

Brazil

1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party

Brazil

1.2 - Date of ratification/accession/acceptance of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
01/09/1977

Comment

12/12/1977

1.3 - Groups and institutions involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Report

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage

Focal points of other international Conventions/programmes

2. Synergies with other Conventions

2.1. Multilateral Environmental Agreements

2.1.1 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, in addition to the World Heritage Convention, your State is party to/not party to/in the process of adhering to the following agreements. Please check and amend as necessary.

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
2.1.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		×	
2.1.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)		×	
2.1.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)		×	
2.1.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)		×	
2.1.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)		×	
2.1.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)		×	
2.1.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)		×	

2.1.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Ramsar site(s) under the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List). Please check and amend as necessary.

Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves,Central Amazon Conservation Complex,Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves,Pantanal Conservation Area

Comment

Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves Central Amazon Conservation Complex Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves Pantanal Conservation Area Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves

2.1.3 - Does your State Party intend to designate any World Heritage property(ies) (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years?

No

2.1.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) your State Party intends to designate (in whole or in part) for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance in the next three years.

2.1.5 - Please list any other relevant global or regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) on natural heritage which have been joined by your State Party.

Inter-American Convention (IAC) for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles /

Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization /

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources /

2.2. UNESCO Culture Conventions

2.2.1 - The table below indicates which of the UNESCO cultural Conventions your State is party to, not party to or in the process of adhering to. Please check and amend as necessary.

		Not Party to	Party to	Adhesion in Progress
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2.2.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		X	
2.2.1.2	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict		X	
2.2.1.3	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict		X	
2.2.1.4	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property		X	
2.2.1.5	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	X		
2.2.1.6	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage		X	
2.2.1.7	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions		X	

2.2.2 - Please list any other relevant global or regional Conventions or agreements on cultural heritage to which your State Party is party to or in the process of adhering to.

Latin America: MERCOSUR - Commission of Cultural Heritage /

Commission of the Cultural Heritage of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries – CPLP /

2.2.3 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre the following World Heritage property(ies) located in your State Party have been included on the List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

2.2.4 - Does your State Party intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection for any of its World Heritage properties under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in the next three years?

No

2.2.5 - Please list any World Heritage properties for which your State Party intends to request the granting of Enhanced Protection.

Not applicable

2.3. UNESCO Programmes

2.3.1 - The table below indicates which of the selected UNESCO programmes your State Party participates in. Please check and amend as necessary.

		No	Yes
2.3.1.1	Man and the Biosphere Programme		X
2.3.1.2	UNESCO Global Geoparks		X

2.3.2 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party is/are also designated (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme.

Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves, Central Amazon Conservation Complex, Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks, Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves, Pantanal Conservation Area

Comment

Atlantic Forest South-East Reserves Central Amazon Conservation Complex Cerrado Protected Areas Iguaçu National Park Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves Pantanal Conservation Area Brazilian Atlantic Islands Paraty and Ilha Grande – Culture and Biodiversity Serra da Capivara National Park Espinhaço Range Biosphere Reserve, Brazil - Sanctuary of "Bom Jesus de Matosinhos" in Congonhas Tijuca Forest National Park - Rio de Janeiro: Cariocas Landscape - between the mountain and the sea

2.3.3 - Does your State Party intend to nominate any of its World Heritage properties (in whole or in part) as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme?

No

2.3.4 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies), (or part(s) thereof), your State Party intends to nominate as (a) Biosphere Reserve(s) under the intergovernmental Man and the Biosphere Programme:

2.3.5 - According to the information available at the World Heritage Centre, the following World Heritage property(ies) in your State Party are also designated (in whole or in part) as UNESCO Global Geopark(s)

According to information available, no property in your State Party is currently listed.

2.3.6 - Has your State Party applied for any of its World Heritage properties (or part(s) thereof) to be designated UNESCO Global Geopark(s)?

No

2.3.7 - Please indicate which World Heritage property(ies) (or part(s) thereof) is/are (a) UNESCO Global Geoparks applicant(s).

Not Applicable. /

2.4. Cooperation and synergies between the Conventions and programmes your State is party to/is associated with/intends to join

2.4.1 - Is there communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the Convention(s)/programme(s) listed below?

		Not Applicable	No	Yes
2.4.1.1	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage			✗
2.4.1.2	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)			✗
2.4.1.3	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species in Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)			✗
2.4.1.4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)			✗
2.4.1.5	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)			✗
2.4.1.6	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)			✗
2.4.1.7	International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)			✗
2.4.1.8	1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict			✗
2.4.1.9	Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict			✗
2.4.1.10	1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	✗		
2.4.1.11	2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	✗		
2.4.1.12	2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage			✗
2.4.1.13	2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions			✗
2.4.1.14	Man and the Biosphere Programme			✗
2.4.1.15	Global Geoparks			✗

2.4.2 - Please comment, if applicable, on the communication between the World Heritage Focal Point and the Focal Points of the other Convention(s)/programme(s):

Occasionally there is communication between the focal points of the other conventions and the world heritage focal points. Communication between the environmental and cultural areas exists primarily in relation to the shared management of the Paraty and Ilha Grande Mixed Site, as well as for properties that interface between environmental and cultural protection areas.

