



COUNCIL OF EUROPE LANDSCAPE CONVENTION
LANDSCAPE AWARD OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

9th Session – 2025-2026

APPLICATION FORM

State Party: SPAIN

Presentation

The Council of Europe Landscape Convention is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all aspects of landscape: natural, rural, urban and peri-urban. It represents an important contribution to the implementation of the Council of Europe's objectives. By taking into account the value of landscapes, with their natural and human components, the Council of Europe acknowledges that the landscape is an important part of the quality of life for people everywhere: in degraded areas as well as in areas of high quality, in areas recognised as being of outstanding beauty as well as everyday areas.

The 4th Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Reykjavík on 16 – 17 May 2023, recognised “the urgency of additional efforts to protect the environment, as well as to counter the impact of the triple planetary crisis of pollution, climate change and loss of biodiversity on human rights, democracy and the rule of law.” It committed the Council of Europe to strengthening work on the human rights aspects of the environment and initiate the Reykjavik process of focusing and strengthening the work of the Council of Europe in this field, as laid down in Appendix V of the Reykjavik Declaration on “The Council of Europe and the environment”.

Appendix V of the Reykjavik Declaration references the Landscape Convention to highlight that “landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields and is a key element of individual and social well-being, and that landscape protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone.”

Article 11 of the Convention establishes the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe. The Resolution CM/Res(2008)3 on the rules governing the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 February 2008 at the 1018th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies, draws attention to the fact that Article 11 of the Convention institutes the Award and that it is in keeping with the work carried out by the Council of Europe concerning human rights, democracy and sustainable development.

Opened to the Parties to the Convention, the Award is intended to raise civil society's awareness of the value of landscapes, of their role and of changes to them. Its objective is to reward exemplary practical initiatives aimed at successful landscape quality objectives on the territories of the Parties to the Convention. The Award is conferred every two years and the files presenting applications must reach the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe.

At its meeting held in Strasbourg on 28-29 April 2008, the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) decided that applications should be submitted to the Council of Europe Secretariat through the Permanent Representations of the Parties to the Convention.

Each State Party to the Convention is thus invited to send by post to the Secretariat General of the Council of Europe (Council of Europe Landscape Convention), no later than 31 December 2025, via its Permanent Representation to the Council of Europe, a completed application form in paper format, together with a digital copy on a USB key of the form and additional material.

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Please note that:

- participation to the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe is only open to local and regional authorities and their groupings and non-governmental organisations, as stated in the Resolution CM/Res (2008)3, Appendix, Article 2;*
- the application form must be completed in all its parts, in one of the two official languages of the Council of Europe (English or French);*

- *the materials submitted must be copyright-free, for use by the Council of Europe in communications aimed at promoting the Award or any other publications or activities relating to the Convention. The Council of Europe undertakes to cite the authors' names;*
- *files that are incomplete or fail to comply with the rules will not be taken into consideration.*

For further information please visit the Landscape Award section of the Council of Europe website:

[Convention du Conseil de l'Europe sur le paysage / Site web officiel \(coe.int\)](#)

[Council of Europe Landscape Convention / Official website \(coe.int\)](#)

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I. STATE CONCERNED AND APPLICANT

1. State

SPAIN

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2. Applicant

*Name of the local,
regional authority(ies)
or NGO(s)*

CONSELL COMARCAL DEL PRIORAT (Priorat Regional
Council)

☒ Local / regional authority project

☐ NGO Project

**Website of the Applicant (if
exists)**

<https://www.priorat.cat/>

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II. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT

3. Name of the Project

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM “PRIORAT, MONT SANT, SIURANA: A RESILIENT MEDITERRANEAN MOSAIC”

4. Location of the Project

PRIORAT REGION

5. Summary of the Project (10-12 lines)

The Priorat region is located in southern Catalonia, covers an area of 498.60 km², has a population of 9,390 inhabitants, and a low population density (18.83 inhabitants/km²).

