzuo City has made submission to put 38 additional rock sites which are currently under the protection of the autonomous region on the list of “National Priority Protected Sites”; prepared and improved conservation plans for all rock art sites; strengthened heritage monitoring and enforcement of environmental protection law; reduced forest fire risks; restricted firewood collection from the forest; promoted the use of green and clean energy within the property area; maintained areas allocated to farming at a stable level; and carried out protection and management for rock art sites not included as part of the property so as to make all rock sites under effective conservation. Overall, the landscape setting of Zuojiang Huashan Rock Art Cultural Landscape has been kept in a good state.