

# Alto Douro Wine Region

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Région viticole du Haut-Douro

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details

### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Région viticole du Haut-Douro	41.102 / -7.799	24600	225400	250000	2001
Total (ha)		24600	225400	250000	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Maps from nomination dossier	2001	

### 1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

1. [Direção-Geral do Património Cultural \(en portugais\)](#)
2. [Comissão Nacional da UNESCO \(en portugais\)](#)

### Comment

2. Comissão Nacional da UNESCO (en portugais) <https://unescoportugal.mne.gov.pt/pt/>

## 2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

**2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.**

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	<b>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection</b> (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	<b>List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection</b> (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	<b>The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)</b> (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	<b>World Network of Biosphere Reserves</b> Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	<b>Global Geoparks Network</b> UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

### 2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

**2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?**

Not applicable

**2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?**

Not applicable

**2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?**

Not applicable

**2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?**

Not applicable

**2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes**

<b>2.7.1</b>	<b>1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.2</b>	<b>Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.3</b>	<b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.4</b>	<b>Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.5</b>	<b>UNESCO Global Geoparks</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	

**2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)**

**2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?**

Yes

**2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware**

Bisalhães Black Pottery Manufacturing Process (2016)

**2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?**

Not aware

**2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you are aware.**

**3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

**3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee**

**Déclaration de valeur universelle exceptionnelle**

## Brève synthèse

Le fleuve Douro et ses principaux affluents, Varosa, Corgo, Távora, Torto et Pinhão, constituent la structure de ce paysage de montagne protégé des vents violents venus de l'Atlantique par les montagnes de Marão et de Montemuro ; ce paysage a été transformé par des vignobles en terrasses escarpées qui couvrent quelque 24 600 ha.

Le vin est produit depuis environ 2000 ans par les propriétaires terriens traditionnels de la région du Haut-Douro. Un vin universellement apprécié, le Porto, vin d'une qualité définie et réglementée depuis 1756, est produit ici.

Au cours des siècles, des terrasses se sont ajoutées les unes aux autres, construites selon des techniques différentes. Les plus anciennes, les *socalcos*, étroites et irrégulières, utilisées avant le phylloxéra (avant 1860), sont étayées par des murs de pierres schisteuses sur lesquelles on ne pouvait planter qu'une ou deux rangées de vignes et nécessitaient un entretien continu. Les longs alignements de terrasses régulières datent de la fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> et du début du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, lorsque les vignobles du Douro ont été reconstruits après l'attaque du phylloxéra. Les nouvelles terrasses ont modifié le paysage, non seulement à cause des grands murs qui ont été construits, mais aussi parce qu'elles étaient plus larges et légèrement en pente pour assurer un meilleur ensoleillement.

Les rives basses du Douro et des cours d'eau dans les collines sont plantées d'orangeries parfois entourées de murs. La terre est couverte de taillis et de broussailles et ici et là, de boqueteaux d'arbres alternant avec des vignobles. Autrefois, l'eau était collectée dans des bassins souterrains, puis canalisée dans des gouttières de pierre. Les villages aux murs blancs et les *casais* sont généralement installés à mi-hauteur des collines. Autour d'une église paroissiale du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, souvent imposante, des rangées de maisons ouvrant directement sur la rue forment un réseau de ruelles étroites et tortueuses comprenant des exemples remarquables d'architecture vernaculaire. Les *quintas* du Douro sont des éléments essentiels du paysage, facilement reconnaissables aux différents corps de ferme et bâtiments viticoles regroupés autour la maison principale, notamment dans les cours supérieurs du Corgo et du Douro. Le paysage est parsemé de petites chapelles situées en haut des collines ou à côté des manoirs.

La longue tradition a produit un paysage culturel d'une beauté exceptionnelle qui est en même temps le reflet de son évolution technologique, sociale et économique. Ce paysage impressionnant est toujours exploité de manière traditionnelle et rentable par des propriétaires respectueux des traditions.

**Critère (iii) :** La région du Haut-Douro produit du vin depuis près de deux mille ans et son paysage a été façonné par les activités humaines.

**Critère (iv) :** Les éléments du paysage du Haut-Douro illustrent toute la palette des activités associées à la viticulture – terrasses, *quintas*, villages, chapelles et routes.

**Critère (v) :** Le paysage culturel du Haut-Douro est un exemple exceptionnel d'une région viticole européenne traditionnelle, reflet de l'évolution de cette activité humaine au fil du temps.

Depuis le XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, son principal produit, le vin de Porto, est célèbre dans le monde entier pour ses qualités. Cette longue tradition a produit un paysage culturel d'une beauté exceptionnelle qui est en même temps le reflet de son évolution technologique, sociale et économique.

## Intégrité

Les limites du bien comprennent tous les attributs de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle.

Le paysage culturel de la Région viticole du Haut-Douro est un exemple éminent de la relation unique de l'homme avec son environnement naturel. Il se définit par une gestion sage de ressources limitées en terre et en eau sur des pentes très abruptes. Il est le résultat d'une observation constante et perspicace, d'essais persévérants et d'une profonde connaissance des moyens d'adaptation de la viticulture à des conditions extrêmes et défavorables. Le paysage exprime le courage et la détermination des habitants, leur dévouement et leur génie créatif au service des cycles de l'eau et des matériaux, et leur attachement viscéral et passionné à la vigne. Dans le paysage, la présence simultanée de différents modes de conduite et de soin de la vigne, est un exemple extraordinaire de l'aptitude de l'homme à maîtriser les contraintes physiques, ici en créant le sol et en construisant un immense ensemble de *socalcos* soutenus par leurs murs. Le paysage résulte du travail d'une multitude d'artistes anonymes qui ont créé une œuvre collective que l'on peut qualifier de *land art*.

Ce paysage est néanmoins un ensemble en constante évolution, avec de nouvelles formes de terrasses traduisant le recours aux technologies nouvelles. Le paysage est une mosaïque de cultures, de plantations, de cours d'eau, d'établissements et de bâtiments agricoles disposés en *quintas* (grandes propriétés) ou *casais* (petites fermes).

L'état général de ce paysage historique et sa conservation sont satisfaisants. Il y a eu quelques modifications, mais elles ne semblent pas de nature à porter atteinte à l'intégrité du bien. Certaines terrasses ont beaucoup souffert des pluies torrentielles de la fin du mois de janvier 2001, et un effort spécial sera nécessaire pour restaurer une partie des vignes.

## Authenticité

La conservation en tant que « concept du patrimoine » n'a été mise en œuvre dans cette région que récemment. La viticulture domine toutes les autres activités, ce sont les besoins fonctionnels qui orientent les actions de maintenance. En conséquence, l'état de conservation de la Région viticole du Haut-Douro, en particulier celui de la plupart des murs de soutènement des terrasses, est excellent et très supérieur à celui de la zone tampon. Là, bien qu'une grande partie des terres soit exploitée en vignes dans les *quintas* et les *casais* et qu'il s'y trouve un patrimoine vernaculaire considérable, les établissements ont souffert et perdu beaucoup de leur caractère d'origine.

Aujourd'hui, le paysage continue d'assumer un rôle social actif en perpétuant une économie durable et prospère. L'identification populaire avec la région est renforcée par l'harmonie qui existe entre la région telle qu'elle se présente actuellement et ses limites d'origine.

La Région viticole du Haut-Douro a toujours eu une signification différente selon les groupes d'intérêt. Elle n'a pas la même signification pour le viticulteur qui vit au milieu de ses vignes qui sont à la fois son seul horizon depuis sa naissance et sa seule source de revenus, et pour l'homme de la montagne qui se souvient des jours heureux où la *roga* s'écoulait joyeusement dans les collines jusqu'à *Terra Quente* où il passait quelques semaines à faire les vendanges. Le Douro appartient également aux petits commerçants et intermédiaires de la région, aux propriétaires des *quintas* – portugais et étrangers – qui vivent ici à différentes périodes de l'année, aux négociants en vin sur le Douro et à Vila Nova de Gaia, et à tous ceux qui, au Portugal et dans le monde entier, ont appris à célébrer chaque grand moment de leur vie ou de la destinée des nations avec un verre de vin de Porto.

Ce paysage façonné par l'homme, qui revêt tant de significations, offre au regard des perspectives spectaculaires et toute la complexité des rouages d'un fonctionnement toujours actuel.

## Éléments requis en matière de protection et de gestion

Les dispositions juridiques existantes pour assurer la protection du bien inscrit et de sa zone tampon sont adéquates.

La protection et la gestion de la Région viticole du Haut-Douro (RVHD) représentent une tâche plutôt complexe, compte tenu de la taille du bien, de la diversité des entités concernées et du nombre important de propriétaires et acteurs concernés.

Les règles de protection et de gestion applicables au RVHD découlent du Plan d'aménagement de l'espace intercommunal pour le RVHD (PIOT-RVHD). Les municipalités, les acteurs concernés et les différents responsables publics coopèrent à la gestion et à la protection du RVHD. Les principales préoccupations liées à la protection et à la gestion du RVHD portent sur des indicateurs physiques comme l'état de conservation des murs en pierre schisteuse et des *socalcos*, et leur

réhabilitation, les méthodes d'implantation de nouveaux vignobles, la planification et d'autres cultures ; l'implantation de réseaux arboricoles pour délimiter les vignobles et créer des voies de passage ; la réduction des intrusions visuelles dans le paysage ; l'établissement d'un état du patrimoine et sa conservation ; la délivrance de permis de construire ; l'amélioration des établissements existants ; la mise en place de nouveaux réseaux routiers.

Des associations ont été créées dans le but de promouvoir et de sensibiliser à la protection et à la gestion du bien.

Les points vulnérables et les défis à long terme concernent l'application des règles stratégiques et des lignes directrices du PIOT-RVHD, la mise en œuvre de son plan d'action, la diffusion des bonnes pratiques d'intervention sur les vignobles, et le lien entre toutes les parties concernées pour la mise en œuvre de l'objectif commun de protection et de gestion du paysage.

Le plan de gestion (PIOT-RVHD, approuvé en 2003 – RCM n° 150/2003) est en cours de révision pour l'adapter aux besoins actuels et le relier aux plans de développement municipal et aux instruments de planification.

Une structure de gestion – la Mission Douro (*Estrutura de Missão do Douro*) – a été créée en 2006. Ses principaux objectifs sont la mise en valeur, la préservation et la sauvegarde du paysage de la Région viticole du Haut-Douro.

L'expérience ayant montré que la vaste zone tampon de 225 400 hectares était difficile à gérer, le plan de gestion devra se pencher sur cette question.

À cette fin, l'État partie a approuvé des ajustements législatifs pour intégrer la sauvegarde et la promotion du bien aux missions et aux tâches de la Commission régionale de coordination et de développement du Nord, en nommant comme gestionnaire du site le Président de cette institution, soutenu par deux organes consultatifs, le Groupe permanent de coordination et le Comité consultatif, et une équipe technique opérationnelle chargée de la mise en œuvre du Plan de suivi, autre élément clé du système de gestion.

### 3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Patterns in the landscape	✗			
3.2.2	Anthrosoils	✗			
3.2.3	Abrupt slopes	✗			
3.2.4	Atlantic-Mediterranean climate gradation	✗			
3.2.5	Scarcity of fertile soil and water	✗			
3.2.6	Mediterranean vegetation and cultures	✗			
3.2.7	Dominance of the vineyard	✗			
3.2.8	Different vineyard planting typologies	✗			
3.2.9	Terraces with their schist walls	✗			
3.2.10	Diversity of habitats	✗			
3.2.11	Light, colours and odours	✗			
3.2.12	Villages, farms, and farmhouses	✗			
3.2.13	Access roads, highways, railway, and Douro River waterway	✗			
3.2.14	Douro River and its tributaries	✗			
3.2.15	Complex geomorphology	✗			

### 3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The Alto Douro Wine Region OUV attributes identified in the application document remain the same, being overall well preserved.

## 4. Factors Affecting the Property

### 4.1. Buildings and Development

#### 4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant











Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Given the size of the site and the fact that it is an evolving and living cultural landscape concerning a very specific sector - viticulture, the ADWR has a potential for development in terms of wine tourism, focused on the promotion and communication of its natural and cultural heritage.











### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

#### 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			
 Negative							

#### 4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Given the characteristics of the site, with a classified area of 24600ha, the negative impacts associated with the use of transport infrastructure are residual and punctual, and mainly related to the carbon dioxide emissions and the affectation of the Douro waterway. However, the focus on the interoperability of means of transport and the growing use of vehicles powered by green energy have contributed to minimizing these impacts.

### 4.3. Services Infrastructures

#### 4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

#### 4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕				📈
🔴 Negative ✕		✕	✕				

#### 4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕	✕		✕	✕		➡	

#### 4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The existing power lines are associated with the transport of energy from the Douro River dams and eolics. Others will be implemented because of recent photovoltaic plants that are being planned outside the boundaries of the Site but interfering only/partially with the buffer zone. However, its impacts are being studied by the responsible entities aiming to mitigate and reduce the number of power lines through an integrated project for the management and use of the existing corridors and lines.

### 4.4. Pollution

#### 4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	🌱 Inside	🌱 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕			➡	
➖ Negative							

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

One of the ADWR's attributes is crop alternation and over the last years the region's winegrowers have ensured traditional vine planting systems and parcel borders. Traditional crops have also been preserved, such as olive and almond, citrus groves, and traditional vegetable gardens. Douro Mission has been working to raise awareness towards this goal. Concerning vines cultivation, preference goes to traditional varieties, more resilient and adaptable to the region's soil and climate conditions

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✕		✕		✕			

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The existing mines are residual, being in general located in the buffer zone. For these projects landscape monitoring plans are being implemented following the compensation/mitigation measures. The EIA was carried out according the ICOMOS guide.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind



Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌿 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive							
🔴 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕			

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The region is already facing the decrease of relative humidity, with consequences in vineyards plantation and wine production. In this context, winegrowers, associations, municipalities and institutions with responsibility in the territory are carrying out studies and projects to establish short/medium strategies and measures to adapt wine production to new conditions.


4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔊 Potential	📍 Inside	🌿 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			↗

 Negative							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

#### 4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative							

#### 4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative 							

#### 4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative 							

#### 4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

 Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative							

#### 4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The ADWR suffers a demographic crisis and a continuous rural exodus with consequences to the loss of manpower. However, there's been an effort to keep the traditional techniques, the vernacular heritage, as well as the soil framing for vine culture. Recently the region shows a positive effect concerning the return of young entrepreneurs and wine makers with innovation projects on wine production and tourism, aware of the importance of a sustainable production based on traditional techniques.

#### 4.9. Other human activities

##### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

#### 4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

##### 4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕			

#### 4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The region is already facing some phenomena such as the increase in average temperatures, the frequency of extremely high temperatures occurrence of extreme episodes of rainfall and hail. In this context, winegrowers, associations, municipalities and institutions with responsibility in the territory are carrying out studies and projects to establish short/medium strategies and measures to adapt wine production to new conditions.

#### 4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

##### 4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

##### 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

##### 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

##### 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Despite the occurrence of sporadic and extreme episodes of rainfall and hail causing landslides and erosion, there's been a reduction of this effect by the wine producers effort and investment on rebuilding and building of traditional schist walls.

#### 4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

##### 4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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**4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively**

#### 4.13. Management and institutional factors

##### 4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	→ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕		→	
🔴 Negative							

##### 4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	→ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕		→	
🔴 Negative							

##### 4.13.3 - Governance

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	→ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			↗
🔴 Negative							

##### 4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	→ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			📈
➖ Negative							

#### 4.13.5 - Financial resources

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	→ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
➖ Negative							

#### 4.13.6 - Human resources

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	→ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
➖ Negative							

#### 4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	→ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕		→	
➖ Negative							

#### 4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/06/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively












Beside the revision of the Intermunicipal Land Use Plan of the Alto Douro Wine Region (PIOTADV) published in 2003, in 2014 the ADWR management and monitoring system was updated and legally formalized by the Council Ministers Resolution no. 4/2014. The financial and human resources for the Site management are guaranteed by the management entity budget. The investments in landscape conservation of the Douro landscape are carried through public and private funding.

#### 4.14. Other factor(s)

##### 4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

##### 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin	Trend		
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						

4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.5 Crop production						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.1 Mining						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						

4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities					
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside
					Outside

## 4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

### 4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

#### 4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

## 4.2 Transportation Infrastructure




Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor










	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

### 4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant

	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	 		
	 		






<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major





<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.5 Major linear utilities	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✗	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✗	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✗	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✗	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✗	Static
	Increasing




## 4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.5 Crop production						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✗	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✗	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor

✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

## 4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.1 Mining						
						

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing





## 4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity							
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>							
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>							
	Decreasing						
	Static						
	Increasing						

## 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage








Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses							
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>							
	One off or rare						

	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage					

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing

	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	  		
	  		

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes









	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	  		
	 		

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic

	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation					

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static



✕	Increasing
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#### 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change			
	<div> <div>⊖</div> <div></div> <div>📢</div> </div>	<div> <div>🌱</div> <div>🔄</div> </div>	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	<div> <div>⊕</div> <div>📢</div> <div>📢</div> </div>	<div> <div>🌱</div> <div>🔄</div> </div>	➡






Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	  	 	

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes





	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	  	 	




#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact





	One off or rare
--	-----------------

	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	 		

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes





	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	  	 	

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
--	-----------------

✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

**4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor**

#### 4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

**4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)**

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Patterns in the landscape dominated by terraces supported by schist walls	✕			
4.18.1.2	Biophysical characteristics	✕			
4.18.1.3	Settlements, villages, farms (Quintas) and farmhouses	✕			
4.18.1.4	Dominance of the vineyard and diversity of the viticultural genetic heritage	✕			
4.18.1.5	Access roads, highways, railway and the navigability of the Douro River	✕			

### 5. Protection and Management of the Property

#### 5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

**5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?**

The boundaries are **known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

The buffer zones **do not limit** the ability to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they could be improved

**5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?**

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

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

The ADWR buffer zone, with 225,400ha seems excessive given the rationale and purpose of a buffer zone, resulting into some management constraints. A proposal to create two levels of zoning within its limits has been studied, considering a Zone 1, the area closest to the limit of the classified area, and a Zone 2, the area furthest from the core, to optimize the Site management, without compromising the safeguarding of the OUV attributes and values.

#### 5.2. Protective Measures

**5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).**

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.ccdr-n.pt/emdunesco](http://www.ccdr-n.pt/emdunesco).

The Demarcated Douro Region is the oldest wine-growing region demarcated and regulated in the world, as a result of regulatory legislation produced by the State since 1756. The demarcation was accompanied by extensive regulatory legislation (a pioneer in many aspects, of modern wine legislation followed in many producer countries), a classification system and qualification of wine, based on a register of properties and quality control mechanisms. In addition, the demarcations of the 18th century assumed a temporal continuity to the present day (despite little variation in the respective limits) and maintained a strong symbolic load, absorbed by local populations as a key element of their identity.

On publication of the Base Law on the Policy and the Regime for the Protection and Valorisation of Cultural Heritage (Act nº 107/2001), the Alto Douro Wine Region, being inscribed on the World Heritage List, became a National Monument and was included on the list classified by the Portuguese State as being of national interest. At the same time, on the date of inscription of the ADWR as a World Heritage Site, a buffer zone was created, which in 2009 was qualified as a Special Protection Zone (ZEP) published through Note of the Ministry of Culture nº 15170/2010 with boundaries similar to those of the Demarcated Douro Region. The ADWR thus constitutes an administrative easement supervised by the State, and so is considered to have assumed a charge resulting from a legal imposition with a public utility purpose, so that all works and interventions to be performed in the ADWR and in the ZEP must be authorised and monitored by the competent bodies.

Mention should also be made of the Joint Commitment Declaration underwritten in 2008 by the EMD, the Regional Directorate of Culture of the North and the Douro Museum, which undertook to: ensure the preservation of a fair balance between conservation, sustainability and development; combine efforts to cooperate to protect the heritage; defend the cause of World Heritage; ensure the active participation of the local communities; cooperate in seeking support from all partners; strengthen the credibility of the heritage assets of outstanding universal value; ensure effective conservation of heritage assets and develop communication. The National Ecological Reserve (REN) was established by Executive Act (DL) nº 93/90 of 19 March, meanwhile revised, defining that the REN is a public utility restriction serving to protect the ecological balance and the biophysical structure of the regions. A public utility restriction is considered "... the limitation on the use, occupation and transformation of the soil that prevents the owner from enjoying his full right to the property, requiring no administrative act, as it derives directly from the law." At the time of nomination file, the REN in the ADWR corresponded to 80,2% of the territory.

Similarly, as well as the wine region's statute as a National Monument, Joint Decision nº 473/2004 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries and the Ministry of Cities, Land-Use Planning and the Environment, was a decisive landmark in the ensuing period and for the region's statute as it recognised the public interest of certain actions within the scope of the REN. It promoted a regional model of shared management, creating a new management culture between the supervisory ministries of agriculture and of land-use planning, exercised respectively by the Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries of the North (DRAP-N) and by CCDR-N.

The Intermunicipal Plan for the Alto Douro Wine Region (PIOT ADV) approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers nº 150/2003 provided the property with a management instrument, directed at conserving and improving the living, evolving cultural landscape. The regulatory guidelines of PIOT ADV ought to be transposed to the Municipal Master Plans (PDM), which are fully in force for the 13 municipalities.

Source: Advisory Body Evaluation; Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

## Comment

In 2013, the extinction of the EMD, coincided with the ADWR evaluation process, scheduled to 37th Session (Phnom Penh) - Decision 37 COM 7B.79. In response the Assessment Report on the Site State of Conservation, submitted to UNESCO in January 2015 included a clarification of the new management and monitoring system, designed in accordance with the Managing Cultural World Heritage manual guidelines, formalized through the publication of CMR no. 4/2014 which is being currently implemented.

### 5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

2014 January 10th / Alto Douro Wine Region management system / Council Minister Resolution no. 4/2014, / 2014 May 8th /

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

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

### 5.2.4 - 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** in the buffer zone for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

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

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate 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

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

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

### 5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

Council of Ministers Presidency Decree Law n. 68/2014 May 8 - approves the organic law of the commissions of coordination to attribute to the Northern Portugal Regional Coordination and Development Commission the pursuit of the mission of protecting, conserving and enhancing, as well as disseminating and promoting ADWR; Council of Ministers Resolution n. 4/2014 January 10 - establishes the ADWR Management System, including two advisory bodies and a technical office providing management support.

### 5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

In 2014, the Portuguese state decided to internalise the ADWR management in the Norte Portugal Regional Coordination and Development Commission, stabilising the management system, in which was incorporated two advisory bodies with representatives of the activity sectors and civil society. It was also designed a monitoring model suitable for the area and specificities of the Site.

### 5.3. Management System/Management Plan

#### 5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system joint regional/local

If 'Other', please specify



#### 5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

<input type="checkbox"/> A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.
<input type="checkbox"/> Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
<input type="checkbox"/> A management plan
<input type="checkbox"/> A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

#### 5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

The ADWR management system is based on a management plan, a management entity and an entity representing civil society. The Intermunicipal Plan has a normative dimension with the guidelines for the preservation of landscape. The CMR n. 4/2014 defines the management system including two advisory bodies. The Douro Friends League guarantees the representation of civil society. Since 2014 a monitoring plan is being implemented, focussed on landscape component with a detailed set of indicators.

#### 5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Plano Intermunicipal de Ordenamento do Território do Alto Douro Vinhateiro - Diagnostico e Orientações estratégicas	N/A	Disponível	2001	
L Plano Intermunicipal de Ordenamento do Território do Alto Douro Vinhateiro. 2do Volume Orientacoes Estratégicas	N/A	Disponível	2015	

#### Comment

Considering the update of the management documents it is important to refer the CMR n. 4/2014, that can be consulted in the following link: <https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministros/4-2014-606138> This legal document establishes the ADWR management system determining that this mission will be ensured by the Norte Portugal Regional Coordination and Development Commission.

#### 5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

#### 5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

#### 5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

**Some use** has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

#### 5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

The effects of climate change, which are already being felt, led winegrowers, associations, municipalities and institutions with responsibility in the territory to carry out studies leading to the establishing of short-, medium- and long-term scenarios and, above all, to the outlining of strategies that will enable the region to adapt wine production to new conditions, now aggravated by the frequency of extreme phenomena.

#### 5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

**Some use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

#### 5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

Given the characteristics of the Site, we can consider the following actions in the context of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters implementation: municipal civil protection and risk prevention plans; simulacrams; maintenance of the water lines, land support systems and good drainage practices; reforestation of areas susceptible to erosion with native species.

#### 5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

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

#### 5.3.12 - 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

#### 5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

#### 5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

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



**5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?**

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities				✗	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				✗	
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone				✗	
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	✗				
5.3.15.5	Women				✗	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups	✗				
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

**5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups**

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities					✗
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					✗
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	✗				
5.3.16.4	Landowners					✗
5.3.16.5	Women					✗
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					✗
5.3.16.7	Researchers					✗
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists				✗	
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists				✗	
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry					✗
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries					✗
5.3.16.12	NGOs					✗
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					✗
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Other Portuguese and European Site managers (ex: Portuguese World Heritage Network)				

**5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention***

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality				✗	
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)				✗	
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				✗	
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach					✗
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood				✗	
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property	✗				

### 5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

The preservation of the traditional techniques and ways of cultivating vines, besides guaranteeing the safeguarding of the landscape, encourages the increase of quality tourism and the use of other endogenous products. The growth of these sectors of activity are the basis for the sustainable and cohesive development of the territory and for the improvement of the living conditions of local populations.

### 5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

The management system and monitoring plan that has been implemented has allowed direct interaction with local agents and communities, as well as a permanent monitoring the economic dynamics and landscape changes, which means that it is an adaptive management system focused on closeness, thus constantly improving in accordance with the constraints identified in daily management.

## 6. Financial and Human Resources

### 6.1. Funding

**6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.**

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	80 %	20 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	20 %	80 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

### 6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

In the table above were considered the amounts of the European Regional Development Fund (FEDER) available for this purpose. It should also be noted that the multiple stakeholders get financial support from the European Community for the maintenance of vineyards, olive groves, almond trees and for the conservation of schist walls.

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

The available **budget is adequate** for effective management of the World Heritage property

### 6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are **secure over both the medium- and long-term**

### 6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

The managing entity has its own budget appropriate to the management of the Property.

### 6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	77 %	62 %
6.1.6.2	Women	23 %	38 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Fair

Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

**6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?**

**Some use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

**6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.**

The management entity has been implementing capacity-building/training actions for its technical team, winegrowers, associations and local agents, complemented with field work; annual teacher training course and guided visits for students; communications on workshop, seminars and other forums at schools, universities and other; elaboration/publication of good practices guides. The UNESCO National Commission also develops training actions for Site managers.

**6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?**

**A site-based** capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, **but most technical work is carried out by external staff**

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

The managing entity has an adequate technical staff. However, given the future management challenges, it will be necessary to reinforce it, ensuring the quality of an adaptive, holistic and transversal management, covering all the dynamics and aspects associated to the reality and dimension of the Property.

**7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

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

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **adequate**

**7.2 - 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

**7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?**

Research results **are shared with local communities and some national agencies**

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

The local University promoted scientific and technological research on agronomy, viticulture, socio-economy and tourism. In addition, some regional and sectorial associations have supported more specific studies which are widely disseminated among the regional actors through the Web and regular seminars and congresses.

The managing entity works in articulation with these entities and incorporates in its daily management the results and guidelines of these studies.

## 8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

Local communities	Fair
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Women	Good
Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

### 8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs

### 8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Landowners
Youth/children
Researchers
Local businesses and industries

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

Visitor centre	Fair
Site museum	Good
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Fair
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Fair
Transportation facilities	Fair
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

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

In this regard, the priority were the landscape builders or the winegrowers, due to the direct interference they have in landscape patterns through public awareness and training sessions, as well as monitoring and technical advice visits to the interventions sites. Currently, the focus has been the school community with training courses for teachers; awareness-raising and training activities and field visits to groups of students of various age groups.

## 9. Visitor Management

### 9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

**9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?**

Accommodation establishments

Other

Statistics Portugal: [https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine\\_main&xpid=INE](https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine_main&xpid=INE); Tourism of Portugal, PI: <https://travelbi.turismodeportugal.pt/>**9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?**

Two overnight stays

**9.4 - Please provide the source of information**Statistics Portugal: [https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine\\_main&xpid=INE](https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine_main&xpid=INE); Tourism of Portugal, PI: <https://travelbi.turismodeportugal.pt/>**9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)**

100,00 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /

**9.6 - Please provide the source of information**Statistics Portugal: [https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine\\_main&xpid=INE](https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpgid=ine_main&xpid=INE); Tourism of Portugal, PI: <https://travelbi.turismodeportugal.pt/>**9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?**There is a **strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are **some deficiencies in implementation****9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7**

The management of the State Party tourism sector is responsibility of Tourism of Portugal, PI. which takes part of the ADWR management entity's consultative body. Management strategies for regional markets, including Douro, are designed taking into account consultation with local players, safeguarding the Site's attributes and possible impacts. Due to its size, the ADWR still has growth margin in the sector, particularly focusing on quality and wine tourism.

**9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?**Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value****9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?**

Yes, using a different system

**If a different system, please specify**The entity responsible for managing and monitoring tourism is Tourism of Portugal, PI: <https://travelbi.turismodeportugal.pt/>**9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?**There is **good cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation****9.12 - How well is the information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?**The Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is adequately presented and interpreted****9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?**In **many locations** and **easily visible** to visitors**9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?****Fees are collected** and make a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property**9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?**

Yes

**If 'Yes', please specify**

- Energy sustainability and new technologies in tourism infrastructures; - Educational and awareness-raising actions for tourists; - Certification of the Tourism Quality Brand; - Increase of nature tourism and tracking trails; - Integrated use of endogenous resources; - Opening of the farms (quintas) to tourists' participation in wine-growing activities

**9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?**

Yes

**If 'Yes', please specify**

- Development of local commerce; - Increase of employment offer and use of local labour; - Commercialisation of endogenous products; - Stimulation of the cultural offer; - Improvement of the population's living conditions.

**9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property**

The uniqueness of the vineyard landscape allied to UNESCO seal have boosted tourism in the recent past, with an increase in river tourism and opening of Quintas to visitors, involving local communities in the supply of goods and services. However, the scale of the territory together with the regularity of flows throughout the year, with varied offers, associated with the cycle of the vine culture, offers conditions for the sector growth without impacts on the Site values and attributes.

## 10. Monitoring

### 10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring**, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value

### 10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate and key indicators have been defined** for measuring the state of conservation and **are being used in monitoring** of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

### 10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				✗
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				✗
10.3.3	Character of governance				✗
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations				✗
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				✗
10.3.6	Capacity development				✗

### 10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

The ADWR is implementing an integrated monitoring model, designed according to the area and specificities of this Site based on four components: management entity's processes; economic activities; communication and landscape. A set of detailed indicators were establish, being landscape the most challenging one. The process is supported by a Geographic Information System, where management processes are georeferenced, which allows mapping any changes to land use, along with the work field.

### 10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Local communities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Women	Not applicable
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

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

Implementation is underway

### 10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.

After the Decision 37 COM 7B.79, adopted by the WHC at its 37th session, the Portuguese State adapted several measures concerning the ADWR Management Entity, namely the Foz Tua Hydroelectric Project, with detailed progress reports; the development of an Assessment of the State of Conservation of the ADWR (2013); the revision and updated of Management System and the implementation of Monitoring Plan. Regular reports about the state of conservation of the property are being presented to WHC.

### 10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

As the ADWR area is large and complex, 10 sampling areas have been defined, however monitoring extends to the whole classified area and buffer zone. The model is adequate and open, allowing adjustments and improvements. The use of a Geographic Information System daily updated, provides management up date reports on the landscape changes. However, given the area in question, its important to keep multi-disciplinary technical team allocated to the process.

## 11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

### 11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan		
5.3.7	Some use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property		✕
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property		✕
6.1	Funding		
6.1.10	Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property		✕
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff		✕
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building		
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs		✕
9	Visitor Management		
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation		✕
Please select 0 more issues.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please save this question to reflect changes			

## 12. Summary and Conclusions

### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.3	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>						
4.3.2	Renewable energy facilities	Criteria: IV) and V) Attributes: Patterns in the landscape and Diversity of habitats	Heritage Impact Assessment for the structure and lines; Integrated study for infrastructure and energy transport components; Implementation of new projects outside the classified area; installation of private photovoltaic panels.	Implementation of recovery measures and landscape recovery plans in the context of the Post-Environmental Impact Assessment; site visits.	On going.	National Electric System; E-REDES - electricity distribution grid operator; NPRCDC; Portuguese Environment Agency; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture.	The positive impact of these projects is related to the production of green energies, being therefore indispensable for the achievement of decarbonisation goals. However, their implementation has been planned outside the classified area.
4.3.5	Major linear utilities	Criteria: IV) and V) Attributes: Patterns in the landscape and Diversity of habitats	Heritage Impact Assessment for the structure and lines; Integrated study for infrastructure and energy transport components; New installation of very high-powerlines are not authorised; Use of existing corridors and promote underground lines.	Implementation of recovery measures and landscape recovery plans in the context of the Post-Environmental Impact Assessment; site visits.	On going.	National Electric System; E-REDES - electricity distribution grid operator; NPRCDC; Portuguese Environment Agency; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture.	Some of the power lines existed before the classification. Its impacts are being studied by the responsible entities aiming to mitigate and reduce its number through a integrate project for the management and use of the existing corridors and lines.
4.6	<b>Physical resource extraction</b>						
4.6.1	Mining	Criteria: IV) and V) Attributes: Patterns in the landscape; Diversity of habitats; Scarcity of fertile soil and water	Landscape recovery and integration plans according to Environment Impact Statement; Roads recovery and maintenance; Minimisation of soil movement and deposit of inert materials; Air and water quality control.	Implementation of recovery measures and landscape recovery plans in the context of the Post-Environmental Impact Assessment; Air and water quality monitoring; site visits.	On going.	General Directorate of Energy and Geology; NPRCDC; Portuguese Environment Agency; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture.	The existing mines are residual, being located in the buffer zone. The only recent project refers to the expansion of an old gold mine (Numão), which exploration is underground. This project includes a landscape monitoring plan for the next phases.
4.7	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						

4.7.2	Relative humidity	Criteria: III); IV); V) Attributes: Patterns in the landscape; Diversity of habitats; Scarcity of fertile soil and water; Atlantic-Mediterranean climate gradation; Mediterranean vegetation and cultures; Diversity of the viticultural genetic heritage	Implementation of irrigation systems and solutions that favouring water retention (grass sowing); Adaptation of the alignment and density of vine planting; Inclination of the inner part of the slopes; Selection of more resilient grape varieties.	Relative humidity monitoring; site visits.	On going.	Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere, I. P.; Port and Douro Wines Institute; NPRCDC; Portuguese Environment Agency; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture.	The relative humidity change is a direct consequence of climate change, in this context, has referred, several studies are being carried out to apply new techniques and solutions to minimise its effects. Some actions are already being implemented.
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#### 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	Criteria: III); IV); V) Attributes: Patterns in the landscape; Dominance of the vineyard; Farms and farmhouses; Villages; Different vineyard planting typologies.	Transfer of intergenerational knowledge (intangible heritage); professional training on traditional techniques and materials (construction and reconstruction of schist walls); raising-awareness actions for winemakers and students.	Participation in raising-awareness actions promoted by the management entity; site visits.	On going.	NPRCDC; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture; Douro Friends League; CIM Douro; Northern Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Fishery; Schools; Douro Museums; Port and Douro Wines Institute.	Despite population ageing and lack of manpower, the managing entity is implementing several raising-awareness actions among wine growers and schools for the maintenance of good agricultural practices, the importance of heritage and its preservation.
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4.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	Criteria: III); IV); V) Attributes: Patterns in the landscape; Dominance of the vineyard; Farms and farmhouses; Villages; Different vineyard planting typologies.	Financial and fiscal incentives for young active population settlement, innovative projects and entrepreneurship; implementation of infrastructures that enable technological development; job creation and transversal improvement of living conditions.	Employment and economic indicators (Statistics Portugal).	On going.	Employment and professional training institute; NPRCDC; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture; Douro Friends League; CIM Douro; Northern Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Fishery; Schools; Douro Museums; Port and Douro Wines Institute.	Although the ADWR has social and economic structural problems the management entity, in partnership with other agencies are studying and implementing several measures to enhance social and economic situation and strengthen collective identity.
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#### 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.6	Temperature change	Criteria: III); IV); V) Attributes: Patterns in the landscape; Diversity of habitats; Scarcity of fertile soil and water; Atlantic-Mediterranean climate gradation; Mediterranean vegetation and cultures; Diversity of the viticultural genetic heritage	Implementation of new solutions to retain water and vines protection (lime); new alignment, density and altitude for vine planting; Inclination of the inner part of the slopes; Selection of more resilient grape varieties.	Air temperature monitoring; site visits.	On going.	Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere, I. P.; Port and Douro Wines Institute; NPRCDC; Portuguese Environment Agency; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture.	The temperature increase is already being felt, interfering with viticulture work cycles, namely earlier and shorter harvests with repercussions in workforce, wine quality and economical incomes. Some actions are already being implemented.
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#### Summary - Factors affecting the Property completed

## 12.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan			
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment



5.3.7	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	Scientific studies are being carried out for strategies and measures to face impacts on viticulture and landscape patterns; financing projects promoting decarbonisation, focussed on renewable energy and energy efficiency; rising-awareness actions.	On going.	Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere, I. P.; Port and Douro Wines Institute; NPRCDC; Portuguese Environment Agency; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture; University; ADVID (and other private association).	The management entity in partnership with winegrowers, associations and scientific institutions are carrying out studies to outline strategies and measures to face impacts on viticulture and landscape patterns to keep the OUV of the Site.
5.3.9	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Implementation of the municipal civil protection and risk prevention plans; simulacrams; maintenance of the water lines, land support systems and good drainage practices; reforestation of areas susceptible to erosion with native species.	On going.	Municipalities; NPRCDC; Northern Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Fishery; Portuguese Environment Agency; Emergency and Civil Protection National Authority; Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests; National Laboratory for Energy/Geology	The Site characteristics, marked by slopes and soil worked in terraces for vine growing, have always determined adequate measures for its sustainability. The measures in progress globally respond to the guidelines of the Strategy for this Site.

6.1	<b>Funding</b>				
6.1.10	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	Implementation of capacity-building/training actions for technical team, winegrowers, associations and local agents; communications on seminars and other forums for schools, universities and others; elaboration/publication of good practices guides.	On going.	NPRCDC; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture; Northern Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Fishery; Douro Friends League; CIM Douro; Schools; Douro Museums; Port and Douro Wines Institute; Universities; Private associations.	The managing entity has been implementing several actions aligned with this strategy, however others may be developed to cover new themes and interlocutors within the World Heritage scope.
6.1.12	<b>A site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, <b>but most technical work is carried out by external staff</b>	Internal capacity-building of technical team, among winegrowers and industry associations; spread the use/availability of open-source tools of GIS; qualification of professionals specialised in schist walls and elaboration of good practices guide.	On going.	Employment and professional training institute; NPRCDC; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture; Douro Friends League; CIM Douro; Northern Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Fishery; Schools; Douro Museums; Port and Douro Wines Institute.	The managing entity took a pedagogical role, planning and carrying out training activities for winegrowers and their associations, in partnership with other entities, however, other actions are developed by local university/wine sector associations.

8	<b>Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>				
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth <b>but it only partly meets the needs</b>	Increase and schedule raising-awareness activities in schools and training courses for teachers; promote and finance visit field, including interpretative centres for students; promote articulation between schools and museums educational programmes.	On going.	NPRCDC; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture; Douro Friends League; CIM Douro; Schools; Douro Museums; Port and Douro Wines Institute; Universities.	Although the managing entity has been implementing several actions, there is no specific programme for this purpose, however, the participation in these initiatives has been wide and positive, therefore will be increased and extended in the future.

9	<b>Visitor Management</b>				
9.7	There is a <b>strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are <b>some deficiencies in implementation</b>	Follow up more closely the tourism dynamics in partnership with Tourism responsible entities; develop a monitoring tool in cooperation with the tourism companies and agents aiming to study the tourist influx and profile.	On going.	NPRCDC; Tourism of Portugal, P.I.; Tourism in Porto and North of Portugal; Northern Regional Directorate of Culture; CIM Douro; Northern Regional Directorate of Agriculture and Fishery; Douro Museums; Port and Douro Wines Institute.	The Site dimension and the multiplicity of agents associated with the tourism sector causes constraints to the monitoring and implementation of a tourism sector strategy. However, the managing entity has worked closely with the responsible entities.

### 12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

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

#### 12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

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

#### 12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

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

#### 12.3.4 - What is the 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 **intact**

#### 12.3.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

Considering the evolving and living character of this Site, the management entity works on a proximity and adaptive management approach. Despite the constraints identified in the report, due to the Site extension and specific features it can be concluded for the global preservation of attributes and values that confer authenticity and integrity to the Site. As a productive region, strongly affected by the development dynamics of vitiviniculture and tourism sectors, both with growth potential.

### 13. Impact of World Heritage Status

#### 13.1 - 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	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
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Very positive
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

#### 13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

The ADWR management and monitoring system was updated in 2014 (including two advisory bodies and a technical office providing management support), aiming a fair balance between conservation, sustainability and development, ensure the active participation of local communities, strengthen the credibility of the Site and keep its OUV. The investments in landscape conservation are carried through public and private funding, within a framework of coordination between central and local stakeholders.

### 14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

#### 14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

The good practices and activities developed by the management entity are framed within the set of duties listed in CMR n. 4/2014, pursuing preserving and safeguarding goals, in a balanced manner, with the need for economic development and improvement of the population's living conditions. Besides the involvement of civil society in managing World Heritage, what can be considered the main pillars of the Site sustainability, through awareness-raising actions among winegrowing sector and school community, particular attention was paid to those who are directly involved in the construction and transformation of the landscape. In this context could be highlighted the implementation of a set of good practices, such as: the elaboration of a slope map to help adapt technical solutions to the characteristics of the field, strongly conditioned by this factor; creation of an electronic desk for specific requests in the area of vineyards and walls; public information and awareness-raising sessions for winegrowers and sector associations; elaboration of an illustrated pocket guide - Guidelines for Best Practices, to support Site farmers in the adoption best practices in their interventions, namely on how to systematise the land, set up the vineyards, use traditional techniques and materials and maintain and safeguard heritage values; the developed of a project, by the work team, using GIS tools, to draw the situation of the parcels before the intervention, detailing the land use and the existing vernacular heritage, the land profiles, as well as the projects for intervention adjusted to the existing circumstances, reflecting the changes that were carried out. This work daily feeds the geographic data base that supports the monitoring system. Twenty years after the classification the ADWR lives a deep-rooted sense of responsibility for preserving a collective heritage of outstanding value and a perception of the added value of the World Heritage designation.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The <i>World Heritage Convention</i>
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
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

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

State Party	Not needed
Site Managers	Not needed
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not needed
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Not needed

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Awareness raising
Other
Training and capacity building; enhanced communication; increasing field work.

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

The data resulting from this exercise will be properly considered by the management entity to optimise the management and monitoring underway system, and the interaction with stakeholders. This report completion contributes to the consolidation of information and concepts about the management process, namely by consulting the guiding documents and strategies referenced in the report. This will be a good basis to organize future work as the main priorities and management needs were identified.

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

UNESCO National Commission
Local communities
Other specific groups
Wine sector private associations
ICOMOS national/regional
External experts
Local university (UTAD)

### 15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance is explicitly considered and effectively implemented in the process.

### 15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

### 15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

1230 / 550 / 200 /

### 15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources	✗	
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	✗	

## 15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

### 15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

All required information was accessible.

### 15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire			✗	
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions			✗	

### 15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

The questionnaire should allow to upload documents with additional information.

## 15.5. Training and Guidance

### 15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

### 15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not applicable
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable

IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable

**15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?**

Yes

**15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?**

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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

No item were proposed for update

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

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

The information provided results from the monitoring process systematised in the geographic information base, and the data provided and obtained by consulting the platforms and documents available by stakeholders/entities with regional management responsibility, namely (among others): <https://www.ccdr-n.pt/>; <https://www.ivdp.pt/>; <https://culturanorte.gov.pt/>; <https://apambiente.pt/>; <https://www.turismodeportugal.pt/>; <https://portal.drapnorte.gov.pt/>; <https://www.icnf.pt/>; <https://www.ine.pt/>.

**15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.**