The Priorat-Montsant-Siurana Landscape Management System: A Resilient Mediterranean Mosaic is an integrated and strategic planning and management tool that, following the principles of the Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, the Law 8/2005 on the protection, management, and planning of the landscape of Catalonia, and in compliance with the National Cultural Landscape Plan, has placed the landscape at the heart of the development of the Priorat region.

The Management System integrates, promotes, and develops all the measures and actions agreed upon in the region through a participatory, open, cross-cutting, and deliberative process. This process involves public and private institutions, economic and social sectors, and community organizations to preserve and enhance the values of the agroforestry landscape, curb depopulation in the region, and play a key role in the fight against climate change and the maintenance of biodiversity. The governing body for its Landscape Management System is the Priorat Landscape and Sustainability Commission.

6. Photo representing the Project (high definition – JPEG 350 dpi)



Author: Rafael López Moné (RLM)

7. Website of the Project (if exists)

<https://www.priorat.cat/que-es-el-consell-comarcal-del-priorat/paisatge-i-sostenibilitat>

III. CONTENT OF THE PROJECT

8. Start of the Project month year
The project must have been completed at least three years previously

9. End of the Project month year
The project must have been completed at least three years previously

Note: The Landscape Management System began in 2017. Since then, the various programs described in this dossier have been developed over the years and in successive editions.

10. Partners

MEMBERS OF THE LANDSCAPE COMMISSION

LOCAL ENTITIES

Priorat Regional Council
Municipalities in the Priorat region
Tarragona Provincial Council
Priorat Resource Center.
PRIORITAT Association (NGO).

REGIONAL ENTITIES

Government of Catalonia.
Landscape Observatory of Catalonia.
Montserrat Natural Park.
Llamberia Mountain Range Consortium

BUSINESS SECTOR

VITEC (Wine Technology Center of Priorat)
Priorat Wine Tourism Association.
Priorat Protected Designation of Origin (Priorat PDO)
Montserrat Protected Designation of Origin (Montserrat PDO).
Siurana Protected Designation of Origin (Siurana PDO).
PIMEC (Small and Medium-Sized enterprises of Catalonia).
Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives of Catalonia.

11. Financing bodies

OWN FUNDS OF THE PRIORAT REGIONAL COUNCIL

12. Central aims of the Project

What are the main objectives of the project regarding landscape?

How does the project contribute to the implementation of the Convention at the national level or transnational level?

The main objectives of the project are:

- To **implement public policies and actions** aimed at the protection, management, and/or planning of its predominantly productive and natural landscapes.
- To **guarantee the value of an agricultural model based on a resilient agroforestry mosaic**, which harmonizes the still-living Mediterranean agricultural tradition with cutting-edge innovation and creativity, and which is necessary to maintain biodiversity and combat forest fires.
- To **consolidate a strong territorial identity**, based on the identification, understanding, and recognition of the landscape values and attributes that shape this identity.
- To **promote self-organization, coordination, and cooperation to ensure participatory and efficient governance**, both in the social and political spheres and in their interrelationship.
- To **involve communities** in order to guarantee a deeply rooted, participatory, and coherent Management System based on good governance criteria, encompassing all areas of competence related to the landscape (urban planning, nature conservation, agriculture, water management, tourism, culture).
- To **promote actions related to landscape planning, management, awareness-raising, and education**, within the framework of Law 8/2005 on landscape and landscape policies of Catalonia and the National Cultural Landscape Plan.

13. Type of the Project

Describe the nature/type of the project:

Does it focus on landscape protection and management, or does it involve landscape planning, or both?

Is the project related to specific measures or to a landscape public policy?

Is it implemented at a national level or a transnational level?

The Priorat-Montsant-Siurana Landscape Management System is a cross-cutting tool that places the landscape at the heart of the Priorat's local development strategy. **The Landscape Management System** stems from extensive discussions on landscape values and arises primarily from the convergence of two groups:

1) On the one hand, civil society organized through the **PRIORITAT Association**, an NGO founded in 2007 and currently comprised of more than 200 members: individuals, families, organizations, businesses, institutions, and municipalities. Its objective is to develop a project

for enhancing the value of the landscape.

