

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Alto Douro Wine Region

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Portugal

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

1046

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

2001


1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Alto Douro Wine Region	41.102 / -7.799	24600	225400	250000	2001
Total (ha)		24600	225400	250000	

Comment

Coordinates of the centroid - 7° 31' 49,70" - Longitude 41° 10' 7,31" Latitude

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Maps from nomination dossier	03/12/2001	

Comment

The Map from nomination dossier available thru the provided link has no buffer zone boundaries. So, we prepared a new map showing the boundaries and buffer zone of the World Heritage property inscribed, as required by the World Heritage Centre.

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Luís Pinho Lopes
Direção-Geral do Património Cultural
Architecte

Comment

Add: Directorate General for Cultural Heritage Nuno Vassallo e Silva, PhD Director General Direção-Geral do Património Cultural Palácio Nacional da Ajuda 1349-021 Lisboa Portugal Telephone: +351213614221 Fax: +351213637047 Email: nvsilva@dgpc.pt rectify: Directorate General for Cultural Heritage Luiz de Pinho Lopes Architect Direção-Geral do Património Cultural Palácio Nacional da Ajuda (...)

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Célia Ramos
North Regional Coordination and Development Commission (CCDR-N)
Chief of Mission

Comment

Add: North Regional Coordination and Development Commission (CCDR-N) PhD Emídio Gomes, PhD President Comissão de Coordenação da Região Norte Rua Rainha D.

Estefânia, 251 4150-304 Porto Portugal Telephone: +351 226 086 300 Fax: +351 226 061 480 Email: sec.presidente@ccdr-n.pt; celia.ramos@ccdr-n.pt

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

Comment

a) Direção-Geral do Património Cultural - <http://www.patrimoniocultural.pt> b) Comissão Navional da UNESCO - <http://www.unescoportugal.mne.pt> c) Sistema de Informação do Património Cultural - <http://www.monumentos.pt>

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

Comment

European Cultural Convention (1976); Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1991); Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005)

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Comment

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is waiting for Committee approval, after the Advisory Bodies advice.

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

(iii)(iv)(v)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

iii) Alto Douro Region produces wine for nearly two thousand years and its landscape has been molded by human activities • the complex geomorphology, the narrow valleys, the steep slopes; • the scarcity of fertile soil, the paucity of water, the scant rainfall; • selected Mediterranean crops: grapes, olives, and almonds; • the ephemeral: light and colour, sound and silence and smells; • Douro river and its tributaries • the dominant vineyards, alternating with Mediterranean bushes; • the human settlements and cultural landmarks (the 'quintas', the 'casais' and religious structures); • the terraces and the schist walls • the access roads and the navigation on river Douro and the railway; • the fabricated soil, or anthroposoil, and the conservation of water; • the land-use and the different forms of planting the vines: • the pattern of the landscape. iv) The components of the Alto Douro landscape are representative of the full range of activities associated with winemaking – terraces, quintas (wine-producing farm complexes), villages, chapels, and roads • the dominant vineyards, alternating with Mediterranean bushes • the human settlements and cultural landmarks (the 'quintas', the 'casais' and religious structures); • the terraces and the schist walls • the access roads and the navigation on river Douro and the railway; • the fabricated soil, or anthroposoil, and the conservation of water; • the land-use and the different forms of planting the vines: • the pattern of the landscape. v) The cultural landscape of the Alto Douro is an outstanding example of a traditional European wine-producing region, reflecting the evolution of this human activity over time. • the complex geomorphology, the narrow valleys, the steep slopes; • the scarcity of fertile soil, the paucity of water, the scant rainfall; • selected

Mediterranean crops: grapes, olives, and almonds; • the diversity of the genetic vineyard heritage • the human settlements and cultural landmarks (the 'quintas', the 'casais' and religious structures); • the terraces and the schist walls; • the access roads and the navigation on river Douro and the railway; • the fabricated soil, or anthroposoil, and the conservation of water; • the land-use and the different forms of planting the vines; • the pattern of the landscape.

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

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is an important document for all activities related with the management of the property and the appropriation of its significance by the residents and other stakeholders. The ADWR SOUV is still under analysis.




























































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			
3.1	Buildings and Development					
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities	    				
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	    				
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	   				
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.1	Water infrastructure	    				
3.3.5	Major linear utilities	    				
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.5	Crop production	     				
3.6	Physical resource extraction					
3.6.1	Mining	  				
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses	    				
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	  				
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	    				
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.4	Desertification	   				
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.4	Avalanche/ landslide	    				
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities	    				
Legend	 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	
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	decreasing
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	restricted	frequent	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.1	Water infrastructure	restricted	one off or rare	minor	medium capacity	static
3.3.5	Major linear utilities	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.5	Crop production	localised	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	extensive	on-going	significant	no capacity and / or resources	increasing
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.4	Avalanche/ landslide	restricted	one off or rare	significant	low capacity	static

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

3.17.1 - Comments

The ADW's state of conservation is highly determined by social and economic development. Despite a favourable increase of activities linked to viticulture, wine production and wine tours, the steady population loss is a major threat to the property that cannot be controlled through direct management mechanisms. The EMD mission in conjunction with UTAD University are promoting actions to encourage entrepreneurship and self-employment particularly targeting young people.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is a buffer zone

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 buffer zones of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

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

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

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

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

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

The ADWR's buffer zone has an area of 250,000ha. However, since it corresponds roughly to the Demarcated Douro Region, established 250 years ago, its limits are perfectly known by the populations. Due to its size, it is difficult to manage and this is why this situation is going to be discussed with the local authorities. Despite the existing signage, the ADWR's limits are not so clear.

4.2. Protective Measures

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

The region does not enjoy a specific juridical protective statute, as Portuguese jurisprudence makes no mention of cultural landscapes. The instruments governing the land use and protection of the landscape are the Municipal Master Plans, created under the terms of Decree-Law No 69 of 1990. All such Plans for all the townships in the municipalities in the Demarcated Douro Region are fully in force. These plans consist of three essential sections: the general cartographic map, the updated map of restrictions, and the regulations.

Comment

The Douro Region is demarcated and regulated since 1756. As a consequence of its inscription, it became a National Monument (Law 107/2001). The Intermunicipal Plan for the Alto Douro Wine Region (Council of Ministers Resolution no. 150/2003) and Municipal Master Plans (DL no.380/99) are the legal instruments governing the land use and protection of the landscape. For more information see www.ccd-r-n.pt/emdunesco

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?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

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?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

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

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

The shortcomings in implementing protective measures provided for in legal instruments are due to some weakness of coordination from the municipalities and sectors involved: culture, agriculture and tourism. Measures to improve management of the site include the creation of mechanisms of network governance. The Council of Ministers Resolution no. 4/2014 of 10 January already establishes this model which is expected to be implemented in the coming months.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

Management interventions in the Demarcated Douro Region have rapidly increased over the past few years as it has come to be realized that increasing pressures require active management to preserve and safeguard the landscape over and above its function of producing wine. The regime currently regulating the region, as fine-tuned over the centuries, is centred on regulating, licensing, and controlling planting and cultivation of the vineyards. The process of progressively regulating local supervision and management of the land has culminated with the approval, during the 1990s, of the Municipal Master Plans. These are centralized and uniform instruments for regulating and managing the use and occupation of the land, at the country level.

Key elements are:

1. The Intermunicipal Plan for the Alto Douro Wine Region (PIOT), directed at conserving and improving the living, evolving cultural landscape;
2. Alto Douro Bureau, consisting of a technical management assistance staff, who acts in close cooperation with an Association to Promote the Alto Douro World Heritage;
3. The Association to Promote the Alto Douro World Heritage, an entity devoted to encouraging private and public entities interested and/or involved in the ownership of assets, in preserving, safeguarding, improving, and promoting the Alto Douro.

Responsibility for the management of the territory and the management and protection of its territorial assets and local infrastructures rests with the municipalities. The proposed property covers thirteen municipalities, plus an additional eight that are part of the buffer zone. Responsibility for the management of the vineyards and all agricultural and forestry land, as well as private buildings, rests with their owners.

The Alto Douro Bureau safeguards and protects the cultural landscape of the Alto Douro by co-ordinating the technical management assistance that is given at a local level, in direct collaboration with the municipalities and the Association to Promote the Alto Douro World Heritage. Finance, and the resources funding makes available, come from a mixture of European, state, and local sources. It is anticipated that current programmes will be completed and similar funding will enable similar programmes to continue in future.

The flow of visitors to the region, although significant, is attenuated by the size of the property and, has so far not created any major problems (though four are incidentally explicit and others well known elsewhere are implicit), but there is no serious discussion of the likely nature of an


expanded tourism or of its long-term impact on the character of the area and on management requirements.

The principal objectives of the Alto Douro Wine Region Landscape Management Programme are to improve the landscape and its heritage assets, minimize all interference with the landscape, and raise the quality of the environment and the standard of living in the area. It includes schemes, for example, to improve features of the landscape such as walls and terraces, to survey the heritage, to stimulate rural activities such as crafts, to facilitate the reception of visitors, to organize festivals and country fairs, and, under "Research and Development, Education, Training and Support," to provide local courses on how to interpret the landscape. The Plan also entails the Alto Douro Bureau's implementation of more specific management and conservation tasks, including monitoring.

Comment

Some of the information contained in the framing text should be updated as already reported to UNESCO, based on the Assessment Report of the State of Conservation of the Property Alto Douro Wine Region - Evolutive and Living Cultural Landscape. January 2013. For more information see link www.ccdr-n.pt/emdunesco

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Plano Intermunicipal de Ordenamento do Território do Alto Douro Vinhateiro - Diagnostico e Orientações estrategicas	N/A	Available	03/12/2001	

Comment

The Intermunicipal Plan for the Alto Douro Wine Region (PIOT) was approved by Council of Ministers Resolution no. 150 /2003 and is available at http://www.ccdr-n.pt/fotos/editor2/imported/www.ccr-norte.pt/regnorte/rcm_150_2003.pdf. Some of the information contained in the framing text should be updated. The following link www.ccdr-n.pt/emdunesco gives access to updated information about management documents.

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 coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system/plan is only **partially 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	Poor
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Not applicable
Researchers	Fair
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 contact but only **some cooperation** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

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

The updated PIOT ADV contains a set of measures and actions to promote training of human resources and good practices applicable to the various interventions of the wine-growing sector. Technological innovations have been used to preserve the character of the landscape - smaller scarifying machines equipped with precision technology, less intrusive land works, maintaining earth ramps with vegetable species and schistous walls to ensure authenticity and integrity.

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

Portugal published legislation to ensure the protection and promotion of the property and its buffer zone (Council of Ministers Resolution no. 4/2014). It provides a basis for a network management involving the main sectors with specific duties and responsibilities under the coordination of the managing body. The updated PIOT includes a set of rules that contain processes affecting ADWR in conjunction with CMR no. 4/2014. The landscape monitoring system will contribute to an adaptive management

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)	30%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	70%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	0%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	0%
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	0%

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

Comment

The ADWR did not receive any international assistance from WHF.

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 **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

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

There are **some** adequate equipment and facilities, but deficiencies in at least one key area **constrain** management at the World Heritage property

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

Funding comes from a mixture of European and state sources. It is anticipated that current programmes will be completed and that similar funding will enable similar programmes to continue in future.

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	100%
Volunteer	0%

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

A range of human resources exist, but these are **below optimum** to manage the World Heritage Property.

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	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Not applicable
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Poor

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

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 **partially implemented**; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally **but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff**

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

Occasionally technical work is carried out by external staff from the universities ("but not most of the technical work"). The Douro Task Group (CCDR-N) has a team of experts totally dedicated to the tasks inherent to ADWR management - safeguarding and promotion - thereby increasing its capacity and autonomy for management activities. However, we would

like to have more training opportunities for management of the World Heritage property, mostly promoted by the WHC.

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**

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 **considerable** research but it is **not directed** towards 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

Andresen, T. e Rebelo, J.(2013). Assessment of the State of Conservation of the Property Alto Douro Wine Region - Evolutive and Living Cultural Landscape - Assessment Report. Porto: CCDRN/EMD, CIBIO UP/UTAD. Estrutura de Missão do Douro /CCDR-N (2013). Relatório da Atividade Desenvolvida e dos Resultados Alcançados For more information please see link www.ccdr-n.pt/edmunesco

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

The CCDR-N will work with UTAD and other Research Institutions so that management needs are considered when devising an integrated programme of research to: improve the understanding of Outstanding Universal Value, heritage safeguarding, and promote agricultural and environmental best practices, rural development and entrepreneurship.

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 and 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	Poor
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Average

Local businesses and industries	Average
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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 education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

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 influenced education, information and awareness building activities, **but it could be improved**

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	Poor
Site museum	Excellent
Information booths	Not needed
Guided tours	Not provided but needed
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Not provided but needed
Other	Not needed

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

The CCDR-N and the League of Friends of World Heritage Douro (LADPM) develop activities for awareness building and education with schools and local communities. The museums have education services working with the school community. The CCDR-N promotes awards for best practices in WH - architecture, entrepreneurship and Media. All 13 municipalities will soon have a tourist information centre.

4.7. Visitor Management

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

Last year	N/A
Two years ago	Decreasing
Three years ago	Decreasing
Four years ago	Minor Increase
Five years ago	Decreasing

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

Accommodation establishments

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

The ADWR is integrated in the NUTS III Douro that includes 19 Municipalities. The estimate of visitors was obtained taking into consideration the nights spent in Hotel establishments within the NUTS III Douro region. These data exclude all the visitors that come to the ADWR and choose other types of accommodation (such as Rural Tourism or Hotel Boat). This indicator provides an estimate of tourism demand and its evolution in the past years.

