

# Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details

### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary	4.003 / -81.608	857500	0	857500	2006
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>857500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>857500</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Map of the inscribed property	2005	

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

#### Comment

Official web site of National Natural Parks of Colombia -

<https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/ecoturismo/parques/region-pacifico/santuario-de-flora-y-fauna-malpelo/>

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

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?

Not applicable

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

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

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

Within the framework of the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor (CMAR), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama agreed at the UNFCCC COP 26 in Glasgow to declare as Biosphere Reserves Malpelo, Cocos Islands, Galapagos and Coiba protected areas. Malpelo is core area of CMAR since 2004 according to San José Declaration, as well as IUCN Green List since 2020 (Category IV).

## 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 synthesis

Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary is a large marine protected area some 500 km off Colombia's Pacific Coast. The terrestrial area of 35 hectares, the barren Malpelo Island and its rocky outcroppings, represents the highest elevation of the enormous underwater Malpelo Ridge. Despite its small size the island is believed to play an important role as an aggregation point for the reproduction of numerous marine species. The vast majority of the property, 857,465 hectares, is a "marine wilderness" constituting the largest no-fishing zone in the Eastern Tropical Pacific. The rugged underwater topography includes steep walls, caves and tunnels, reaching a depth of around 3,400 metres. Jointly with the local confluence of several oceanic currents, this complex terrain is the basis for highly diverse marine ecosystems and habitats. Due to the remoteness and protection efforts the conservation status of the property is excellent, making Malpelo one of the top diving destinations in the World. Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary belongs to the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor, a marine conservation network, which also includes World Heritage properties in Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama.

The property hosts impressive populations of marine species, including large top predators and pelagic species, such as Giant Grouper, Billfish and numerous shark species. Major aggregations of Hammerhead Shark, Silky Shark, Whale Shark and Tuna have been recorded. Other biodiversity highlights include 17 marine mammal species, seven marine reptile species, 394 fish species and 340 species of mollusks. Known marine endemics include five fish species and two sea star species. Malpelo Island and its satellite rocks boast a limited but highly specialized terrestrial biodiversity characterized by a high degree endemism, including five plant species, three reptiles and two arthropods. The rocky outcroppings support large colonies of Nazca Boobies, as well as important populations of Swallow-tailed Gull, Masked Booby and the critically endangered Galapagos Petrel.

**Criterion (vii):** The pristine underwater environment of Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary featuring dramatic cliffs, rock formations, caves and tunnels, as well as abundant and diverse marine life is of striking natural beauty. The major aggregations of the full range of large top predators are an increasingly rare sight in the World's overfished seas. The geographically extraordinary position at the meeting point of several marine currents, the varied underwater mountain seascape and the excellent state of conservation combine to make the property a World Class "ocean oasis" – and an exhilarating experience for divers.

**Criterion (ix):** Due to its remote location and as the largest no-fishing zone in the Eastern Tropical Pacific, Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary supports unaltered ecosystems free of major acute threats. The confluence of several marine currents turns the property into an unusual geographical spot with a complex and diverse array of habitats and species. The three major marine communities surrounding Malpelo Island can be distinguished as belonging to the vertical habitats, the coral reefs and the pelagic. Large top predators continue to fulfil their ecological roles and behaviour patterns continue undisturbed, providing unique opportunities for research. The evolutionary processes associated with the extreme isolation, the convergence of several ocean currents and related nutrient regimes and the geological formations are of great ecological importance and scientific interest. Free of alien invasive species, Malpelo Island and the surrounding waters are not only a conservation gem on its own but contribute to the maintenance, dispersal and replenishment of benthic larvae of corals, fish and mollusks and other marine life in the broader Eastern Tropical Pacific. As the wider region is under increasing pressure from overfishing and other threats, the property is thus of enormous conservation and indeed economic importance well beyond its boundaries.

Integrity

In spite of the small surface area Malpelo Island, and the rocks surrounding it, have significant ecological functions - not only as regards the limited but highly interesting and specialized terrestrial fauna and flora but also in terms of the interaction with the marine area. One example through the massive nutrient inputs from the huge bird colonies. The island and its satellite rocks are protected in their entirety, surrounded by a large marine protected area and located in a remote area of the Pacific, all of which contributes to the integrity of the terrestrial property. While there have never been permanent inhabitants, today there is a small rotating unit of the Colombian Navy and a limited and controlled number of visiting divers and scientists. Provided adequate behaviour and strict compliance with precautionary protocols as regards alien invasive species, the prospects of maintaining the integrity of the terrestrial are promising. For the foreseeable future, the prospects for the marine areas are likewise positive due to the large size and remoteness of the property. However, this will depend on enforcement of the adequate legal framework which declares the entire property a no-take area. In the long term, the integrity of Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary will also be influenced by the management and conservation of the wider Eastern Tropical Pacific, in particular as regards fisheries.