2.4.3 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national natural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?

No

2.4.4 - Are World Heritage Focal Points involved in the revision and implementation of national cultural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage?

Yes

2.5. UNESCO Recommendations

2.5.1 - Is your State Party using the provisions of the 1972 Recommendation and the 2011 Recommendation to set policies or strategies for the protection of cultural and natural heritage?

		Yes	No
2.5.1.1	1972 Recommendation concerning the Protection, at the National level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage	✗	
2.5.1.2	2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape	✗	

2.5.2 - Please describe how effectively each of the Recommendations is used:

The recommendations of the 1972 Convention are used for the organization of the Tentative List and for the elaboration of the nomination processes, especially concerning the improvements of the instruments and methodologies for the management of the properties. The 2011 Recommendation is also applicable to the cultural landscape of Rio de Janeiro.

3. Tentative List

3.1 - In the process of preparing your Tentative List, did you use any of the following tools to make a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value?

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
Filling the gaps – an Action Plan for the future by ICOMOS
The World Heritage List: Future priorities for a credible and complete list of natural and mixed sites by IUCN
Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
Other global comparative analyses
World Heritage Resource Manual 'Preparing World Heritage Nominations'
Other
Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação

3.2 - Have you used the Upstream Process in the revision of your Tentative List?

Yes

If you selected 'Yes', please comment on which forms of upstream guidance you have used and on their effectiveness of this guidance. revision of the indicative list in 2015 aiming to make it more balanced, credible, and representative. Expansion of the typologies of assets, especially mixed properties.

3.3 - Do you intend to use the Upstream Process during the next revision of your Tentative List?

Yes

3.4 - Do any of the sites registered on your Tentative List have the potential to generate dialogue and cooperation among States Parties and different communities?

Yes, among States Parties and communities

3.5 - Please name the site(s) considered to have this potential

Serra do Divisor National Park Cavernas do Peruaçu Federal Environmental Protection Area (APA) / Veredas Do Peruaçu State Park Canyon do Rio Peruaçu, Minas Gerais Parc national du Pico da Neblina (Amazonas) Brazilian Fortresses Ensemble Amazonia Theaters Cavernas do Peruaçu Federal Environmental Protections Area Cedro Dam in the Quixadá Monoliths Cultural Landscape of Paranapiacaba – Village and railway systems in the Serra do Mar Mountain Range Geoglyphs of Acre Palace of Culture - RJ

3.6 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following (if applicable) in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Fair
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Good
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities/residents	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Poor
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Poor
Landowners	Fair
Local industries/tourism and other stakeholders	Fair
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Fair
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	Quilombolas - afrodescent peoples: 3

3.7 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the process of preparing the Tentative List?

Gender balance **has been explicitly considered** in the process but there are **still deficiencies** in the implementation.

3.8 - Do any sites on your Tentative List already benefit from other international designations either under other UNESCO Conventions/Programmes or under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands?

Yes

If you selected 'Yes', please list the site(s), identify the other designation(s)/programme(s) from which it/they benefit(s), and state the additional benefits you expect to gain from inscription on the World Heritage List.

Station écologique de Taim (Rio Grande do Sul); Anavilhanas Ecological Station. Paraty and Ilha Grande: culture and biodiversity, is part of UNESCO's recognition as a Creative City for gastronomy, in addition to the natural areas that make up the site being in the RAMSAR convention; b. Brasília is part of the UNESCO recognition as Creative city for Design; c. Salvador is part of the UNESCO recognition as Creative City of Design;

3.9 - Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Tentative List (Questions 3.1 to 3.8)

Brazil intends to revise its Tentative List by 2025, considering its last revision in 2015. It is intended to expand the representativeness and contribution of the Brazilian heritage, especially regarding the typological diversity and the interaction between natural and cultural assets, and the heritage associated with other recognitions as areas of geological importance, such as geoparks.

4. Nominations

4.1 - Please rate the level of involvement of the following entities in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional/provincial/state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Fair
Local communities/residents	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Other specific groups (please specify below)	Fair
Landowners	Fair
Local industries/tourist sector and commercial stakeholders	Fair
Non-Governmental Organization(s)	Fair
Consultants/experts	Good
Site manager(s)/coordinator(s)	Good
If 'Other specific groups' applies, please specify	

4.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered and implemented in the preparation of the most recent nomination dossiers?

Yes

4.3 - Please rate the perceived benefits in your country of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Promoted environmental sustainability, valuing places which are essential for human well-being	High
Enhanced inclusive social development, with full inclusion and equity for all stakeholders	Some
Strengthened protection and conservation of heritage (legislative, regulatory, institutional and/or traditional)	High
Enhanced conservation practices	High
Enhanced wider community appreciation and participation in heritage processes	High
Improved presentation of sites	High
Enhanced honour/prestige	High
Increased funding	Some
Additional tool for lobbying/political influence	Some
Fostered peace and security, including promotion of partnerships and conservation	Some
Increased number of tourists and visitors	Some
Promoted inclusive economic development, including decent income and employment for communities	Some
Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

4.4 - Please rate the extent to which the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List will contribute to achieving the objectives of the 2015 World Heritage and Sustainable Development Policy and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services and benefits	High
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Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change	High
Contributing to inclusion and equity	High
Enhancing quality of life and well-being	High
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights	High
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities	Some
Achieving gender equality	Some
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods	Some
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism	Some
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship	Some
Ensuring conflict prevention	Limited
Protecting heritage during conflict	Some
Promoting conflict resolution	Some
Contributing to post-conflict recovery	Some
Other(s)	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

4.5 - Please provide any additional comments and/or recommendations related to the nomination of properties (questions 4.1 to 4.4).

