

Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
National Marine Park of Fernando de Noronha	-3.858 / -32.425	11270	?	11270	2001
Biological Marine Reserve of Rocas Atoll	-3.86 / -33.82	32000	?	32000	2001
Total (ha)		43270	0	43270	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Map of the inscribed property: Rocas Atoll Biological Reserve	2001	
Map of the inscribed property: Fernando de Noronha Archipelago	2001	

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

- unep-wcmc.org

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

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

No

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?

Yes

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?

Yes

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)

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

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 are aware.

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

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

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief description

Of indescribable beauty, the Fernando de Noronha Marine National Park, located at a distance of about 340 km off the Brazilian coast, is formed by volcanic peaks of a submerged mountain chain. Nearly 70% of the main island of Fernando de Noronha, 21 smaller islands and islets of the archipelago, as well as most adjacent waters to a depth of 50 metres are part of the property. The Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve, the only atoll in the South Atlantic, is located about 150 km west of Fernando de Noronha. It is an elliptical reef including two small islands surrounded by a marine reserve. With these two protected areas, the property covers an area of 42,270 ha and a buffer zone of 140,713 ha.

At the heart of a vast ocean surface, the Brazilian Atlantic Islands form an oasis of fertile waters, which are extremely important breeding and living places for tuna, shark, turtle and marine mammals, and which play a crucial role in the natural fish restocking of the region. Two species of sea turtle breed there: the hawksbill and green turtle, for which the Rocas Atoll is considered the second most important breeding site of Brazil. These islands are home to the largest concentration of tropical seabirds in the Western Atlantic, and include the only examples of Insular Atlantic Forest and the only oceanic mangrove in the South Atlantic. Dolphin Bay (Baía dos Golfinhos) hosts an exceptional population of resident dolphin, and at low tide, Rocas Atoll provides a spectacular seascape of lagoons and tidal pools teeming with fish and a great variety of shellfish, sponges, molluscs, corals, etc.

Criterion (vii): Dolphin Bay is the only known place in the world with such a large population of resident dolphins. In addition, two of its beaches, Praia do Sancho and Praia do Leão, were elected as the most beautiful in Brazil. The Rocas Atoll has a spectacular seascape, especially at low tide when the exposed reef surrounding shallow lagoons and tidal pools forms a natural aquarium. Both sites also have exceptional underwater landscapes that have been recognised worldwide in specialized diving literature.

Criterion (ix): The Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas represents over half the insular coastal waters of the Southern Atlantic Ocean. These highly productive waters provide feeding ground for species such as tuna, billfish, cetaceans, sharks and marine turtles as they migrate to the African coast. An oasis of marine life in relatively barren, open ocean, the islands play a key role in the process of reproduction, dispersal and colonization by marine organisms in the entire Tropical South Atlantic.

Criterion (x): The Fernando de Noronha and Rocas Atoll are key sites for the protection of biodiversity and endangered species in the Southern Atlantic. Providing a large proportion of the insular habitat of the South Atlantic, the site is essential for the maintenance of marine biodiversity. It is important for the conservation of threatened species of marine turtles, particularly the hawksbill turtle. The site accommodates the largest concentration of tropical seabirds to be found in the Western Atlantic Ocean and is a Global Centre of Bird Endemism. The site also contains the only remaining sample of the Insular Atlantic Forest and the only oceanic mangrove in the South Atlantic region.

Integrity

The terrestrial and marine components of the site are well protected. The boundaries of the site are appropriate for the conservation of the marine biological diversity, even if the property is divided into two separate components. On the main island of Fernando de Noronha all the key terrestrial habitats are part of the Park and all land areas of the Rocas Atoll are located in the central zone of the protected area.

At Fernando de Noronha, the ecosystem retains great integrity, despite the growing number of visitors to the island and the impacts generated by the presence of invasive alien species. The infrastructure and management have been improved to ensure better conservation of the values of this site.

Although the level of preservation of the ecosystems of the Rocas Atoll remains high, overfishing and the illegal presence of tourist boats are the main threats to the integrity of the site.

Protection and management requirements

The property has adequate legal protection conferred by a number of federal laws and state regulations. The Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), an autonomous federal agency under the Ministry of Environment, is responsible for the management and conservation of the site. The site has two separate management plans, one for Fernando de Noronha and the other for Rocas Atoll. These management plans address issues such as tourism, research, environmental education, protection and monitoring of the biodiversity. For the Fernando de Noronha Marine National Park, a Sustainable Development and Ecotourism Management Plan was implemented with the support of local people. It strictly controls the development of tourism infrastructure and visits, and also covers the urbanized areas located outside the property. This plan takes into account the carrying capacity of different areas within the park and regulates navigation and diving.

Some of the main threats are related to fishing, their implications for fish populations and their composition in terms of species in the Reserve, as well as their effect on sea turtles and other species. A new approach involving the regulation of fishing in the area surrounding the property may be required. Since Fernando de Noronha was completely deforested (while the island was used as a prison, then as a military base), vegetation is now either secondary or composed of invasive species. The introduction of rats, mice, dogs, and even tegus (a lizard) has had dramatic effects on birds. The restoration of the original vegetation and eradication of invasive species should be an urgent priority for this globally important site. Good management of the increasing tourism in this fragile environment is also very important.

Founded in 1979, the Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve is banned from public access and managed for the protection of species and for research. The underwater links between the two components would merit study. The Reserve benefits from surveillance by the Brazilian Navy and the Air Force, notably as concerns fishing and tourism activities.

To provide financial support and strengthen local wildlife management, the ICMBio developed two projects: the Tamar Project, for marine turtles and the Spinner Dolphin Project.

Comment

Integrity In Fernando de Noronha, the ecosystem no longer maintains great integrity, due to the growing number of visitors, residents, buildings, cars and boats on the island and the impacts generated by the presence of invasive exotic species. Infrastructure and management are not being improved to ensure better conservation of the values of this site. The level of preservation of the ecosystems of Atol das Rocas has improved, and predatory fishing and the illegal presence of tourist boats are no longer the main threats to the integrity of the place. Protection and management requirements For the Fernando de Noronha National Marine Park, the Sustainable Development and Ecotourism Management Plan, built with the support of the local population, was not implemented. Thus, there was a lack of control in the development of tourist and visitation infrastructures in urbanized areas located outside the property. This lack of control caused the failure to comply with the carrying capacity in different areas of the National Marine Park of Fernando de Noronha. We understand that there has not been a good management of tourism growing in this fragile environment is also very important. To provide financial support and strengthen local wildlife management, ICMBio has the support of some key partners, such as: Projeto Tamar, for sea turtles; Rotator Dolphin Project, for cetaceans and sustainable development; CEMAVE, for the study and conservation of avifauna; AMPARA, to control the cat population..

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	Marine Ecosystems			✖	

3.2.2	Natural Landscape		×		
3.2.3	Endangered Species			×	
3.2.4	Seabirds		×		
3.2.5	Spinner Dolphin			×	
3.2.6					
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

The attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of the Site of the site "Brazilian Atlantic Islands: Fernando de Noronha and Atol das Rocas Reserves" were selected because they are the most present attributes in the official documents of creation, management and management of these two Conservation Units, namely: Criteria for classification of the Proposal; Creation Objectives of the Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve and the National Marine Park of Fernando de Noronha, according to the respective Creation Decrees; Management Objectives of the Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve and the Fernando de Noronha National Marine Park, according to the respective Management Plans; the Management Analysis and Monitoring System (SAMGe) of the National Marine Park of Fernando de Noronha 2021. The selected attributes were present in the following quantities: marine ecosystems (4); spinner dolphin (3); natural landscape (3); seabirds (3); endangered species (3).

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

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

The growth of tourism in Fernando de Noronha since the creation of Parnamar-FN (1988) or its declaration as a Natural Heritage Site by UNESCO (2001) has been impressively uncontrolled in terms of the number of tourists, residents and construction of accommodation facilities, as demonstrated by the following numbers: the number of visitors rose from 57,568 tourists in 2001 to 114,106 in 2021 (27% higher than stipulated by the Carrying Capacity Study) and these numbers continue to grow; the number of residents increased from 2,416 islanders in 1998 to around 6,000 in 2021 and these numbers continue to grow; the number of accommodation facilities increased from 105 in 2005 to around 300 in 2021 and these numbers continue to grow.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant


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

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant





✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The number of land vehicles in Fernando de Noronha also grew uncontrollably. Study and Determination of Support Capacity and its Sustainability Indicators for the Implementation of the Management Plan for the Environmental Protection Area of the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, published by ICMBio in 2009 (Annex 2, Document No. 8154742 of the SEI ICMBio Process No. 02124.002364 /2020-13), states that the total number of land vehicles in Fernando de Noronha should be a maximum of 630 vehicles. The 2005 APA-FN Management Plan states that Fernando de Noronha has 769 vehicles and, according to Detran-PE data, the Fernando de Noronha's car fleet was 1,369 vehicles in June 2018.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The Ministry of Energy of the Brazilian Government has opened the possibility of oil exploration in an area close to Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha, which, in the event of a spill, can be affected by oil.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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


Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha regularly receive solid waste that derives from the South-Equatorial current, mostly coming from the West African coast. These two locations are also at the mercy of ballast water for ships arriving in Brazil from Africa or Europe. Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha can also be affected by oil spills resulting from the transshipment of oil tankers, such as the one that hit the northeast coast of Brazil in 2019 and passed along these two locations. The Port of Fernando de Noronha regularly receives cargo ships, in a very unsafe manner, so oil spillage is a potential high-impact localized risk. The Domestic Effluent Treatment Network did not keep up with the uncontrolled growth in the number of houses and lodging facilities in Fernando de Noronha, so that it is routine for domestic sewage to leak into the sea in Fernando de Noronha.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

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

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

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

Atol das Rocas suffers from clandestine fishing by the oceanic fishing fleet in Northeastern Brazil. The fishing history in Fernando de Noronha has drastically reduced the ichthyofauna of predators in the place. Fernando de Noronha suffers from the growing artisanal fishing to feed the island's population and tourists.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The Ministry of Energy of the Brazilian Government has opened the possibility of oil exploration in an area close to Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha, which, in the event of a spill, can be affected by oil.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant












Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant









Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The local conditions Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha are being deteriorated by environmental and biological factors, some natural, such as erosion, and others of anthropic origin, such as the increase in ocean temperature and the introduction of harmful pests to the vegetation of Fernando de Noronha.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

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

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

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

The disorderly growth of all tourist activities in Fernando de Noronha and its consequences has brought great impacts to spinner dolphins, birdlife, ichthyofauna, corals and vegetation since UNESCO Natural Heritage.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

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

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Atol das Rocas suffers from illegal fishing in the oceanic fishing fleet in Northeast Brazil. Fernando de Noronha suffers from the growing illegal occupation of land for constructions, also illegal.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha are very susceptible to climatic changes in the oceanic waters of the Ocean that influence these two sites. Among the main changes potentially negatively impacting these locations, which may already be occurring, are changes in the flow and circulation patterns of water on a local, regional or global scale, changes in pH and the existence of high temperature peaks. These changes are already affecting the primary productivity and biodiversity of Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✗ Not relevant
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4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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 slopes of the cliffs of the island of Fernando de Noronha have an unstable geological composition, susceptible to collapse or the release of stones, which, in places of visitation, can cause accidents with people. In the dry season, Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha have very dry vegetation, susceptible to a fire of large local proportions, caused by accident. Fernando de Noronha is at greater risk, due to the existence of an incident population of about 8 thousand people.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Some species brought to Fernando de Noronha in the past have had a significant impact on the local flora and fauna. The cat preys on native fauna. The jetirana vine suffocates the vegetation and the legume leucena invades the area of the local flora. Vegetation insects and pathogens have also impacted the flora. The lionfish and the heron naturally arrived in recent years and have caused significant changes in local. However, there are actions and projects to minimize such situations.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

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

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✕	✕			✕			↗

4.13.3 - Governance

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✕	✕		✕	✕		→	

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✕	✕			✕		→	

4.13.5 - Financial resources

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕	↘		
➖ Negative							

4.13.6 - Human resources

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕	↘		
➖ Negative							

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			↗
➖ Negative							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (28/08/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve and the Fernando de Noronha National Marine Park have good Management Plans and good complementary studies, such as the Noronha + 20 and the Carrying Capacity Studies for Fernando de Noronha. The problem is the implementation of these plans and studies, as well as the lack of delimitation of the limits of the National Marine Park of Fernando de Noronha. The area neighboring the Fernando de Noronha National Marine Park, the Fernando de Noronha Environmental Protection Area, suffers even more from the impacts resulting from the non-implementation of plans and studies, with direct consequences on the Fernando de Noronha National Marine Park. The lack of Governance is a situation found both in ICMBio, manager of the Site, and in the State of Pernambuco, manager of the Fernando de Noronha Environmental Protection Area. The lack of structure and human resources has compromised the inspection and management of the site. The development of low-impact research and monitoring, the availability of resources financial and human aspects are positive aspects of the Site, compared to the reality of other Conservation Units in Brazil.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
	⊖	🚩			↻	↗
4.1.2 Commercial development						
	⊖	🚩			↻	↗
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
	⊖	🚩			↻	↗
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	⊕	🚩		🌐	↻	↗
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
	⊖	🚩		🌐		↗
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
	⊖	🚩			↻	↗
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure						
	⊖	🚩			↻	↗
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
	⊖	🚩		🌐	↻	↗
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.3 Non-renewable energy facilities						
	⊖		👎		↻	↗
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
	⊖		👎		↻	↗
4.4.2 Ground water pollution						
	⊖		👎		↻	➡
4.4.5 Solid waste						
	⊖		👎		↻	➡
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						





4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.3 Oil and gas						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.1 Wind						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.7 Pests						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
4.12.4 Invasive/Alien marine species						
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						

						
4.13.3 Governance						
						
4.13.4 Management activities						
						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						
Legend	 Current	 Potential	 Negative	 Positive	 Inside	 Outside

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters			
			 

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing
-------------------------------------	------------

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.2 Ground water pollution			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Frequent






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

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						
						

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

	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals			
			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major



Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.6.3 Oil and gas			
			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor



	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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





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

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.1 Wind			
			

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.3 Temperature						
						






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

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing






Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.7 Pests						
						

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

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
--	--

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




4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

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

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity



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

4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
						

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

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events





Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.1 Storms						
						
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted					

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						



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

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing



Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change			
	 	 	

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

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide			
	 		
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			




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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
						

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

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

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
						

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

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.4 Invasive/Alien marine species						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species						

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

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

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

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

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

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

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Ecossistemas marinhos			×	
4.18.1.2	Paisagem natural		×		
4.18.1.3	Espécies ameaçadas de extinção			×	
4.18.1.4	Avifauna		×		
4.18.1.5	Golfinho-rotador			×	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2. Protective Measures

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

Rocas Atoll is a National Biological Reserve - the first marine reserve to be established in Brazil - and was created by Federal Decree 83,549 of July 5th, 1978. According to the National Protected Areas System Law (Federal Law 9,985 of July 18, 2000), a Biological Reserve is the strictest protected area, aimed integrally at the conservation of biodiversity.

No recreational activity or exploitation of resources is permitted inside such areas. However, guided visits aimed at research and education can be allowed in special cases, with previous authorization of the National Institute for the Environment and Natural Resources - *IBAMA*.

The National Marine Park of Fernando de Noronha was established by Federal Decree 96,693 of September 14, 1988, encompassing about 70% of the total area of the archipelago, and is also managed by *IBAMA*.

A National Park according to the Protected Areas System Law is defined as a category aimed at protecting natural ecosystems of great environmental importance and scenic beauty, allowing for scientific research and the development of environmental education and interpretation, nature-oriented recreation and ecotourism.

Source: Nomination File

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public management system at national level

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)


A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

A visitor/visitation management plan

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

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Plano de Manejo Parque Nacional Marinho de Fernando de Noronha	In Force	Available	2001	

Comment

In 2007, ICMBio published the MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE ROCAS ATOL BIOLOGICAL RESERVE.

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?

No 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?

No 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 ?

No 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 **little coordination** between the range of administrative bodies 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 **only partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.)	33 %	20 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	15 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	33 %	30 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	34 %	35 %
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	50 %	50 %
6.1.6.2	Women	50 %	50 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

Conservation	Poor
Environmental sustainability	Poor
Community participation and inclusion	Poor

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

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

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

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

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

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

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

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

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

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

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

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

Research **results are shared** with local communities and partners **but there is no active outreach** to national or international agencies

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

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	Poor
-------------------	------

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

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

There is a **limited and ad hoc education** and awareness programme for children and/or youth

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

Local Visitors

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

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

9. Visitor Management

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

114.106 / 33.698 / 108.281 / 103.722 / 94.152 /

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

Other
Autarquia Territorial do Distrito Estadual de Fernando de Noronha

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

More than four overnight stays

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Autarquia Territorial do Distrito Estadual de Fernando de Noronha

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

150,00 / 30,00 / 30,00 / 30,00 / 30,00 / 20,00 /
--

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

SILVA JR, JM da. Parque Nacional Marinho de Fernando de Noronha: uso público, importância econômica e proposta de manejo. 2º Simpósio de Áreas Protegidas-Conservação no Âmbito do Cone Sul, 2003. (atualizado) DA SILVA-JÚNIOR, José Martins et al. Uma proposta de valoração do turismo de mergulho e surf nas Unidades de Conservação marinhas do Arquipélago de Fernando de Noronha (PE). Revista Brasileira de Ecoturismo (RBEcotur), v. 14, n. 2, 2021.

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

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?

No

If a different system, please specify

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There is **limited 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 **not adequately presented and interpreted**

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

In **one location**, but **not 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 **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

No

If 'Yes', please specify

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

No

If 'Yes', please specify

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

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 but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**

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

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation		✗		
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	Poor
Local/municipal authorities	Non-existent
Local communities	Non-existent
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Non-existent
Researchers	Non-existent
Tourism industry	Non-existent
Local businesses and industry	Non-existent
NGOs	Non-existent
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

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

Implementation is planned, but has not yet begun

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

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

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.3	An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	✗
5.2.4	An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	✗
5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	✗
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	✗
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	No 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	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is little coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property	✗
5.3.12	The management system/plan is only partially adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	✗
5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to gender equality In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does integrate a human rights-based approach In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does contribute to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage 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	✗
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✗
6.1.12	A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, but most technical work is carried out by external staff	

7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects					
7.3	Research results are shared with local communities and partners but there is no active outreach to national or international agencies					
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building					
8.2	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme for children and/or youth					
9	Visitor Management					
9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation					✕
9.12	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted					✕
10	Monitoring					
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved					
Please select 0 more issues.						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please save this question to reflect changes						

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.4	Pollution						
4.4.1	Pollution of marine waters	Criterion vii, ix, x.					
4.4.2	Ground water pollution	Criterion vii, ix, x.					
4.4.5	Solid waste	Criterion vii, ix, x.					
Question not completed							

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.2.3	An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Improve long-term fundraising strategies for implementing the legal framework.	Continuous		
5.2.4	An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Improve long-term fundraising strategies for implementing the legal framework.	Continuous		

5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	Improve long-term fundraising strategies for implementing the legal framework.	Continuous		
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	Improve long-term fundraising strategies for implementing the legal framework.	Continuous		

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.11	There is little coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property	Contact the site's partner entities for agreements.	Continuous		
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	Updating and improvement of the modeling of the concession contract for the Fernando de Noronha National Park.	Three years.		

6.1	Funding				
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Search for new public employees by means of profile identification processes, recruitment and assignment from other agencies, in addition to hiring outsourced collaborators according to demand.	Continuous		
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	Attempt to use the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development on World Heritage property.			

9	Visitor Management				
9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and	Maintenance and expansion of board meetings with the tourism industry.	Continuous Action		

	increase appreciation				
9.12	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is not adequately presented and interpreted	Updating and improvement of the modeling of the concession contract for the Fernando de Noronha National Park.	Three years.		

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 compromised** by factors described in this report

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 **has been seriously compromised** by factors described in this report

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 seriously impacted by factors described in this report, but this situation can be addressed, or is currently being addressed through management actions.**

12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?

Other important cultural and/or natural values are being **partially degraded** but the state of conservation of the World Heritage property has **not been significantly impacted**

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

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	No impact
Research and monitoring	No impact
Management effectiveness	No impact
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	No impact
Recognition	No impact
Education	No impact
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	No impact
International cooperation	No impact
Political support for conservation	No impact
Legal/Policy framework	No impact
Advocacy	No impact
Institutional coordination	No impact
Security	No impact
Gender equality	No impact
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	No impact
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	No impact
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	No impact
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	No impact
Other	No impact
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

State of Conservation

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

Monitoring and reporting

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

State Party	No follow-up
Site Managers	No follow-up
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Poor
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Poor

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

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)

Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

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?

No

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

8 / 2 / 30 /

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
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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	No support
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	No support
UNESCO National Commission	No support
ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
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	No support
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	No support
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	No support
National Commission for UNESCO	No support
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
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?

Not applicable (i.e. I did not use these resources)

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

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

Reason for update: Integrity In Fernando de Noronha, the ecosystem no longer maintains great integrity, due to the growing number of visitors, residents, buildings, cars and boats on the island and the impacts generated by the presence of invasive exotic species. Infrastructure and management are not being improved to ensure better conservation of the values of this site. The level of preservation of the ecosystems of Atol das Rocas has improved, and predatory fishing and the illegal presence of tourist boats are no longer the main threats to the integrity of the place. Protection and management requirements For the Fernando de Noronha National Marine Park, the Sustainable Development and Ecotourism Management Plan, built with the support of the local population, was not implemented. Thus, there was a lack of control in the development of tourist and visitation infrastructures in urbanized areas located outside the property. This lack of control caused the failure to comply with the carrying capacity in different areas of the National Marine Park of Fernando de Noronha. We understand that there has not been a good management of tourism growing in this fragile environment is also very important. To provide financial support and strengthen local wildlife management, ICMBio has the support of some key partners, such as: Projeto Tamar, for sea turtles; Rotator Dolphin Project, for cetaceans and sustainable development; CEMAVE, for the study and conservation of avifauna; AMPARA, to control the cat population..

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

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

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

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