Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus du Mont à Braga

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus du Mont à Braga	41.555 / -8.377	26	232	258	2019
Total (ha)		26	232	258	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte in Braga - Map of the inscribed property	2019	

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

1. Bom Jesus patrimoine mondial

Comment

Direção-Geral do Património Cultural (patrimoniocultural.gov.pt) Comissão Nacional da UNESCO (unescoportugal.mne.gov.pt) Sistema de Informação do Património Arquitetónico - SIPA (monumentos.gov.pt)

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

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	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

N/A

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

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)

N/A

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?

No

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

N/A

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

No

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.

N/A

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

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

Déclaration de valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Brève synthèse

Situé dans la cité de Braga, dans le nord du Portugal, le Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus du Mont est érigé face à l'ouest et offre des vues imprenables, parfois même de l'océan, en surplomb de la ville entière de Braga, la Bracara Augusta fondée à l'époque romaine dont il est historiquement inséparable. Le Sanctuaire est un type d'ensemble architectural et paysager rebâti et amélioré au cours d'une période de plus de 600 ans, essentiellement défini par une longue et complexe. Viæ Crucis tracée à flanc de colline, menant les pèlerins à des chapelles qui abritent des collections de sculptures évoquant la Passion du Christ, des fontaines, des sculptures et des jardins classiques. Il s'inscrit dans un domaine de 26 ha, entièrement accessible au public. Il appartient à la Confrérie du Bon Jésus du Mont qui veille sur les lieux depuis près de 400 ans.

L'ensemble paysager et architectural du Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus du Mont fait partie d'un projet européen de création de Sacri Monti prôné par le Concile de Trente, en reproduisant un mont sacré qui témoigne de plusieurs moments dans l'histoire de la cité de Braga et son archidiocèse. C'est un lieu unique par sa complexité formelle et symbolique, son caractère monumental sans précédent et sa dimension dans le contexte des monts sacrés européens, avec un style baroque et un grand récit religieux, caractéristique de la Contre-Réforme.

C'est une manifestation complète et complexe résultant d'un génie créateur, un escalier monumental où les modèles de conception et les préférences esthétiques représentent clairement les différentes phases de sa construction, culminant en une œuvre pleine d'harmonie et d'une grande unité. Il est organisé en deux sections : (1) les moments avant la mort du Christ, se terminant à l'église ; (2) la vie glorieuse du Christ ressuscité, culminant dans la cour des Évangélistes. Le sanctuaire et ses abords s'entremêlent pour aboutir à un paysage culturel.

L'étude menée sur Bon Jésus du Mont montre que l'histoire de sa construction est extrêmement riche en événements et initiatives que de grands personnages ont mis en lumière, ce qui a permis de définir plusieurs périodes, depuis sa création jusqu'à nos jours. Son évolution séculaire a favorisé une intégration continuelle des éléments, au cœur du même récit liturgique, s'achevant en point d'orgue au cours de la période baroque. Son exécution a été rendue possible grâce à une extraordinaire mobilisation des ressources, notamment par des aumônes et des dons, représentant un effort continu et déterminé au fil des générations sur plus de six siècles. Cela donne une construction solide et de haute qualité, avec la concentration d'une expression artistique et technique, un paysage où l'eau est célébrée tout comme le granit sculpté au cœur d'une « nature » luxuriante, en parfaite intégration dans le paysage.

Critère (iv): Le Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus du Mont est un exemple extraordinaire de mont sacré dont l'aspect proprement monumental est déterminé par un récit complet et élaboré de la Passion du Christ, d'une grande importance dans l'histoire de l'humanité. Il reproduit les traits d'identification du catholicisme romain, tels que l'externalisation de la célébration, le sens de la communauté, la théâtralité et la vie pareille à un perpétuel et inexhaustible voyage.

Le sanctuaire se distingue par son impact et son affirmation dans le paysage, l'originalité architecturale et décorative de ses escaliers, les sensations fortes produites par la visite des lieux, propres à son caractère baroque. L'unité du sanctuaire dans son cadre de verdure est un trait distinctif qui crée une harmonie fonctionnelle et formelle d'une rare intensité. C'est un chef-d'œuvre résultant d'un génie créateur, qui comporte un escalier monumental, expose les modèles de conception, le goût et les préférences esthétiques propres à chaque période de construction, intégrés dans un ensemble d'une grande unité et d'une parfaite harmonie constituant un paysage culturel. L'unité de l'ensemble architectural et sa haute qualité artistique s'expliquent par sa conception et son organisation générales, sa structure et sa composition, ainsi que la prédominance du granit qui confère au sanctuaire une véritable dimension sculpturale et plastique. Les murs de soutènement et de séparation, les escaliers, les bâtiments, les fontaines, les trottoirs, les ornements et le nombre de statues impressionnant et sans précédent sont tous taillés dans le granit, ce qui justifie la grande qualité de l'ouvrage. Le contraste entre, d'une part, le granit blanchi à la chaux et, de l'autre, le parc verdoyant et le bois luxuriant, contribue de manière décisive au caractère baroque du sanctuaire. Le bien traduit également une concentration de l'ingéniosité technique (hydraulique, supports du terrain, structures bâties, mécanique) et de l'expression artistique (architecture, sculpture, peinture).

Intégrité

La composition formelle et fonctionnelle du Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus du Mont dans son cadre de verdure, à travers son évolution, reste intacte dans l'ensemble et son caractère intrinsèque a été préservé.

Le cadre physique historique est resté jusqu'ici pratiquement intact et même s'il associe plusieurs phases d'évolution dont l'intérêt artistique est significatif, l'ensemble du bien a conservé toute son intégrité en termes de matériaux et de modes d'exécution. L'histoire du bien révèle que la dimension physique du sanctuaire a évolué afin d'assurer sa dimension religieuse, tandis qu'il s'est affirmé simultanément comme un lieu de villégiature. Cette expansion physique a largement englobé les legs livrés par les périodes historiques antérieures. Aujourd'hui, le sanctuaire et sa zone attenante renferment tous les éléments qui reflètent les valeurs et l'importance du bien.

Les attributs des éléments structurels et ornementaux : murs en granit, escaliers, patios, jardins, chapelles, église, fontaines et statues, associés à la présence de l'eau et ayant une importance capitale pour la dimension artistique et symbolique du bien, et pour l'interprétation du récit général du sanctuaire, ainsi que le parc et les bois environnants sont demeurés intacts et garantissent le caractère complet du récit et l'intégrité de l'ensemble.

L'état général de conservation du bien est satisfaisant. Un projet de requalification du patrimoine a été mené il y a peu, portant notamment sur la conservation et la restauration des façades et la toiture de l'église, dix chapelles de la Viæ Crucis, y compris leurs sculptures et fresques extérieures et intérieures, et quelques tronçons d'escalier. Une nouvelle phase va bientôt démarrer pour parfaire l'état des lieux. Des travaux de restauration ont récemment été effectués sur les hôtels et autres équipements autour du sanctuaire, comme le funiculaire, la Casa das Estampas, la Colunata de Eventos dont l'état de conservation est désormais satisfaisant. Le parc et les bois présentent aussi un bon état de conservation général, excepté quelques zones plus escarpées et la présence de vieux arbres morts et quelques espèces envahissantes.

La gestion du Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus et ses abords continue d'être assurée depuis près de quatre siècles par une seule et même entité : la Confrérie du Bon Jésus du Mont, établie en 1629.

Les pressions dues à l'expansion urbaine et à la fréquentation du site nécessitent une étroite surveillance ; la suppression du bar en terrasse devrait être finalisée et la gestion des risques d'incendie renforcée.

Authenticité

L'ensemble du bien est authentique en termes de situation, cadre, forme et conception, matériaux et substance, et dans son usage religieux continu.

L'édification du Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus du Mont à Braga remonte au moins au XIVe siècle. Il a progressivement acquis une importance religieuse et culturelle, surtout dès le début du XVIIe siècle, après la fondation de la Confrérie du Bon Jésus du Mont. Depuis lors, les documents relatifs aux initiatives prises pour mettre en valeur le sanctuaire, y compris celles qui ont permis d'agrandir son espace physique et de parfaire la complexité de ses formes et sa composition, sont consignés aux procès-verbaux des réunions du Bureau de la Confrérie. Les monographies rédigées à son propos, les descriptions fournies par des voyageurs et des universitaires, les gravures et les peintures, les manuels de pèlerins, les dessins techniques des travaux de construction, les photographies, entre autres archives, constituent de précieuses sources d'information significatives.

Les renseignements visuels et écrits que donnent les illustrations -dont seules celles produites depuis la fin du XVIIIe siècle (p. ex. l'étude menée par Carlos Amarante en 1790 et la gravure du sanctuaire, non datée, réalisée sans doute autour des années 1770 ou 1780), les dessins et les descriptions constituent des

archives d'une grande rigueur. Ces éléments peuvent être comparés aux bâtiments historiques aujourd'hui en place et confirment par là même l'authenticité de ces sources d'information. Il existe une preuve physique notoire des différentes phases d'évolution du sanctuaire ; le bien constitue en soi un document qui témoigne de son évolution à travers les âges.

Il faudrait parvenir à une meilleure compréhension de l'aménagement historique des plantations dans le paysage et du sens qui s'y rattache au moyen de recherches plus poussées, ce qui devrait aussi informer la gestion.

Éléments requis en matière de gestion et de protection

Les mécanismes de protection du Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus du Mont sont définis à l'échelon national et local, sous l'égide du Ministère de la Culture, par le biais de la Direction générale du patrimoine culturel (DGPC), en coordination avec la structure régionale, la Direction régionale de la Culture-Nord (DRCNorte), et reposent sur un solide cadre juridique. L'Avis n° 68/2017 du 10 mai a amorcé le lancement de la procédure d'extension de l'inscription du Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus du Mont afin de couvrir l'ensemble du mont sacré, avec le funiculaire, et sa reclassification en tant que monument national. Depuis lors, toutes les dispositions législatives concernant la protection d'un monument national s'appliquent au bien.

Les instruments de protection du patrimoine s'appliquent aux niveaux national et local/municipal. La législation nationale assure le respect des conditions requises pour la protection du site du patrimoine classé et sa zone tampon. La Loi n°107/2001 du 8 septembre établit le fondement de la politique et du régime de protection et de mise en valeur du patrimoine culturel, en indiquant notamment les objectifs de classification relatifs à la sauvegarde des biens culturels, leur protection et leur gestion. D'autre part, le Décret-loi n° 309/2009, du 23 octobre, définit la procédure de classification des biens culturels immeubles, le régime des zones de protection et l'instauration des règles d'élaboration d'un plan détaillé pour la sauvegarde de ces sites.

Au niveau local, le Conseil de la Ville de Braga agit en vertu du plan directeur municipal récemment révisé qui contient des règles claires pour le sanctuaire et la zone tampon. La législation nationale et locale assure le respect des conditions requises pour la protection du bien et sa zone tampon, garantissant ainsi la préservation dans le temps de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle.

La Confrérie du Bon Jésus est l'instance chargée de la gestion patrimoniale et du culte religieux du bien. La gestion se fait de manière œcuménique, puisque le bien est administré à la fois comme un site religieux et un espace dédié aux arts et à la culture. Il est entendu que seule une coexistence pacifique entre ces deux réalités peut contribuer à une gestion durable du bien sans en détériorer les attributs matériels et immatériels. Le financement ponctuel des travaux de conservation est une préoccupation constante en matière de gestion.

Les objectifs généraux de gestion sont de préserver et renforcer les attributs du Sanctuaire du Bon Jésus du Mont, mais aussi de définir des pratiques durables pour la gestion, l'entretien et l'usage du sanctuaire, du parc et des bois en qualité de paysage culturel.

Les aspects à traiter en matière de gestion portent sur l'amélioration de la documentation en complétant l'inventaire des éléments du patrimoine, l'amélioration des liens institutionnels pour ce est de la prévention des incendies et de la lutte contre le feu, le maintien d'un plan d'action actualisé, la gestion des visiteurs et le renforcement du suivi.

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	Surrounding landscape	×			
3.2.2	Cult	×			
3.2.3	Building materials and systems	×			
3.2.4	Notable visual points of view and threads	×			
3.2.5	Religious architecture elements, including sculptures and decorative elements	×			
3.2.6	Civil architecture	×			
3.2.7	Natural heritage	×			
3.2.8	Structure and symbiotic relationship between the different elements of the set, including elements of religious architecture, civil, natural elements, funicular	×			
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

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is correct, we have nothing to add.

- 4. Factors Affecting the Property
- 4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

X Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×						
Negative		×		×			1

4.1.2 - Commercial development

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

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Relevant	X Not relevant

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

X Relevant				Not relevant			
Impact Origin			Origin	Trend of impact			
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive X	×	×	×			\rightarrow	
Negative X		×		×		→	

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

¥ Relevant				Not relevant			
Impact Origin			Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive 🗶		×	×				7
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

There is some urban pressure outside the buffer zone of the property, as it is a very popular area for luxury single-family homes. However, the regulatory instruments created to protect the property have been sufficient and effective. There are four hotels inside the property with a capacity for over 700 people, so it is sufficient. Outside the buffer zone and in the city of Braga there are several projects for new hotels. We prepared the project for the Bom Jesus interpretive center.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

✗ Relevant				Not relevant			
Impact Origin			Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive 🗶	×		×			→	
Negative							

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	X Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

|--|

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	X Not relevant

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

X Relevant			Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current Potential		• Inside	© Outside	→ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing

O Positive 🗶	×		×		→	
Negative X		×		×	→	

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

At the moment, the transport infrastructure to access Bom Jesus is sufficient. There is an elevator, a road and a staircase, which allow access to the property. The management plan envisages encouraging access to the property via the elevator, on foot or through the use of minibuses, to avoid excessive access by buses and cars inside the property.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Relevant	X Not relevant				
4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities					
Relevant	X Not relevant				
4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities					
Relevant	× Not relevant				
4.3.4 - Localised utilities					
Relevant	X Not relevant				
4.3.5 - Major linear utilities					

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

× Not relevant

N/A

4.4. Pollution

Relevant

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters	
Relevant	× Not relevant
4.4.2 - Ground water pollution	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.4.3 - Surface water pollution	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.4.4 - Air pollution	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.4.5 - Solid waste	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.4.6 - Input of excess energy	
Relevant	X Not relevant

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

N/A

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Relevant	X Not relevant
4.5.2 - Aquaculture	

4.0.2 - Aquaculture	
Relevant	✗ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Relevant	X Not relevant
4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	S
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.5.5 - Crop production	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection	
Relevant	✗ Not relevant
4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.5.8 - Commercial hunting	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting	
Relevant	✗ Not relevant
4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production	
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 N/A	
4.6. Physical resource extraction	
4.6.1 - Mining	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.6.2 - Quarrying	
Relevant	✗ Not relevant
4.6.3 - Oil and gas	
Relevant	★ Not relevant
4.6.4 - Water (extraction)	
Relevant	✗ Not relevant
4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors s positively N/A	selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or
4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric	
4.7.1 - Wind	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.7.2 - Relative humidity	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.7.3 - Temperature	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.7.4 - Radiation/Light	
Relevant	★ Not relevant
4.7.5 - Dust	
Relevant	X Not relevant

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Relevant	X Not relevant			
4.7.7 - Pests				
Relevant	X Not relevant			
4.7.8 - Micro-organisms				

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

× Not relevant

N/A

Relevant

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

X Relevant				Not relevant				
Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive 🗶	×	×	×	×			7	
Negative								

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive 🗶	×	×	×	×			P	
Negative								

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Relevant X Not relevant

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Relevant X Not relevant

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

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive 🗶	×	×	×	×			•	
Negative								

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

× 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

The Born Jesus Sanctuary continues to be a "living" space where religious rituals are celebrated daily, valuing and maintaining the authenticity of the property. The local community and visitors continue to value and respect the heritage more. The inscription of the Sanctuary in UNESCO has increased the levels of notoriety and pride of the local community, involving and participating more actively in the activities of the property, whether cultural, recreational or religious.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

•	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.9.3 - Military training	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.9.4 - War	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.9.5 - Terrorism	
Relevant	X Not relevant
4.9.6 - Civil unrest	

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

× Not relevant

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

★ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	• Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X		×	×	×		\rightarrow	

4.10.2 - Flooding

Relevant	X Not relevant

4.10.3 - Drought

X Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact Origin		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative X		×		×			7

4.10.4 - Desertification

Relevant	X Not relevant
140 F OI	

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Relevant	X Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

× Relevant			Not relevant	
	Impact	Origin		Trend of impact

Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
		×		×			<i>P</i>

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Relevant X Not relevant

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

Climate change with the increase in natural phenomena such as windstorms, lightning strikes, hail or cyclones can cause significant damage to the property, especially in the natural area, as the forest is centuries old and some trees are centenary and some are deciduous. The artistic heritage runs some risks, but we try to reduce these risks by installing lightning rods and creating a protection zone of fifty meters that reduces the natural risks to the artistic heritage.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Relevant X Not relevant

4.11.2 - Earthquake

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

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Relevant X Not relevant

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Relevant X Not relevant

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Relevant X Not relevant

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

× Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
○ Negative X	×		×	×			7

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

The risk of an earthquake is reduced, but if it happens, it could jeopardize the cultural heritage of the property. But the constructions are secular and solid, which could reduce the risk of loss of heritage. Fire is one of the greatest threats to the property, because the Sanctuary is surrounded by natural spaces that are not always taken care of by the owners. Aware of this danger, the managing entity of the property established a protocol with the city council of Braga for management.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

✗ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
	×	×		×		\rightarrow	

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Relevant × Not relevant 4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species Relevant × Not relevant 4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species × Not relevant 4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species Relevant × Not relevant 4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

× 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

There is a moderate risk of some invasive species such as Acacia dealbata, because the property area is extensive, but there is a team of eighteen workers who take care of the forest area every day and minimize risks.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✗ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	• Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive X	×	×	×	×	•		
Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

× Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive 🗶	×	×		×	S		
Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

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

4.13.4 - Management activities

× Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive 🗶	×	×	×	×		→	
Negative							

4.13.5 - Financial resources

X Relevant	Relevant			Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	G Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		

Positive ★		×	×			\Rightarrow	
Negative X	×			×	•		

4.13.6 - Human resources

× Relevant			ı	Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	G Current	Potential	Inside	© Outside	▶ Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
Positive X	×		×	×		→		
Negative X		×	×	×			P	

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

★ Relevant			1	Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	Current	Potential	• Inside	Outside	→ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing	
Positive	×	×	×	×			1	
Negative								

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

✗ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	▶ Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive X		×	×	×		→	
Negative							

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 current Management System and Management Plan are adapted to the reality of the property, with the intervention of various national and local entities, including the local community. The development of activities is carefully planned and programmed. Allowing positive monitoring and governance of the territory. This plan is dynamic, open to necessary updates depending on current needs or structural changes in the medium and long term. Legal framework is robust and sufficient.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

N/A

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impac	t		Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing	0	9				
			9		F	1
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	•	9	9	•		\rightarrow
			9		F	→
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	•		9	•		1
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	()	9		•		→
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	0	9		•		→
			9		C	\rightarrow
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						

4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Rel	ligious and associat	tive upon							neg.	
4.0.1 Kiluarəpiriluarkei	ngious and associat	iive uses			•	4	4	©	G	
4.8.2 Society's valuing of	of heritage				②	9	9	•	Œ	-
4.8.5 Identity, social con	nesion, changes in l	ocal population and commu	ınity		•	9	9	•	G	1
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism	n/Visitation/Recreati	on			•	9	9	•	F	7
4.10 Climate change and	d severe weather ev	ents								
4.10.1 Storms										
							9	•	G	\rightarrow
4.10.3 Drought										
							9		Œ	<i>></i>
4.10.6 Temperature char	nge									
							q		Œ	<i>P</i>
4.11 Sudden ecological	or geological events	s								
4.11.2 Earthquake										
							q	•	G	→
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)										
						q		•	E	7
4.12 Invasive/alien spec	ies or hyper-abunda	ant species								
4.12.1 Translocated spe										
							a		<i>™</i>	→
4.13 Management and in	nstitutional factors					-,	-,		3	·
		on				m ² ll	m a	()	ng.	
4.13.1 Management syst	tem/management pi	an			•	-1	7	Q	G	30
4.13.2 Legal framework					3	q	a		<i>₹</i>	
						·	•			
4.13.3 Governance					3	A	ø	()	æ	
								7		
4.13.4 Management acti	vities				③	q	9	()	F	→
4.13.5 Financial resource	es				O		9	•		→
						q			F	\
4.13.6 Human resources	s				•	q		(Œ	→
							9	@	Œ	7
4.13.7 Low impact resea	arch/monitoring acti	vities			•	q	q	@	F	-
4.13.8 High impact resea	arch/monitoring acti	ivities			•		9	•	F	→
Legend 9 C	Current	Potential	○ Negative	Positive	Insi	de		Outside	de	

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

4.1.1 Housing		•	9				
				9		C	1
Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
	visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	©	9	9	©		→
				9		G	→
	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						

Origin

Impact

×	One off or rare				
	Intermittent or sporadic				
	Frequent				
	On-going				
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes				
	Insignificant				
×	Minor				
	Significant				
	Major				
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond				
×	High capacity				
	Medium capacity				
	Low capacity				
	No capacity and / or resources				
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years				
×	Decreasing				
	Static				
	Increasing				
Name	retative and visitation facilities	Impact	9	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 mterp	relative and visitation racinites		-1	•	
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor				
	Restricted				
×	Localised				
	Extensive				
	Widespread				
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact				
×	One off or rare				
	Intermittent or sporadic				
	Frequent				
	On-going				
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes				
	Insignificant				
	Minor				
×	Significant				
	Major				
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond				
×	High capacity				
	Medium capacity				
	Low capacity				
	No capacity and / or resources				

Trend - Dev	Trend - Developement over the last 6 years					
	Decreasing					
	Static					
×	Increasing					

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend	
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure					•	→
Snatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor					
opana. oo	Restricted					
×	Localised					
^						
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
×	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
	Minor					
×	Significant					
	Major					
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond					
	High capacity					
×	Medium capacity					
	Low capacity					
	No capacity and / or resources					
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years					
	Decreasing					
×	Static					
	Increasing					
Name		Impact			Origin	Trend

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	O	9		•		\rightarrow
			9		ઉ	\rightarrow

Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor
	Restricted
×	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going Control of the Control of t
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
×	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.1 Ritua	4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses		q	4	()	Œ	-
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						

	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.2 Socie	ty's valuing of heritage	•	9	9	•	C	/
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
×	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
×	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name	ty, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	Impact	9	q	Origin	Œ	Trend
identi	,,,,		U	•		4	•
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
**	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						

Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impact		~	Origin		Trend
4.8.6 impac	ts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	O	4	9	•	F	
Spatial sca	e - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
×	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
×							
	Major						
Manageme	Major nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
Manageme							
	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	relopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
	Static
×	Increasing

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.10.1 Stor	ms						
				9	•	C	\rightarrow
Spatial sca	ale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.10.3 Drought						
			9		Œ	>

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted					
×	Localised					
	Extensive					

Increasing

	Widespread					
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
×	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going On-going					
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
×	Minor					
	Significant					
	Major					
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond					
	High capacity					
×	Medium capacity					
	Low capacity					
	No capacity and / or resources					
Trend - De	elopement over the last 6 years					
	Decreasing					
	Static					
×	Increasing					
Name		Impact		Origin		Trend
4.10.6 Tem	perature change				-4	
			4		(F	
Spatial sca	e - Area affected by the factor					
	Restricted					
×	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
×	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
×						
	Minor					
	Ninor Significant					
Manageme	Significant					
Manageme	Significant Major					

×	Low capacity			
	No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years				
	Decreasing			
	Static			
×	Increasing			

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Name		Impact			Origin		
4.11.2 Eart	4.11.2 Earthquake							
				9	•	F	\rightarrow	
Snatial sea	lle - 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 - Im	pact on the attributes							
	Insignificant							
×	Minor							
	Significant							
	Major							
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond							
×	High capacity							
	Medium capacity							
	Low capacity							
	No capacity and / or resources							
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years							
×	Decreasing							
	Static							
	Increasing							

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
		q		•	G	<i>P</i>

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted					
	Localised					

×	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
×	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Name		Impact				Trend
4.12.1 Tran	4.12.1 Translocated species						
			9	9		Œ	\rightarrow
Spatial sag	le - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact						
×	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	Management response - Capacity of management to respond						

×	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
×	Static

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan		•	9	9	•	F	\$
Spatial sca	le - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
~	Widespread						
Tammanala							
i emporai s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	relopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend	
4.13.2 Legal framework	•	9	9		G	S	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
×	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name 4.13.3 Gove	Table 2	Impact		ma .	Origin	nd.	Trend
4.13.3 GOVE	THAILCE	•	A	9	•	(•
Spatial scal	e - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						

Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Mana	gement activities	•	q	9	•	C	→
Spatial sca	e - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
×	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						

Name	Impact	t		Origin		Trend	
4.13.5 Financial resources	0	9		•		→	
		q			Œ	•	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	t response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.6 Hum	nn resources		9	_	•	(**	→
				9	•	F	1
Spatial scal	e - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						

Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities			9	9	•	F	1
Spatial scal	e - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal s	cale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manageme	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Dev	elopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.8 High	impact research/monitoring activities	O		9	•	G	→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
×	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal s	scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
×	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Im	pact on the attributes
	Insignificant
	Minor
×	Significant
	Major
Manageme	ent response - Capacity of management to respond
	High capacity
×	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Dev	velopement 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

N/A

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	Surrounding landscape	×			
4.18.1.2	Cult	×			
4.18.1.3	Building materials and systems	×			
4.18.1.4	Notable visual points of view and threads	×			
4.18.1.5	Structure and symbiotic relationship between the different elements of the set, including elements of religious architecture, civil, natural elements, funicular	×			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

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

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

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

The buffer zones 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 both the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

The buffer zone is recognized by everyone, so there are no problems.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

Comment

See 5.5.5 the legal instruments in force in the area of cultural heritage applicable to the property and the buffer zone.

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

2020 / Publicizes the inscription on the World Heritage List of the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte, in the city of Braga. / Yes / Yes / Office of the Assistant Secretary of State and Cultural Heritage /

https://files.dre.pt/2s/2020/12/242000000/0007700080.pdf

2015 / Second review of the Braga municipal master plan / Yes / Yes / Yes /

https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/aviso/11741-2015-70686085

2017 / Regarding the opening of a procedure to expand the classification in order to integrate the entire sacro-monte, including the elevator and eventual reclassification as a national monument / Yes / Yes / Yes / Yes /

https://files.dre.pt/gratuitos/2s/2017/05/2S090A0000S00.pdf

 $2001\,/$ Law of the Protection and Valorisation Regime of Cultural Heritage / Yes / Yes /

https://dre.pt/dre/legislacao-consolidada/lei/2001-72871514

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

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

5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

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

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

The legal framework for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an adequate basis for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

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

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

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

The protection mechanisms of the sanctuary of Bom Jesus do Monte are defined nationally and locally, under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture, through the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage (DGPC), in coordination with the regional structure, the Regional Directorate for Culture - North (DRCNorte) and supported by a robust legal framework.

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

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 Private ownership/management

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)

Traditional ways of management recognised by local communities and other specific groups

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

A visitor/visitation management plan

An environmental management framework

A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

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

The current Management System and Management Plan are adapted to the reality of the property, with the intervention of various national and local entities, including the local community. Management of the property's natural and cultural heritage are mutually complementary and overseen by the same entity - the Administrative Board of the Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte. To ensure the property's maintenance, the Confraternity has a permanent team, with several special skills.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan	N/A	Disponible	2019	

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

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

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

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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being fully implemented and monitored

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

An annual work/action plan exists and all of its activities are being implemented and monitored

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Management System/Plan is adapted to the reality of the property, with the intervention of several national and local entities, including the local community. The fact of being a single entity that owns the property is an advantage in defining guidelines and management policies.

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.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	%	%
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	1 %	0 %

6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	40 %	41 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	59 %	59 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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	60 %	60 %
6.1.6.2	Women	40 %	40 %
		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	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
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	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Fair

Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

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

Training and capacity building at this property is fully based on 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.

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

To ensure maintenance of the property, the Confraria has a permanent team, with several special skills: gardeners, electricians, plumbers, etc. The team has 40 employees, who, in addition to maintaining the sanctuary, park and wood, are responsible for sanitary installations and control barriers that go that govern car access. The Confraternity hire specialized conservation services and restoration work on the chapels, church, statues and sources, as well as arboriculture services.

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

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

7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

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

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

Research results are shared widely with active outreach to local communities and national and international audiences

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

Confraria do Bom Jesus has several partnerships with different universities and research centres, in the areas of environment, culture, heritage, tourism and religion, which have allowed the development of research projects on the different realities that support the management of the property. On the other hand, several researchers have been developing research work on the Sanctuary of Bom Jesus.

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

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

There is a planned and effective education and awareness programme for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

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

Local communities
Youth/children
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry

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

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

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

The Sanctuary of Bom Jesus is an icon of the region and pride of the local community. The Confraria has mobilized various groups of children and young people to actively participate in environmental education actions and cultural activities. The aim has been to raise awareness and educate young people about the importance of preserving the cultural and natural heritage, with guided tours and tree planting.

9. Visitor Management

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

1500000 / 1200000 / 950000 / 1500000 / 1300000 /

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

Entry tickets and registries

Accommodation establishments

Transportation services

Tourism industry

Visitor surveys

Other

Visitas Guiadas; Missas marcadas; peregrinações organizadas

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One to three hours

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Entry and registration tickets; statistical data from the four hotels on site and survey by questionnaire.

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

90 / 25 / 10 / 2 / 10 / 15 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Account report of the Hotels of Bom Jesus and the Brotherhood of Bom Jesus do Monte 2022.

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 planned and effective strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

There is a planned and effective strategy in place to manage visitors, tourism activity and their consequential impacts on World Heritage property. The permanent monitoring of visitors, through ticketing and registration systems, direct observation and the creation of an interpretive center allows a clear view of the concentration and the various impacts that tourists cause on the property, while developing management strategies of visitor flows, to avoid large concentrations of visitors.

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

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, through the UNESCO Tourism Management Assessment Tool

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 good cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

9.12 - How well is the information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted

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

In many locations and easily visible to visitors

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Fees are collected and make a substantial contribution to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

We are subscribed to the Laudato Si Platform and regularly develop initiatives.

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Criação de emprego; apoio a associações locais

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

The Bom Jesus Sanctuary is a property with a high number of visitors, concentrated at certain times of the year, mainly Holy Week and summer. We are working to combat seasonality and tourists visiting the property all year round and we are working on signage to direct tourists to less massified locations and prevent vehicles from entering the place that exceeds the load capacity of the place. There is the input control that allows us to do this monitoring.

10. Monitoring

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good

Local communities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Women	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industry	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee? Implementation is underway

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

We made an inventory of heritage elements and archived all kinds of documents; We create a natural range of fire protection; We finalized the process of classifying the entire site as a National Monument; We removed the terrace; We develop a more complete and detailed study on understanding existing plants that complement landscape attributes and use this information to update landscape management planning, among others.

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

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

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	×					
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	×					
6.1.12	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	×					
Pleas	Please select 2 more issues.						
Ŋ Ple	☐ 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

4.1	Buildings and Development								
4.1.1	Housing	Surrounding landscape	Management plan and municipal master plan.	Daily.	5 years.	Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte and Braga City Council.	The situation is stable and under control.		
4.1.4	Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	Surrounding landscape	Management plan and municipal master plan.	Daily.	5 years.	Confraternity of Bom Jesus do Monte and Braga City Council.	The situation is stable and under control.		
4.2	4.2 Transportation Infrastructure								

4.2.5	Effects arising	Surrounding landscape	Management plan.		Daily.		One year.		Confraternity of	of Bom Jesu	us do	N/A
	from use of transportation infrastructure		Ç ,						Monte and Bra			
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events											
4.10.3	Drought	Surrounding landscape; Building materials and systems; Natural heritage.	Planting native for clearing mines an water sustainably, fossil fuel consum	d using reducing	Daily.		Three year	rs.	Confraternity do Monte.	y of Bom Je	esus	N/A
4.10.6	Temperature change	Surrounding landscape; Building materials and systems; Natural heritage.	Planting native for water sustainably, fossil fuel consum	reducing	Daily.		Three year	rs.	Confraternity do Monte.	y of Bom Je	esus	N/A
4.11	Sudden ecologi	ical or geological events										
4.11.2	Earthquake	Surrounding landscape, Building materials and systems, Religious architecture elements, including sculptures and decorative elements, Civil architecture, Structure and symbiotic relationship between the different elements of the set.	Managment plan		Daily.		5 years.		Confraternity do Monte, Bra and civil prote	aga City Co		N/A
4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)		ocal and municipal ire protection plan.	Daily, most effective in summer mo		One year.		do Mon ouncil a	te, Braga	reinforced fires, acquadjacent	d protect uiring a to the for a protect res, pla	orest where ection strip nting a
4.12	Invasive/alien s	pecies or hyper-abundant spe	ecies									
4.12.1	Translocated species	Surrounding landscape, Notable visual points of view and threads, Natural heritage.	Plano de gestão. Limpeza de espécie invasoras.	Month	ly.	One	e year.	Confra do Mo	sternity of Bom		stable a control. Bom Je team of who mo clean u species monthly the other also ca actions invasive.	y basis. On er hand, we
4.13	Management an	nd institutional factors										
4.13.5	Financial resources	Building materials and systems; Civil architecture; Natural heritage.	Efficient financial management and structural funds.	European	Daily.		Five years.		Confraternity do Monte .	of Bom Jes	sus	N/A
4.13.6	Human resources	Cult, Building materials and systems, Religious architecture elements, including sculptures and decorative elements, Structure and symbiotic relationship between the different elements of the set, including elements of religious architecture, civil.	Recruitment and trai plan.	ning Mo	nthly.	C	One year.		fraternity of Bo Aonte.	m Jesus		ituation is e and under ol.

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan					
		Actions	Timefra	ame	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
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		Indigenous forest plantation	Two ye	ars	Confraria do Bom Jesus do Mont and Braga city council.	e We created a natural fire protection strip on the property by planting indigenous tree species.
5.3.9	Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	We invested in an internal fire protection plan and created a fire protection strip. We seek to use the knowledge of our forestry technicians, who are part of the community and have in-depth knowledge of the main risks in the area.	5 years		Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte, Braga City Council and Forestis association.	na
6.1	Funding					
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet t management needs of the World Heritag property			One year	Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte and Institute of business and vocational training (IEFP)	Established a protocol for training new gardeners
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan programme is place and partially implemented; some technic skills are bein transferred to those managi the property locally, but most technic work is carriout by extern staff	visitors. or s in al ag	nter for	2 years.	Confraria do Bom Jesus do Monte.	N/A

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 and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are intact

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

The property is in a very good state of conservation. Since 1998, conservation and restoration work has been carried out regularly, using the most innovative

techniques and supervised by the competent authorities.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Very positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	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	Very positive
Security	Very positive
Gender equality	Very positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Very positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Very positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Very positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Very positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

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

Sustainable Development

Synergies

Management

Governance

Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value

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

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Good

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

Fundraising

Awareness raising

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

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
Responsible persons for local designated sites under other international conventions/ programmes
Staff from other World Heritage properties
UNESCO National Commission
Local communities
ICOMOS national/regional
External experts

15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire? Gender balance is explicitly considered and effectively implemented in the process.

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

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

48 / 20 / 24 /

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

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

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

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

All required information was accessible.

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

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

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

15.5. Training and Guidance

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Good
UNESCO National Commission	Good
ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	Good
IUCN national/regional	No support

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Good
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	Good
IUCN national/regional	No support
IUCN International	No support

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

Yes

- 15.5.4 If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?
- 15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee
- 15.6.1 Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

No item were proposed for update

- 15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise
- 15.7.1 Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise
- 15.7.2 Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.