

Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia	-12.973 / -38.513	200	452	652	1985
Total (ha)		200	452	652	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia - Map of the inscribed property	1983	
Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia - Map of the inscribed property	2014	

Comment

The maps will be updated according to the definitions of the norms for the areas, seeking the compatibility of the protection instruments that apply to the three spheres: union, state and municipality. Minor update of the limits. It will be presented in February 2023.

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

1. [Include the websites: https://www.gov.br/iphan/pt-br](https://www.gov.br/iphan/pt-br) (Iphan); <https://www.gov.br/iphan/pt-br/superintendencias/bahia> (Superintendence of Iphan in the State of Bahia); <http://www.fmlf.salvador.ba.gov.br/> (FMLF - Mário Leal Ferreira Foundation); <http://www.ipac.ba.gov.br/> (IPAC - Institute of the Artistic and Cultural Heritage of Bahia)

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	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks		×

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

No Comments.

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?

No 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

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

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

No Comments

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

The 9th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Safeguarding approved, in November 2014, in Paris, the Roda de Capoeira, one of the cultural manifestations that covers a large part of the national territory, as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

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 aware.

No Comments

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

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

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Founded in 1549 on a small peninsula that separates Todos os Santos Bay from the Atlantic Ocean on the northeast coast of Brazil, Salvador de Bahia became Portuguese America's first capital and remained so until 1763. Its founding and historic role as colonial capital associate it with the theme of world exploration. Salvador de Bahia's historic centre – an eminent example of Renaissance urban structuring adapted to a colonial site – is the *Cidade Alta* (Upper Town), a defensive, administrative and residential neighbourhood perched atop an 85-m-high escarpment. This densely built colonial city *par excellence* of the Brazilian northeast is distinguished by its religious, civil and military colonial architecture dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries. Salvador de Bahia is also notable as one of the major points of convergence of European, African and American Indian cultures of the 16th to 18th centuries.

The settlement of Salvador de Bahia, strategically situated overlooking an immense bay on the Brazilian coast, was aimed at centralising the activities of the metropolis in Portuguese America and facilitating trade with Africa and the Far East. The city grew quickly, becoming Brazil's main seaport and an important centre of the sugar industry and the slave trade. The historic centre's main districts are Sé, Pelourinho, Misericórdia, São Bento, Taboão, Carmo and Santo Antônio. Pelourinho is characterized by its fidelity to the 16th-century plan, the density of its monuments and the homogeneity of its construction. In addition to major buildings dating to the 17th and 18th centuries such as the *Catedral Basílica de Salvador* and the churches and convents of *São Francisco*, *São Domingos*, *Carmo* and *Santo Antônio*, the Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia retains a number of 16th-century public spaces, including the Municipal Plaza, the *Largo Terreiro de Jesus* and the *Largo de São Francisco*, as well as baroque palaces, among them the *Palácio do Arcebispo*, *Palácio Saldanha* and *Palácio Ferrão*. There are many streets lined with brightly coloured houses, often decorated with fine stucco-work, that are characteristic of the colonial city. Salvador de Bahia was also, from 1558, the first slave market in the New World, with slaves arriving to work on the sugar plantations. Echoes of this multicultural past survive to the present day in the historic centre's rich tangible and intangible heritage.

Criterion (iv): Salvador de Bahia is an eminent example of Renaissance urban structuring adapted to a colonial site having an upper city of a defensive, administrative and residential nature which overlooks the lower city where commercial activities revolve around the port. The density of monuments, with Ouro Preto (included on the World Heritage List in 1980), makes it the colonial city *par excellence* in the Brazilian northeast.

Criterion (vi): Salvador de Bahia is one of the major points of convergence of European, African and American Indian cultures of the 16th to 18th centuries. Its founding and historic role as capital of Brazil quite naturally associate it with the theme of world exploration already illustrated by the inclusion on the World Heritage List of the Old Havana (1982), Angra do Heroísmo (1983), San Juan de Puerto Rico (1983), and Cartagena (1984).

Integrity

Within the boundaries of the Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia are located all the elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value, including the escarpment that divides it into Upper and Lower towns; the Pelourinho district's underlying 16th-century urban plan; and the web of streets with rows of uniform houses interwoven with notable examples of religious, administrative, military and commercial and monumental architecture dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries. The city's 78.28-ha historic centre is of sufficient size to adequately ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that convey the property's significance. The Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia does not suffer from adverse effects of development and/or neglect. Nevertheless, the greater city's population has grown quickly since 1966 due to the region's industrial development, resulting in the historic centre becoming enclosed on three sides by a very dense urban zone.

Authenticity

The Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia has a high degree of authenticity in terms of location and setting, forms and designs, and materials and substances. In the 1990s, some 1,350 properties were restored in the Pelourinho district with the objective of developing the economic potential of the area by exploiting tourism. Concurrently, the number of residents in the historic centre decreased from 9,853 in 1980 to 3,235 in 2000 in a process of depopulation.

Protection and management requirements

The Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia is protected by laws enacted by the three levels of government: Decree-Law 25/1937, implemented by the federal government through the *Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional* (National Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage – IPHAN); Law 3660/1978, passed by the Bahia state government through the *Instituto do Patrimônio Artístico e Cultural da Bahia* (Artistic and Cultural Institute of Bahia – IPAC); and Municipal Law 3289/1983, setting forth Specific Municipal Legislation for the Protection of Cultural Property, through which a protection area encompassing the IPHAN-designated cultural site is established and joint reviews by the three levels of government of all proposed projects within the protected zone are required. The 2008 *Plano Diretor Urbano de Salvador* (Urban Master Plan for Salvador – PDDU) formally certifies the existing federally designated heritage areas and those covered under the Specific Municipal Legislation statute (Law 3289/1983). In addition, the *Escritório Técnico de Licenciamento e Fiscalização* (Technical Licensing and Oversight Office – ETELF) was created to facilitate the implementation of concerted and coordinated measures and oversight by the three levels of government in the Historic Centre of Salvador de Bahia, with a view to enhancing integration in this area.

The 2010 *Plano de Reabilitação Participativo do Centro Antigo de Salvador* (Participatory Rehabilitation Plan for the Old Centre of Salvador) aims to address the economic, social, environmental and urbanistic issues that were inadequately addressed in the rehabilitation programmes undertaken from the 1960s to the 1990s, which invariably centred on proposed increases in tourism and other tertiary activities in the Pelourinho district, draining the historic centre of its key management, administrative and business functions and leading to a progressive population exodus and a corresponding deterioration of the urban landscape.

Sustaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property over time will require continuing the integrated efforts to revitalize the area and reverse the process of urban decay; advancing residential revitalization of the historic centre to counteract the progressive population exodus and to sustain the area as a living organism within the urban landscape; and establishing monitoring indicators for these and any future interventions, to ensure that such interventions do not have a negative impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity of the property.

Comment

Add in protection and management requirements: The New Urban Master Plan of Salvador of 2016; Iphan Ordinance No. 420/2010, which regulates the procedures on interventions in listed properties. Iphan Ordinance No. 187/2010, which deals with the procedures for inspection and administrative penalties applied by the institution and provided in Decree-Law No. 25/1937 - National Legislation for safeguarding the material cultural heritage. Withdraw: The ETELF - which is no longer in operation.

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	Renaissance urban structuring adapted to a colonial site – is the Cidade Alta (Upper Town), a defensive, administrative and residential neighbourhood perched atop an 85-m-high escarpment.	✕			
3.2.2	Topography: urban layout adapted to the local topography - on the edge of the lower city of the cliff - upper city as a defensive, residential and civic system, and the lower city contemplating commercial and port activities	✕			
3.2.3	It represents the Portuguese colonial urban occupation model and its main intercontinental commercial port in America	✕			
3.2.4	Architectural complex consisting of religious, civil and military examples dating back to the colonial period of Salvador as the first capital of Brazil (16th to 18th century)		✕		
3.2.5	Cultural interchange between indigenous, European and African populations	✕			
3.2.6					
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

The great pressure to increase the height of the new buildings compromises the visual relations that characterize the site, especially the configuration of the upper city and the lower city. The decharacterization of the hillside that marks the two city plans is another factor that compromises this important attribute. The decharacterization of the buildings of the complex is slow but constant, and the abandonment of significant examples compromises the preservation of the property.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant











Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- 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							

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	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

The creation of new museums and culture centers, such as the Casa da Música, the Public Archive, the Casa das Histórias de Salvador, the Casa do Carnaval, and the Pólo de Economia Criativa form a set of projects being implemented that positively affect the property, making the historic center more dynamic.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant			Not relevant				
	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 (10/09/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Outside

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

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

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











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

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Outside








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

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Outside

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

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

Negative aspects: Insertion in the landscape of large permanent structures, such as the Salvador - Itaparica bridge and the elevated Monorail - projects of the State Government of Bahia. Cruise ships disproportionate to the scale and port structure of the city. Positive factor of the air transport infrastructure is related to the improvement of the accessibility of the external public to the site, as well as the expansion of the airport and the quantity of flights after the privatization.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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 cell phone towers affect the landscape of the site, but make possible the use of technology that is now indispensable in business relationships and in the lives of internal and external users.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- 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

The pollution produced in Todos os Santos Bay and in the port by the discharge of garbage and oil from large ships, and the contamination of the bay's waters are negative factors that affect the protected property.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- 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

Fishing with the use of explosives in the boundaries of the protected area negatively affects the property.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- 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

No comments

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

✕ 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 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing

Positive							
Negative							

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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 high temperatures, high humidity, and the degradation of the buildings considerably increase the attack of pests and microorganisms on the immobile and mobile properties that make up the World Heritage Site.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- 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 (10/09/2012):

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

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

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- 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 (10/09/2012):

- 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 (10/09/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

✕ 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 (10/09/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ 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

Changes in traditional ways of life promote increased lack of recognition of the importance of the protected property by the local population. Predatory tourism is associated with a disproportionate increase in the number of informal traders, which has contributed to the degradation of public spaces, and to a lesser extent, of buildings.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- 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

The degradation by abandonment, vandalism, illegal occupation of the space and illegal constructions are current threats to the preservation of the world heritage site.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant











4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

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

Increased rainfall and temperatures contribute to the degradation of the protected property.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

Erosion on the slopes of the old center is historically recurrent and has become a factor of concern due to the loss of vegetation cover, illegal construction on hillside areas, increased rainfall, and the geological constitution of the urban site itself.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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







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

The constructive characteristics of most buildings in the face of unfavorable weather conditions, lack of maintenance and abandonment of buildings, promote the growth of pests that destroy built structures. Weeds; Rodents; Insect Pests; Bird Pests and Microorganisms are frequent presences and negatively impact the protected property.

4.13. Management and institutional factors











4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	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 (10/09/2012):

- 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 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

 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 (10/09/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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

The World Heritage Site does not have a Management Plan prepared, as well as the definition of monitoring indicators, which results in low management capacity, especially due to the lack of coordination between the relevant government institutions.




























4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)















































Preservation norms and intervention criteria for the Historic Center and norms for the Cultural and Landscape Protection areas of the Old Center of Salvador, the area that comprises the Buffer Zone of the site protected by IPHAN and recognized by Unesco, are being elaborated.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development					
4.1.1 Housing					
					
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure					
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities					
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure					
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure					
					
4.2.2 Underground transport infrastructure					
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure					





4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.7 Pests						
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
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						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						





						
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						
Legend	 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
4.1.1 Housing						
						

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
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	  	 	





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
4.1.5 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
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
4.2.2 Underground transport infrastructure	 		






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
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure	  	 	




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
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure					





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
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure			
			





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

4.3 Services Infrastructures

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

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
						

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

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

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources			
	<div>⊖</div> <div>🗨️</div>	<div>🌱</div>	<div>📈</div>

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence 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 - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.7.2 Relative humidity						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence 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 - Developement over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread




Temporal scale - Occurence 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
4.7.7 Pests						
						

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
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						

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						

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses			
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
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
						

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
------	--------	--------	-------

4.8.4 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

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
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	  	 	
	  	 	

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

4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities			
			





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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	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

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
						

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

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species							
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							
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	<div> <div>+</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
4.13.3 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
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

4.17. 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

Not applicable

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	Renaissance urban structuring adapted to a colonial site – is the Cidade Alta (Upper Town), a defensive, administrative and residential neighbourhood perched atop an 85-m-high escarpment.	✕			
4.18.1.2	Topography: urban layout adapted to the local topography - on the edge of the lower city of the cliff - upper city as a defensive, residential and civic system, and the lower city contemplating commercial and port activities	✕			
4.18.1.3	It represents the Portuguese colonial urban occupation model and its main intercontinental commercial port in America	✕			
4.18.1.4	Architectural complex consisting of religious, civil and military examples dating back to the colonial period of Salvador as the first capital of Brazil (16th to 18th centuries)		✕		
4.18.1.5	Cultural interchange between indigenous, European and African populations	✕			

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 the management authority **but are not known** by 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 are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

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 the management authority **but are not known** by local communities/landowners

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

Not Comments

5.2. Protective Measures

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

Legislative Decree No. 25 of 30 November 1937 establishing the Service of the National Historical and Artistic Heritage, and Law No. 3829 promulgated by the Municipality of Salvador on 21 September 1983, extending the protected areas of the historic centre.

The measures adopted were maintained and taken over as part of functions of the municipality regarding the protection of the site. For instance, the traffic regulations, while not prohibiting traffic from passing through the old centre, keep it within set limits. Since 1972 the sitting of industries in areas away from the centre has been regulated by law. Measures to protect the old centre include restrictions on the building activities that can be carried out on its perimeter. In the most recent stage of plans for the city of Salvador this perimeter was enlarged and made subject to regulations such as the authorized height of buildings in the area extending from the lower part of the city near the sea to slope of Nazaré ridge on the side facing the sea.

Source: Nomination File

Comment

Correction: There was a typo in the number of the municipal law, the correct number is: 3.289/83

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

1983 / Municipal Law No. 3.289, of September 21, 1983 / Municipal Law No. 3.289, of September 21, 1983 / Creates and delimits the Salvador Cultural and Landscape Protection Areas (APCPs). / X / 2010 /

Ordinance No. 420 / Provides on the procedures to be observed for the concession of authorization to carry out interventions in built properties that are under construction and in the respective surrounding areas. / X / 2010 / Ordinance No. 187 /

Provides on the procedures for the verification of administrative infractions for conducts and activities that are damaging to the built cultural heritage, the imposition of sanctions, the means of defense, the recourse system, and the way to collect the debits resulting from the infractions. / X / 2016 / Ordinance 375 of 09/19/2018 / Establishes Iphan's Tangible Cultural Heritage Policy and makes other provisions. /

X / 2019 / Federal Decree No. 9763 / Provides for the National Tourism Policy, with a view to developing, organizing, and promoting tourism segments related to Brazil's World Cultural and Natural Heritage. /

X / 2014 / Municipal Law No. 8.550/2014 / It instructs norms of protection and stimulus to the preservation of the cultural heritage of the city of Salvador. The document regulates the processes for classifying tangible and intangible assets and indicates the instances and stages of deliberation for the classifications. /

2003 / State Law No. 8.895 of December 16, 2003 / Institui normas de proteção e estímulo à preservação do patrimônio cultural do Estado da Bahia, cria a Comissão de Espaços Preservados e dá outras providências. /

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?

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

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?

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

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?

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

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

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

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

Iphan acts through Legislative Decree No. 25, of November 30, 1937, and Ordinances 420/2010, regulating the procedures on interventions in listed properties and exercising inspection with the power of administrative sanctions with Ordinance No. 187/2010. The surrounding area is regulated by the municipality of Salvador. The state and city governments have specific legislation for the preservation and conservation of the property within the area recognized by UNESCO.

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

Links to the legislation included in item 5.2.2: http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/legislacao/Portaria_n_420_de_22_de_dezembro_de_2010.pdf
http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/ckfinder/arquivos/Portaria_iphan_187_de_11_de_junho_de_2010.pdf
http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/legislacao/portaria_n_200_de_15_de_mai_de_2016.pdf
http://portal.iphan.gov.br/uploads/legislacao/portaria3752018sei_iphan0732090.pdf http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9763.htm

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 national/ 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.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
A framework for inclusive economic development, including equal access and distribution of resources and opportunities arising from the protection of the property
A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework

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

The current management system corresponds to the sum of laws and actions under the responsibility of the Federal Government, through IPHAN, the State Government, and the City Hall, requiring a greater degree of organization and Coordination. The first laws protecting the site were developed jointly, but the subsequent actions were not.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

Municipality: Regulation of the APCPs; Mobility Plans of the Old Center of Salvador; Housing of the Old Center; Regulation of the Special Zones of Social Interest; Salvador 500; Requalification of Symbolic Spaces; Complete Streets projects; revitalization of urban equipment; Requalification of Squares and Parks and recovery of the Frontispiece of Salvador; Prodetur. IPHAN: Program for Preservation of the Historic Cities. State: Prodetur.

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?

Some use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

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

In recent years, large investments have been made, especially in infrastructure and urban equipment, in some cases focused on cultural heritage in its tangible and intangible dimensions. Besides the investments promoted by the three spheres of government in the physical recovery of the heritage, a series of actions aimed at encouraging the creative economy propose the preservation and development of the properties and of the socio-cultural activities.

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:

Salvador launched in 2020 the Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (PMAMC), which proposes to build a trajectory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction, improve the city's adaptation to climate change and promote climate justice by the year 2049. The goal is to institute the Municipal Policy on Climate Change (PMMC). In addition, it implemented the Salvador Climate Change Panel, bringing together technical and scientific knowledge on the subject.

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

In 2017, Salvador established by law the Permanent Group for Preventive Actions of Civil Defense , consolidating the policy of prevention and risk reduction of disasters, natural or man-made. Associated with this legislation are the Municipal Risk Reduction Plan (PMRR), Preventive Civil Defense Plans (PPDC), and Structural Action Plans (PAE) for the various risk areas; This planning relies on the contribution, when demanded, of the heritage preservation institutions.

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

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

The management system/plan is **only partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **only partially implemented**

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

An annual work/action plan **exists but few 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	Residents' associations; merchants' associations; artistic groups and associations.				

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	Residents' associations; merchants' associations; artistic groups and associations.				

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 lack of formality of the territory management system leads to some limitations in the scope and influence of Unesco recognition on the factors considered in the tables above.

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

It is necessary to formalize a management structure for the World Heritage site, involving all responsible government institutions and civil society representatives for the institutionalization of such mechanisms. The need to establish the Steering Committee for the property, as a forum for concertation.

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.)	2 %	1 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	5 %	4 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	2 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	5 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	1 %	5 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	45 %	20 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	20 %	25 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	15 %	35 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	2 %	3 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	1 %	2 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	1 %	2 %
6.1.1.12	Other	1 %	3 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Most of the project resources come from federal government programs, such as the Action Plan for Historic Cities, which provided resources for the recovery of buildings and improvements in urban infrastructure, as well as projects linked to international organizations. As for the running costs, the biggest investment is made by the municipality.

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

The available **budget is acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs

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

The existing sources of funding are **secure over the medium-term** and **planning is underway to secure funding over the long-term**

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

No Comments.

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	70 %	40 %
6.1.6.2	Women	30 %	60 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

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

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

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

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

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 creation of the Centro Lúcio Costa (Category 2 Center), under the auspices of UNESCO, enables the expansion of management capacity for cultural and natural heritage and the promotion of cooperation in its Region. It is a reference center in the areas of education, research, and training; The Master in Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Historic Sites of UFBA (MP-CECRE UFBA), created in the 1970s, is the result of a partnership between the federal government and UFBA.

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

There are professionals responsible for site management who have complementary specialized training in cultural heritage management and protection, but these are not usually occupying the leadership positions in the organizations, which would be desired.

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

No Comments.

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	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Fair
Youth/children	Poor

Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industries	Poor
NGOs	Poor
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 **no education and awareness programme** for children and/or youth, despite an identified need

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

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Youth/children
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs

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

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

There is a need to include patrimonial education in the basic programs of elementary school and young people, given the importance of the cultural heritage for the city of Salvador and its economy.

9. Visitor Management

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

6.011.761 / 4.239.766 / 9.948.177 / 9.316.527 / 8.878.371 /

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

Accommodation establishments
Transportation services
Tourism industry

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

<http://www.observatorioturismo.salvador.ba.gov.br/>

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

33,85 / 77,21 / 53,94 / 5,29 / 6,13 / 35,11 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

<http://www.observatorioturismo.salvador.ba.gov.br/> Data from 2021 - Tourist Profile and Satisfaction Survey.

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

Starting in 2019, the Tourism Observatory began to organize relevant information provided by agencies and institutions that are directly and indirectly linked to tourism. The purpose of these studies is to serve as a support tool for public agencies of the Salvador City Hall itself, in addition to state and federal ones, and components of the trade, which can use this information in the management of tourism and the area recognized by Unesco. However, such an organization is recent.

