

Chengjiang Fossil Site

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property


Chengjiang Fossil Site

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Chengjiang Fossil Site	24.669 / 102.977	512	220	732	2012
Total (ha)		512	220	732	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Chengjiang Fossil Site - Inscribed Property	2012	

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

Comment

<http://www.yncj.gov.cn/cjxfxxgk/cjhdsjszrycglwyh6623/>

2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

None

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

No

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

No

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	
2.7.5	UNESCO Global Geoparks	
2.7.1	There is no contact with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

None.

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

No

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

None.

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

No

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you are aware.

None.

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The Chengjiang Fossil Site, located in the Province of Yunnan, China, conserves fossil remains which are of exceptional significance. The rocks and fossils of the Chengjiang Fossil Site present an outstanding and extraordinarily preserved record that testifies to the rapid diversification of life on Earth during the early Cambrian period, 530 million years before present. In this geologically short interval, almost all major groups of animals had their origins. The diverse geological evidence from the Chengjiang Fossil Site presents fossil remains of the highest quality of preservation and conveys a complete record of an early Cambrian marine community. It is one of the earliest records of a complex marine ecosystem and a unique window of understanding into the structure of early Cambrian communities.

Criterion (viii): The Chengjiang Fossil Site presents an exceptional record of the rapid diversification of life on Earth during the early Cambrian period, 530 million years before present. In this geologically short interval almost all major groups of animals had their origins. The property is a globally outstanding example of a major stage in the history of life, representing a palaeobiological window of great significance.

The exceptional palaeontological evidence of the Chengjiang Fossil Site is unrivalled for its rich species diversity. To date at least 16 phyla, plus a variety of enigmatic groups, and about 196 species have been documented. Taxa recovered range from algae, through sponges and cnidarians to numerous bilaterian phyla, including the earliest known chordates. The earliest known specimens of several phyla such as cnidarians, ctenophores, priapulids, and vertebrates occur here. Many of the taxa represent the stem groups to extant phyla and throw light on characteristics that distinguish major taxonomic groups.

The property displays excellent quality of fossil preservation including the soft and hard tissues of animals with hard skeletons, along with a wide array of organisms that were entirely soft-bodied, and therefore relatively unrepresented in the fossil record. Almost all of the soft-bodied species are unknown elsewhere. Fine-scale detailed preservation includes features as the alimentary systems of animals, for example of the arthropod Naraoia, and the delicate gills of the enigmatic Yunnanozoon. The sediments of Chengjiang provide what are currently the oldest known fossil chordates, the phylum to which all vertebrates belong.

The fossils and rocks of the Chengjiang Fossil Site, together, present a complete record of an early Cambrian marine community. It is one of the earliest records of a complex marine ecosystem, with food webs capped by sophisticated predators. Moreover, it demonstrates that complex community structures had developed very early in the Cambrian diversification of animal life, and provides evidence of a wide range of ecological niches. The property thus provides a unique window of understanding into the structure of early Cambrian communities.

Integrity

The property has clear boundaries including the most significant rock exposures of the region, and has a buffer zone that provides wider protection to the property. It is noted that fossil evidence is provided in some sites that lie outside the property boundaries and its buffer zone, and these areas need to receive appropriate wider protection and are important to provide context for the property.

Prior to 2004, 14 phosphate mining operations occurred in the buffer zone of the property. Since 2008 they have all been closed down. The process of rehabilitating these former mining sites is ongoing and will take some considerable time. No mining activities have actually impacted on the property itself and the ongoing commitment of County and Provincial governments to not open or re-open mines within the property or its buffer zone are critical to protect the values of the property.

Various excavations have occurred within the property in relation to the two key fossil sites. At the key stratigraphic section of Xiaolantian, a deep excavation has been made to create a walkway. Additionally, a museum has been built at Miaotanshan, over the site of the first Chengjiang Fauna fossil discovery. Both the path and museum construction have had impacts on the integrity of the site. The State Party has introduced a process for systematic review and approval for any development which may impact on the site. Moreover, the management authority has completely restricted future infrastructure development in the property.

