

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Doñana National Park

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Spain

Type of Property

natural

Identification Number

685bis

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1994, 2005

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Doñana National Park	36.948 / -6.359	54251.7	0	54251.7	1994
Total (ha)		54251.7	0	54251.7	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Doñana National Park - map of the inscribed property	01/02/2005	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Elisa de Cabo de la Vega
Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte
Subdirectora de Protección de Patrimonio Histórico
- Laura de Miguel Riera
Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte

Subdirección General de Protección de Patrimonio Histórico
- Esther Rodríguez
Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte
Subdirectora General Adjunta de Protección del Patrimonio Histórico

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Juan Carlos Rubio García
Junta de Andalucía
Director del Espacio Natural Doñana
Consejería de Medio Ambiente / Junta de Andalucía

Comment

There has been a change in the Direction: Junta de Andalucía Juan Pedro Castellano Domínguez Director del Espacio Natural Doñana Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio/ Junta de Andalucía Dirección Centro Administración Acebuche 21760 Matalascañas (Huelva) Spain Email: director.en.donana.cmaot@juntadeandalucia.es

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

- [Natural site datasheet from WCMC](#)

Comment

<http://www.cma.junta-andalucia.es/medioambiente/site/portalweb/>
<http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/red-parques-nacionales/nuestros-parques/donana/>
<http://nwmcudesa.mcu.es/patrimonio/MC/PatrimonioMundial/BienesDec/ListadoBienes/Donana.html>

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

Comment

Biosphere Reserve 1981 - 2012 (extension) Ramsar Convention on wetlands 1982. National Park 2005. Ramsar Site Doñana (Natural Park and National Park). 2006. Extension of the Doñana Site European Diploma in Management. 1985. Renovations (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010) 1988. ZEPA. (Special Zone for Birds Protection) 1994. World Heritage 1997. LIC. (Communitary Interest Site) 2012 ZEC. (Special Conservation Area)

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Comment

The SOUV is currently being drafted.

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

(vii)(ix)(x)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

(vii) Numerous authors have commented on the exceptional beauty, solitude and un-spoilt nature of Doñana, particularly its vast flat expanses of wilderness containing diverse habitats (marshes, forests, beaches, dunes, lagoons). Its 38 km long beach is completely pristine, and it possesses spectacular colonies of nesting birds. (ix) The marshes of the Guadalquivir River constitute an example of geological processes during the Pleistocene. Doñana contains the last marshes of the Guadalquivir unaltered by agriculture or development. The marshes result from a subsidence of the continental plate in the Upper Miocene and Lower Pliocene, which caused a depression later filled by fluvial and aeolic deposits. Deposition of a coastal sand bar and mobile dunes continue today. These dunes, among the largest in continental Europe, advance at speeds of 4-6m per year. Primary and secondary successional stages are evident in the vegetation of the area. (x) The park has high fauna diversity, notably an avifauna consisting of 360 species of breeding and migratory birds. It contains breeding populations of several globally threatened animal (marbled teal, white-headed duck, Adalbert's eagle, Spanish lynx) and plant species. It is an important wintering site for wildfowl, receiving hundreds of thousands of migratory duck and geese every year. Doñana includes one of the last large stretches of undeveloped pristine coastline in Spain, and its largest wetland.

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
3.1	Buildings and Development							
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure							
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities							
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure							
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure							
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure							
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure							
3.3	Services Infrastructures							
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities							
3.3.3	Non-renewable energy facilities							
3.4	Pollution							
3.4.1	Pollution of marine waters							
3.4.2	Ground water pollution							
3.4.3	Surface water pollution							
3.5	Biological resource use/modification							
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources							
3.5.2	Aquaculture							
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals							
3.5.5	Crop production							
3.5.10	Forestry /wood production							
3.6	Physical resource extraction							
3.6.1	Mining							
3.6.3	Oil and gas							
3.6.4	Water (extraction)							
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric							
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)							
3.7.7	Pests							
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage							
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses							
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage							
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system							
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation							
3.9	Other human activities							
3.9.1	Illegal activities							
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events							
3.10.1	Storms							
3.10.2	Flooding							
3.10.3	Drought							
3.10.5	Changes to oceanic waters							
3.10.7	Other climate change impacts							
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events							
3.11.3	Tsunami/tidal wave							
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition							
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)							