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 **limited 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

This large area of 24.600 hectares includes several monuments, museums and archaeological sites. It is accessible by car, train, small airplane and boat. The property is not a site with specific entrances where the number of visitors can be recorded. In the context of the monitoring plan that EMD is preparing, other indicators and sources will be considered for data and visitor statistics. The tourist satisfaction level at Douro is 7.9 (in a scale of 1 to 10) - www.ccdr-n.pt/

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	Poor

Local communities	Poor
Researchers	Average
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?

Implementation is **underway**

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

Reports sent by the Portuguese State to the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO in January 2013, March 2013 and January 2014, following the Decisions 36 COM 37 COM 7B.79 7.B.81 of the World Heritage Committee - www.ccdr-n.pt/

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

In order to improve management, EMD will develop a communication plan to strengthen the understanding of OUV. Implementation of the recommendations from the World Heritage Committee has been an opportunity for learning and improving that is more targeted for heritage values management

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)	Mo	
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	Criteria: iii) and v); Attributes: Douro river and its tributaries; the terraces and the schist walls; the access roads and the navigation on river Douro and the railway; and the fabricated soil, or anthroposoil, and the conservation of water.	Specific regulation of Douro River Navigation Channel to combat marginal erosion Divulgate of navigation's good practices Elimination of sporadic impacts: waste disposal, dam's surroundings Mitigation/compensation measures for new interventions	Marginal erosion and dissonances while monitoring using GIS, aerial photos, and field validation Annual water quality monitoring using National System (http://snirh.apambiente.pt/snirh/_level0/imagens2/logo_SNIRH200px.png)	Besides water quality monitoring, that is already on going, actions will be considered on the basis of a multiannual work / action plans after coordination between all the Agencies from 2014 to 2020.	Instituto da Mobilidade e Transportes (IMT), Estradas de Portugal (EP), Rede Ferroviária Nacional (REFER), Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente (APA), Comissão de Coordenação e Desenvolvimento Regional Norte (CCDR-N), EMD, Electricity of Portugal (EDP)	So dis we mi the yea re wa an rec of wa the Oth dis cor as sur of Va
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.1	Water infrastructure	Criteria: iii); Attributes: complex geomorphology, narrow valleys, steep slopes; olive crops and Mediterranean bushes; Douro river and its tributaries; the ephemeral: light and colour, sound, silence and smells; and pattern of the landscape.	Execute Landscape Master Plan in ADWR; Implement the mobility plan (roads, navigation, railway) and the Tua Valley Interpretative Centre; restoration of built heritage; creation of TV Natural Park; promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment.	Foz Tua Hydroelectric Project's construction is under surveillance of the WH Committee. EMD is currently monitoring its compliance with the decisions and recommendations taken during the course of the works.	Conclusion of the FTHP works, landscape restoration and compensation actions are scheduled for the 3rd quarter of 2016. Restoration of built heritage, other compensations and promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment are medium term actions.	EDP, Associação de Desenvolvimento do Vale do Tua, Direção Regional de Cultura, Municipalities, Instituto de Conservação da Natureza e das Florestas (ICNF), CCDR-N, IMT, EMD.	Inf on giv UN a r 36 De Ad Mis an Re Mc Mis we ass imp FT AD ma an cor
3.3.5	Major linear utilities	Criteria: iv) and v); Attributes: dominant vineyards, alternating with Mediterranean bushes; human settlements and cultural landmarks ('quintas', 'casais', religious structures); land-use and forms of planting the vines; pattern of landscape.	FTHP Power Line: analysis of environmental issues on landscape and heritage, addressing the maintenance of integrity and authenticity Study the cumulative effects of power lines Preferential use of pre-existing electric transport channels	EIA: holistic and integrated evaluation of the impacts in the evolving and living cultural landscape, following the guidelines of Heritage Impact Assessments-ICOMOS Monitoring location change of lines using GIS, aerial photos and field validation	Foz Tua power line (400 kV) is to be complete by the beginning of 2016 Study of cumulative effects for the power lines - end of 2015 Use of the pre-existing electric transport channels - in new projects and whenever appropriate	Rede Elétrica Nacional (REN), EDP, APA, CCDR-N, EMD	AD but are by sig nu po wit sig vis EM ser sta tow rec the cro thr use exi cha spe the
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	Mo
3.5.5	Crop production	Criteria: iii), iv) and v); Attributes: terraces and schist walls; anthroposoil, and conservation of water; dominant vineyards, alternating with Mediterranean bushes and olives and almonds crops; pattern of the landscape; genetic vineyard heritage	Stop the destruction of schist walls, vernacular heritage and water lines Reduce slope height and width in conversion of vineyards Conserve Mediterranean bushes and crops Promote the planting of olive trees on the edge	Supervision of conversion of vineyards and new plantations and surveillance of local interventions Landscape monitoring using GIS, aerial photos, and field validation at the 10 "Reference Landscapes" established for the ADWR	On going. At short, medium an long term.	Direção Regional de Agricultura (DRAP-N), APA, CCDR-N, EMD	Vir Po win pro an tou the of eco pro act imp inv an inv win an win Tra ser of pro cro
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	Criteria: iii), iv) and v); Attributes: all of them. ADWR is an evolutive and living cultural landscape, determined by social and economic conditions. Population lost and aging, land abandonment by smallholders are strong threats to the property	Implement CAP: rural development in the wine mountain region Discrimination + through incentives to production and schist walls preservation Community work education Enhancing wine and cultural tourism Internationalization of ADWR terroir	The ADWR monitoring system contains social and economic indicators of implementation, results and impact. Analyses of Portuguese Statistics from INE and from Instituto Financeiro de Desenvolvimento Regional (IFDR).	On going (2014-2020). At short, medium an long term.	IFDR, DRAP-N, Instituto dos Vinhos do Douro e Porto (IVDP), CCDR-N, EMD, Turismo, Cultura, Municipalities	The soc eco str pro des exe pro win lan The oth Ag wo ent eco rev ide tre
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.4	Avalanche/ landslide	Criteria: iii) and v); Attributes: complex geomorphology, narrow valleys, steep slopes; scarcity of fertile soil, paucity of water; anthroposoil, and conservation of water; land-use and forms of planting the vines; vineyards and Mediterranean bushes	Municipal risk prevention plans; Stop any changes in natural water lines; Adopt good practices in land drainage; Increase Mediterranean bushes in mountain ridges; Maintain all the land support systems. Adaptive management	Supervisory processes of conversion of vineyards, new plantations, land drainage, increasing Mediterranean bushes and land support systems. Surveillance local interventions. Landscape monitoring using GIS, aerial photos and field validation	On going. At short, medium an long term.	Municipalities, Autoridade Nacional de Proteção Civil (ANPC), APA, DRAP-N, ICNF, IMT, EP, REFER, CCDR-N, EMD	In pe dro inte rai ep cat ins slo lan The sys inte the cat dis in cul lan des sch an wa

