Qinghai Hoh Xil

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property
Qinghai Hoh Xil

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Qinghai Hoh Xil	35.38 / 92.439	3735632	2290904	6026536	2017
Total (ha)		**3735632**	**2290904**	**6026536**	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Qinghai Hoh Xil - Map of the inscribed property	2017	

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

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) is designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is not 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
No

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?
Not applicable

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)

No

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

No

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 aware.

No

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

Qinghai Hoh Xil is located in the northeast corner of the vast Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, the largest, highest and youngest plateau in the world. The property covers

3,735,632 ha with a 2,290,904 ha buffer zone and encompasses an extensive area of alpine mountains and steppe systems at elevations of over 4,500 m above sea level. Sometimes referred to as the world's "Third Pole", Hoh Xil has a frigid plateau climate, with sub-zero average year-round temperatures and the lowest temperature occasionally reaching -45°C. With its ongoing processes of geological formation, the property includes a large planation surface and basin on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. It is the area with the highest concentration of lakes on the Plateau, exhibiting an exceptional diversity of lake basins and inland lacustrine landscapes at high altitude. With its sweeping vistas and stunning visual impact, this harsh and uninhabited wild landscape seems like a place frozen in time. Yet it is a place that illustrates continually changing geomorphological and ecological systems.

The unique geographical formation and climatic conditions of the property nurture a similarly unique biodiversity. More than one third of the plant species, and all the herbivorous mammals dependent on them are endemic to the plateau, and 60% of the mammal species as a whole are plateau endemics. The frigid alpine grasslands and meadows surrounding Hoh Xil's lake basins are the main calving grounds for populations of Tibetan antelope from across the plateau and support critical migration patterns. The property includes a complete migration route from Sanjiangyuan to Hoh Xii. This route, despite being challenged by crossing the Qinghai-Tibet Highway and Railway, is the best protected among all migration routes of Tibetan antelope known today.

Inaccessibility and the harsh climate have combined to keep the property free from modern human influences and development while at the same time supporting a long-standing traditional grazing regime that coexists with the conservation of nature. Nevertheless, this "Third Pole" of the world appears to be suffering from the impact of global climate change with disproportionally warming temperatures and changing precipitation patterns. The ecosystems and geographic landscapes are extremely sensitive to such a change and external threats need to be controlled to allow ecosystems to adapt to environmental change.

Criterion (vii): Qinghai Hoh Xil is situated on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, the world's largest, highest, and youngest plateau. The property is a place of extraordinary beauty at a scale that dwarfs the human dimension, and which embraces all the senses. The contrast of scale is a recurring theme in Hoh Xil as high plateau systems function unimpeded on a grand scale, wildlife is vividly juxtaposed against vast treeless backdrops and tiny cushion plants contrast against towering snow covered mountains. In the summer, the tiny cushion plants form a sea of vegetation, which when blooming creates waves of different colours. Around the hot springs at the foot of towering snow covered mountains, the smells of dust, ash and sulphur combine with the sharp cold wind from the glacier. Glacial melt waters create numerous braided rivers which are woven into huge wetland systems forming tens of thousands of lakes of all colours and shapes. The lake basins comprise flat, open terrain incorporating the best preserved planation surface on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau as well as an unparalleled concentration of lakes. The lakes display a full spectrum of succession stages, forming an important catchment at the source of the Yangtze River and a spectacular landscape. The lake basins also provide the major calving grounds of the Tibetan antelope. In early summer each year, tens of thousands of female Tibetan antelopes migrate for hundreds of kilometres from wintering areas in Changtang in the west, the Altun Mountains in the north and Sanjiangyuan in the east to Hoh Xil's lake basins to calve. The property secures the complete antelope migratory route between Sanjiangyuan and Hoh Xil, supporting the unimpeded migration of Tibetan antelope, one of the endangered large mammal species endemic to the Plateau.