We have as guidelines for action and management at the World Heritage properties the adherence and application of the Sustainable Development Goals.

5. General Policy Development

5.1. Principal pieces of national cultural and/or natural heritage legislation

5.1.1 - Principal pieces of national legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

Comment

Natural/National: SNUC National System of Nature Conservation Units/Law 9.985/2000 - Establishes criteria and norms for the creation, implementation and management of conservation units. Biodiversity Law / Law 13.123/2015; Protection of Native Vegetation (Forest Code) Law 12.651/2012 Cultural/National: Decree - Law 25/1937 for the protection of cultural heritage; Decree 3924/1961 Federal Legislation on the Protection of Archeological Heritage; Decree 3551/2000 safeguarding of imaterial heritage

5.2. Comment on principal pieces of legislation

5.2.1 - Please comment, especially if prefilled legislation is no longer in force

Natural/National: Art 225 of Federal Constitution; National Environmental Policy/Law 6.938/1981, Cultural/National: Federal Constitution of 1988, Articles 215 and 216 - On Cultural Heritage and diversity.

5.3. Other principal pieces of legislation

5.3.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage not listed in the previous question, please add them here.

National Environmental Policy / Law 6.938/1981 / Natural / National /
Protection of Native Vegetation / Law 12.651/2012 / Natural / National /
Environmental Crimes / Law 9.605/1998 / Natural / National /
National Solid Waste Policy / Law 12.305/2010 / Natural / National /
Decree - Law 25/1937 - Federal legislation for the protection of cultural heritage; / Cultural / National /
Decree 3924/1961 - Federal Legislation on the Protection of Archeological Heritage; / Cultural / National /
Federal Constitution of 1988, Articles 215 and 216 - On Cultural Heritage and diversity; / Cultural / National /
Decree 3551/2000 - Federal Legislation that organizes the registration and safeguarding of the Immaterial Heritage; / Cultural / National /
Decree 80.978/1977 - Enacts the 1972 Convention / Both / National /
Decree 9.763/2019 - Regulates the National Tourism Policy, with a view to promoting segments relating to the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of Brazil / Both / National /
Law 9985/2000 - Institutes the National System of Nature Protected Areas / Natural / National /
Several decrees that establish natural protected areas, corresponding to the areas of each natural heritage site / Natural / National/Federal/State/Municipal /

5.4. Contribution of legislation and/or regulations at other levels to the identification, conservation and protection of the cultural and/or natural heritage

5.4.1 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage.

The Brazilian legal framework includes legislation to protect the environment and tourism development at the federal, state and municipal levels. The Brazilian Cultural Heritage policy has a legal framework for both intangible and tangible heritage, which organizes instruments for identifying, protecting, conserving, and safeguarding heritage.

5.5. Adequacy of the legal framework for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

5.5.1 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the identification of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no legal framework for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is inadequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is partially adequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is adequate for the identification of cultural and/or natural heritage.	✗	✗

5.6. Adequacy of the legal framework for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage

5.6.1 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) adequate for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no legal framework for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is inadequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is partially adequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
The legal framework is adequate for the conservation and protection of cultural and/or natural heritage.	✗	✗

5.7. Enforcement of the legal framework

5.7.1 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulations) for the conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and/or natural heritage be enforced?

		There is no legal framework.	There is no effective capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.	Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework are adequate.
5.7.1.1	Culture			✗	
5.7.1.2	Nature			✗	

5.8. Comments on the enforcement of the legal framework

5.8.1 - Please comment on particular problems of enforcement

The legislation for protection of Brazilian cultural heritage started with the creation of IPHAN, in 1937. Throughout its trajectory, IPHAN has sought to involve different institutions, at all levels of the public administration (Federal, State and Municipal), as well as the private initiative (companies, banks, etc.) in the promotion and preservation of cultural heritage. The Chico Mendes Institute (ICMBio), created in 2007, attempts to promote similar policies in the area of natural heritage.

5.9. Policies giving cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities

5.9.1 - How effectively do the State Party's policies give cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities?

	Culture	Nature
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities.		
There are no specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but this is being achieved on an ad hoc basis.		
There are specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.		
There are specific policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities that are effectively implemented.	✗	✗

5.10. Examples of specific policies giving heritage a function in the life of communities

5.10.1 - Please provide examples of specific policies that give heritage a function in the life of communities

Natural: National System of Conservation Units. Cultural Heritage safeguard policies: safeguard plans involving heritage holders, including public notices for the promotion and implementation of actions. The National Program for Intangible Heritage. Programs for fostering and valuing cultural heritage, tax incentive laws for cultural heritage. PRONAC. National Program including operations for urban requalification and heritage preservation - PAC- Historical Cities, active since 2011.