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

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 contact** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this **is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters**

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 **not adequately presented and interpreted**

9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

Not displayed at all

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 **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Plano de Desenvolvimento Integrado do Turismo Sustentável do Município de Salvador – PDITS da Prefeitura; O Plano de Desenvolvimento Integrado do Turismo Sustentável (PDITS) do Governo do Estado;

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

No

If 'Yes', please specify

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

No Comments.

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 considerable monitoring** but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving the understanding of 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** but **monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**

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			x	
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system			x	
10.3.3	Character of governance			x	
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations		x		
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development		x		
10.3.6	Capacity development		x		

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

There are no key indicators established for monitoring the property. However, routine inspection activities are the monitoring actions on the conservation status of the site. The elaboration of the Management Plan will contemplate the definition of indicators.

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Fair
Local/municipal authorities	Poor
Local communities	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Poor
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Poor
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Poor
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 planned, but has not yet begun

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

As part of the strategic actions of the Lucio Costa Center - UNESCO Category II Center, a case study is planned on the management of historic world heritage sites involving a comparative analysis between Salvador de Bahia, Cartagena de Indias and Cidade Velha.

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

Routine inspection activities are the monitoring actions on the conservation status of the site. The elaboration of the Management Plan will contemplate the definition of indicators.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.2	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but are not known by local communities/landowners	
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	x
5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.3	An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	
5.2.4	An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	x
5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	x
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	Some use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	

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	
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	
5.3.12	The management system/plan is only partially adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	✕
5.3.14	An annual work/action plan exists for the property but few of the activities are being implemented	
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does integrate a human rights-based approach In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood 	
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
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	
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✕
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is no heritage education and awareness programme for children and/or youth, despite an identified need	✕
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	
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	
9.11	There is contact but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory mattersThere is contact between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry but this is largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters	
9.12	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted	✕
10	Monitoring	
10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✕
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	
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

4.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure						
4.2.5	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						

4.7.2	Relative humidity	Criterion IV - 3.2.4 Architectural complex consisting of religious, civil and military examples dating back to the colonial period of Salvador as the first capital of Brazil (16th to 18th centuries)	1. Monitor the influences of increasing relative humidity in the historic buildings of the protected property, to enable the guidance of its users in conservation actions. 2. Elaborate a Conservation Plan for the property.	Periodic inspections to identify the presence and degree of humidity and its effects	Routine inspections: continuous Next 5 years	IPHAN, IPAC, Municipal Government and University	The increase in relative humidity is a factor that increases the degradation of the structures of buildings with typical construction techniques that should be preserved.
4.7.7	Pests	Criterion IV - 3.2.4 Architectural complex consisting of religious, civil and military examples dating back to the colonial period of Salvador as the first capital of Brazil (16th to 18th centuries)	1. Increase the continuous monitoring of the presence of pests that destroy building structures; 2. Prepare and distribute conservation primers and manuals for the orientation of the residents of the buildings of the protected property.	Periodic inspections to identify the presence and degree of pest infestation.	Routine inspections: continuous Next 5 years	IPHAN, IPAC, Municipal Government	The attack of pests is a factor that increases the degradation of the structures of buildings with typical construction techniques, which must be preserved.
4.8	Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	Criteria IV and VI - All attributes: 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.3; 3.2.4 and 3.2.5	1. Elaborate a Heritage Education Program: seminars; courses; lectures; reports with explanations to the population, valuing the importance of the protected property to the national and international community; 2. Elaborate promotional material.	Elaboration of surveys with users, landowners; local residents and merchants.	Until Next Cycle	IPHAN; IPAC; Municipal Government; State Government.	It is of fundamental importance to maintain the community's interest in the preservation of the WH Site. The program and the heritage education actions aim to expand the narratives and the values given new meaning by the holders of the WH Site.
4.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	Criteria IV and VI - All attributes: 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.3; 3.2.4 and 3.2.5	1. Elaborate a Heritage Education Program: seminars; courses; lectures; reports with explanations to the population, valuing the importance of the protected property to the national and international community; 2. Elaborate promotional material.	Elaboration of surveys with users, landowners; local residents and merchants.	Until Next Cycle	IPHAN; IPAC; Municipal Government; State Government and the Universities	It is essential to maintain interest in preserving the local traditions that characterize the site and are recognized internationally. The program and the heritage education actions aim to expand narratives and values given new meaning by holders
4.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	Criteria IV and VI - All attributes: 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.3; 3.2.4 and 3.2.5	1. Elaborate a Heritage Education Program: seminars; courses; lectures; reports with explanations to the population, valuing the importance of preserving the identity and characteristics of the society that inhabits and makes use of the property	Research with users, owners, residents, and local merchants.	Until Next Cycle	IPHAN, Municipal government; State government; Non-governmental Organizations; Religious and educational institutions.	The gradual loss of identity, the notion of belonging and recognition of the values of the property by the population can be mitigated by educational actions, aimed at raising awareness and giving new meaning to cultural references
4.9	Other human activities						
4.9.2		Deliberate destruction of heritage					
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.7		Other climate change impacts					
4.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						

4.12.2	Invasive/Alien terrestrial species	Criterion IV - 3.2.4 Architectural complex consisting of religious, civil and military examples dating back to the colonial period of Salvador as the first capital of Brazil (16th to 18th centuries)	1. Expand the monitoring routine to evaluate the presence of invasive species that cause the destruction of buildings, 2. Elaborate and distribute conservation primers and manuals to guide the residents of the protected area's buildings.	Periodic inspections to identify the presence and degree of infestation of invasive species/aliens	Until Next Cycle	PHAN, Municipal government; State government - IPAC	The attack of invasive/alien species is a factor that increases the degradation of the structures of buildings with typical construction techniques, which must be preserved.
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Question not completed

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	1.Elaborate seminars; courses; lectures; reports; explaining to the population and users, the value and importance of preserving the property; 2.Elaborate material to divulge the legislation, the physical limits and parameters of use and management	Until Next Cycle	PHAN, Municipal government; State government - IPAC	The legislation regarding the use and limits of the protected property is unknown by the majority of the population. Actions to promote and publicize the values and limits of the property are fundamental for the management of the site
5.2	Protective Measures				
5.2.4	An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Expand the inspection framework with effective enforcement action to efficiently proceed with the application of laws and norms that regulate the use and management of this buffer zone, aiming to maintain the OUV of the property. Elaborate promotion	Until Next Cycle	PHAN, Municipal government; State government - IPAC	The legislation regarding the use and limits of the protected property is unknown by the majority of the population that inhabits/uses the area of the buffer zone.
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	Seek to establish parameters for the use of the resources made available, with the support of federal bodies in the legislative and judicial areas.	Until Next Cycle	Federal Government - IPHAN	The resources are not adequately directed to supply the management needs and a considerable percentage of the available funds is retained in legal actions.
5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	1. Institutionalize the managing committee of the World Heritage site 2. Elaborate the Management Plan and System	Until Next Cycle	IPHAN with the Municipal Government; State Government; Educational Institutions, and civil society organizations	Institutionalizing a management committee for the World Heritage Site is a fundamental tool for establishing a shared routine for monitoring and managing the specially protected site.
6.1	Funding				
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Increase the budget allocation of heritage organizations with legislative support, participation of national and international institutions; encourage private initiative participation in site preservation.	Until Next Cycle	Federal, State and Local Governments	The incentive for investment by the private sector, the owners, and the public agencies can be amplified with the constant disclosure of the economic importance generated by the preservation of the heritage.

6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Encourage the training of professionals focused on the management of historic centers, and on preservation and conservation actions.	Until Next Cycle	Iphan; Higher Education Institutions; Federal, State, and Municipal Governments.	The training of managers to act in the several instances in the historic center and the incentive to hire qualified professionals to act in the functional and material maintenance of the property is fundamental for the preservation of the site.
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects				
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	Encourage the targeting of future and ongoing management research to improve the understanding of OUV, by researchers and advisors at teaching and research institutes and heritage bodies.	Until Next Cycle	Education and research institutions, such as federal and state universities; Federal Education Institute; IPHAN; IPAC; NGOs; City Hall; State Government.	The direction of future and ongoing research carried out by researchers and advisors from educational and research institutes, and heritage bodies is fundamental to management and to improving the understanding of the Value of the property.
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building				
8.2	There is no heritage education and awareness programme for children and/or youth, despite an identified need	Create specific patrimonial education programs for children and teenagers.	Five years	Elementary, Secondary, and High Schools in the Municipal, State, and Federal spheres.	Specific patrimonial education for children and teenagers will provide primary sensitization, aiming at the consolidation of values inherent to the site of humanity's heritage, forming the citizen's consciousness for its preservation.
9	Visitor Management				
9.12	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted	Create user service centers; implement special signs; publicize the values and importance of the site in the recognized media; implement heritage education actions. Set up the World Heritage Interpretation Center	Until Next Cycle	Municipal Government; State Government; Iphan; IPAC. Educational Institutions.	The user/visitor of the site does not have easy access to information about the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, which produces lack of interest and low valuation of the protected heritage.
10	Monitoring				
10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	Identify and elaborate key monitoring and management indicators for the World Heritage property as part of the development of the Plan and Management System for the property.	Until Next Cycle	Iphan together with other government managers and civil society representatives who will make up the World Heritage Site Steering Committee.	The Management Plan will use the methodology applied by IPHAN, considering the premises of integral, shared and participatory management. The elaboration of the indicators will consider the monitoring routines carried out

Summary - Management Needs completed

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

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

In general, the state of conservation of the property allows for the legibility of the values attributed to it, in good measure by the application of legal protection instruments, programs, and plans for site preservation at the national, state, and municipal levels. Although much needs to be done in the face of the pressures of developing urban dynamics. The main issues to be faced are the policies to keep the population in their territories, encouraging the recovery of properties for housing.

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	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	No impact
Infrastructure development	Very positive
Funding for the property	No impact
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	No impact
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	No impact
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

Since Salvador was recognized as a world heritage site, its visibility has increased. Many actions have been undertaken and captained by the opportunities associated with the international network of actions and incentives for the WH sites.

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

Property requalification and recovery actions within the scope of pioneer projects in Brazil, such as the Monumenta Program coordinated by IPHAN, with IDB resources, and more recently, the Action Plan for Historic Cities and the Growth Acceleration Plan for Historic Cities, have allowed the application of actions and projects for the conservation of properties and the infrastructure of urban spaces. Such initiatives are supported by the objective of social and sustainable development, and quality of life of the communities through the valuation of the Cultural Heritage.

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

Synergies
State of Conservation
Governance

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	Poor
Site Managers	Poor
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Fair

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
Update of management plans
Awareness raising

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

The data from the Periodic Report, especially on management needs, will be used to plan the actions for the Site, involving the governmental instances of the three spheres: federal, state, and municipal.

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
Focal points of other international conventions/programmes
Local communities
Non-Governmental Organizations
External experts

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

Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or 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?

No

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

60 / 16 / 60 /

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?

Not 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

O tempo que foi concedido para o preenchimento do questionário, considerado suficiente pela Unesco é de 10 meses. No entanto, tivemos apenas três semanas para a coleta de informações, mobilização de parceiros e instituições e para o preenchimento.

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	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
ICOMOS International	Fair
IUCN International	Fair
ICCROM international/regional	Fair
ICOMOS national/regional	Fair
IUCN national/regional	Fair

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Fair
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Fair
National Commission for UNESCO	Fair
ICOMOS International	Fair
ICCROM International/regional	Fair
ICOMOS national/regional	Fair
IUCN national/regional	Fair
IUCN International	Fair

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?

Tradução para a língua portuguesa ou outra língua latina, ao menos espanhol.

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

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: The maps will be updated according to the definitions of the norms for the areas, seeking the compatibility of the protection instruments that apply to the three spheres: union, state and municipality. Minor update of the limits. It will be presented in February 2023.

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

Reason for update: Add in protection and management requirements: The New Urban Master Plan of Salvador of 2016; Iphan Ordinance No. 420/2010, which regulates the procedures on interventions in listed properties. Iphan Ordinance No. 187/2010, which deals with the procedures for inspection and administrative penalties applied by the institution and provided in Decree-Law No. 25/1937 - National Legislation for safeguarding the material cultural heritage. Withdraw: The ETELF - which is no longer in operation.

Changes to these items will need to go through the proper processes.

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

Improvement of some points of the online questionnaire, in order to operationalize the insertion of data, such as increasing the number of characters for comments. Another issue refers to the presentation of the questionnaire, especially the impact evaluation item, which is very well organized, and could have a tool to export as a spreadsheet to monitor the actions.

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