

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Laurisilva of Madeira

### 1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

#### State(s) Party(ies)

- Portugal

#### Type of Property

natural

#### Identification Number

934

#### Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1999

### 1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Laurisilva of Madeira	32.767 / -17	15000	0	15000	1999
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>15000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15000</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Laurisilva of Madeira - Map of the inscribed property	04/12/1999	

### 1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Luís Pinho Lopes  
Direção-Geral do Património Cultural  
Architecte

#### Comment

Add: Regional Government of Madeira / Regional Secretariat of the Environment Regional Directorate of Forestry and Nature Conservation Paulo Conceição Rocha da Silva Director Estrada Comandante Camacho de Freitas, 308/310 9020-149 Funchal Portugal Telephone: +351 291740060 Fax: +351 291740065 Email: drf.sra@gov-madeira.pt Rectify: Directorate General for Cultural Heritage Luiz de Pinho Lopes Architect Direção Geral do Património Cultural Palácio Nacional da Ajudá (...)

### 1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Paulo Oliveira  
Regional Government of Madeira / Regional Secretariat of the Environment  
Director  
Natural Park of Madeira

### 1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. [Madeira Natural Park](#)

#### Comment

Add: a) Direção-Geral do Património Cultural - [www.patrimoniocultural.pt](http://www.patrimoniocultural.pt); b) Comissão Nacional da UNESCO - [www.unescoportugal.mne.pt](http://www.unescoportugal.mne.pt); c) Serviço de Informação do Património Arquitetónico - [www.monumentos.pt](http://www.monumentos.pt)

### 1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

#### Comment

Natura 2000 network, under Birds Directive and Habitat directive. Madeira Natural Park 98% overlay.

## 2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### 2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

#### Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

##### Brief synthesis

The Laurisilva of Madeira, within the Parque Natural da Madeira (Madeira Natural Park) conserves the largest surviving area of primary laurel forest or "laurisilva", a vegetation type that is now confined to the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands. These forests display a wealth of ecological niches, intact ecosystem processes, and play a predominant role in maintaining the hydrological balance on the Island of Madeira. The property has great importance for biodiversity conservation with at least 76 vascular plant species endemic to Madeira occurring in the property, together with a high number of endemic invertebrates and two endemic birds including the emblematic Madeiran Laurel Pigeon.

**Criterion (ix):** The Laurisilva of Madeira is an outstanding relic of a previously widespread laurel forest type, which covered much of Southern Europe 15-40 million years ago. The forest of the property completely covers a series of very steep, V-shaped valleys leading from the plateau and east-west ridge in the centre of the island to the north coast. The forests of the property and their associated biological and ecological process are largely undisturbed, and play a predominant role in the island's hydrological balance. The forest is mainly comprised of evergreen trees and bushes, with flat, dark green leaves. The property provides a wealth of ecological niches, complex food webs and examples of co-evolution of species. A range of climax vegetation communities such as the "Til Laurisilva", the "Barbusano Laurisilva" and the "Vinhático Laurisilva", have been identified within the property. Ancient trees in the valley bottoms, waterfalls and cliffs add to the experience of the values of the property.

**Criterion (x):** The Laurisilva of Madeira is a place of importance for its biological diversity. A large proportion of its plants and animals are unique to the laurel forest, and it is larger than and with significant differences to other laurel forest areas. Endemic trees belonging to the Lauraceae family such as the Barbusano Apollonias barbusana ssp. Barbusana, the Laurel Laurus novocanariensis, the Til Ocotea foetens and the Vinhático Persea indica are dominant. Other endemic plants include plants such as Pride of Madeira Echium candicans, Honey Spurge Euphorbia mellifera, Madeira Foxglove Isoplexis spectrum and Musschia wollastonii. Ferns abundant in the shadowy valleys and bryophytes cover large areas of the soil, banks, rocks and tree trunks. Around 13 liverwort species and 20 moss species are noted as threatened at a European scale, while abundant lichens are indicative of high environmental quality and the absence of pollution. Vertebrate species include a limited number of species with high endemism, including two rare species of bats, the Madeira Pipistrelle Pipistrellus maderensis and the Leisler's Bat Nyctalus leisleri verrucosus and several birds, such as the Madeira Laurel Pigeon Columba trocaz, the Madeiran Firecrest Regulus madeirensis and the Madeiran Chaffinch Fingilla coelebs madeirensis. In the Laurisilva there

are more than 500 endemic species of invertebrates, including insects, arachnids and mollusks.