5.11. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies

5.11.1 - How effectively does your State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies?

Protecting biological and cultural diversity and providing ecosystem services and benefits.	High
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change.	Some
Contributing to inclusion and equality.	Some
Enhancing the quality of life and well-being.	Some
Respecting, protecting and promoting human rights.	High
Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities.	Some
Achieving gender equality.	Some
Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods.	Some
Promoting economic investment and quality tourism.	Some
Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship.	Some
Ensuring conflict prevention.	Not applicable
Protecting heritage during conflict.	Not applicable
Promoting conflict resolution.	Some
Contributing to post-conflict recovery.	Some
Other (please specify).	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

5.12. UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011

5.12.1 - In relation to the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL), adopted in 2011, please indicate which of the following steps your State Party has taken (you can check multiple boxes):

<input type="checkbox"/> Adapt the application of the Recommendation and its approach to the States Party's specific context
<input type="checkbox"/> Encourage the HUL approach across its territory
<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the identification and protection of historic layering in urban environments
<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the harmonious integration of contemporary intervention into the historic urban fabric
<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for the integration of urban heritage conservation strategies into national development policies and agendas
<input type="checkbox"/> Formulate and adopt supporting public policies for monitoring the implementation of the Recommendation and its impact on the conservation and management of historic cities

5.13. Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes

5.13.1 - How effectively does the State Party integrate the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage into comprehensive/larger scale planning programmes?

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

5.14. Use of policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage

5.14.1 - Is your State Party using policies and strategies agreed by the World Heritage Committee or the World Heritage General Assembly to set national policies or strategies for the protection of the cultural and natural heritage?

	UNESCO World Heritage Policy or Strategy	No	Yes
5.14.1.1	Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.14.1.2	Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.14.1.3	World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy		×
5.14.1.4	World Heritage Sustainable Development Policy		×

5.14.2 - Is the implementation of multilateral agreements, programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies coordinated and integrated into the development of national policies for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

There is **adequate coordination and integration** of the implementation of these multilateral agreements, Programmes and World Heritage policies and strategies into national policies.

5.15. Specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies

5.15.1 - Please give details of specific national policies developed using World Heritage policies and strategies

The national policies are coordinated and integrated with multilateral agreements, programs and strategies for the conservation, protection and safeguarding of World Heritage. The strategies for the creation of the national heritage school, including the implementation of the Category II UNESCO Lucio Costa Center in Rio de Janeiro, focusing on World Heritage management. The deepening of the implementation of Management Plans, considering the governance structures of the Steering Committees.

5.16. Comments on General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)

5.16.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to General Policy Development (Questions 5.1 to 5.15)

IPHAN, ICMBlo and other governmental instances of World Heritage protection and the civil society, are coordinating in order to establish synergies and harmonization of legislation. It is necessary to advance the strategies on issues related to the evaluation of the impacts of climate change on the preservation of world heritage and risk management. International seminars are being planned for this theme.

6. Inventories/Lists/Registers of Cultural and Natural Heritage

6.1 - If the State Party has already established inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage, at which level(s) are they compiled, and what is their current status?

	Cultural heritage	Natural heritage
National/federal	Process completed or continuously updated	Process commenced
Regional/provincial/state	Process completed or continuously updated	Process commenced
Local	Process completed or continuously updated	No process established
Other	Not applicable	Not applicable

6.2 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage of your State Party?

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are inadequate to capture the diversity of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers capture some of the diversity of heritage.	×	×
Inventories/lists/registers capture the full diversity of heritage.		

6.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers used to protect the identified cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.		
Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the protection of heritage.		
Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the protection of heritage.		×
Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the protection of heritage.	×	

6.4 - In addition to heritage practitioners and academic institutions, does the State Party involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and cultural heritage for inclusion in inventories/lists/registers?

	Culture	Nature
The State Party does not involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		
The State Party plans to involve communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers in the future.		
The State Party sometimes involves communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.		×
The State Party regularly involves communities and indigenous peoples in the identification sites of natural and/or cultural heritage for inclusion in their inventories/lists/registers.	×	

6.5 - Are inventories/lists/registers used for the identification of sites for the Tentative List?

	Culture	Nature	Mixed
No inventories/lists/registers of heritage have been established.			
Inventories/lists/registers are not actively used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.			
Inventories/lists/registers are sometimes used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.		×	×
Inventories/lists/registers are frequently used for the identification of sites for inclusion on the Tentative List.	×		

6.6 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to inventories/lists/registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 6.1 to 6.5)

There are more than 2.500 Brazilian conservation units (334 at Federal level). Inventories are identification instruments used nationwide. They serve to recognize the potential of natural and cultural diversity and to assist the preservation and safeguarding processes.

7. Status of Services for the Identification, Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

7.1 - How effectively do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and/or natural heritage cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of this heritage?

There is **some cooperation** between the principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage **but this could be improved**.