Criterion (x): High levels of endemism within the flora of the property are associated with high altitudes and cold climate and contribute to similarly high levels of endemism within the fauna. Alpine grasslands make up 45% of the total vegetation in the property dominated by the grass Stipa purpurea. Other vegetation types include alpine meadows and alpine talus. Over one third of the higher plants found in the property are endemic to the Plateau and all of the herbivorous mammals that feed on these plants are also Plateau endemics. There are 74 species of vertebrates in Hoh Xil, including 19 mammals, 48 birds, six fish, and one reptile (Phrynocephalus vliangalii). The property is home to Tibetan antelope, wild yak, Tibetan wild ass, Tibetan gazelle, wolf and brown bear, all of which are frequently seen. Large numbers of wild ungulates depend on the property including almost 40% of the world's Tibetan antelope and up to 50% of the world's wild yak. Hoh Xil conserves the habitats and natural processes of a complete life cycle of the Tibetan antelope, including the phenomenon of congregating females giving birth after a long migration. The calving grounds in Hoh Xil support up to 30,000 animals each year and include almost 80% of the identified birth congregation areas in the entire antelope range. During the winter, some 40,000 Tibetan antelopes remain in the property, accounting for 20-40% of the global population.

Integrity

Qinghai Hoh Xil covers an extensive area which is virtually free of modern human impact. The extreme climatic conditions coupled with its inaccessibility combine to protect what is the last refuge for many globally significant plateau-dependent species. The design of the property accommodates the distribution ranges of large mammals and it is of a size that has a better than normal chance of buffering ecosystem changes due to global climate change. The property supports a large part of the total extent of the life cycle and migration routes of the Tibetan antelope. Despite the very large size there are opportunities to further extend the property, to encompass additional significant natural areas. There is no buffer zone established to the west and north of the property because the property is adjacent to three existing well protected areas in Qinghai Province, the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in Xinjiang Autonomous Region, but this implies the need for these adjacent areas to remain effectively conserved in view of their direct link to the conservation of the property.

The west section of the property, the Hoh Xii National Nature Reserve, is completely uninhabited and thus remains in a pristine state; the east section, the Soja-Qumar River sub-zone of Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve, is also in near pristine state. This area supports the traditional nomadic lifestyles of Tibetan pastoralists who have coexisted with its conservation for a long time, and these communities have demonstrated a strong commitment through various initiatives to participate in conservation efforts. A few self-guided tourists (mostly in summer) along the Qinghai-Tibet highway do not significantly affect the integrity of the property. In addition, with strict enforcement by the authorities, the number of large poaching and illegal mining incidents has been substantially halted.

A notable challenge in the protection of the property is the highway and a railway that connect Qinghai and Tibet, and which pass through the eastern section of the property from the north to the south. Animal migration in this area is facilitated via the construction of corridors and active management of the transport corridor during the migration season. These measures have helped Tibetan antelope and other species adapt to the changes quickly and there is no evidence that the migratory patterns have been adversely disrupted.

Climate change presents a potential threat to the integrity of the property's endemic species and ecosystems. The site's vastness and marked elevation gradients should contribute substantial resilience to ensure the impact from human activity and invasive species can be well managed, nevertheless records show a notable rise in average temperature in the 60 years prior to inscription on the World Heritage List. As a consequence, the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau ecosystem is facing significant change for example the melting of permafrost and glaciers, encroachment of alpine shrub into the alpine meadows, and desertification of grassland. In the meantime, numerous new hot springs and faults are being formed following earthquakes. Glacial melting and increased precipitation have flooded one natural lake shore and formed new lakes downstream creating habitats in a state of dynamic flux. These geological and ecological dynamics offer a rare opportunity for scientific observations and long-term research. Warming temperatures may lead to species from lower altitudes moving up into new habitat refugia on the Plateau. Warmer conditions may also trigger greater pressure from human settlements moving into previously inhospitable areas.

Protection and management requirements

All areas within the property are state-owned and are protected areas at the national-level. A management system and a coordination mechanism have been established to ensure human and financial resources by engaging the support of central and local governments, communities, NGOs, and research institutions. Concerted efforts from these stakeholders, plus central and local legal protection, have effectively maintained the natural state of wilderness in the property and have ensured the ongoing survival of its resident species.