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 are being **partially degraded** but the state of conservation of the World Heritage property has not been significantly impacted

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

5.4.1 - Comments

The evolution in land terracing systems through wide patamars caused considerable intrusion in the landscape and destruction of vernacular heritage but evolved to more innovative systems ensuring its preservation. These are the reasons why it cannot be stated that the state of conservation of the property is predominantly intact. However narrow patamars preserve walls and encourage biodiversity.

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	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Not applicable
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

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

To ensure articulation and coordination of interventions in the ADWR under the responsibility of public administration, Council of Ministers Resolution no. 4/2012 created a Permanent Coordinating Group chaired by the President of

the CCDR-N which includes representatives of the sectors of culture, agriculture and tourism, municipalities involved and others for relevant issues. The management body is also supported by an Advisory Committee which includes stakeholders and the civil society.

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
Staff from other World Heritage properties
Non Governmental Organization
Local community
External experts

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

In section 4 the choice of the boxes contents is hardly appropriate because it does not allow an adequate assessment. The number of characters for comments and suggestions is not sufficient to expose them.

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	Very poor

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

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
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
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	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

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

• Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Reason for update: The Statement of Outstanding

Universal Value is waiting for Committee approval, after the Advisory Bodies advice.

• **Geographic Information Table**

Reason for update: Coordinates of the centroid - 7° 31' 49,70'' - Longitude 41° 10' 7,31'' Latitude

• **Map(s)**

Reason for update: The Map from nomination dossier available thru the provided link has no buffer zone boundaries. So, we prepared a new map showing the boundaries and buffer zone of the World Heritage property inscribed, as required by the World Heritage Centre.

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

The answers provided are essentially based on: Assessment Report of the State of Conservation of the Property Alto Douro Wine Region - Evolutive and Living Cultural Landscape - Assessment Report. Andresen, T. e Rebelo, J.(2013). Porto: CCDRN/EMD, CIBIO UP/UTAD and its "Base Studies", Relatório da Atividade Desenvolvida e dos Resultados Alcançados. Douro Task Group /CCDR-N (2013) and Reports sent to UNESCO WHC. EMD is now developing the "Monitoring System" of the ADWR.