7.2 - How effectively do other government agencies (e.g. those responsible for tourism, defence, public works, fishery, etc.) cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

In general, **cooperation exists** between other government agencies and the principal agencies/institutions for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage **but there are still deficiencies**.

7.3 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is limited cooperation between different levels of government for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
In general, cooperation exists between different levels of government for identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage but there are still deficiencies .	×	×
Different levels of government cooperate effectively for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

7.4 - How effectively do different levels of government cooperate with all segments of civil society in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

	Culture	Nature
There is no cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is limited cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
There is some cooperation between different levels of government and all segments of civil society in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage but there are still deficiencies .	×	×
Different levels of government cooperate effectively with all segments of civil society, in the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage.		

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Please assess the relative importance of the following sources of funding for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage in your country.

National government funds	Major source of funding for running costs/maintenance
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Minor source of funding for running costs/maintenance
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Minor source of project funding
Funds from other international conventions/programmes	Minor source of project funding
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union, etc.)	Minor source of project funding
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GIZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Minor source of project funding

Non-Governmental Organizations (international and/or national)	Minor source of project funding
Private sector funds	Minor source of project funding
Other	No funding/Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

8.2 - Does the State Party have policies to allocate site revenues for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage?

		No	Yes
8.2.1	Culture		✗
8.2.2	Nature		✗

8.3 - Do you consider that the current budget is sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

	Culture	Nature
The available budget is inadequate for basic conservation, protection and presentation and is a serious constraint on the capacity to conserve and protect cultural and natural heritage.		
The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.	✗	✗
The available budget is adequate to meet the current conservation, protection and presentation needs.		

8.4 - Please indicate the percentage of total annual public expenditure that is spent on the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage

	Category	percentage %
8.4.1	Cultural	0,05% (IPHAN)
8.4.2	Natural	0,07% (MMA)

8.5 - Please estimate the percentage of the total annual public expenditure (as stated in 8.4) that is spent on cultural and natural heritage at each governmental level

Percentage		Cultural	Natural
8.5.1	National/Federal	80 %	%
8.5.2	Regional/Provincial	18 %	%
8.5.3	Local	2 %	%
		Total 100 %	Total 0 %

8.6 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively?

Human resources	Culture	Nature
Human resources are inadequate for conservation, protection and presentation needs of cultural and/or natural heritage.		
A range of human resources exist, to conserve, protect and present cultural and/or natural heritage, but these are below optimum .	✗	✗
Human resources are adequate to meet the current needs of cultural and/or natural heritage conservation, protection and presentation.		

8.7 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to financial and human resources (Questions 8.1 to 8.6)

The budget destined to World Heritage is still relatively low if we consider the extension of the country and the quantity of properties. Most are federal resources, and the incentive laws, such as tax waivers to support projects, are widely used, both nationally and at the state level. Many resources come from strategic projects with state-owned banks, such as the BNDES (National Bank for Social Development).

9. Capacity Development

9.1 - Please prioritise the capacity building needs in the following fields identified in your country for the conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Culture	Nature
National/federal	High priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists	High priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Nominations	Medium priority	Low priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring	High priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: International assistance	High priority	Low priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	High priority	Medium priority

Technical and scientific issues	Medium priority	High priority
Traditional conservation processes	Medium priority	Medium priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	High priority	Low priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	High priority	Medium priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	High priority	Low priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	High priority	Medium priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	High priority	Low priority
Management effectiveness assessment	High priority	Medium priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	High priority	Medium priority
Awareness raising and outreach	Medium priority	Medium priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	No priority	Low priority
Sustainable development	High priority	No priority
Protection and integration of biological and cultural diversity in management systems	High priority	Low priority
Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change: adaptation and mitigation	High priority	No priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	Medium priority	Medium priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems: enhancing quality of life and well-being through heritage	High priority	Medium priority
Inclusive social development in World Heritage management systems	High priority	Medium priority
Gender balance in management systems	Medium priority	Medium priority
Inclusive economic development in World Heritage management systems	High priority	Low priority
World Heritage as an enabler and a driver of peace and security	Medium priority	Low priority

9.2 - Please rate the priority for training target audiences for each of the specific topics/themes/capacity building needs identified below for conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage.

	Administrators and government bodies at all levels	Communities, indigenous peoples, landowners, local businesses, other social groups etc.	Universities, NGOs etc.	Heritage practitioners
Implementation of the <i>Convention</i>	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Tentative Lists process	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Nomination process	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: Reporting and monitoring process	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Statutory processes: International assistance, etc.	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Conservation and management of heritage sites	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Technical and Scientific issues	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Traditional conservation processes	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Sustainable resource utilisation and management	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Interpretation/communication of World Heritage properties	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Risk preparedness and disaster risk management	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Impact assessment tools (environmental, heritage and social)	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Sustainable tourism use and management	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Management effectiveness assessment	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Management approaches and methodologies (including HUL)	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority

Awareness raising and outreach	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Governance: legislative, institutional and financial frameworks and mechanisms	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Sustainable development	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Building environmental and social resilience	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Integration of eco-social diversity in management systems	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Adoption of rights-based approaches to heritage management	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Development of inclusive, equitable and effective management systems	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority
Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change	High priority	Medium priority	Medium priority	Medium priority

9.3 - Please indicate how the State Party is using the World Heritage Capacity Building Strategy (2011).