Protection and management requirements

The conservation history of the property started in 1995, when Malpelo Island was designated a Flora and Fauna Sanctuary by Ministerial Resolution, thereby joining Colombia's national protected areas system. One year later, the marine surface area was extended to six nautical miles (roughly eleven kilometres) around the island by another resolution. In 2003, the International Maritime Organisation declared the sanctuary a "Particularly Sensitive Sea Area", making it off-limits to commercial shipping. A major milestone was achieved in 2005, when a new resolution extended the sanctuary from 65,450 to 857,500 hectares, a 13-fold increase. The property is an impressive example of an outstanding place developing from a small terrestrial protected area into a large-scale marine World Heritage property and part of an international site network within only a decade. The sanctuary is managed by the Colombian Protected Areas Agency, which belongs to the Ministry of Environment. Several nongovernmental organisations support research, management and funding. The Colombian Navy, the only permanent human presence on Malpelo Island, cooperates in the patrolling of the island and the surrounding waters.

The remoteness of the property means a high degree of natural protection. Yet, management and corresponding funding are required to address current and potential threats emanating from illegal fishing, marine traffic, tourism and alien invasive species. Legally, the entire property is a no-take area but monitoring of illegal commercial and artisanal fishing is needed and depends on costly patrolling and law enforcement both in and around the sanctuary. Increasing marine traffic resulting in disturbance and posing pollution risks is addressed internationally through the declaration of Malpelo as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area but likewise requires systematic monitoring. By its very nature, Malpelo Island cannot develop into a major tourist destination and will remain a niche destination for specialized, boat-based diving tourism. Overall visitor numbers and group sizes are controlled in accordance with established limits. While the tourists contribute to conservation financing, the potential remains to be fully realised. Tourists along with scientists and the rotating Navy personnel are the only regular visitors to Malpelo Island so the control of their behaviour will decide whether the small but ecologically highly interesting terrestrial area can be maintained free of alien invasive species. It is undisputed that many, if not most, of the property's marine secrets remain to be discovered suggesting a major potential for research in an almost pristine natural environment.

Comment

[490] km off Colombian Pacific Coast The terrestrial area of [63] hectares 340 species of [invertebrates] (instead of mollusks) [Seven] fish species (instead of five) three reptiles and two [snails] (instead of sarthropods) [and one crab] Eliminate "Free of Alien Invasive Species" at Criterion ix Sumar la ampliación en la explicación - nuevamente en 2017 se amplió el SFF a 2.667.908 ha para proteger la mayor cantidad de formas montañosas submarinas que albergan las dorsales de yurupari

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
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3.2.1	Coral Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.2	Endemic fish species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.3	Endemic terrestrial species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.4	Bony fish population	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.5	Cartilaginous fish population	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.6		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.7		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.8		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.9		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.10		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.11		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.12		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.13		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.14		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.2.15		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

The 2019 integrity analysis showed that the overall REGULAR state. On one hand, landscape and the terrestrial and coastal ecosystems of the island are well preserved, maintaining its pristine condition and, therefore, its natural tourist attraction. On the other hand, the illegal fishing is affecting severely the protected area because the impact on transnational migratory species, both inside and outside the MPA.

## 4. Factors Affecting the Property

### 4.1. Buildings and Development

#### 4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 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

Malpelo island has only one navy cabin, where 6 marines stay for 45-day shifts. The impact is minimum because they manage sustainably the litter, gathering it and removing it from the island. Unfortunately, the park ranger cabin suffered a fire accident several years ago and has not been possible to replace it.

### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

#### 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ 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 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- 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 navy helipad is only used in case of emergencies or presidential visits, hence, it is rarely used. There are no ports nearby that generate negative impacts. There is marine transit outside the protected area, hence there is possible risk of ballast and bilge waters, as well as invasive alien species.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

### 4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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### 4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

### 4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- 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 army counts with a solar panel and radar for the cabin, but they have no negative impact; on the contrary, it has a positive impact in such sustainable energy is produced with the solar panel, and because the radar serves to detect vessels.

## 4.4. Pollution

### 4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

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

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

### 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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### 4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

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

### 4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):








- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

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

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

#### 4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

The solid waste from the army's cabin is correctly gathered and transported outside Malpelo; there is also a sustainable septic system monitored every three months, presenting no environmental damage. There is a possible surface water pollution because of gasoline and of solid waste from tourism, but it has not been the case. Nevertheless, there is plastic drift that in some cases affect caves around the island with plastic and microplastic. There are no underground waters at Malpelo.

### 4.5. Biological resource use/modification

#### 4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

Illegal fishing impacts are reported at 4.9.1.

### 4.6. Physical resource extraction

#### 4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

### 4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

#### 4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant



#### 4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

Humidity is reported as not relevant because those are the normal conditions of a pacific coast island and do not cause dramatic effects.

### 4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

#### 4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant











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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

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









#### 4.9. Other human activities

##### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, 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 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

##### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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

Industrial and artisanal illegal fishing inside and outside Malpelo is a continuous problem that causes great damage to the natural heritage. Because of pelagic fish and shark abundance, vessels from different nations practice illegal fishing of many species, like tuna, and shark finning. A single ship can fish thousands of sharks in a few hours. There is no capacity to control the situation (lack of ships and rangers) and legal loopholes (in 2016, out of 20 illegal ships, 3 were sanctioned).

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

##### 4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

#### 4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, 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 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, 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 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

Climate change has been recognized as one of the priority issues in the current Malpelo Management Plan, with impacts assessed as moderate in terrestrial and pelagic areas and high in benthic communities. The effects of climate change are manifold. Atypical high-water temperatures affect corals, cause changes in ecosystem productivity, cause harmful algal blooms and cause physiological stress in some species.

#### 4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

##### 4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.11.2 - Earthquake













Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact	Origin	Trend of impact
--	--------	--------	-----------------

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative 							

#### 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant









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

#### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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

#### 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

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

The effect of an earthquake can induce the detachment and landslide of large rocks that can roll to the coast, causing loss of coral covers found around the island, whose populations are vulnerable due to their growing conditions in areas of greater depth.

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

##### 4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

##### 4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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

##### 4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant





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

##### 4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Negative, 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 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant

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

#### 4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There are few invasive alien species detected during the last years, such as *Carijoa* spp and *Acanthaster planci*. There are no impacts inside the MPA, and there is no information about the introduction route. In the case of *Acanthaster planci*, its low densities do not indicate a high risk on reefs (Narvaez and Zapata, 2010). Hence, the issue is reported as potential because of its possible impacts, mostly on endemic species.

### 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 (31/07/2012):

- Not relevant














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

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

#### 4.13.5 - Financial resources

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
--	--------	--	--------	--	-----------------	--	--

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative							

#### 4.13.6 - Human resources

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

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (31/07/2012):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

 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 (31/07/2012):

- 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








































































#### 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	
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
						
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						
						

4.4.5 Solid waste						
						
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						
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						
						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.2 Earthquake						
						
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.4 Invasive/Alien marine 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

#### 4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

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

#### 4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure


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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread

##### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going

##### Impact - Impact on the attributes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						

##### 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going

##### Impact - Impact on the attributes

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



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

### 4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	<div>+</div> <div>🚧</div> <div></div>	<div>🌱</div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div>➡</div> <div></div> <div></div>



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

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




## 4.4 Pollution

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters							
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>							
	Restricted						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>							
	One off or rare						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.3 Surface 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste			
			

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major




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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic

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




## 4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities			
			





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

✕	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

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
4.11.2 Earthquake						
	⬅		📢	🔄		➡

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition			
	⊖	📢	➡

#### 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
4.12.4 Invasive/Alien marine species			
	⊖	📢	➡




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

✕	Restricted
	Localised








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

#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						

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




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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	 	 	

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





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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	 		





<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources	 		


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

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

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





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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	 		

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

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

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

#### 4.17. 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	Coral Community		✕		
4.18.1.2	Endemic fish species	✕			
4.18.1.3	Endemic terrestrial species	✕			
4.18.1.4	Bony fish stocks		✕		
4.18.1.5	Cartilaginous fish stocks		✕		

### 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 property has **no buffer zone** and **does not need one**

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

The property has **no known and recognised** buffer zone

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

Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary was enlarged in 2017 to 2.667.907 hectares (Resolution 1907 of 2017) to provide a buffer zone to the WHS and protect its OUV. In addition, the creation in 2017 of the National District of Integral Management Yurupary-Malpelo provides the western side of Malpelo with a buffer zone because, as a protected area of the National System of Protected Areas, it has a marine zoning to ensure sustainable use and conservation.