The conservation and management of the property will be guided by the Qinghai Hoh Xil Property Management Plan. This plan specifies a vision and objectives to maintain and enhance the Outstanding Universal Value of the property as well as a series of management activities aimed at improving protection. The plan recognizes and actively involves local Tibetan herders living in the property and buffer zone in conservation, management, and educational efforts. The plan addresses a range of issues concerning monitoring, public promotion, sustainable tourism development and, importantly, long term management along the transport

corridor that crosses the property and its buffer zones.

The property benefits from an integrated management agency that coordinates efforts from central, provincial, municipal, and local authorities. Sufficient staff with multiple background and relevant experience will be provided to guarantee the conservation and management of the property. It will be of great importance that the responsible national and provincial authorities ensure that any development and changes to the transport corridors are fully assessed prior to implementation to protect the integrity of the property, including the migration routes that cross these transport routes.

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	High mountains and wide valley basins	✖			
3.2.2	Quaternary glaciers and glacial relics	✖			
3.2.3	Lakes and wetlands	✖			
3.2.4	Tibetan antelope and its habitat	✖			
3.2.5	Wild yak and its habitat	✖			
3.2.6	Complete alpine grassland and alpine meadow ecosystem	✖			
3.2.7	Plateau endemic flora and fauna	✖			
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

Since the inscription to the World Heritage List in 2017, the outstanding universal values of Qinghai Hoh Xil has been well protected.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	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

After the inscription of Qinghai Hoh Xil to the world heritage list, a dozen of large billboards on world heritage publicity were established, which enhance the understanding and cognition of world heritage of local residents and tourists, thus enhance the conservation of OUVs.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Relevant	Not relevant

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	Not relevant

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Relevant	Not relevant

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

The monitoring data revealed that the Qinghai-Tibet Highway and Railway induces little influence to the wildlife in the world heritage site. The underpass corridors for the wildlife are effective. During the migration season, the traffic control is implemented at the passing cross of the migration routes and the G109 close to Wudaoliang for the security of migration herds. The G109 Highway provides convenience to the staff of nature reserve bureau, and the daily life of surrounding communities.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Relevant	Not relevant

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Relevant	Not relevant

	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

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative							

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

1. Solar panels were installed in the protection stations, to offer electronic power for daily life and patrol work. This induces positive influence to the world heritage. 2. There are mobile base stations along the G109 . Besides, there are some public facilities in Wudaoliang and Budongquan (both locate in the buffer zone) for the residents' daily life conveniences. 3. There are two transmission lines paralleling to G109 Highway, which induces no negative influences to the OUVs.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

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

No

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.5.5 - Crop production

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

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

After the inscription of Qinghai Hoh Xil, and establishment of Sanjiangyuan National Park, in the region east to the G109 highway, barbed wire fences were removed or opened for wildlife in no grazing areas. Wild Yak and Tibetan Antelope expand their distribution.There is only 5 households near Duoxiu Village, who still graze livestock. Their influence to wildlife is little. However, the herdsman overstepping the Qinghai-Tibet boundary induce overgrazing and threat to wildlife and habitat.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

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

No

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗
Negative							

4.7.3 - Temperature

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖			
Negative ✖		✖	✖	✖			↗

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.7.5 - Dust

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖			
Negative ✖		✖	✖	✖			↗

4.7.7 - Pests

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
	✖

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 short term, the temperature rises, while the precipitation increases. Thus the primary productivity of alpine meadow and steppe also rises. The distribution of wildlife expands.However, in the long run, the change will also induce the change in landscape.The suitable summer habitat will decrease.It is necessary to implement long-term, and continuous monitoring programs.The threats from alien species mainly exist in the buffer zone. This needs monitoring.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖			→	
Negative							

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Relevant	Not 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