Protection and management requirements

The Chengjiang Fossil Site is state-owned and protected under the Article 9 of the constitution of the People's Republic of China and by various laws including the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (2002), the Law of the People's Republic of China on Cultural Relic Protection (2002), the regulations on the management of paleontological specimens (Ministry of Land and Resources, 2002), regulations on the protection and management of geological relics (1995) and the regulation on the protection of Yunnan Chengjiang Fauna Fossil (1997).

The property is designated as a protected area ensuring that potentially damaging human activities within the site can be prevented. The area is largely covered with secondary forest and shrub and there is no industrial activity or permanent human habitation within the boundary. The property lies entirely within a Chinese National Geopark.

There is an effective management plan, supported by a dedicated and adequately staffed and resourced management body. The Chengjiang Fossil Site Management Institute is responsible for coordinating on-site management of the protected area. The property protection strategy includes a National Geopark zoning plan which affords adequate protection to key fossil sites, supported by staffing for implementation. The finances of the Chengjiang Fossil Site come largely from national sources and are supplemented by smaller contributions at the City and County levels. Stable and special funding for the ongoing management of the property is adequate to address ongoing protection, promotion and presentation of the property. The property has an established monitoring programme including defined indicators for the conservation of this property, and which needs to be integrated with monitoring of the protection of the wider surroundings of the property. The need for ongoing and effective curation of fossil specimens collected from the property, to the highest international standards, is fully recognised and provided for by the State Party.

Visitor numbers are anticipated to increase from a few thousand (4-5,000) individuals in 2012, most of whom are locals or individuals from neighbouring areas and visiting scientists. Increased visitation to the property requires effective management strategies and the provision of guides, designation of restricted areas, and strict restrictions on fossil collecting. It will be essential to carefully regulate visitor numbers within the capacity of the property. The anticipated maximum numbers at the time of inscription were estimated at c.30-40,000 people. There is a need to assure effective land-use planning in areas surrounding the property in order to secure its long-term conservation, including the conservation of fossil sites in the surrounding area that provide context for understanding the value of the property.

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	1.Integrity and authenticity of important formation, geological relics, sections and fossil sites in the heritage site.	✗			
3.2.2	2.With the deepening of research, Chengjiang fossils contain almost all the major evolutionary lineages of Metazoa, and direct evidence for the origin of diversity of various phyla in the animal kingdom is constantly found.	✗			
3.2.3	3.The Chengjiang fauna has high biodiversity; Up to now, a total of 280 animal species have been reported, which belong to 20 different animal species; In addition, the ecosystem location of many fossil groups is still uncertain. Chengjiang fossil land records the complex marine ecosystem formed in the Early Cambrian, and is the most complete marine community in the Early Cambrian.	✗			

3.2.4	4. There are many groups of fossils, which are specially buried, and reveal the fine anatomical details of the hard and soft tissues of a large number of biological species (including invertebrates and vertebrates).	✕			
3.2.5	5. Chengjiang fossils are preserved in yellow-green mudstone. The fossil itself is mainly preserved in the form of red iron oxide or black carbon, which is of great texture and beauty against the yellow background. The Chengjiang fossil not only has great scientific value, but also has important aesthetic value.	✕			
3.2.6	none				
3.2.7	none				
3.2.8	none				
3.2.9	none				
3.2.10	none				
3.2.11	none				
3.2.12	none				
3.2.13	none				
3.2.14	none				
3.2.15	none				

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

The world natural heritage of Chengjiang fossil site has formed a three-level management system of national, provincial and heritage sites. In addition to the independent world natural heritage protection and management organization, Chengjiang World Natural Heritage Management Committee of Chengjiang fossil site, Chengjiang animal fossil group has been established due to the overlap of the area of heritage site and Nature Reserve (the area of nature reserve is much larger than that of heritage site).