#### 5.2. Protective Measures

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

Legal protection of the Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary began in 1995 when the island was declared a protected area by Ministerial Resolution. In 1996, the protected area was extended to include a marine component 6 nautical miles around the island, and in 2003 the marine area was extended once again to its current size. The same year, the International Maritime Organisation declared the Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area, making it off-limits to commercial shipping.

Source: Advisory Body Evaluation

#### Comment

Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary was created by the Resolution 1292 of 1995. It was enlarged in 2017 to 2.667.907 ha. (Resolution 1907 of 2017) to improve the protection of its OUV. Other enlargements took place in 1996 to include 6 nautical miles around the island (Resolution 1423 of 1996), and with the Resolution 0761 of 2002 and the Resolution 1589 of 2005. In 2003, IMO declared Malpelo a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area, making it off-limits to commercial shipping.

**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**

1995 / Resolution 1292 of 31 October 1995, By which Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary is created /  
Download at: [https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Res\\_1292\\_311095\\_pnn.pdf](https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Res_1292_311095_pnn.pdf) 1996 /

Resolution 1423 of 20 December 1996, By which Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary is re-delimited /  
Download at [https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Res\\_1423\\_2011296\\_pnn.pdf](https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Res_1423_2011296_pnn.pdf) 2002 / Resolution 0176 of 05 August 2002, by which Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary is re-delimited /

Download at - [https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Res\\_0761\\_050802\\_pnn.pdf](https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Res_0761_050802_pnn.pdf) 2005 / Resolution 1589 of 26 October 2005, By which Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary is re-delimited /  
Download at - <https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/resolucion-1589.pdf>

2017 / Resolution 1907 of 14 September 2017, By which an area of the central region of the Colombian Pacific is reserved, delimited and declared part of Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary /  
Download at - <https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/66-res-1907-de-2017.pdf>

2015 / Resolution 0416 of 09 October 2015, by which it is adopted the Management Plan of Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary /  
Download at - [https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Res\\_0416\\_091015\\_pnn.pdf](https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Res_0416_091015_pnn.pdf)

### 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?

The property has **no buffer zone**

### 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 are **major deficiencies in capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

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

Malpelo has a pressure analysis in the management plan and there are monitoring designs for some identified pressures. The Prevention, Surveillance, and Control (PVC) strategy is implemented with its PVC protocol. The main pressure affecting the area is illegal fishing. The support of BCC Foundation and Malpelo Foundation has contributed to the decrease fishing, however due to the low operational capacity of Malpelo it is very difficult to enforce illegal fishing law control.

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

It is crucial to have greater articulation with DIMAR, Navy, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make more progress on the law enforcement at Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary in order to control illegal fishing. Although there is a National Table for Illegal Fishing with these and other entities, the impacts are limited.

## 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

Charitable management (e.g. by NGO)

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.

Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management

A code of practice developed by local communities or other groups

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

Other (please specify below)

Monitoring program; Ecotourism Operative Plan; and Protocol for Prevention, Surveillance, and Control

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

Malpelo has a Management Plan which guides the actions to achieve conservation objectives. It defines the actions for the conservation, intervention and planning of Malpelo, the permitted and prohibited activities, and plans and projects to be developed over 5 years. It is essential to effectively use the available financial, physical and human resources, and plan the achievement of resources from national and international partner organizations to achieve conservation objectives.

### 5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Plan de Manejo: Santuario de Fauna y Flora Malpelo	In Force	Available	2005	

## Comment

There is an updated management plan of 2015 adopted by the Resolution 0416 of 09 October 2015, which is available at [https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Res\\_0416\\_091015\\_pnn.pdf](https://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Res_0416_091015_pnn.pdf)

### 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

Malpelo does count with an emergency and contingency plan in the face of natural disasters, in which all the natural factors that generate risk have been identified, generating measures of rapid response actions and identifying all the channels and routes to follow in case of an eventual emergency.

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

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

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

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

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

The management system is being fully implemented and monitored

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

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

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

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

### 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**

Malpelo permanently implements effective participation instances with different stakeholders to guarantee its conservation, mainly academy in the framework of the scientific committee, and with the operators and business associations of tourism of tourism in the framework of the annual committee of tour operators. In addition, Malpelo participates in CMAR committees where joint actions are coordinated among Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama.

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

Malpelo develops the Environmental and Communication Strategy, for which awareness raising is carried out with researchers and visitors with succesful results; workshops and talks have been designed for children and young people of different ages. Because the distance of Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary from the continental territory, there are no human communities inside Malpelo.

## 6. Financial and Human Resources

### 6.1. Funding

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

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	56 %	56 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	44 %	44 %
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.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %

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

There is an agreement with the BCC Foundation with no established amount to provide the catamaran and a crew, guaranteeing a platform that has been increasingly permanent, supporting the implementation of PVC and monitoring. It is important to guarantee further national resources to count with vessels, cabin, technology, radios, vehicles, and more personnel because there is a low capacity to answer to threats and pressures (Malpelo does not have its own vessels and cabin).

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

The available **budget is inadequate** for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage

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

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

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

Although there are sources of funding for the management required by Malpelo from several sources (National Government and International Cooperation), these resources are not sufficient for the effective management necessary for the conservation of Malpelo, a situation that is transversal at National level; according to CONPES 4050 of 2021, the financial gap has increased in the last 2 years because National Parks participation in environmental budget decreased from 16,7% to 8%.

### 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	0 %	0 %
6.1.6.2	Women	0 %	0 %
		Total 0 %	Total 0 %

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

Human resources are **inadequate** for management needs

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Poor
Community participation and inclusion	Not applicable
Risk preparedness	Poor
Capacity development and education	Not available
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Not available
Marketing and promotion	Not available
Interpretation	Not available
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	Not applicable
Community participation and inclusion	Not applicable
Risk preparedness	Poor
Capacity development and education	Poor
Administration	Poor
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Not available
Marketing and promotion	Not available

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?

There is **no site-based** capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred

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

Due to the dimensions and specificities of Malpelo, more professionals are needed. Training opportunities are scarce for the different park rangers. The few capacity building scenarios are mainly carried out at higher levels of management, focused on the achievement of the management plan targets and the Annual Action Plan of Malpelo. During 2022, there has been an improvement in the articulation with the different levels inside of National Parks and other entities.

### 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 **acceptable** for most key areas but there are gaps

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

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

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

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

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

Malpelo management plan has a monitoring program for the Values Object of Conservation (VOC) with an annual follow-up for inputs for planning and management. The monitoring program has a Research Portfolio that provides guidelines for investigation. The annual scientific committee Academia and NGO contributes with research questions and with the research as such. Malpelo generates high external interest, but the investigations do not properly support its needs nor are publicly accessible.

### 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	Poor
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Poor
Youth/children	Poor
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Fair
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 communities
Local/municipal authorities
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
NGOs

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

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

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

Malpelo has no environmental education program as such, hence the activities are made at Buenaventura throughout agreements with schools, educative institutions, library, environmental police, and the municipality of Buenaventura. There are no financial resources for these activities, which are made out of the will of the park rangers and the allied institutions. Tourists and researchers receive awareness raising introduction and permanent accompaniment.

## 9. Visitor Management

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

0 / 85 (2020) / 322 (2019) / 377 (2018) / 469 (2017) /

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

Entry tickets and registries

### 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

Ecotourism Ordering Plan of Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary 2022-2026

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

0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /

### 9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Ecotourism Ordering Plan of Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary 2022-2026. The expense of a tourist depends on the tour operator with whom the tourist contracts; the payment is made in a complete package (transportation, accommodation, food, diving operation) which can range from 2500 to 7000 dollars.

### 9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a **strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

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

The sanctuary is in the process of approving the ecotourism management plan, which will have a detailed characterization of the attractions, the tourist plant, and infrastructure. There is a clear zoning and regulation of ecotourism activities, a monitoring of the impacts to ecotourism activities. Satisfaction surveys are monitored

and there is a constant relationship with ecotourism operators to improve the tourism experience in Malpelo.

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

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

**9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?**

Yes, using a different system

**If a different system, please specify**

It is supervised through the AEMAPPS tool (analysis of protected area management effectiveness with social participation) which is a tool that evaluates the protected area through short cycles (annual), medium cycle (three years) and long cycle (5 years).

**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?**

Not applicable

**If 'Yes', please specify**

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

In the AMP there are only two tour operators whose boats are controlled from the municipality of Buenaventura, which stimulates the hiring of personnel who are part of the crew of the boats and support the value chain related with the acquisition of supplies and materials for the boats, food supply for excursions, fuel, and maintenance. This activity also supports the recognition of the port of Buenaventura internationally as a tourist destination.

**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	Good
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Local/municipal authorities	Not applicable
Local communities	Not applicable
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Not applicable
Women	Not applicable
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Not applicable
NGOs	Good
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

5.1	<b>Boundaries and Buffer Zones</b>	
5.1.3	The property has <b>no buffer zone</b>	
5.1.4	The property has <b>no known and recognised buffer zone</b>	✗
5.2	<b>Protective Measures</b>	
5.2.3	An <b>adequate legal framework</b> for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists <b>but there are some deficiencies in implementation</b>	✗
5.2.4	The property has <b>no buffer zone</b>	✗
5.2.5	An <b>adequate legal framework</b> exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, <b>but there are some deficiencies in implementation</b> which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	✗
5.2.6	There are <b>major deficiencies in capacity/resources</b> to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property	
5.3	<b>Management System/Management Plan</b>	
5.3.5	<b>No use</b> has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	<b>No use</b> has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.9	<b>No use</b> has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>	
5.3.12	The management system/plan is <b>only partially adequate</b> to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	✗
6.1	<b>Funding</b>	
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is inadequate</b> for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	✗
6.1.7	Human resources <b>are inadequate</b> for the management needs of the World Heritage property	✗
6.1.10	<b>No use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
6.1.12	There is <b>no site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred	✗
8	<b>Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>	
8.2	There is a <b>limited and ad hoc education</b> and awareness programme for children and/or youth	✗
9	<b>Visitor Management</b>	
9.7	There is a <b>strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are <b>some deficiencies in implementation</b>	
9.11	There is <b>limited cooperation</b> between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry <b>to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation</b>	

9.12	The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is <b>not adequately presented and interpreted</b>	
10	<b>Monitoring</b>	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage <b>property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved</b>	

Please select 1 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

## 12. Summary and Conclusions

### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

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

4.2	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>						
4.2.5	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	No criteria is being currently affected.	Monitoring.	Permanent monitoring.	Permanent.	National Natural Parks.	No impacts are currently at place.
4.4	<b>Pollution</b>						
4.4.1	Pollution of marine waters	No current criteria is being affected.	Monitoring.	Permanent monitoring.	Permanent.	National Natural Parks.	No impacts are currently at place.
4.4.3	Surface water pollution	No criteria is being affected currently.	Permanent monitoring.	Permanent monitoring.	Permanent.	National Natural Parks.	No impacts are currently at place.
4.4.5	Solid waste	There is no impact on criteria.	Solid waste is sustainably transported outside of Malpelo and there is a sustainable septic system, and sustainable tourism practices.	Every three months.	Permanent.	National Natural Parks and the Army.	None.
4.9	<b>Other human activities</b>						
4.9.1	Illegal activities	Criterion IX because it affects the hydrobiological resources present in the area	Exercise of environmental authority, articulation with NGOs to support this exercise (BCC and Malpelo Foundation), and the Joint External Circular for articulation with the authorities for the fight against illegal, unreported & unregulated fishing.	Routes of Prevention, Surveillance, and Control and monitoring of the state of resources are carried out, but in a limited way	Permanently with prompt results in the next 2 years and a projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	National Natural Parks as Lead Agency, with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, AUNAP, Army, DIMAR, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	Improve articulation and actions with DIMAR, Navy, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to achieve law enforcement at Malpelo to control illegal fishing, as well as a strengthening of financial and human resources. Progress is limited.
4.10	<b>Climate change and severe weather events</b>						
4.10.5	Changes to oceanic waters	Criterion IX given that the area is highly vulnerable to climate change, which can affect the ecosystems present in the area (for example, corals).	Vulnerability analysis and modeling of possible climate change scenarios for the area will be carried out.	Permanent monitoring, but there are technological constraints.	A projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	National Natural Parks of Colombia.	None.
4.10.6	Temperature change	Criterion IX by the expected impacts of climate change that are estimated to affect the ecosystems and species present in the area. No changes in the natural beauty of the area are foreseen due to changes in ocean water.	None.	Permanent monitoring.	A projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	National Natural Parks of Colombia.	None.
4.11	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>						

4.11.2	Earthquake	No criteria or attributes affected.	Malpelo does count with an emergency and contingency plan in the face of natural disasters, in which all the natural factors that generate risk have been identified, generating measures of rapid response actions and emergency steps to be followed.	None.	None.	Colombian Geological Service.	None.
4.11.5	Erosion and siltation/Deposition	Potentially all, but none currently, because climate change has not made it drastic yet.	Current monitoring.	Current monitoring.	Annual monitoring.	National Natural Parks of Colombia.	None.
4.12	<b>Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species</b>						
4.12.4	Invasive/Alien marine species	No criteria is affected currently.	Permanent monitoring.	Monitoring of alien species.	Permanent.	National Natural Parks of Colombia, AUNAP, INVEMAR.	None.

Summary - Factors affecting the Property **completed**

## 12.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.1.4	The property has <b>no known and recognised buffer zone</b>	Although there is no UNESCO buffer zone, the 2017 enlargement of Malpelo to 2.667.907 hectares and the creation of Yurupary-Malpelo National Integrated Management District protected area work as buffer zone to the WHS.	Continuous.	National Natural Parks of Colombia, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and AUNAP.	Since the 2017 enlargement and the creation of DNMI Yurupary-Malpelo, there has been a reduction of illegal fishing inside Malpelo WHS Polygon.
5.2	Protective Measures				
5.2.3	An <b>adequate legal framework</b> for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists <b>but there are some deficiencies in implementation</b>	Colombia has a robust legal framework, however, there are shortcomings in its application in Malpelo regarding financial, technological, and human resources and articulated actions with the different authorities, as well as legal loopholes.	Permanently with prompt results in the next 2 years and a projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	National Natural Parks, Navy, DIMAR, AUNAP, judicial sector - General Attorney	It is necessary to deepen the articulated work with the different national, regional and jucicial authorities, as well as to maintain and improve the institutional presence in the area and the use of satellite monitoring platforms.
5.2.4	The property has <b>no buffer zone</b>	Although there is no UNESCO buffer zone, the 2017 enlargement of Malpelo to 2.667.907 hectares and the creation of Yurupary-Malpelo National Integrated Management District protected area work as buffer zone to the WHS.	Continuous.	National Natural Parks of Colombia, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and AUNAP.	Since the 2017 enlargement and the creation of DNMI Yurupary-Malpelo, there has been a reduction of illegal fishing inside Malpelo WHS Polygon.
5.2.5	An <b>adequate legal framework</b> exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, <b>but there are some deficiencies in implementation</b>	Although the enlargement of 2017 and the DNMI Yurupary-Malpelo provide a buffer zone, it is necessary to deepen the articulation with national authorities, expand the coverage of the institutional presence, and have satellite complement.	Continuous.	National Natural Parks of Colombia, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Army, DIMAR, and AUNAP.	None.



	which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property				
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<b>5.3</b>	<b>Management System/Management Plan</b>				
<b>5.3.12</b>	The management system/plan is <b>only partially adequate</b> to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	Progress is made with the updating the management plan, remaining some adjustments and approval.	1 year.	National Natural Parks of Colombia.	Most of the information of this Periodic Report comes from the document of the management plan that is being updated and revised.

<b>6.1</b>	<b>Funding</b>				
<b>6.1.3</b>	The available <b>budget is inadequate</b> for basic management needs and presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage the World Heritage property	National and international resources have been secured, but as the CONPES 4050 of 2021 determined, the country needs to make more progress in closing the financial gap for protected areas, which ends up affecting Los Katíos budget.	Permanently with prompt results in the next 2 years and a projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	Ministry of Finance to increase environmental budget and Ministry of Environment to increase the participation of National Parks in the environmental budget (according to CONPES 4050 of 2021, it has reduced from 16% to 8,7% in the last 2 years).	There has been significant financial support from BCC Foundation and Fundación Malpelo, as well as technical cooperation with the CMAR Countries and Academia.
<b>6.1.7</b>	Human resources <b>are inadequate</b> for the management needs of the World Heritage property	Although there are integral personnel due to the inclusion of afrocolombian and indigenous communities, it is necessary to increase the participation of personnel of other agencies to strengthen joint actions.	Permanently with prompt results in the next 2 years and a projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Colombian Congress, National Natural Parks of Colombia.	In addition, more public officials are needed at Los Katíos to improve Laboral conditions of contractual personnel and the continuity of personnel. Colombia must move forward with the legislation to increase the public officials.
<b>6.1.12</b>	There is <b>no site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred	There is progress in the investigation and monitoring areas in the island surroundings, however it is necessary to expand the scope of the investigations to the rest of Malpelo.	10 years.	National Natural Parks, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Academia, INVEMAR, NGOs.	None.

<b>8</b>	<b>Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>				
<b>8.2</b>	There is a <b>limited and ad hoc education</b> and awareness programme for children and/or youth	It is necessary to improve financial, technological and human resources for environmental education.	Permanently with prompt results in the next 2 years and a projection of the 5 years of the management plan.	National Natural Parks of Colombia	None.

**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 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 impacted by factors described in this report, but this situation is being addressed through effective 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.

The scientific committee considers that Malpelo is in a desirable state of conservation given its extension, ecological characteristics, and the low impact that the identified pressures can have. The State of Ecological Integrity, analysis developed in 2019, resulted in a rating of REGULAR state, given mainly by the low abundances of cartilaginous fish due to illegal fishing. However, the available information corresponds to a limited area of study, which requires broadening the scope.

## 13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Recognition	Positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	Not applicable
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Not applicable
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Not applicable
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Not applicable
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

UNESCO World Heritage status has provided an important level to achieve interinstitutional coordination; nevertheless, it needs to be further positioned to achieve on-site impacts on reducing illegal fishing, most of all having in mind that many vessels come from different nations that are not joining the idea of protecting Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary as World Heritage Site that should be preserved by humanity as a whole.

## 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

Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary has positioned itself as one of the five best sites to dive in the world for its geological characteristics and the biodiversity it houses. This classification has become a tool for the defense of Malpelo since it has been possible to articulate efforts with national and international cooperators, who have made technical and financial contributions for the marine protection of the area. This public-private alliance has materialized through the consolidation of a heritage fund and the signing of an agreement that has allowed to guarantee the permanent operational presence in the archipelago, in addition to achieving articulations for research in the most distant areas of Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary. The enlargement of Malpelo Fauna and Flora Sanctuary in 2017 to 2.667.907 hectares and the creation of Yuruparí-Malpelo National District of Integrated Management is a good example of WH protection, which was possible thanks to the agreements with the fishing sector that works sustainably at the influence zone of Malpelo. This expansion of SFF Malpelo and creation of DNMI Yuruparí-Malpelo obeyed to an exhaustive process during several years, that leaded the country to plan a responsible achievement of protected area targets of other multilateral environmental agreements (CBD Aichi Target 11) in a detailed, technical, and scientific work with broad agreements (mainstreaming UNESCO WHL with CBD Post 2020 Framework). The Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor (CMAR) has proven to be a good practice among Colombia, Costa Rica,

Ecuador, and Panama to foster international efforts towards the protection of 4 marine protected areas that are WHS, making possible joint actions and capacity building through technical cooperation. It would be important to assess how much it would contribute the Biosphere Reserve status to all four marine protected areas, also analyze the scenario strengthening its buffer zones with WHL.

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

Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance

### 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

#### 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

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

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

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

#### 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
Fundraising
Awareness raising

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

#### 15.3. Timing and resources

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

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

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

Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or implemented in the process.

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

Yes

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

80 / 80 / 80 /
----------------

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

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

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

Most required information was accessible.

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

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

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

## 15.5. Training and Guidance

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good
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	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
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: [490] km off Colombian Pacific Coast The terrestrial area of [63] hectares 340 species of [invertebrates] (instead of mollusks) [Seven] fish species (instead of five) three reptiles and two [snails] (instead of sarthropods) [and one crab] Eliminate "Free of Alien Invasive Species" at Criterion ix Sumar la ampliación en la explicación - nuevamente en 2017 se amplió el SFF a 2.667.908 ha para proteger la mayor cantidad de formas montañosas submarinas que albergan las dorsales de yurupari

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.