The “no killing”creed of Tibetan Buddhism coincides with the OUVs conservation of the world heritage site.The population concentrated to the regional key city, i.e. Golmud, for better educational and medical resources. The population in and around the world heritage site is decreasing, while the human-induced disturbance is decreasing.The administration dosen’t manage tourism, neither franchising. All the income from tourism belongs to local communities.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.3 - Military training

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.4 - War

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

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

No

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.2 - Flooding

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.3 - Drought

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.4 - Desertification

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖			↗
Negative ✖		✖	✖	✖			↗

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

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

According to interviews, there is risk of desertification in some region in the world heritage site because of climate change. In the short term, the temperature rises, while the precipitation increases. Thus the primary productivity of alpine meadow and steppe also rises. The distribution of wildlife expands.However, in the long run, the change will also induce the change in landscape.The suitable summer habitat will decrease.It is necessary to implement long-term monitoring program.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖		✖	✖				↗
Negative ✖		✖	✖				

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

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

The active crustal activity and the increase in the sun lake mud volcanic fumarole and hot spring attract more wildlife to gather for better food supply. But fierce earthquake may change the landscape in large scale and degrade the habitat. Rising rainfall induces expanding and erosion of river bed and bank, which may induce threats to wildlife corridor and transportation.The countermeasures to these potential threats should be made.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

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

No

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

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

The world heritage site belongs to the Sanjiangyuan National Park, under the domestic protected area management system.The site is also supported by the corresponding financial and human resources. In the management plan, eight monitoring index systems are proposed, including biological and ecological, environmental, natural beauty, geological and geomorphic, seismic activity, tourism, illegal activity and community condition monitoring. it is required to establish a live monitoring database.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

No

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
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						→
4.3.4 Localised utilities						→
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						→
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						↗
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						→

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.7 Pests						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.4 Desertification						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.2 Earthquake						
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
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 - Developement 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 - 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

4.3 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 - 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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities						→

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						→

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

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						

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

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.3 Temperature						

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

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.7 Pests						

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

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						→

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

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 - 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

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.4 Desertification						
						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change						

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

4.11 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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						

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

4.13 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 - 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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend

4.13.2 Legal framework						

	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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Governance						

	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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.6 Human resources						

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

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 - 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

4.17. 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

No

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	High mountain and wide valley basins	✖			
4.18.1.2	Quaternary glaciers and glacial remains		✖		
4.18.1.3	Lakes and wetlands	✖			
4.18.1.4	Intigrity of alpine steppe and alpine meadow ecosystem	✖			
4.18.1.5	Tibetan antelope ,Wild Yak and other endemic species and their habitatat	✖			

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

The data comes from field research and in-depth interviews.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

Comment

The measures for the nomination and management of world natural heritage and natural and cultural heritage (for Trial Implementation),2015;Regulations on the Protection of Natural Heritage Sites of Qinghai Province,2016;Regulations on Sanjiangyuan National Park (Trial Implementation),2017;The Management Plan of Qinghai Hoh Xil,2017;The master plan of Sanjiangyuan National Park,2018.

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 **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

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

The Regulations on the protection of Qinghai Hoh Xil Natural Heritage Site was adopted on September 23, 2016, and came into force on October 1, 2016. It is used

to strengthen the protection of the Heritage Site. The regulations on Sanjiangyuan National Park (Trial Implementation) was adopted on June 2, 2017, and came into effect on August 1, 2017. This regulation enhances the sustainable conservation of the heritage site.

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

No

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.
Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)
Traditional ways of management recognised by local communities and other specific groups
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
A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework
An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property

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

The Hoh Xil Administrative Office is under the Sanjiangyuan National Park. It consists of Forest Public Security Bureau (during the period of transferring to the Ministry of Public Security), office, planning and finance department, protection and management department and publicity and education department. There are five stations, i.e. Budongquan, Qingshuihe, Wudaoliang, Tuotuohe, and zhuonaihu.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan	N/A	Available	2017	

Comment

From a local perspective, Regulations on the protection of Qinghai Hoh Xil Natural Heritage Site and The Management Plan of Qinghai Hoh Xil have been approved and promulgated. In addition, The Qinghai Hoh Xil World Heritage Site Master Plan has been completed and is still under review.

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?

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

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

No

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?

Some 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:

In Chapter 5 " The conservation of Outstanding Universal Value " of The Management Plan of Qinghai Hoh Xil , the threats of highlighting universal value elements under the background of climate change are considered in the protection of natural beauty value and biodiversity value, and the relevant monitoring research is proposed to be strengthened / established.

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

Some 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

In The Management Plan of Qinghai Hoh Xil, four measures are proposed for disaster risk management, including: 1.Earthquake monitoring system and corresponding emergency plans.2.Networking the newly established meteorological monitoring facilities with the local meteorological forecasting departments for better preventing to disaster.3. Formulate emergency plans for dam breaks in Xinsheng Lake.4.Monitoring the desertification as the basis for environmental improvement measures.

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 **adequate coordination** between all bodies/levels involved in the management of the property

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 all of its activities are being implemented and monitored**

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 World Heritage Management System provides ecosystem services and benefits to local communities. It promotes inclusive local economic development and respects the culture of local communities while improving the income structure of local communities. At the same time, local communities are encourged to join the governance, construction and management system of the World Heritage Site, which promotes the local community's awareness and understanding of the conservation of the World Heritage.

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

The scientific research and monitoring of the heritage site should be further improved, especially with regard to the impact of climate change on the World Heritage Site. Special scientific research and monitoring should be established to better protect the outstanding universal value.

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

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

No

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

From 2017 to 2020, the Qinghai Provincial Department of Finance invested 45.559 million yuan in Qinghai Hoh Xil. The central government invested 184.5151 million yuan in the Yangtze Source Park of Sanjiangyuan NP.Among the NP projects,only an unmanned comprehensive monitoring station project is for the World Heritage. In the next step, special funds for World Heritage need to be raised for multi-faceted projects to promote the protection of World Heritage.

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	92.4 %	0 %
6.1.6.2	Women	7.6 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 0 %

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

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

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	Not available
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Not applicable
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Not applicable
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	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Not applicable
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Not applicable
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

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

Some 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.

Encourage staff to participate in various trainings, such as protection and management, environmental sustainability, community participation and involvement, risk preparation, capacity building and education, administration, research and monitoring, awareness raising and public information/dissemination, interpretation , tourist management/tourism and law enforcement (inspectors, police) and other fields. The management team is provided with sufficient growth space and conditions.

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

In addition to the daily patrol work of wildlife, scientific research and monitoring projects on geology and plateau vegetation are mainly implemented by the relevant teams from external scientific research institutions.

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** widely **with active outreach** to local communities and national and international audiences

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

In 1990 and 2004 to 2005, research institutes had organized large-scale comprehensive investigations in the nominated property. More than 200 research articles have been published.The site has become an important teaching base. In the Management Plan, it is proposed to improve basic research work, establish a sound scientific research cooperation mechanism, and strengthen scientific research specifically for protection and management to provide a direct basis for heritage management.

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	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Good
Youth/children	Good
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Not applicable
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Good
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 and effective education and awareness programme** for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

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

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs

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	Not needed
Information booths	Good
Guided tours	Not provided but needed

Trails/routes	Not provided but needed
Printed information materials	Good
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Not provided but needed
Transportation facilities	Not provided but needed
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

The exhibition activities are mainly implemented along G109,involving Kunlun mountain pass,and stations.Except for the exhibition centers in Yushu and Sonam Dhargey Station,there are many billboards to promote understanding on OUV.The main form of sightseeing is to watch the landscape and wildlife by self driving.The interpretation work is temporarily performed by patrol team members instead of professional commentators.It is necessary to establish a sound interpretation system.

9. Visitor Management

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

60000 / 100000 / 100000 / 100000 / 100000 /

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

Other

The information of tourist statistics comes from the rough estimation of the flow of visiting tourists by the Sonam Dhargey Conservation and Management Station.