**Integrity**

The property includes the areas of primary laurisilva remaining on Madeira. Its boundaries were defined after an exhaustive field study to identify the most significant areas of remaining vegetation. Most of the property is believed to have never been felled and includes some massive old trees, possibly over 800 years old, which have been growing since before the island was settled. Goats and sheep, which caused some damage in the past, have now been eradicated from the area. The property also contains an important testimony of human use. The settlers of Madeira constructed water channels, known as levadas, which run through the forest following the contours of the landscape, and clinging to the cliffs and steep-sided valleys. Typically 80-150 cm wide and constructed of stone or more recently concrete, they carry water from the forest to hydropower stations and to the towns of the south, where they provide essential drinking water and irrigation supplies. Along the levadas there are paths typically 1-2m wide, which allow access to the otherwise almost impenetrable forest. The impact of these features on the property is limited, and also has some benefit for conservation, since they allow access to the forest on relatively flat paths and cover only an infinitesimal area of land. None has been built for 70 years, but the present ones are carefully maintained. Apart from the levadas, and the occasional tiny hut used by those that maintain them, human development within the property is very limited and there is no habitation, no buildings, except the occasional tiny hut for those who maintain the levadas, and no cultivated land. There are limited impacts from two roads, with plans to replace one by a tunnel.

The integrity of the property is further enhanced by buffer zones that are not part of the inscribed property but protect it from threats originating from outside its boundaries. Possibly threats arising from these areas include invasive species and species introductions from both agriculture and forestry.

**Protection and management requirements**

The property comprises approximately 15,000ha of land within the 27,000ha of Parque Natural da Madeira (Madeira Natural Park). It has strong and effective legal protection under regional, national and European Law. These multiple layers of protection include status as a special area of conservation under the Habitats Directive of the European Union, which obliges the State Party to protect the area so that both "Madeiran laurel forest" and 39 species of rare and threatened plants and animals remain at, or are restored to, "favourable conservation status". The property is also a Biogenetic Reserve of the Council of Europe, and a Special Protection Area under the European Union Birds Directive. The property is gazetted under Madeiran law, with around half of the area as a Strict Reserve ("Reserva Integral") and the remainder as a Partial Reserve ("Reserva Parcial").

Effective conservation management is also in place.

Conservation functions are devolved to regional government in the form of the Governo da Região Autónoma da Madeira (Autonomous Regional Government of Madeira). A management plan (Plano de Ordenamento e Gestão da Floresta Laurisilva) is in place and has been approved by the Regional Government. This is a powerful legal instrument which defines strategies and objectives for the protection and enhancement of the property, drawing the main guidelines for its management, conservation and protection.

Adequate staff and resources are in place and need to be maintained in the long term. There are a number of issues requiring effective long-term management. These include monitoring the potential threat to the property from invasive species including species from former agricultural land at the

lower edge of the property. A small number of permits is issued to local people for limited collection common tree heather in the higher zones. Although declining, this use needs to be monitored and kept within levels that do no harm to the forest. Management of the areas adjacent to the property needs to fully consider its Outstanding Universal Value, particularly in relation to the potential for introduction of alien invasive species. Facilities for visitors to the laurel forest are few and visitor management will need to be prioritized as tourism trends change. With sheer cliffs beside narrow levadas, great care is needed to both to protect the forest and to provide for safe visitor access, especially in relation to possible increases in visitor pressure. Strong policies are needed to ensure there is no temptation to build inappropriate facilities for visitors. Effective visitor interpretation and education programmes would also be highly beneficial to the communication of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

**2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed**

(ix)(x)

**2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion**

**2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised**

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

**3. Factors Affecting the Property**

**3.14. Other factor(s)**

**3.14.1 - Other factor(s)**

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact						Origin	
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>								
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities								
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>								
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure								
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure								
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>								
3.3.1	Water infrastructure								
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities								
3.3.4	Localised utilities								
3.3.5	Major linear utilities								
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>								
3.4.5	Solid waste								
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>								
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals								
3.5.6	Commercial wild plant collection								
3.5.7	Subsistence wild plant collection								
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Physical resource extraction</b>								
3.6.4	Water (extraction)								
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>								
3.7.1	Wind								
3.7.2	Relative humidity								
3.7.3	Temperature								
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)								
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>								
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage								
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system								
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community								
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation								
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>								
3.10.1	Storms								
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>								
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition								
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)								
<b>3.12</b>	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>								
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species								
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>								
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities								
3.13.3	Management activities								
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside			

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
3.4	Pollution					
3.4.5	Solid waste	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	decreasing
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.1	Wind	widespread	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	static
3.7.3	Temperature	widespread	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	increasing
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	increasing
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	localised	on-going	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.1	Storms	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	low capacity	increasing
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species	extensive	on-going	significant	medium capacity	increasing

### 3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

#### 3.17.1 - Comments

## 4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

### 4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

#### 4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is **no buffer zone**, and it is not needed

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

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

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

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

#### 4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but **are not known by local residents / communities / landowners**.

#### 4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

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

In order to protect and minimize potential impacts, management extends to the area adjacent to the property boundary.

## 4.2. Protective Measures

#### 4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

The World Heritage site is protected under a range of designations. It is one of the first accepted SACs under the Habitats Directive of the European Union. This directive has the force of law in EU Member States obliging Portugal to protect the area so that both "Madeiran laurel forest" and 38 species of rare and threatened plants and animals remain at, or are restored to, "favorable conservation status". Member States such as Portugal, may receive substantial grants from the EU LIFE fund to enable them to meet this obligation but if they fail the European Commission has the power to take them to the European Court of Justice. The site is also a Biogenetic Reserve of the Council of Europe.

Conservation functions are devolved to the Autonomous Regional Government of Madeira, which is elected by the island people. Under Madeiran law, the WH site is gazetted partly as a Strict Reserve ("Reserva Integral") and partly as a Partial Reserve, about half in each. Strict Reserve corresponds with IUCN Category Ia, as no access is permitted except for conservation purposes. Partial Reserve corresponds with IUCN Category II, since ecosystem protection is the main objective; visitor access is allowed and some very small cutting of the common tree heather in the higher zones is also permitted for local people, who use it to fence their terraces; this use is declining and appears to do no harm to the forest.

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

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

#### 4.2.3 - 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 property had **no buffer zone** at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List

#### 4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides an **adequate or better 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

#### 4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **excellent** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property

#### 4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

## 4.3. Management System / Management Plan

### 4.3.1 - Management System

#### Comment

Management is shared between regional entities that have jurisdiction in land management and natural resources, namely the Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources and local authorities in accordance with local development plans.

### 4.3.2 - Management Documents

#### Comment

Management plan for the "Laurisilva da Madeira" approved by Regional Resolution no. 1412/2009, of 19 November,

published in the Official Journal of Madeira Autonomous Region (JORAM), first series, no. 120, Supplement, 27 November, and rectified by Statement Rectification no. 13/2009, of 27 November, published in the JORAM, first series, no. 120, 3rd. Supplement, 27 November. Integrated in the approval of Management Plans for Natura 2000 sites of Madeira.

**4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?**

There is **excellent coordination** between all bodies / levels involved in the management of the property

**4.3.4 - 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

**4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?**

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

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

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

**4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following**

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Industry	Fair

**4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

**4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

**No indigenous peoples** are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

**4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?**

There is **regular contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone and **substantial co-operation** on management

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

The existence of partnerships between Madeira Natural Park and several research teams, a research team at the botanical garden and a university in the region contribute greatly to the development of knowledge and research on the designated area. There is continuous training of employees who have direct intervention in the area.

**4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report**

There were no significant changes in the legal status and / or measures of protection and management of the designated area. Management tools that were already being used have been reinforced with the approval of the management plan for the "Laurisilva da Madeira".

**4.4. Financial and Human Resources**

**4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)**

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	0%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	80%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	5%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	15%

**4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)**

**Comment**

No international assistance was received from this fund.

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

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

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

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

**4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?**

There is a **major flow** of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the World Heritage property

**4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?**

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

**4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?**

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

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

**4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

**4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

**4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Paid	99%
Volunteer	1%

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

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

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

Research and monitoring	Fair
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Education	Good
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

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

Research and monitoring	High
Promotion	Low
Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	Medium
Education	High
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	High
Administration	Medium
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Not applicable

**4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?**

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

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

**4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

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

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

**4.5.2 - 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 a **comprehensive, integrated programme of research**, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?**

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

**4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report**

The services of Madeira Natural Park, the botanical garden and the university are responsible for a number of publications on local species or habitats, with or without direct reference to the Laurel forest ecosystem. References can be provided though they do not fit in the space provided.

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

The Regional Secretariat for the Environment and Natural Resources, which provides support to and conducts research in this area, receives feedback from working groups and articles by different authors.

**4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

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

In **many locations**, but **not easily visible** to visitors

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

Local communities / residents	Average
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Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Average

**4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?**

There is a **planned and effective** education and awareness programme that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

**4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?**

World Heritage status has been an **important influence** on education, information and awareness building activities

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

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

Visitor centre	Adequate
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Adequate
Other	Not needed

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

**4.7. Visitor Management**

**4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years**

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Decreasing
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Decreasing
Five years ago	Decreasing

**4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?**

Transportation services
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys
Other

**4.7.3 - Visitor management documents**

**Comment**

Regional Statistics on Tourism and Transport - period 2008-2013, Regional Directorate of Statistics of Madeira; Study of Tourist Expenditure - Report 2010, Regional Secretariat of Tourism of Madeira.