		No	Yes
9.3.1	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level.		✗
9.3.2	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level.		✗
9.3.3	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities.		✗
9.3.4	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes.		✗
9.3.5	The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage.		✗

9.4 - Does the State Party have a national training/educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management?

There is a **national strategy** for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some **deficiencies in implementation.**

9.5 - Comments: Please provide any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Capacity Development (Questions 9.1 to 9.4).

Brazil has a multidisciplinary post-graduate program in cultural heritage preservation (Master), coordinated by IPHAN, linked to the Lucio Costa Center, School of Heritage (UNESCO's Category II Center). Regarding capacity development, it is worth noting that continuing education and capacity building requires constant improvement actions.

10. Policy and Resourcing of World Heritage Properties

10.1 - If there are principal pieces of legislation specific to the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage not listed in 5.1 (which focuses on policy general to all heritage), please list them here.

10.2 - Please describe briefly how legislation and/or regulations at other levels contribute to the identification, conservation and protection of the State's Party cultural and natural heritage. Please provide web links for the legislation listed above.

The legislation for the protection of the Brazilian cultural heritage, especially the tangible heritage, started the creation of the National Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage – IPHAN, in 1937. In the natural field, the Chico Mendes Institute for Conservation of Biodiversity was created in 2007.

10.3 - Are the services provided by agencies/institutions adequate for the protection, conservation, presentation and management of World Heritage properties in your country?

There is **some capacity** to protect, conserve, present and manage World Heritage properties but **significant deficiencies** remain.

10.4 - How does the State Party encourage and support World Heritage properties to manage and develop visitation/tourism sustainably?

By providing financial resources and incentives for sustainable tourism related activities

By developing policies and/or requiring sustainable tourism strategies to be developed

By providing capacity building for site managers

By facilitating network cooperation and stakeholder engagement through the development of governance structures or other mechanisms for cooperation

10.5 - Please indicate here any additional information or clarify how the State Party supports sustainable tourism planning and management at a property level.

Natural: Through the site management structure, Management plan, Contracts, Capacity. Since 2017, Brazil has developed a joint strategy between IPHAN, ICMBIO and the Ministry of Tourism to create a national program to promote and strengthen Tourism in World Heritage Sites, culminating in the Decree No. 9.763, of april 11, 2019, and incentive programs for the sites and their areas

10.6 - Does the State Party require the use of impact assessments for programmes (e.g. strategic environmental assessments) or development projects (e.g. environmental impact assessments, heritage impact assessments) that may have an impact on the World

Heritage property, its buffer zone and the wider setting?

There is a **regulatory framework** that requires the use of impact assessments for programmes or development projects which is implemented **but it needs improvement**.

10.7 - Please list the different assessment methods used. Please provide weblinks to the guidance for the assessment methods.

Natural: Environmental licensing and related legislation. Cultural: Environmental licensing, with the cultural heritage impact assessments and reports, is regulated by national legislation, and is required for large and medium-sized developments, with the degree of risk according to the index provided by law for the activity of the operation. All world heritage properties are safeguarded by federal legislation.

10.8 - Does the State Party have a national capacity building strategy for World Heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management?

There is a **national capacity building strategy** in relation to World Heritage conservation, protection and management but there are **some deficiencies in its implementation**

10.9 - Does the State Party have the institutional capacity to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues?

There is **capacity** at the institutional level to conduct research specifically for World Heritage issues **but it could be improved**.

10.10 - Has the State Party helped to establish national, public and private foundations or associations for raising funds and receiving donations for the protection of World Heritage?

Yes

10.11 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage policies and resources

Different incentive programs and projects have been created, specially by IPHAN. The National Bank for Social Development (BNDES) and Caixa Econômica Federal are the main public banks for promoting the preservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage, in addition to promoting cooperation agreements with international organizations, and technical cooperation with universities and private institutions.

11. International Cooperation

11.1 - Has the State Party promoted international cooperation and the establishment of cooperation mechanisms for heritage since the last Periodic Report? If so, please indicate the type of cooperation that best describes your activities.

Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes

Bilateral and multilateral agreements

Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities

Financial support

Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage

Participation in foundations for international cooperation

Sharing expertise for capacity building

Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars

Distribution of material/information

11.2 - Do you have World Heritage properties that have been twinned with others at a national or international level?

Yes

11.3 - Please add any additional comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to International Cooperation (Questions 11.1 to 11.2). If you have twinned World Heritage properties, please list them along with their twins.

Brazil established a few international cooperation projects with international bodies, such as: UNESCO: Cooperation Project for the strengthening and implementation of the Category II Center - Lucio Costa Center; International Technical Cooperation Project for the management of the cultural landscape and the Missions National Historical Park, Cooperation Project for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage; We have a Transnational Site, serialized, between Brazil and Argentina.

12. Education, Information and Awareness Building

12.1 - Does the State Party have a strategy to raise awareness among communities and different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage?

There **are strategies** to raise awareness about the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage **but there are some deficiencies in its implementation**.