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

Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau.

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

10 / 25 / 300 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau.

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

In section 7.5 "Tourist Management" of the Management Plan, relevant plans and requirements are put forward for controlling the number of tourists, the management of tourists' behavior and safety. At present, some of the plans and requirements have been implemented.

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

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

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 limited 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?

Not applicable

If 'Yes', please specify

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

At present, the management agency does not carry out tourism business or franchise activities. And there are no companies that conduct tourism development here. All travel expenses incurred by tourists are directly received by the local communities living along G109 and G205.

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

The Management Plan has requirements to limit the number of tourists. The management agency does not carry out relevant tourism business activities. And there are no companies that conduct tourism development here. Therefore, the current impact from tourism is relatively small.In the future, it is necessary to make reasonable site selection and design for tourism, and obtain evaluation of the authority. It is suggested that a more detailed tourism development strategy should be formulated.

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

In Chapter 8 “Evaluation of monitoring and management effectiveness” of the Management Plan, a total of 28 key indicators in 8 categories are defined.The category includes biological ecological(5 indices),environment(6 indices),natural beauty(1 indice),geology and landform(3 indices),seismic activity(3 indices),tourism(4 indices),illegal activity(2 indices),community status(3 indices).

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	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Fair
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Not applicable
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Good
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?

Implementation is underway

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

The resolution required to monitor the threats and potential threats that affect the OUVs.The bureau has set up fixed-point video monitoring equipment to monitor the utilization of the migration corridor by wildlife.Manual monitoring is carried out to investigate Tibetan antelope migration each year.There are 8 meteorological stations for real-time monitoring. In addition, high-intensity patrol work is also carried out.There is no pika control operation in the site.

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

It is necessary to conduct more targeted monitoring of the key indicators that have been defined, and also focus on related threats or potential threates including climate change, the Qinghai-Tibet Highway and Railway.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.3	**Management System/Management Plan**
5.3.7	**Some use** has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property
5.3.9	**Some use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property
6.1	**Funding**
6.1.7	Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property
6.1.10	**Some 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**
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**
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**
9.11	There **is limited cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**
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 0 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

4.5	**Biological resource use/modification**						
4.5.4	Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	Tibetan antelope and its habitat, wild yak and its habitat, alpine grassland and alpine meadow ecosystem, and plateau endemic flora and fauna	Since the inscription, a no-grazing area has been set up and fences have been removed in the east of G109 to provided more habitats for wildlife. Local herders are encouraged to develop other business other than grazing.	Regular and irregular manual patrol.	Monitored frequently. The region east to G109 is improving. The condition in the region from Tuotuo River to Wudaoliang has become more severe due to the cross-border grazing of herdsmen from Tibet.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau.	No
4.7	**Local conditions affecting physical fabric**						
4.7.3	Temperature	Quaternary glaciers and ice-age relics, lakes and wetlands, Tibetan antelopes and their habitats, wild yaks and their habitats, alpine grasslands and alpine meadow	Monitor meteorological elements. In the region east to G109, a no-grazing zone has been set up to ease the pressure of grazing and the invasive species from the east, driving by the warming climate.	Monitor meteorological elements, as well as the area of glacier, the area and water level of lakes, and primary production of alpine meadow and alpine grassland ecosystem.	Regular and continuous monitoring.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau, Golmud Meteorological Bureau, corresponding scientific research	In the short term,the increasing production of the ecosystem will have a positive impact on wildlife.In the long term, the melting of glaciers accelerates and the grasslands are transformed into

		ecosystems, and plateau endemic flora and fauna.				institutions.	wetlands.These will have a negative impact on the OUV.
4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	Quaternary glaciers and ice-age relics, lakes and wetlands, Tibetan antelopes and their habitats, wild yaks and their habitats, alpine grasslands and alpine meadow ecosystems, and plateau endemic flora and fauna.	Monitor meteorological elements.	Monitoring meteorological elements, as well as glacier area, lake water volume, and primary production of alpine meadow and alpine grassland ecosystem.	Regular and continuous monitoring.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau, Golmud Meteorological Bureau, corresponding scientific research institutions.	In the short term,the increasing production of the ecosystem will have a positive impact on wildlife.In the long term, the melting of glaciers accelerates and the grasslands are transformed into wetlands.These will have a negative impact on the OUV.

4.7.7	Pests	Tibetan antelope and its habitat, wild yak and its habitat, alpine grassland and alpine meadow ecosystem.	At present, returning grazing grassland has been implemented in some areas, and the grassland ecosystem has been restored, which has a certain inhibitory effect on Stellera chamaejasme expension.	Monitor the changes in the distribution of Stellera chamaejasme.	Regular and continuous monitoring.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, corresponding scientific research institutions.	No

4.10	**Climate change and severe weather events**

4.10.4	Desertification	Tibetan antelope and its habitat, wild yak and its habitat, alpine grassland and alpine meadow ecosystem.	Carry out monitoring actions and decide whether to intervene in the control of desertified areas according to the actual development situation.	Regular monitoring of changes in desertified areas through remote sensing.	Regular and continuous monitoring.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, corresponding scientific research institutions.	The situation of local desertification is a natural process. Although it has brought a certain negative impact to the local area, whether intervention is needed and corresponding governance needs to be determined after monitoring and evaluation.

4.10.6	Temperature change	Quaternary glaciers and ice-age relics, lakes and wetlands, Tibetan antelopes and their habitats, wild yaks and their habitats, alpine grasslands and alpine meadow ecosystems, and plateau endemic flora and fauna.	Monitor meteorological elements. In the region east to G109, a no-grazing zone has been set up to ease the pressure of grazing and the invasive species from the east, driving by the warming climate.	Monitor meteorological elements, as well as the area of glacier, the area and water level of lakes, and primary production of alpine meadow and alpine grassland ecosystem.	Regular and continuous monitoring.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau, Golmud Meteorological Bureau, corresponding scientific research institutions.	In the short term,the increasing production of the ecosystem will have a positive impact on wildlife.In the long term, the melting of glaciers accelerates and the grasslands are transformed into wetlands.These will have a negative impact on the OUV.

4.11	**Sudden ecological or geological events**

4.11.2	Earthquake	Tibetan antelope and its habitat, wild yak and its habitat,alpine grasslands and alpine meadow ecosystems,plateau endemic flora and fauna,and the geomorphic elements contained in the beauty such as glaciers,mountain peaks and plateau lakes.	Carry out relevant monitoring.	Seismic activity monitoring.	Continuous monitoring.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau, Golmud Meteorological Bureau, corresponding scientific research institutions.	The active crustal activity attract wildlife to gather around hot springs.But fierce earthquake may change the landscape and degrade the habitat.

4.11.5	Erosion and siltation/Deposition	Quaternary glaciers and ice-age relics, lakes and wetlands, Tibetan antelope and its habitat, wild yak and its habitat, alpine grasslands and alpine meadow ecosystems, and plateau endemic flora and fauna.	Carry out corresponding monitoring activities, if necessary, carry out some governance.	Monitor river water surface and flow.	Regular and continuous monitoring.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau, corresponding scientific research institutions.	No

Summary - Factors affecting the Property **completed**

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	**Some use** has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	Fully implement the monitoring system on climate change proposed in the Management Plan, and prepare emergent plan on extreme climate events. Some of the plans should be implemented.	Prior to the 4th periodic reports.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau.	No
5.3.9	**Some use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Establish monitoring system; fomulate the mechanism for preventing disasters in conjunction with local government department; fomulate emergent plan for floods; monitor deserfication and make scientific evaluation.	Prior to the 4th periodic reports.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau.	No

6.1	Funding				
6.1.7	Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property	More staff are required to potrol the vast land. More professional monitoring personnel and personnels for implementing tourism management are required.	Prior to the 4th periodic reports.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau.	Relevant fundings should be considered in the overall budget of Sanjiangyuan national park.
6.1.10	**Some use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	More trainings especially on the understanding of OUVs and the management of world heritage are proposed. The staff are encouraged to participate more in the capacity building shceme under the WHC strategies.	Prior to the 4th periodic reports.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau.	Relevant fundings should be considered in the overall budget of Sanjiangyuan national park.
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**	Recruit more professional personnels on monitoring, research and management, and take more roles in the technical phase of world heritage management.	Prior to the 4th periodic reports.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau.	Relevant fundings should be considered in the overall budget of Sanjiangyuan national park.

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**	Fully implemented the scientific study and research projects concerning OUVs, integrity and management of world heritage, proposed in the Management Plan.	Prior to the 4th periodic reports.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau, corresponding scientific research institutions.	Relevant budget should be considered both in the overall budget of Sanjiangyuan National Park, and in collaboration with external institutions.

	understanding of Outstanding Universal Value				
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**	Full implement the management strategy and relevant projects proposed in the Management Plan.	Prior to the 4th periodic reports.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau.	No
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**	A more detailed tourism development strategy should be formulated and implemented.	Prior to the 4th periodic reports.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau.	No
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	Fully implemented the scientific research and monitoring strategy and projects proposed in the Management Plan, and make full use of existing monitoring facilities.	Prior to the 4th periodic reports.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Zhidoi Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau, corresponding scientific research institutions.	No
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**	A monitoring database for existing monitoring is to be established. All the defined key indicators should be monitored, while the data are updated to the database.	Prior to the 4th periodic reports.	Sanjiangyuan National Park Hoh Xil Management Bureau, Qumarleb Management Bureau, corresponding scientific research institutions.	No

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 OUVs of the heritage has been strictly protected in the past few years.The distribution range of Tibetan Antelope, Wild Yak and other endemic large ungulates to the plateau have expanded southward and eastward.Climate change, infrastructure,and the grazing are still long-term threats to heritage.Long-term scientific research, monitoring, display, and special protection tasks still urgently need continuous investment and effective implementation.

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

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

No

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

In 2016, the pilot project of Sanjiangyuan National Park was launched. At that time, the nominated property of Qinghai Hoh Xil straddled two nature reserves, namely Hoh Xil (Kekexili) nature reserve and Suojia-Qumahe division of Sanjiangyuan Nature Reserve. In the pilot process of establishing the National Park, the Hoh Xil Nature Reserve and the Suoga-Qumahe river division of Sanjiangyuan National Park, including the traffic corridor between them, were merged as the Yangtze River Source Park of Sanjiangyuan NP. The functional regionalization of the Yangtze River Source Park also fully considered the protection of OUVs and the needs of community development. In this process, the management planning of the world heritage is combined with the National Park pilot project to promote the protection of the OUVs and integrity. Duoxiu village is the nearest traditional community to the heritage site. Villagers used to live on grazing, totally. In the process of world heritage nomination and national park construction, many fences were removed or opened around Duoxiu village. One member of each household in Duoxiu village was employed by the government as patrolman to participate in the management of the heritage site. Under the guidance of the government, residents of Duoxiu village have set up a number of service facilities to increase the income other than grazing. By 2021, a large number of wild yaks have been living on the grassland and meadow in the eastern part of the heritage site,around Duoxiu. This means that since the successful inscription of Qinghai Hoh Xil, the distribution range of wild yaks in the heritage site has expanded at least 3000 square kilometers to the East and South. On the other hand, the region west to G109 is kept as a paradize for wildlife under intensified patrols.

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 *World Heritage Convention*
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity
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
Update of management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy

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

No

15.3. Timing and resources

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

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
UNESCO National Commission
Local communities
External experts

15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance **is explicitly considered and effectively implemented** in the 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

720 / 840 / 504 /

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			✖	
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions				✖

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

No

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	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Good
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Good

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

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

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

Yes

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

No

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

No

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