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.2 - Commercial development

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas




Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			
 Negative							










4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The administration has set up publicity and display signs to meet the needs along the main fossil sections and strata in the heritage site and important traffic intersections in the city. Meanwhile, the Natural Museum of Chengjiang fossil site, with an investment of 630 million yuan in 2019 and a new construction area of 42000 square meters, covering an area of 190 mu, was officially opened in 2019, with a collection of more than 60000 precious paleontological fossils and living animal specimens. It is a window for the world to understand Chengjiang fossil site, the origin and evolution of life, and Chengjiang. It fully demonstrates the role of heritage sites in publicity, protection and popular science education. There are no commercial development and industrial facilities in the heritage site, only simple service facilities (parking lot, toilet) and no accommodation service.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕		→	
 Negative							

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In 2018, in order to further improve the production and living conditions of the people around the heritage site and the traffic conditions of tourists visiting the heritage site, the Municipal Transportation Bureau transformed the original cement roads on the edge of the heritage site and in the heritage site into asphalt pavement (not widened), of which, the reconstructed asphalt pavement in the heritage site is about 2km long and the asphalt pavement in the buffer zone is about 2km long.










4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
 Negative							

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In order to better monitor the important fossil sections and strata, the management organization has constructed and installed 12 wireless video monitoring towers powered by solar energy and wind energy, including 6 in the heritage site and 6 outside the heritage site. The installation and operation of the whole video monitoring system has played a positive role in resource protection, forest fire prevention and other aspects. Since the heritage site was listed in the heritage list, no new water, electricity, gas and other public infrastructure has been built. Only the existing public facilities have been maintained and managed normally, which ensures the integrity of the resources.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.4 - Air pollution

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.5 - Solid waste

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

None.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources











Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
 Negative							

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.5 - Crop production

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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









	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
 Negative							

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
 Negative							

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There is still a lot of land in the heritage site, and the surrounding people have been taking the planting of traditional crops as the main economic source. Pesticides and chemical fertilizers will be used in the process of agricultural planting. There are risks of polluting soil, surface water and groundwater. In strict accordance with the requirements of the Chinese government's pollution control policies in recent years, the management organization advocates local farmers to reduce the use of agriculture and chemical fertilizer, and implement waste classification, transportation and treatment in the daily management of heritage. In order to protect the integrity and authenticity of the heritage site, from 2016 to 2019, 232.179 mu of cultivated land was withdrawn along the fossil sections and strata of Xiaolantian and Maanshan, and RMB 14620925.1 yuan was compensated to the people, which played a crucial role in the sustainable development of the local ecosystem. From July to October every year, mushrooms are produced in the forest of the heritage site, and the surrounding people will pick them for their own consumption, which has little impact on the heritage site.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.6.2 - Quarrying

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

None.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.7.3 - Temperature

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

4.7.7 - Pests

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing

Positive							
Negative							

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In the future, heavy rain or long-term rainfall may occur in rainy season, which may damage the fossil profile and strata. In the heritage site, especially in the forest, there are a large number of Exotic Species Eupatorium adenophorum. The removal of this species is also a world problem, which has no impact on fossils and strata, but has an impact on local species

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Not relevant				Relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In addition to the heritage site, the Chengjiang municipal government has invested 630 million yuan to build a new museum,Natural Museum of Chengjiang fossil site , which covers an area of nearly 200 mu and has a construction area of 42000 square meters. It collects more than 60000 precious paleontological fossils and living animal specimens. Taking "life explosion, life evolution and biodiversity" as the main context, it comprehensively tells the grand story of the evolution of life on earth It shows the vivid scene of Cambrian life explosion and the magnificence and magic of life evolution on earth. The museum is equipped with professional interpretation personnel, interpretation facilities and related signs. The official operation of the museum in 2019 has driven the development of local economy, and the social value of the heritage site is fully revealed.It has promoted the development of local cultural tourism industry.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.9.3 - Military training

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.9.4 - War

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

None

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.10.2 - Flooding

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.10.3 - Drought

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.10.4 - Desertification

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.10.6 - Temperature change

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

None.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.2 - Earthquake

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant		<input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