Name		Impact	Origin
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species		
3.12.1	Translocated species		
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species		
3.12.3	Invasive / alien freshwater species		
3.12.4	Invasive / alien marine species		
3.12.5	Hyper-abundant species		
3.13	Management and institutional factors		
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities		
3.13.3	Management 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	
3.1	Buildings and Development					
3.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	restricted	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities	restricted	on-going	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	restricted	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.2.4	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	restricted	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	localised	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals	localised	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.5.5	Crop production	widespread	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.6	Physical resource extraction					
3.6.4	Water (extraction)	localised	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	high capacity	decreasing
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	restricted	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	restricted	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.9	Other human activities					
3.9.1	Illegal activities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition	restricted	on-going	minor	high capacity	static
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)	restricted	one off or rare	significant	high capacity	decreasing
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species					
3.12.5	Hyper-abundant species	extensive	on-going	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.3	Management activities	restricted	on-going	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing

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

3.17.1 - Comments

Most of these factors have a relative and minor influence on the Site, because they are located in its Buffer Zone, in the Natural Park or in the surroundings of Doñana.

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 both the management authority and 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

The World Heritage site boundaries correspond to the boundaries of the National Park.

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional) Mission Report (2011)

The key legislation for Doñana is the Law 91/1978 of 28 December 1978 which established the National Park; the Special Plan of 1986, the Plan Director Territorial de Coordinación 204/1984 of 17 July 1984 as well as the Plan de Ordenación del Territorio del Ambito de Doñana 341/2003 of 3 December 2003, which protects and enhances spaces of environmental value and contributes to economic values; In addition, the natural property is protected by the following laws and legal provisions:

- Coastal zone law 22/1988;

- Law 42/2007 (No 299, of 14 December 2007) on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity;
- Law 5/2007 (No 81, of 4 April 2007) on the Network of National Parks;
- Law 1803/1999 (No 209, of 1 September 1999) on the Plan Director;
- Habitat Directive (92/43/CEE) of 1992;
- Declaration of Zone of Special Protection of Birds (ZEPA);
- Agreement of the Council of Ministers of 1982, which authorizes the inclusion of the site into the list of wetlands of international importance of the Ramsar Convention (1971) - Boletín Oficial del Estado (BOE) nº 199, de 20 de agosto de 1982;
- Law 5/2005 of 26 May 2005 concerning the Conservation of spaces of environmental relevance (LECO);

State of Conservation Report by the State Party (2011)

The comprehensive regulation of land adjacent to Doñana's protected areas is laid down in the Doñana Land Use Planning Scheme (the full document of which was given to the Mission in digital and hard-copy format) which was approved by virtue of DECREE 341/2003 of 9 December 2003 and affects an area of over 2, 700 km². Doñana's Land Use Planning Scheme represents a major effort on the part of Andalusia's regional government to organise the entire Doñana area from the point of view of socioeconomic development, conservation of natural values and territorial balance of natural, agricultural and urban areas and communications systems. The Scheme was drafted as a comprehensive regulation from a regional or district perspective for the purpose of territorial and ecological unification over and above administrative limits or powers. Its legal framework imposes guidelines which must be adhered to by urban planning schemes and it seeks to establish the legal context for the sustainable regulation and development of Doñana and the surrounding area with a view to guaranteeing and striking a balance between the conservation of environmental and territorial resources and socio-economic progress and improvement in the living standards of its citizens.

In the rest of the district, urban growth estimates are moderate insofar as municipal urban planning must generally adhere to the Andalusian Urban Planning Act (Spanish acronym LOUA), Law 7/2002 of 17 December 2002 and the Andalusian Territorial Planning Scheme (POTA) passed by virtue of Decree 206/2006 of 28 November (Official Gazette of Andalusia 29 December 2006), and specifically to the Doñana Territorial Use Planning Scheme. This set of regulations provides a legal system which is very restrictive in terms of land use.

The State Ports and Merchant Marine Act, National Law 27/1992 of 24 November 1992, provides for pollution prevention and mitigation actions and, by virtue of the Order of 23 February 2001 issued by the Ministry of Public Works, the National Contingency Plan for Accidental Marine Pollution was approved. Also, the Resolution of 31 May 2006 issued by the Directorate-General of the Merchant Marine calling for the publication of the Cabinet Agreement of 05 May 2006 approving the National Plan for Special Human Life Rescue Services at Sea and the Fight against Sea Pollution for the period 2006-2009, lays down the overarching objective of establishing basic lines of action which must be followed in the event of this sort of marine accident.

At regional level, Law 2/2002 of 11 November 2002 on Emergency Management in Andalusia adopts an integral safety approach in establishing action procedures to prevent situations of serious risk, catastrophe or public calamity, as well as other less serious situations but which also require special coordination.

Article 13(2) of the aforementioned Law 2/2002 of 11 November 2002 defines the specific emergency plans as

"those drawn up to mitigate emergencies caused by especially significant hazards in Andalusia whose characteristics call for specially tailored technical-scientific methodology. This is the view expressed by the Government Council of the Regional Government of Andalusia upon approval of the Regulatory Framework which, in any case, lays down the minimum content to which the specific emergency plans must abide." The 23 September 2003 Agreement by the Government Council of the Regional Government of Andalusia approved the Regulatory Framework for Emergency Planning in the Event of Coastal Pollution and lays down the basic procedures and planning structure necessary to deal with these emergencies; moreover, the 10 June 2008 Agreement approved the Plan de Emergencia ante el riesgo de Contaminación del Litoral en Andalucía - PECLA (Emergency Plan against the Risk of Coastal Pollution in Andalusia). PECLA addresses the following general objectives:

- Identification and analysis of the factors determining potential risk.
- Determination of the vulnerability of the coast from an environmental and socioeconomic perspective.
- Availability of risk-prevention measures and tools to deal with coastal pollution.
- Establishment of the organisational structure and intervention procedures required for emergency situations.
- Definition of coordination procedures with the action taken by the competent maritime authorities within the framework of the General State Administration's National Plan.
- Establishment of the guidelines for the drafting of Local Action Plans (Hereafter referred to by their Spanish acronym PAL).
- Establishment of bodies and instruments for the activation, monitoring, coordination and management of emergency and post-emergency actions.

In addition to this general framework which applies to all of Andalusia guaranteeing the proper response to possible oil spills, the Autonomous Community of Andalusia has added a significant improvement by providing for more specialised treatment along some stretches of coastline corresponding to protected natural areas. The aim here is to give the emergency system greater and more detailed insight into the physical reality of these areas and of their ecological value and material and human resources.

This effort marked the advent of the Self-Protection Plans of Protected Natural Areas along the Andalusian Coast (in the case of Doñana, a copy of the Plan which was explained during the course of the Mission is attached) which has been instrumental in enhancing risk mitigation insofar as they allow for the following within that sphere and from the perspective of the protected area:

- a defined organisation structure for emergencies;
- prioritisation of intervention areas;
- definition of action measures;
- allocation of resources to each area; and
- prevention of greater damage.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Tuesday, November 8, 2005

• Question 6.02

Le Parc national de Doñana a été créé par le décret 2412/1969 du 16 octobre et modifié par le décret 3101/1973 du 9 novembre. La loi 91/1978 du 28 décembre, connue sous le nom de Loi de Doñana, en fixe le statut juridique. Le premier PRUG a été adopté par l'arrêté royal 2421/1984 du 12 décembre, le deuxième, par l'arrêté royal 1772/1991 du 16 décembre, tandis que celui qui est actuellement en vigueur a été adopté par le décret 48/2004 du 10 février. Le 9 décembre 2003, le gouvernement de la région autonome

de l'Andalousie a adopté, via le décret 341/2003, le plan d'aménagement du territoire de la zone de Doñana. Vous trouverez ci-joint le livre édité par le Patronato de Doñana ; il reprend la législation à laquelle il est fait référence.

Comment

- The Plan de Ordenación del Territorio del Ámbito de Doñana (Territorial Planning of Doñana) was the title of the revision of the former Plan Director Territorial de Coordinación (Steering Plan of Territory Coordination) approved in 1998. - Law 5/2005 corresponds to Balearic Islands. Delete - Law 8/1999 for the Natural Space of Doñana regulates in a general way the Natural Space of Doñana (Natural Space and National Park).

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 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

4.2.4 - 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 future Plan Rector de Uso y Gestión (Steering Plan of use and management) and the Plan de Ordenación de los Recursos Naturales del Espacio Natural de Doñana (Regulation Plan for the natural resources of the Natural Space of Doñana) are being drafted. They will be the new legal framework for the management of the Natural Park and the Natural Space under a unique denomination that will provide coherence and coordination for the management of both parks. Likewise, the "Plan especial de ordenación de las zonas de regadío ubicadas al norte de la corona forestal de Doñana" (Special plan for the planning of the irrigation water areas in the north of the forestal Crown of Doñana), coming from POTAD, is in the final stage for approval.

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

The responsible body for the implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention in Spain is the Spanish Ministry of Culture. For the 1971 Ramsar Convention it is the Ministry for the Environment.

The management of the World Heritage property is under the "Patronato" which consists of different stakeholders and representatives of the Central Government (Ministry of the Environment), the government of Andalusia and the park authorities.

Until 2006 the administration and management of the National Park and the Natural Park were done by different entities; the National Park was mainly administered by the Autonomous Organization for National Parks (OAPN in Spanish) and the Natural Park by the regional government of Junta de Andalucía. Whilst coordination of activities were pursued in a number of practical ways including through a joint consultative and participatory body, this was not always successful as to fully integrate and coordinate actions. In 2006, through the Royal Decree 712 the competences for managing the National Park were transferred to the Autonomous Community and since then the administration and management of both the National and the Natural Park is implemented by a single management authority within the framework of the Network of Natural Protected Areas of Andalucía (RENPA in Spanish) and in the context of the Plan for Territorial Planning and Management of the Space of Doñana.

Longstanding problems surrounding the use of water around Doñana are being addressed in the Plan Especial de Ordenación de las Zonas de Regadío, ubicadas al Norte de la Corona Forestal de Doñana (Special Management Plan of the Irrigation Zones Located to the North of the Forest Crown of Doñana) known as the "Plan de la Corona Forestal" which was presented for public consultation on 21 January 2011. The Plan is based on article 72 of the Plan de Ordenación del Territorio del Ámbito de Doñana (Doñana Territorial Management Plan, POTAD) of December 2003 which establishes: "the formulation of a Special Management Plan for the irrigated cropland zones with legal water rights in the area north of the forest crown is recommended..." However, the Government Council of the Junta de Andalucía did not approve the elaboration of the plan for the area north of the forest crown of Doñana, within the municipalities of Almonte, Bonares, Lucena del Puerto, Moguer and Rociana del Condado, until December 2007. The drafting of the Plan was assigned to the Consejería de Vivienda y Ordenación del Territorio (Housing and Land Use Planning Department of the Junta de Andalucía) and a Follow-up Commission composed of another five branches of the Andalusian government with authority in the topic was established. The Plan's overarching goal is to "harmonize the development opportunities in this territory, in particular regarding agriculture and tourism, with the protection of the exceptional natural values of Doñana and the rational use of water".

The Plan also seeks to organize and harmonize land use, with a focus on agricultural management, resource savings and reduction of environmental impacts at the lowest economic and social cost and the highest environmental benefit possible; and to protect, improve and regenerate the spaces with environmental, landscape and cultural value, reducing the natural and technological risks on the resources.

In order to achieve this, the Plan considers the following:

- a) Supply the irrigation areas with a functional structure that integrates their different parts;
- b) Establish savings criteria for water use;

- c) Establish a rural roads network, taking into consideration the main network and establishing a secondary network of roads, with the necessary precautions to make their use compatible with threatened wildlife populations;
- d) Establish an energy distribution network, avoiding the proliferation of distribution lines and minimizing their impact on the landscape;
- e) Determining the location of areas set aside for the concentration of agricultural wastes;
- f) Establishing criteria for the protection of the landscape to mitigate erosion, flooding and channels; agricultural nonpoint source pollution and other foreseeable natural risks; and
- g) Establish measures for the permeability of the agricultural landscape through ecological corridors that facilitate the movement of wildlife.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Tuesday, November 8, 2005

• **Question 5.04** Plans in place to set up a "steering group: En application d'un arrêt du Tribunal Constitucional selon lequel la gestion des parcs nationaux devait incomber à la fois à l'administration de l'Etat et à celle des régions autonomes, un Comité mixte de gestion des parcs nationaux de l'Andalousie a été mis sur pied le 29 mars 1999. Il est formé de deux représentants de l'administration générale de l'Etat, deux de l'administration régionale autonome de l'Andalousie plus les directeurs des deux parcs nationaux concernés, Doñana et Sierra Nevada. Ce comité est chargé de la gestion du parc national.

• Question 5.05

Overall management system of the site

- Other effective management system

Comme indiqué au paragraphe 05.04, la gestion du parc national ressort à la fois de l'administration de l'Etat et de celle de la région autonome. En novembre 2004, un nouvel arrêt du Tribunal Constitucional espagnol stipule que cette gestion doit être du ressort exclusif de la région. Il devrait entrer en vigueur à partir de 2006.

Comment

The management of the World Heritage property is under the "Consejo de Participación" (Participation Council) which consists of different stakeholders and representatives of the several Governments and other local agents and authorities.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

Today, the basic management documents are: -PORN and PRUG of the National Park -PRUG of the National Park. -The new PORN and PRUG are being drafted, and they will be the new legal framework for the management of the National Park and the Natural Space under a unique denomination that will provide coherence and coordination for the management of both parks. Management Plans are being updated on the expiration of the term thereof -Sectorial Plans.

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 **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	Good
Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
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 **participate** in all relevant decisions relating to management, i.e. co-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?

Indigenous peoples directly participate in **all relevant** decisions relating to management, i.e. co-management

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

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

The greatest evidence of the community involvement in the decisions for the site management is the Participation Council, established in 2006 after the unification of both parks in the Natural Space of Doñana, which includes more than fifty

members representing all the territory stakeholders who have interests in the property 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)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	20%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	80%
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

None.

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

The available budget is **inadequate** for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage

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 **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

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

Full-time	95%
Part-time	5%

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	95%
Volunteer	5%

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

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	Low
Interpretation	High
Education	High
Visitor management	High
Conservation	High
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	High
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High

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

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 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 with local participants and some national agencies**

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

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

In the last years there has been more than 80 investigation research, including investigation projects, monitoring projects and prospectations. Regarding scientific production, there are more than 90 publications, more than 50% are SCI reviews. Moreover, there are doctoral thesis, graduation studies, masters, diplomas, etc.

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	Poor
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Excellent
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 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	Excellent
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Excellent
Guided tours	Excellent
Trails / routes	Excellent
Information materials	Excellent
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	Decreasing
Two years ago	Decreasing
Three years ago	Decreasing
Four years ago	Decreasing
Five years ago	Decreasing

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

Entry tickets and registries
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

There is a Sectorial Plan for Public Use that describes the public use of Doñana, analyzes the visitors trend and, establishes the monitoring tools and indicators. The Plan has been made counting on the participation of the local stakeholders involved in the public use and tourism in Doñana and its area.

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 **effectively managed** and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

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?

The fee is collected, but it makes **no contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

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 a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to 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	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Not applicable
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Excellent
Industry	Poor
Local indigenous peoples	Poor

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

Implementation is **complete**

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	
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.1	Fishing/collecting aquatic resources	Criteria (ix), (x)	There is a Shellfish Use Plan and authorisations are regulated for different kinds of fishing sport.	Environmental survey is made by Environment Agents.	Continuous.	Fishermen and shellfishers of the area.	-
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals	Criteria (vii), (ix)	There is a Livestock Sectorial Plan that establishes management criteria for the authorised cattle in Doñana.	There are census and cattle sanitation.	Continuous. There are cattle sanitation campaigns twice a year.	Livestock Associations in the area.	Ocasionalmente, there can be problems because the cattle is moved to non authorised areas with adverse weather conditions or problems coming from the presence of illegal cattle.
3.5.5	Crop production	Criterion (ix)	Actions included in the Forestal Crown of Doñana aim, amongst other objectives, the reorganization of irrigation crops.	Environment survey is made by Environment Agents.	Continuous.	Intensive agriculture	The main problem is the intensive crop of the area around Doñana, out of the protected area. Its regulation, through the Crown Plan will contribute to regulate this affection.
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage						
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation	Criteria (vii), (ix), (x)	The Sectorial Plan of Public Use that regulate these activities. The Park has the European Chart of Sustainable Tourism, the label Q for tourist quality and tourist products labeled Natural Park.	Monitoring actions included in the Plan and in the different labels.	Monitoring actions included in the Plan and in the different labels.	Users, tourists, tourist firms of the area.	-
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition	Criterion (ix)	Sediment accumulation and marshland silting. Erosion of the shores and in the channels.	In the last years different projects have been carried out with the aim of studying the deposition and accumulation level of the marshland and about the state of conservation of the river basin.	-	Particles dragging and sedimentation in the stuary and boats traffic.	-
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
3.12.5	Hyper-abundant species	Criteria (ix), (x)	The presence of alien species and generalists is a frequent problem in areas in proximity of urban areas and presence of tourists. they can modify the local ecological balance and compete with local species.	Annual campaigns of eradication of alien species and control of superabundant species like fox or wild boars, or domestic animals returned to a wild state. Those species can also vehicle diseases.	Annual campaigns of eradication of alien species and control of superabundant species like fox or wild boars, or domestic animals returned to a wild state	Voluntary animal release, abandonment, escape.	-

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

Not applicable (for sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x)

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	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	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Very positive
Lobbying	Not applicable
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Very positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage 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	Very good
State Party Representative	Very 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

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	Excellent
State Party	Excellent
Site Managers	Excellent
Advisory Bodies	Excellent

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 SOUV is currently being drafted.

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