2) On the other hand, the **Priorat Regional Council** which in 2004 began drafting the **Priorat Landscape Charter**, a tool created by the Catalan Landscape Law. After a period of internal reflection, the consensus document for the Landscape Charter, entitled "**Priorat Landscape Pact**" was finally signed in October 2012. This is the seed of what has become the landscape management system "Priorat, Montsant Siurana: A resilient Mediterranean agricultural mosaic".

The Management System is implemented throughout the region and includes strategies and actions focused on landscape protection and management, as well as planning, awareness-raising, and education. In this way, the Management System adheres closely to the principles of the Landscape Convention of the Council of Europe, serves as an excellent example of the application of Law 8/2005 on the protection, management, and planning of the landscape of Catalonia, and aligns with the objectives of the National Cultural Landscape Plan.

The project involves the implementation of a public policy and measures aimed at the protection, management, and/or planning of its landscapes—everyday, productive, and highly valuable landscapes—which require management that combines tradition and innovation. It fosters coherence among the public policies applied in the Priorat region, across different levels of government, from local to regional and national, demonstrating lasting effectiveness and thus serving as an example for other local and regional administrations.

14. Outcome

What are the effective and measurable results of the project on the landscape?

The Management System itself can be considered one of the project's main outcomes, as it places landscape conservation at the heart of Priorat's local development strategy. In other words, the current landscape of Priorat is largely a consequence of this management approach, a fact that will become even more evident in the future.

Another significant outcome is the **participation of local communities** in ensuring a well-established, participatory, and coherent management system that adheres to the principles of good governance and involves all areas of responsibility related to the landscape.

Beyond these broader, cross-cutting outcomes, the actions stemming from the management system have yielded quantifiable results:

A) Results related to landscape planning actions:

Implementation of the Regional Renewable Energy Implementation Plan.

Indicator:

- Number of municipalities that approve the Plan: 17
- Number of municipalities pending of approval in January 2026: 3
- Total of municipalities: 23

- Implementation of the Priorat Sustainable Tourism Strategic Plan

Indicator:

- Agreement signed for implementation: 1
- Number of partners: 7+1

- Structuring a network of routes and viewpoints around the Priorat agroforestry mosaic

Indicators:

- Municipalities involved: 4. La Figuera, Marçà, Capçanes, and Torroja.
- Number of viewpoints: 4

B) Results related to Landscape Management actions

- Creation of the Priorat Land Bank to strengthen the agroforestry mosaic.

Indicators:

- Available farms: 270
- Total farm area: 627 ha
- Area under study: 100 ha
- Number of landowners: 94
- Number of land applicants: 110
- Formalized agreements: 63
- Area with agreements: 190 ha
- Additional mediation agreements: 7
- External mediation agreements: 21

- Development of the Guide to Good Agricultural Practices for Climate Change Mitigation in Strategic Crops of Priorat.

Indicators: Good design and planning practices in vineyard and olive cultivation: Plantation orientation and design.

- Recommendation categories: 5 (soil management, water management, raw materials, renewable energy, crop management).
- Recommendation types: 7 (self-sufficiency, optimization of water resources, practices to mitigate the intensity of climate events, reduction of fossil fuel consumption, reduction of polluting emissions from fertilizers and pesticides, improvement of soil health, increase of biomass area).
- Recommended actions: 26

- Creation of the gastronomic brand “Priorat Landscape Cuisine”

Indicators:

- Development of a product manual for “Priorat Landscape Cuisine”
- Number of dishes in the traditional recipe book: 12

- Improvement of the wine route's competitiveness.

Indicators:

- Product manual for joining the Wine Route
- Number of companies audited for joining the route: 88
- Number of activities requesting to join the route: 99

- *Active participation in the Meetings and Workshops promoted by Territories for Landscape.*

Indicators:

- Number of meetings and workshops: 9

C) Results related to landscape awareness and education activities:

- *Creation of the traveling and interactive exhibition "Habitar" (Inhabiting).*

Indicators:

- Number of participating municipalities: 13 municipalities
- Number of participating citizens: 568
- Percentage of participating population: 12.4% of the population
- Results report: 1
- Promotional material: 13 A2 posters, one per municipality

- *Development of "Priorat en persona" (Priorat in Person) project, which links landscape with literature.*

Indicators:

- Number of editions: 8
- Number of authors: 48
- Number of hosts: 32
- Number of dictionary entries: 940

- *Development of the educational project "Coneguem lo Priorat" (Discovering Priorat)*

Indicators:

- Number of editions: 8 (7 municipalities + special edition)
- Number of towns: 7
- Number of participating primary school students: 1340
- Number of participating secondary school students (monitors): 577
- Number of landscape workshops held: 85

- *Celebration of Priorat Landscape Day.*

Indicators:

- Number of editions: 6
- Number of attendees: 784
- Number of landscape heritage topics addressed (per edition): 6 (*Landscape: where we come from and where we are going; management system; energy transition; depopulation and housing; young farmers; landscape at the heart of the development strategy*)
- Number of forums: 4 (culture, agriculture, tourism, education)

- *Holding of the first Priorat Landscape Cuisine Gastronomic Festival*

Indicators:

- Promotional campaign for the Festival
- Number of participating establishments: 18 restaurants and 3 accommodations with restaurants

IV. RESPECT OF THE CRITERIA OF THE ATTRIBUTION OF THE AWARD

15. Sustainable territorial development

Is the project part of a sustainable development policy?

Does it contribute to the enhancement of environmental, social, economic, cultural or aesthetic values of the landscape? How?

Has it successfully countered or posed a remedy to any pre-existing environmental damage or urban blight? How?

Does it respond to the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss? How?¹

The project and sustainable development policies

The Priorat-Montsant-Siurana Landscape Management System is itself a sustainable development policy. It has placed the landscape at the heart of the region's development strategy. This has led to the alignment of all the documents, plans, and strategies agreed upon in the region in recent years that also promote sustainable development: **the Landscape Charter, the Regional Strategic Plan for Socioeconomic Development, the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism (ECST), the "Work in the Regions" Project of the Catalan Employment Service, the Priorat Strategic Plan for Sustainable Tourism, and the Priorat Regional Plan for the Implementation of Renewable Energies.** All of these agree on the importance of preserving the identity and quality of this agroforestry landscape mosaic, the need to build alliances at all levels and sectors to promote sustainable development, and the commitment to catalyzing shared efforts and objectives.

Contribution to the Enhancement of Landscape Values

One of the strategies of the Management System is to consolidate a strong territorial identity, based on the identification, understanding, and recognition of the values and attributes that define it. The development of the Management System has preserved a mosaic agricultural landscape of typically Mediterranean polycultures, with the natural, historical, aesthetic, social, symbolic, and productive values that characterize it and give meaning to the uniqueness of its agri-food products: the vineyards of a wine-producing sector, led by the Priorat and Montsant Protected Designations of Origin; the olive groves and their oils, of Siurana Protected Designation of Origin; and, to a lesser extent, nuts, cereals, market gardens, and livestock, which are in clear decline.

Actions to enhance landscape values that counteract the dynamics of landscape degradation stimulate regional development and, at the same time, address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss. The actions derived from the management system that most clearly contribute to these objectives are:

- **Regional Plan for the Implementation of Renewable Energies.** Unlike the national trend based on large-scale wind and solar projects, this Plan aims to promote the participatory implementation of renewable energies, adapted to the characteristics of the Priorat landscape, to preserve its natural values and contribute to reducing fossil fuel consumption through the generation of clean energy.

¹ Appendix V to the Reykjavík Declaration

- **Strategic Plan for Sustainable Tourism in Priorat.** This strategic plan promotes sustainable tourism that is adapted to and resilient to the effects of climate change. It also seeks to reverse the landscape degradation in some areas of Priorat caused by over-tourism, primarily linked to climbing. The Plan also promotes local products, wine, olive oil, and gastronomy through initiatives such as improving the competitiveness of the wine route, the "**Priorat Landscape Cuisine**" gastronomic brand, gastronomic events, and the promotion of routes and viewpoints that showcase the Mediterranean mountain agricultural landscape. These actions also seek to maintain agricultural activity and **retain a population with employment potential** in both the primary and tertiary sectors.

- **Priorat Land Bank.** It is a tool to revitalize and support the management of agricultural land. Its main function is to mediate and facilitate agreements between owners of disused or soon-to-be-disused rural properties and those seeking to manage them. The Land Bank aims to **reverse the decline in agricultural activity, facilitate access to land, and promote generational renewal**. Thanks to the Land Bank, the agricultural landscape is improved, preventing the abandonment of farmland that makes up the Priorat's agroforestry mosaic, which helps reduce the risk of large forest fires and mitigate the effects of climate change.

- **A guide to good agricultural practices for climate change mitigation in strategic crops of the Priorat region.** Its main objective is to provide guidelines for agricultural sustainability across a wide range of crops, with particular attention to the region's strategic crops, such as vineyards and olive groves. The guide offers advice and best practices for soil conservation, efficient energy and water use, biodiversity preservation, the rational use of fertilizers and pesticides, and the reduction of agricultural pollution, among other aspects related to climate change mitigation.

16. Exemplary value

Can the project be considered of exemplary value? Why?

Which are the good practices that it implemented? Which of these practices are considered of exemplary value at the national or transnational level?

The project is characterized as an exemplary project in the application of public policies affecting the landscape, and its open methodology allows for its application in other territories and the fostering of collaborative networks.

The project's main value lies in its **bottom-up approach**. It **originated in civil society, was subsequently implemented by the municipalities and the Priorat Regional Council** and has gradually involved higher levels of government (Tarragona Provincial Council, Government of Catalonia and National Government). This represents an **exceptional case** in the genesis and formulation of a Landscape Management System.

Another exemplary aspect of the Management System is that it is **managed by the Priorat Landscape and Sustainability Commission**, comprised of key socioeconomic stakeholders from the public, private, and community sectors. These include the Priorat Regional Council, representatives from the municipalities of the region, the Tarragona Provincial Council, the Department of Territory, the Department of Culture, the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Catalonia, the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, the Montsant Natural Park, the Serra de Llaberia Consortium, the Prioritat entity, the Priorat PDO, the Montsant

PDO, Priorat Enoturisme, PIMEC, Unió de Pagesos (UP), among others. The Priorat Landscape and Sustainability Commission coordinates and oversees the Priorat Regional Council's policies on territory, landscape, and sustainability, and also monitors the actions planned within the Management System.

It is also worth noting that, within the framework of the Priorat Landscape and Sustainability Commission, a **Landscape Office** has been created, which provides the necessary operational support for monitoring the actions: it prepares proposals, reports, and opinions at the request of the Standing Committee or the Assembly. It is staffed by technicians from the Commission (currently technicians from the Priorat Regional Council and Prioritat).

This project contributes to maintaining **a resilient, high-quality, and living landscape**. The Priorat's Mediterranean mountain agricultural landscape exceptionally represents the continuous and sustainable interaction between the land and the communities that have inhabited it for centuries and millennia. The management system fosters an active primary sector, which coexists with other sectors, such as tourism, resulting in a mosaic landscape with remarkable natural, aesthetic, historical, symbolic, social, and productive values. Furthermore, it adapts the landscape to climate change, promotes biodiversity, and preserves the culture, memory, and identity of the place. In this sense, the Priorat's mosaic landscape contributes significantly to reducing the risk of large forest fires.

Finally, this is a project that **can be replicated in other territories**. Its open approach allows for its application in other areas and facilitates the creation of collaborative networks. In this sense, **the Management System has been, from its inception, a benchmark for other territories** in Catalonia that wish to promote landscape policies at the local level within the framework of the Catalan Landscape Protection, Management and Planning Act, as demonstrated by the Territories for Landscape Meetings organized by the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia.

17. Public participation

Does the project actively encourage the public's participation in the decision-making process? How?

Which stakeholders were involved, and how and when were they engaged? When did the active public consultation and dialogue take place, and in what form?

Is the project in line with the wider policies implemented by national, regional or local authorities?

The Management System **was born and has been sustained, from its inception and throughout its development and implementation, thanks to civil society**. Motivated by the desire to promote the appreciation of the region's landscape, the Regional Council, in 2004, promoted and led the Priorat Landscape Charter, with the support of the municipalities, entities, and regional institutions of Priorat.

The Department of Territory and Sustainability of the Government of Catalonia and the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia participated in the drafting of this collaborative instrument, ensuring its consistency with the objectives of the Landscape Law. One of the agreements of the Landscape Charter is to "support and promote the Priorat's candidacy for the Declaration of Agricultural Cultural Landscape, a UNESCO World Heritage Site." This agreement lays the foundation for the development of the Priorat-Montsant-Siurana Landscape Management System.

This is an exceptional case of application of the “European Landscape Convention” and the Landscape Law of Catalonia, since from the genesis and formulation of this System, special value is given to the involvement of communities in these processes to guarantee a rooted, participatory and coherent management with criteria of good governance, which commits all areas of competence related to the landscape (urban planning, nature conservation, agriculture, water management, tourism, culture).

So, the Management System reflects the consensus reached in the region through a participatory, open, cross-cutting, and deliberative process involving institutions, economic and social sectors, and community organizations. Its aim is to preserve and enhance the values of the Priorat agroforestry landscape, a key element for a development model that respects landscape quality.

The **stakeholders involved in the management system** are part of the General Assembly of the Priorat-Montsant-Siurana Landscape and Sustainability Commission, composed of the following members:

- a) **Presidency:** The President of the Priorat Regional Council.
- b) **Vice-Presidency:** One regional councilor appointed by the Plenary Session of the Priorat Regional Council.
- c) **Secretariat:** The Secretary of the Priorat Regional Council.
- d) **Members** (comprises local and regional entities, as well as NGOs and Business sector):

- 1. One Regional councilor representing each political group on the Council.
- 2. Two mayors from municipalities in the Priorat region, appointed by the Priorat Council of Mayors.
- 3. One representative from the municipalities in the buffer zone of the candidacy.
- 4. One representative of the President of the Tarragona Provincial Council, or their delegate.
- 5. A representative of the Presidency of the Government of Catalonia or their designee.
- 6. Representatives of the Government of Catalonia with jurisdiction over the following areas: culture and cultural heritage, territorial planning, natural spaces and sustainability, agriculture and livestock, business and tourism, labor and employment, and education.
- 7. A representative from the Governing Board of the Montsant Natural Park.
- 8. A representative from the Llaberia Mountain Range Consortium.
- 9. A representative from the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia.
- 10. A representative from the Priorat Resource Center.
- 11. A representative of VITEC (Wine Technology Center of Priorat)
- 12. A representative from the Priorat PDO.
- 13. A representative from the Montsant PDO.
- 14. A representative from the Siurana PDO in the Priorat region.
- 15. A representative from the Priorat Wine Tourism Association.
- 16. A representative from the PRIORITAT Association (NGO).
- 17. A representative from each forum that the Commission decides to create, elected by the corresponding forum.
- 18. A representative from PIMEC (Small and Medium-Sized enterprises of Catalonia).
- 19. A representative from the agricultural cooperatives of Priorat, appointed by the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives of Catalonia.

18. Awareness-raising

Is the project effectively increasing public awareness of the importance of landscape in terms of human development, consolidation of European identity, or individual and collective well-being? How?

This is a project that prioritizes the people who live in the Priorat region, those who shape it every day. This has fostered greater self-esteem and, consequently, a greater willingness to defend a territorial model that guarantees the preservation of the ecological, aesthetic, social, productive, and heritage values that this landscape and its sustainable management can contribute to society as a whole.

The management system, in addition to involving civil society in decision-making, has developed various specific actions related to awareness-raising and education.

These are as follows:

"Habitat" Exhibition. "Habitat" (Inhabiting) is a traveling, interactive exhibition that showcases the landscape values of the Priorat region, while also encouraging reflection on the need to reach a consensus on a participatory territorial model that respects history, combines tradition and innovation, is capable of incorporating new activities, and allows us to fully and respectfully "inhabit" this territory. The exhibition is interactive because it is designed as a tool for generating participatory sessions in which knowledge about the Priorat region is shared, as well as the problems, challenges, and opportunities we face as a community and territory. These sessions contribute to revitalizing the Priorat-Montsant-Siurana Landscape Management System. The exhibition has toured 13 municipalities in the Priorat region, and a report with the collected data has been published.

<https://prioritat.org/projectes/itinerancia-de-lexposicio-habitat/>

Priorat in Person (PEP) is a biennial project. It consists of a meeting between six writers and four residents of the Priorat region, who act as hosts for a few days. Each edition comprises two parts (a round trip), and in between, the invited authors write their texts. The written word—poems, narratives, descriptions, reflections—captures each author's selection to transcribe their experience, their perspective on the place, and the legacy they have left. The result is a "literary dictionary" that compiles the words of PEP and is woven together with each new meeting, born from the exchange of perspectives among the participants. In its second year, the project also includes interactions with students from schools and institutes in the region, based on the reinterpretation of the texts produced. To date, nine editions have been held, and all the towns in the region have been visited by their inhabitants.

<https://prioratenpersona.cat/>

"Discovering Priorat" is an initiative launched in 2017 to help schoolchildren learn about and appreciate the tangible and intangible values of their region and foster a sense of belonging. This project emerged from working sessions organized by the Education Forum, made up of volunteer teachers, representatives from the Priorat region, the Priorat Education Service, and the Priorat Regional Council. Each year, for a full day, third and fourth grade students from all the schools in Priorat visit a village in the region to experience its landscape through hands-on activities and workshops organized and led by fourth-year secondary school students from the region's two high schools.

<https://prioritat.org/projectes/conequem-el-priorat/>

Priorat Landscape Day is an event open to everyone and designed to encourage participation. Its aim is to be an annual forum for meeting, reflecting, and debating all the work carried out in the region regarding the management of its cultural landscape. The discussions focus particularly on the projects and strategies promoted by the various sectoral forums of the Landscape and Sustainability Commission, and are framed within the implementation of the Landscape Management System carried out across all institutional and social sectors. The program also includes speakers who present other inspiring experiences or reflections on aspects that can contribute new elements to the internal territorial debate. Five editions of Landscape Day have been held, with more than 100 participants at each one.
<https://prioritat.org/projectes/dia-del-paisatge/>

First Conference on Best Practices in Cultural Landscape Management in Spain. On December 12, 2025, the First Conference on Best Practices in Cultural Landscape Management in Spain was held at the Cartuja de Escaladei (Priorat). Its objective was to disseminate initiatives and experiences related to Landscape Management Systems and showcase them as examples of best practices. The Conference was promoted by the Ministry of Culture, the Government of Catalonia, the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia, and the Priorat Regional Council.
<https://ipce.cultura.gob.es/ipce/en/eventos-y-actividades/2025-otros-eventos/2025-12-12-paisaje-cultural-buenas-practicas.html>

V. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

Together with the printed version of the Application form, additional material in digital format should be included in one USB key, and returned by post to:

*Secretariat General of the Council of Europe
Directorate General Human Rights and Rule of Law (DG I)
Directorate of Social Rights, Health and Environment
Department for the Reykjavík Process and Environment
Council of Europe Landscape Convention
9th Session of the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe
F-67075 STRASBOURG, Cedex*

- Text (20 pages max.): *PDF format*
- Photos (10 max.): *JPEG 350 dpi high definition*
- Posters (2 max.): *PDF format high definition or JPEG 350 dpi high definition*
- Video (5 min max.): *mpeg 2 format - It is recommended to present a video.*