**4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

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

**4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?**

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

**4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?**

**No fees are collected**

**4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property**

**4.8. Monitoring**

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

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

**4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?**

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

**4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups**

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Average
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Poor
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Average
Industry	Average
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

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

**No relevant** Committee recommendations to implement



**4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee**

**4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring**

**4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs**

**4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)**

Please refer to question 5.2

## 5. Summary and Conclusions

### 5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						
<b>3.7.1</b>	<b>Wind</b>	Criterion (ix), Dry winds of low relative humidity enhance the danger of forest fire.	Rapid alert and civil protection mechanisms are put in place and forest surveillance strengthened.	A regional meteorological monitoring network is put in place and surveillance measures strengthened.	Occasional situations.	Portuguese Institute of Ocean and Atmosphere, Civil service protection, Regional Directorate of Forestry and Nature Conservation.	The risk of wind directly affecting the natural heritage is low, but it could highly affect adjacent habitats and extend to the designated area.
<b>3.7.3</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	Criterion (ix), Dry winds of low relative humidity enhance the danger of forest fire.	Rapid alert and civil protection mechanisms are put in place and forest surveillance strengthened.	A regional meteorological monitoring network is put in place and surveillance measures strengthened.	Occasional situations.	Portuguese Institute of Ocean and Atmosphere, Civil service protection, Regional Directorate of Forestry and Nature Conservation.	The risk of wind directly affecting the natural heritage is low, but it could highly affect adjacent habitats and extend to the designated area.
<b>3.7.6</b>	<b>Water (rain/water table)</b>	Criterion (ix), slope stability and intensification of erosion caused by water.	Considering the orographic characteristics of the area, action is confined to monitoring the situation.	A regional meteorological monitoring network is put in place, as well as on-site observation of the affected areas.	Occasional situations. Continuous monitoring.	Portuguese Institute of Ocean and Atmosphere, Regional Directorate of Forestry and Nature Conservation.	The effect is the result of the average concentration of rainfall in short periods of time registering an increase in energy.
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>						
<b>3.8.6</b>	<b>Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation</b>	Criterion (ix), The natural heritage is an important driver of growth of regional tourism development. Increased human presence in some areas increases the pressure on infrastructure and habitats.	Increased tourism promotion based on natural heritage. Publication of specific legislation regulating the recreational use of the area. Development of communication / awareness campaigns to implement good practices in nature tourism.	General statistics on regional tourism	Continuous and timely monitoring.	Regional Directorate of Tourism and Transport, Regional Directorate of Forestry and Nature Conservation, Service of Madeira Natural Park, Regional Directorate of Statistics.	Currently the Office of the Natural Park of Madeira develops a strong campaign targeted to visitors of the designated area by promoting the implementation of best practices for nature tourism.
<b>3.10</b>	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>						
<b>3.10.1</b>	<b>Storms</b>	Criterion (ix), slope stability and intensification of erosion.	Considering the orographic characteristics of the area, action is confined to monitoring the situation.	A regional meteorological monitoring network is put in place, as well as on-site observation of the affected areas.	Occasional situations.	Portuguese Institute of Ocean and Atmosphere, Civil Protection Service.	Result of potential climate change.
<b>3.12</b>	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>						
<b>3.12.2</b>	<b>Invasive/alien terrestrial species</b>	Criterion (ix), threat of indigenous and endemic biodiversity by spread of invasive plants that take up space and hinder development of the Laurel Forest.	Monitoring of the area, physical intervention in some situations. Awareness campaign aimed at the general population.	Registration and referral of outbreaks of invasive plants.	continuous.	Service of Madeira Natural Park, Regional Directorate of Forestry and Nature Conservation.	It is very difficult to intervene and control invasive plants due to the impossibility of using chemical means and the high cost of mechanical intervention using manpower.

## 5.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

Answers provided have not outlined any serious management need.

**5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property**

**5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity**

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

**5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity**

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

**5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value**

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

**5.3.4 - 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 **predominantly intact**

**5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property**

**5.4.1 - Comments**

**6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise**

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

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	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
Lobbying	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Not applicable
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

**6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status**

It is of utmost importance to maintain this status.

**6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report**

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff

**6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?**

yes

**6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire**

**6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities**

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Good
Advisory Body	Fair

**6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?**

**Most** of the required information was accessible

**6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following**

Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

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

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Satisfactory
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

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

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**6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise**