

(Translated from Chinese)

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the letter dated 27 July 2018 addressed jointly by the United Nations Human Rights Council's Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights and Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment (ref. AL CHN 16/2018). The Chinese Government wishes to make the following reply to that communication:

Hoh Xil is located in the west of Yushu Prefecture, Qinghai Province, China, with a total area of 45,000 square kilometres. It was added to the World Heritage List in 2017.

In accordance with the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves, in its construction and management of nature reserves, China has consistently adhered to the principle of maintaining the working and living conditions of the indigenous pastoralists in the buffer zone. It has not taken measures to relocate the pastoralists, who are permitted to maintain their original land use patterns and forms and to engage in appropriate grazing and other production and livelihood activities on the condition that they do not adversely affect the ecological environment of Hoh Xil. Moreover, under the national policies concerning grassland ecological protection, ecological public-welfare forest protection and the restoring of grassland from grazing land, a subsidy and reward mechanism has been implemented in the buffer zone. At present, the full coverage of one ecological public-welfare post per household has been realized among the pastoralists in the buffer zone, who enjoy the ecological reward and subsidy funds in accordance with the relevant policies.

In November 2017, the Hoh Xil, Altun Shan and Qiangtang Nature Reserves jointly issued the Announcement on Prohibiting Illegal Trespassing Activities in Hoh Xil, Altun Shan and Qiangtang National Nature Reserves. The Announcement was aimed only at work units and individuals who trespass illegally, did not refer to local nomadic pastoralists, did not restrict the normal production and livelihood activities of nomadic pastoralists within the Hoh Xil Nature Reserve and has had no effect on the activities of local nomadic pastoralists.

China steadfastly cultivates and practices the "Lucid Waters and Lush Mountains are Invaluable Assets" ideal. While protecting "humanity's last piece of pure land", it also guides and trains local residents to adopt styles of production and living that are conducive to the protection of natural heritage sites so as to ensure their enjoyment of various rights.





中华人民共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和瑞士其他国际组织代表团

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The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Other International Organizations in Switzerland presents its compliments to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and with reference to the latter's communication [AL CHN 16/2018] dated 27 July 2018, has the honour to transmit the reply by the Chinese Government.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 14 September 2018



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva

OHCHR REGISTRY

21 SEP. 2018

Recipients :... *SPD*
..... *environmental*
..... *cultural* rights
Enclosure

联合国人权理事会文化权问题特别报告员、人权与环境问题特别报告员 2018 年 7 月 27 日来函 [AL CHN 16/2018] 收悉。中国政府对来函答复如下：

可可西里位于中国青海省玉树州西部，总面积 4.5 万平方公里。2017 年列入《世界遗产名录》。

根据《中华人民共和国自然保护区条例》，中国建设和管理自然保护区，始终坚持维持缓冲区原住牧民生产生活不变的原则，没有采取移民搬迁措施，准许在不影响可可西里生态环境的前提下，维持原有土地利用方式与形态，开展适当的放牧等生产生活。同时按照国家草原生态保护、生态公益林保护和退牧还草政策在缓冲区内实施补助奖励机制，目前缓冲区牧民实现一户一名生态公益岗位全覆盖，并按照有关政策享受生态奖补资金。

2017 年 11 月，可可西里、阿尔金山、羌塘自然保护区联合发布了《关于禁止在可可西里、阿尔金山、羌塘国家级自然保护区进行非法穿越活动的公告》，该公告仅针对非法穿越的单位和个人，不涉及当地游牧民，既没有限制可可西里自然保护区范围游牧民正常的生产生活，也未对当地游牧民的活动产生影响。

中国牢固树立和践行“绿水青山就是金山银山”的理念，

在保护好可可西里这“人类最后一片净土”的同时，也引导、培养当地居民采用有益于自然遗产地保护的生产生活方式，确保其享受各项权利。