12.2 - Please rate the level of general awareness of the following groups about World Heritage in your country

Communities living in/around heritage sites	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Youth	Fair
General public	Poor
Decision makers and public officials	Fair
Private sector	Poor

Tourism industry	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

12.3 - Does the State Party have heritage education programmes for children and/or youth, that contribute to improving understanding of heritage, promoting diversity and fostering intercultural dialogue?

There are heritage education programmes to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity, and foster intercultural dialogue **but there are deficiencies in implementation.**

12.4 - Please rate the level of frequency of the following activities to improve understanding of cultural and natural heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue among children and/or youth

Teacher training courses on the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit	Not applicable
Courses/activities for students within school programmes	Medium
Youth forums	Medium
Skills-training courses for students	Low
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Medium
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Not applicable
Other	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other', please specify	

12.5 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme?

The State Party **does not participate** in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme.

12.6 - Please add any additional comments, description of best practices in World Heritage Education, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building (Questions 12.3 to 12.5)

Iphan has a few years of experience in the area of Heritage education, following the expansion of the concept of heritage and participatory practices in the process of valuing and raising awareness about Cultural Heritage, with guidelines collectively built by various sectors of society as provided in Ordinance 134 of 2016, instituting participatory inventories as one of the tools, and networking as a strategy.

13. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

13.1. State Party's implementation of the World Heritage Convention

Synergies with other relevant Conventions, Recommendations and Programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Focal Points are not involved in the revision and implementation of national natural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage
Identification of heritage
National inventories
Tentative List
Effectiveness of legal framework
Function of cultural and natural heritage in the life of the community
Contribution of heritage to sustainable development policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: There is limited integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change Contributing to inclusion and equality Enhancing the quality of life and well-being Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities Achieving gender equality Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods Promoting economic investment and quality tourism Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship Promoting conflict resolution Contributing to post-conflict recovery

Larger-scale planning
Status of services for protection, conservation and presentation
Financial status
Human resources
Capacity development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some deficiencies in implementation
Policy and resourcing of World Heritage properties
Research on World Heritage properties
International cooperation
<p>Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes Bilateral and multilateral agreements Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities Financial support Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage Participation in foundations for international cooperation Sharing expertise for capacity building Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars Distribution of material/information
Education, information and awareness building

13.2. Actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (identified from table 13.1).

13.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to ten)

2.4	Cooperation and synergies between the Conventions and programmes your State is party to/is associated with/intends to join	
2.4.3	World Heritage Focal Points are not involved in the revision and implementation of national natural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage	✕
5.11	Integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies	
5.11.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: There is limited integration of the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage as a strategic element in national sustainable development policies and strategies in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening resilience to natural hazards and climate change Contributing to inclusion and equality Enhancing the quality of life and well-being Respecting, consulting and involving indigenous peoples and local communities Achieving gender equality Ensuring growth, employment, income and livelihoods Promoting economic investment and quality tourism Strengthening capacity-building, innovation and local entrepreneurship Promoting conflict resolution Contributing to post-conflict recovery 	
9	Capacity Development	
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to support capacity building programmes The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 	✕
9.4	There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some deficiencies in implementation	✕

11	International Cooperation	
11.1	<p>Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes • Bilateral and multilateral agreements • Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities • Financial support • Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage • Participation in foundations for international cooperation • Sharing expertise for capacity building • Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars • Distribution of material/information 	✕

Please select 1 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

13.3. Priority Actions Assessment

13.3.1 - Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor

2.4	Cooperation and synergies between the Conventions and programmes your State is party to/is associated with/intends to join					
		Action	Short description	Authority(ies) responsible	Timeframe	May this action require International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund?
2.4.3	World Heritage Focal Points are not involved in the revision and implementation of national natural heritage strategies, policies and action plans, beyond specific issues related to World Heritage	Create a time-bound inter-ministerial working group.	Create a time-bound inter-ministerial working group to resume the dialogue with the institutions in order to seek synergies among the Conventions.	Ministry of Tourism (MTur) Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) Ministry of Environment (MMA) Chico Mendes Institute (ICMBio) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)	One to three years	Not necessary

5.9	Policies giving cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of communities					
5.9.1		Strengthen educational and awareness-raising policies with local authorities and communities.	Develop, together with local authorities and communities, structuring actions focused on the heritage elements to which they are attached	Ministry of Tourism (MTur) Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) Ministry of Environment (MMA) Chico Mendes Institute (ICMBio) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) Brasunesco	one to four years	Not necessary

9	Capacity Development					
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the national level • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy for the implementation of capacity building at the regional/sub-regional level • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy to identify capacity building priorities • The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by fundraising to 	Strengthen the technical capacities through the exchange of knowledge among the different areas.	Organization of training activities via the Lucio Costa Center - CC2, involving the managers and technicians of the heritage assets. Promotion of national and international seminars and meetings that enable the exchange of knowledge.	Ministry of Tourism (MTur) Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) Ministry of Environment (MMA) Chico Mendes Institute (ICMBio) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) Brasunesco	até o próximo ciclo	World Heritage Center, ICOMOS e IUCN

	support capacity building programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State Party is using the Capacity Building Strategy by raising awareness about the need to conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage 					
9.4	There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection, presentation and management but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Strengthen capacities for protection, conservation and management.	Expand and strengthen the heritage and environmental education programs and actions, based on the exchange of experiences between AcadeBio and IPHAN's Professional Master in the scope of CC2.	Ministry of Tourism (MTur) Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) Ministry of Environment (MMA) Chico Mendes Institute (ICMBio) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) Itamaraty Brasunesco	Até o próximo ciclo	World Heritage Center, ICOMOS e IUCN