According to the official catalogue statistics of Yunnan seismic network, from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2020, a total of 129 earthquakes with magnitude above 1.0 occurred in Chengjiang City, no earthquake with magnitude above 3.0 occurred, and the largest earthquake was magnitude 2.9. The integrity of the heritage site may be endangered by an unknown strong earthquake in the future.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕			➡	

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In the heritage site, especially in the forest, there are a large number of Exotic Species Eupatorium adenophorum. The removal of this species is also a world problem, which has no impact on fossils and strata, but has an impact on local species.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			📈
🔴 Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈
🔴 Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing

Positive							
Negative							

4.13.4 - Management activities

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.13.5 - Financial resources

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.13.6 - Human resources

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In the past eight years, the management and protection of heritage sites have achieved remarkable results, mainly in the following aspects: first, the annual financial direct investment of no less than 5 million yuan in protection and management which the funds are guaranteed, continuous and stable, with a total investment of 30million since 2012 ;Second, on May 26, 2017, the Standing Committee of Yunnan Provincial People's Congress passed the regulations on the protection of the world natural heritage of Chengjiang fossil site in Yunnan Province, which provided special local laws and regulations for the protection and management of the heritage site; third, the system and mechanism of the management organization were further rationalized, and the provincial nature reserve management and Protection Bureau was established, which increased the number of management and protection personnel from 2012 to now, among them, there are 2 doctoral students, 4 master students and 36 undergraduate students In the future, with the deepening of management and protection work, the construction of personnel team will be strengthened. Fourth, since 2012, there has been no sand mining, quarrying, mining and other activities in the heritage site.Fourth, the whole area of the heritage site is not only a provincial nature reserve in China, but also a national geopark. It belongs to the nature reserve of "one site with many hats". There are conflicts and contradictions in the protection, management, development and utilization. For this phenomenon, China is currently carrying out the optimization, adjustment and integration of nature reserves, which will greatly solve the existing conflicts and contradictions.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

None.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
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4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
4.5.5 Crop production						
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.7 Pests						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.2 Earthquake						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						

4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities								

Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside
--------	---------	-----------	----------	----------	--------	---------

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
---	------------

	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Widespread





Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.5 Crop production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
X	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
X	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
X	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Management response - Capacity of management to respond							
X	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Development over the last 6 years							
X	Decreasing						
	Static						
	Increasing						

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
X	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
X	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
X	Insignificant
	Minor

	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------




4.7.7 Pests							
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Management response - Capacity of management to respond							
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Development over the last 6 years							
	Decreasing						
	Static						
	Increasing						

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation			
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			
	Restricted		
	Localised		
	Extensive		
	Widespread		
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact			
	One off or rare		
	Intermittent or sporadic		
	Frequent		
	On-going		

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing





4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.2 Earthquake						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static




	Increasing
--	------------

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species			
	 		





Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	 	 	




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes







	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	  	 	






Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact






	One off or rare
--	-----------------

	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes




	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	  	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
--	-----------------

	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

None.

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Integrity and authenticity of important strata, geological relics, sections and fossil sites in the heritage site	✕			
4.18.1.2	With the deepening of research, Chengjiang fossils contain almost all the major evolutionary lineages of Metazoa, and direct evidence for the origin of diversity of various phyla in the animal kingdom is constantly found	✕			
4.18.1.3	Chengjiang fauna has high biodiversity; Up to now, about 280 animal species have been reported, belonging to 20 different phyla; In addition, the systematic position of many fossil groups is still uncertain. Chengjiang fossil site records the complex marine ecosystem formed in the Early Cambrian, which is the most complete marine biological community in the Early Cambrian.	✕			
4.18.1.4	There are many groups of fossils, which are specially buried, and reveal the fine anatomical details of the hard and soft tissues of a large number of biological species (including invertebrates and vertebrates)	✕			
4.18.1.5	Chengjiang fossils are preserved in yellow green mudstone. The fossil itself is mainly preserved in the form of red iron oxide or black carbon, which is of great texture and beauty against the yellow background. The Chengjiang fossil not only has great scientific value, but also has important aesthetic value.	✕			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

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

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

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

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

In 2014, the management committee set up boundary pillars and signs for heritage sites and buffer zones. In 2017, the people's Congress of Yunnan Province passed the regulations on the protection of world natural heritage of Chengjiang fossil site in Yunnan Province, which was officially implemented. In 2018, Chengjiang fossil World Natural Heritage completed the "Chengjiang fossil world natural heritage protection plan" and submitted it to the provincial authorities for approval. In April 2020, the boundary of the heritage site was surveyed again. Through news conference, television, radio, newspaper and on-site publicity, the heritage sites were publicized to the public, and the boundary markers were set to invite local people to participate. The boundary of heritage sites and buffer zones were widely recognized in the local area.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

Comment

In 2017, the Standing Committee of Yunnan Provincial People's Congress issued the "Regulations on the protection of world natural heritage of Chengjiang fossil site in Yunnan Province"; in 2018, the "plan for the protection of world natural heritage of Chengjiang fossil site" was completed and submitted to the provincial authorities for approval.

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

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

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

5.2.4 - 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** in the buffer zone for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

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

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate 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

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

There is **acceptable capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

China has issued corresponding laws and regulations for various domestic nature reserves, and provincial level has issued special local laws and regulations for the protection and management of heritage sites. Various heritage authorities have prepared special protection plans, and a perfect legal system has played a positive role in protecting the authenticity and integrity of heritage.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

It is suggested that a national heritage protection law should be established as soon as possible, and a relatively unified management and protection rules or methods for heritage sites of the same type and nature should be introduced.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system joint national/ local

If 'Other', please specify

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property

An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

Department of nature reserve management, State Forestry and grassland administration; Office of China National Heritage Management Committee Yunnan Provincial Heritage Management; Yuxi forestry and .grassland Bureau; Chengjiang fossil site World Natural Heritage Management Committee.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

In 2017, the people's Congress of Yunnan Province issued the regulations on the protection of the world natural heritage of Chengjiang fossil site in Yunnan Province; in 2018, the plan for the protection of the world natural heritage of Chengjiang fossil site was completed and submitted to the provincial authorities for approval.

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

No use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

None.

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

None.

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

None.

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

There is **coordination** between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, **but it could be improved**

5.3.12 - 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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

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

An annual work/action plan **exists and many of its activities are being implemented**

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities				✗	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				✗	
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone				✗	
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	✗				
5.3.15.5	Women			✗		
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups					
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities					✗
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					✗
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	✗				
5.3.16.4	Landowners				✗	
5.3.16.5	Women				✗	
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					✗
5.3.16.7	Researchers					✗

5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists				×	
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists				×	
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry					×
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries				×	
5.3.16.12	NGOs				×	
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups		×			
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify					

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention*

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality	×				
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)			×		
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				×	
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach	×				
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood		×			
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property				×	

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

The Chengjiang fossil site is protected and managed by national, provincial and heritage committee, towns within the heritage sitesmanagement institutions.

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

National level: the State Forestry and grassland administration is mainly responsible for the protection, supervision and business guidance of world natural heritage, and the planning, management and protection supervision of China's world heritage sites and other protected areas. The specific work is under the responsibility of the division for the management of natural reserves. Provincial level: the forestry and grassland Bureau of Yunnan Province is responsible for the management of Chengjiang fossil land, and the Management Committee of Yunnan World Heritage The meeting office is in charge. Local level: Yuxi forestry and grassland bureau is responsible for the management of Chengjiang fossil land. Yuxi Municipal People's government has established a special protection and management organization, Chengjiang fossil land World Natural Heritage Management Committee, with complete management functions and staffing

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	10 %	20 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	90 %	80 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

None.

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

The available **budget is adequate** for effective management of the World Heritage property

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

The existing sources of funding are **secure over both the medium- and long-term**

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

The funds for the protection, management, development and publicity of heritage sites are included in the financial budget of the local government and implemented every year.

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	60 %	80 %
6.1.6.2	Women	40 %	20 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

None.

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

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

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

Chengjiang fossil site management organization has 46 employees, including 2 masters in paleontology and Stratigraphy (one doctor is studying), 1 master in English translation (one doctor is studying Paleontology and Stratigraphy), 1 master in Museum, and a team of 22 full-time instructors in geography, geology, fine arts, graphic design, etc. We have signed cooperation agreements with Nanjing Institute of biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Northwest University, Yunnan University and other institutions of higher learning, and regularly carry out education and training related to heritage protection, scientific research and publicity.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

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

7.2 - 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 **considerable research** but it is **not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value**

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

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

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

Researchers from Nanjing Institute of biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Northwest University, Yunnan University and other institutions of higher learning have studied the Chengjiang fossil site, published many papers in important international journals, and achieved fruitful scientific research results. Because the Chengjiang fossil is small, its appeal to the public is weak. There is a certain gap in displaying its outstanding universal value.

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Fair
Women	Fair
Youth/children	Good
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities

Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry

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

Visitor centre	Good
Site museum	Good
Information booths	Good
Guided tours	Good
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Good
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good
Transportation facilities	Good
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

Since the successful application for the world heritage in 2012, the Chengjiang fossil site management organization has formulated and carried out special activities of popular science education and publicity, heritage information popularization and ideological awareness promotion. Taking the anniversary of the successful application for the world heritage, Spring Festival, Dragon Boat Festival and other traditional festivals as an opportunity, it has actively carried out protection, publicity and display of popular science education activities. At the same time, a natural museum of Chengjiang fossil land covering an area of about 200 mu has been built and opened free of charge, with tourist service center, information desk, and tour and explanation services provided by tour guides. The heritage site has complete traffic facilities, unobstructed roads, toilets and parking lots, and a corresponding number of billboards. By making use of the powerful propaganda power of online network and innovating the propaganda methods and means of fossils, the "high cold" fossils come into the public's field of vision, fully showing the magic charm of Chengjiang fossils.

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

100000 / 60000 / 50000 / 45000 / 40000 /
--

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries
Transportation services
Tourism industry

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One to three hours

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

The annual number of tourists (including domestic and international tourists) comes from the visit register of our museum and the statistical data of the infrared electronic instrument for security inspection installed last year, plus the estimated data of accommodation, transportation and tourism provided by Chengjiang and Yuxi Cultural Tourism Bureau and Chengjiang transportation department.

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

20 / 10 / 10 / 0 / 0 / 10 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Chengjiang fossil Site Management Committee

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

Through setting up tour instructions in heritage exhibition area and museum to manage tour activities, some cultural and creative products are developed for tourists

to learn and buy.

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is **good cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is adequately presented and interpreted**

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

In **many locations** and **easily visible** to visitors

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

No fees are collected

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

The heritage site and Chengjiang fossil site museum are open to the public free of charge. There are world heritage logos in heritage sites, museums and other places. The transportation facilities, villages, accommodation and catering of residents around the heritage site have been greatly improved.

10. Monitoring

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

There is **considerable monitoring** but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving the understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

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

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				×
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				×
10.3.3	Character of governance				×
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations			×	
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				×
10.3.6	Capacity development				×

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

1. The environmental monitoring of water, air and noise is carried out by the municipal monitoring station. 2. Routine resource inspection is in the charge of Chengjiang Fossil Site Management Committee and Town People's government; 3. Law enforcement inspection of natural resources, forestry and other relevant departments, including tree felling and quarrying; 4. Forest fire prevention, alien species, implemented by municipal forestry and grassland Bureau.

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good

Local communities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Women	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Not applicable
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

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

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

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

None.

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

None.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	No use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	✗
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does provide ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants) The management system of the World Heritage property does not contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood 	✗
6.1	Funding	
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	✗
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✗
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	✗
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	✗
10	Monitoring	
10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✗
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	✗

Please select 2 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	Since the Chengjiang fossil site was listed in the world heritage list in 2012, no new water conservancy infrastructure has been built in the site, and the outstanding universal value of the site has been fully protected.	According to relevant laws, regulations and planning, project review involving the boundary of heritage sites was carried out.	Daily inspection of Chengjiang Fossil Site Management Committee, joint review between the competent department of the project and the people's government of local town.	Since 2012, it has been persisting for a long time	Chengjiang Fossil Site World Natural Heritage Management Committee, Chengjiang Natural Resources Bureau, Chengjiang Forestry and Grassland Bureau, Chengjiang Water Conservancy Bureau, People's Government of Jiucun town, Yousuo town, Haikou town.	None.
4.7.7	Pests	Since the Chengjiang fossil site was listed in the world heritage list in 2012, no new pests or exotic animals have been found in the site, and the outstanding universal value of the site has been fully protected.	Chengjiang Bureau of forestry and grassland carried out daily supervision and inspection of pests and exotic animals according to law.	Chengjiang Fossil Site Management Committee and Chengjiang Forestry and Grassland Bureau do a good job in daily inspection.	Since 2012, it has been persisting for a long time	Chengjiang Fossil Site World Natural Heritage Management Committee, Chengjiang Forestry and Grassland Bureau	None
4.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.2	Earthquake	Since the Chengjiang fossil site was listed in the world heritage list in 2012, according to the statistics of Yunnan seismic network, from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2020, a total of 129 earthquakes of magnitude 1.0 or above occurred in Chengjiang City, with the largest earthquake of magnitude 2.9. No earthquake of magnitude 3.0 or above occurred, and no destructive earthquake occurred in the heritage site. The outstanding universal value of the heritage site has been fully protected.	The daily seismic research and monitoring work carried out by the state, provincial and municipal seismological departments at all levels.	The management organization conducts daily inspection and always pays attention to the information released by relevant departments.	Since 2012, it has been persisting for a long time.	National, provincial and municipal departments of earthquake prevention and disaster reduction; Chengjiang Fossil Site World Natural Heritage Management Committee.	None.
4.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2	Invasive/Alien terrestrial species	Since Chengjiang fossil site was listed in the world heritage list in 2012, there are no new alien species in the site, and the outstanding universal value of the site has been fully protected.	Chengjiang Forestry and Grassland Bureau carried out daily supervision and inspection of alien species according to law.	Chengjiang Fossil Site Management Committee and Chengjiang Forestry and Grassland bureau carried out daily inspection.	Since 2012, it has been persisting for a long time	Chengjiang Fossil Site World Natural Heritage Management Committee, Chengjiang Forestry and Grassland Bureau	None

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	Relevant provisions of the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Ecological Environment on Climate Change are implement strictly.	From 2012 to now.	National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Ecological Environment.	None.
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does provide ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants) The management system of the World Heritage property does not contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood 	Actively guide the people around the heritage site to carry out accommodation, catering activities and economic fruit forest planting.	from 2012 to now	Chengjiang municipal government, Chengjiang forestry and grass Bureau, Jiucun Town, Yousuo Town, Haikou Town People's government.	None.
6.1	Funding				
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	28 full-time commentators have been employed to make full use of the influence of the heritage sites, vigorously carry out popular science activities, and further guide people's understanding of the heritage sites.	From 2012 to now	Chengjiang Fossil Site Management Committee	None.
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects				
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	cooperations with domestic and foreign universities and scientific research institutions werer carried out actively to further serve the protection, management and promotion of heritage sites.	From 2012 to now.	Chengjiang Fossil Site World Natural Heritage Management Committee.	None.
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building				

8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	annual work plan were made and existing and newly built museums were used to carry out popular science activities for young people.	From 2012 to now.	Chengjiang Fossil Site World Natural Heritage Management Committee.	None.
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9 Visitor Management

9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Due to the conflict between the management and protection measures of heritage sites and the management and protection measures of national nature reserves, especially the development of tourism, there are some contradictions. Tourism activities are carried out only a certain area . However, the management agencies make full use of the newly built museums to carry out tourism activities.	2020	Chengjiang Fossil Site World Natural Heritage Management Committee.	None.
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10 Monitoring

10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	In addition to the daily and necessary monitoring work, the heritage site management agency cooperates with relevant departments, such as the Forestry and Grassland Bureau, Land Resources and Ecological Environment Departments, to carry out the resource protection actions in the heritage site.	From 2012 to now.	Chengjiang Fossil Site World Natural Heritage Management Committee, Municipal Bureau of Natural Resources, Municipal Bureau of Forestry and Grassland	None.
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	In recent years, the heritage management institutions have strengthened the collection of scientific research achievements by international and domestic scientific research institutions and universities, forming a systematic achievement management system.	From 2015 to now.	Chengjiang Fossil Site World Natural Heritage Management Committee, Related universities and scientific research institutions .	none

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

Not applicable (sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x (natural World Heritage properties))

12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

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

12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

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

12.3.4 - What is the 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 **intact**

12.3.5 - Comments. conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

The boundary of the heritage site is clear, and there are no commercial, mining, hydropower development and other activities in the heritage site. The outstanding universal value of the heritage site should be fully protected.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

None.

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

Located in Chengjiang city (county-level city), Yuxi City, Yunnan Province, the Natural Museum of Chengjiang Fossil Site is located on the North Bank of Fuxian Lake, about 42 km away from Kunming, 87 km away from Yuxi City, 7.5 km away from Chengjiang County, and 3 km away from the heritage site. It is a large-scale nature museum integrating collection, research, exhibition and education. Taking fossils as the theme, it explains origin of life, life evolution and biodiversity. Since Chengjiang fossil site was listed in the world natural heritage list, in order to display the achievements of scientific research, protection and utilization of Chengjiang fossils, the construction of the natural museum Chengjiang fossil site was started in February 2014 with the concern and support of provincial and municipal leaders. After six years of efforts, the newly-built Chengjiang fossil site nature museum officially opened to the public free of charge on August 10, 2020, covering an area of 200 mu, with a total investment of 630 million yuan, the building area is 42000 square meters, and the exhibition area is about 18000 square meters. It mainly includes the main hall, ball screen cinema, tourist reception center, scientific research center, research center, expert building, cultural and creative center, etc. The basic exhibition theme of the museum is to tell a grand story of life evolution and highlight the important position of Chengjiang fossils. The main exhibition hall is divided into three floors, with 4738 exhibits on display: the first floor shows the great explosion of life, telling about Chengjiang fossils and their important position in the history of life; the second floor shows the great evolution of life, telling about the bright life relics that once existed in the long river of life on earth, and telling about the geological and historical changes in Chengjiang; the third floor shows biodiversity, showing the the specimens from Africa and America donated by Global Health and Education Foundation, as well as animal life scenes such as grasslands, rainforests, polar regions and wetlands, reflect the biodiversity of the earth. flexible screen such as VR, AR, OLED and other modern photoelectric technology and advanced multimedia equipment are used in museum, which increases the audience's sense of experience, interprets the Cambrian explosion of life and the evolution of life on earth, and has a positive impact on promoting paleontological research, popularizing scientific knowledge of biological evolution, and strengthening international academic exchanges. Since its opening to the public, the total number of visitors has reached nearly 400000, which has won high praise from all sectors of the society, attracted continuous publicity and reports from media at all levels, and attracted sustained public attention. It has become a national first-class scientific examination experience and popular science research tourist attraction, a platform serving the people of the whole country and the world to understand the origin and evolution of life on the earth, and a platform to carry out self-development. However, it is an important position in the education of natural science, life science and ecological civilization.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management

Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
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
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

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

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Good

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Awareness raising
Advocacy

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

None.

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
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15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance has been **given limited consideration** and implementation is in process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

40 / 10 / 30 /

15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		×
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training		×

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

Most required information was accessible.

15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire			×	

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

It is suggested that a relatively uniform questionnaire should be set up according to the similar or similar types of heritage sites or areas, instead of using the same questionnaire for all heritage sites.

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable

15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

Not applicable (i.e. I did not use these resources)

15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

Increase the number and duration of offline training.

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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

No item were proposed for update

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

In the process of this report- filling, the relevant data, contents and materials provided by Chengjiang fossil site are objective, true and effective.

15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.