11	International Cooperation					
11.1	Forms of international cooperation and cooperation mechanisms for heritage promoted by the State Party since the last Periodic Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in other UN programmes, including sustainable development programmes and human rights and gender equality programmes Bilateral and multilateral agreements Sharing expertise to promote equitable participation in heritage mechanisms for communities Financial support Contributions to private organizations for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage Participation in foundations for international cooperation Sharing expertise for capacity building Hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars Distribution of material/information 	Strengthen and expand international cooperation for World Heritage management.	Strengthen and expand international cooperation for World Heritage management, through the Lucio Costa Center - CC2 and through bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects	Ministry of Tourism (MTur) Institute of National Historical and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN) Ministry of Environment (MMA) Chico Mendes Institute (ICMBio) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)	Até o próximo ciclo	World Heritage Center, ICOMOS, IUCN e entre a rede de sítios inscritos na lista do Patrimônio Mundial

Please indicate priority actions to address items rated as poor completed

13.4. Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

13.4.1 - Please indicate any additional actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*

- Expand the capacities for risk management of cultural assets. - Seek a better interlocution between the cultural and environmental areas.

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 State Party level.

Integrated and participative site management. Integration of environmental and tourism policies. Integrated Management of Fire. National Long Distance Trails

Network. Biodiversity Monitoring Program Concessions for tourism support services in National Parks The existence of a specific national Institution of Cultural Heritage policies, covering the entire territory of the country, composed of a specialized technical body, and operating for 85 years. The strategy of shared and participatory management, implemented at the last recognized properties on the World Heritage List

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of good practice at the State Party level.

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Primary institution responsible for communicating with UNESCO on the World Heritage Convention

15.1.1 - Which primary institution is responsible for communicating with UNESCO with regards to the World Heritage Convention?

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs

15.2. Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

15.2.1 - Relevance and Objectives of Periodic Reporting

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies	Good

15.3. The four Objectives of Periodic Reporting

15.3.1 - How well does the current questionnaire address each of the four Objectives of Periodic Reporting?

	Objective	Not at all	Partially	Adequately
15.3.1.1	Provide an assessment of the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> by the State Party			✗
15.3.1.2	Provide an assessment as to whether the values of World Heritage properties are being maintained over time			✗
15.3.1.3	Provide updated information about World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the property			✗
15.3.1.4	Provide a mechanism for regional cooperation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties about the implementation of the <i>World Heritage Convention</i> , and World Heritage conservation		✗	

15.4. Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.4.1 -

Enable spaces for exchange of information and data between the states - parties in the region. Suggestion that information be accessed by a database, assisting the management and monitoring of property.

15.5. Use of Data

15.5.1 - How does your State Party plan to use the data?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Updating management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy
Reporting for other conventions/conservation mechanisms
Reporting on implementation of Sustainable Development Goals
Improve the States Party implementation on the Convention

15.6. Timing and resources

15.6.1 - Were your national authorities given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in the questionnaire during this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

No

15.6.2 - Please estimate the time (working hours) and the number of people involved in completing Section I of the questionnaire.

	Time & people	Number of hours worked	Number of people involved
15.6.2.1	Gathering data	60	2
15.6.2.2	Consulting stakeholders	20	23
15.6.2.3	Filling in the questionnaire	30	2

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

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

15.6.4 - Did your national authorities mobilise any additional resources to carry out this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.6.4.1	Human resources	×	
15.6.4.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/training	×	

15.6.5 - Please provide details on any additional resources mobilised.

There was not enough time to compile the data, given the Christmas and New Year's vacation recesses, and summer vacation period, when most managers were not available.

15.7. Format and Content of the Periodic Reporting Questionnaire

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

Some of the required information was accessible

15.7.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

Using the questionnaire	good
Understanding the questions	good

15.7.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement

Increase the spaces in the textual description field.

15.8. Training and guidance

15.8.1 - Please rate the level of support received in terms of training and guidance from the following entities for the completion of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors)	None
UNESCO National Commission	None
ICOMOS International	None
IUCN International	None
ICCROM International/regional	None
ICOMOS national/regional	None
IUCN national/regional	None
Category 2 Centres	None
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other' applies, please specify	

15.8.2 - Were the online training resources provided by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for your national authorities to complete the online questionnaire?

Yes

15.8.3 - Please provide further comments on the online training resources

The resources were adequate, however there could be intermediate evaluations after the compilation of the data, for possible deepening and complementation of the information.

15.9. Comments

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

Suggestion to organize workshop to present the results involving all states parties of the region, in order to enable exchanges and synergies among the countries.
Suggestion to create a database with the information from the III Cycle of the periodic report.

15.9.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions.