CMS

2025 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: : 30 September 2025

Reporting period: from May 2023 to February 2025

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

National Report format is available through the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS), which has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Through Resolution 12.5 (Rev. COP14) and Decisions 14.27, 14.25 National Reports and 14.2 Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, the Standing Committee and the Secretariat were tasked with developing a new format for National Reports that aligns with the SPMS. However, given that the indicators of the SPMS are not yet in place, and due to the time constraints caused by the exceptionally short intersessional period before COP15, there is insufficient time to substantially amend the National Report format to fully align it with the SPMS.

The Standing Committee therefore agreed to develop a new format for the reporting period after COP15, and to use the previous National Report format for the current reporting period, with only minor adjustments. These adjustments would include a limited number of additional questions on topics that COP14 specifically requested to be reported through National Reports.

Additionally, it was agreed not to attach the full list of species in Appendices I and II for verification by Parties, as this information was collected during previous reporting cycles but could not be fully assessed and reflected in the National Reports format due to a lack of resources. Instead, the Standing Committee agreed to collect information on Range States for species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19 during this reporting cycle, in accordance with Decision 14.234.

A proposal of the National Reports format was circulated by the Secretariat to the Standing Committee members on 13 December and it was agreed through communication procedure, in line with Rule 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by Standing Committee through communication procedure. In addition, as was also the case for reporting prior to COP14, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat from the previous reporting cycles.

Please note that guidance is available for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information ‘i’ icon).

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:
This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.
Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2024 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):
››› • Brazil will host COP 15 of the CMS, reaffirming its commitment to biodiversity conservation, implementation of the Convention and demonstrating strong engagement in implementing concrete actions to protect migratory species and promote global environmental sustainability as well as its full engagement with multilateralism and sustainable development.
• Brazil played an active role in regional CMS-related initiatives, including hosting the Third Meeting of Signatories (MOS3) of the MOU on Southern South American Migratory Grassland Birds and their Habitats and the Second Meeting of the Americas Flyways Task Force, where it supported the development of a draft agreement. Brazil is also working on the development of a regional plan for migratory freshwater fish species.
• Expansion and implementation of National Action Plans (PANs): several PANs for threatened migratory species were updated. These plans incorporated strategic actions aligned with CMS priorities, such as habitat protection, threat mitigation, and monitoring of migration routes.
• Publication of the Ordinance GM/MMA No. 1.314/2025 - publishes the list of migratory species of wild animals listed in Appendices I and II to the Convention on Migratory Species - CMS and prohibits the taking of species listed in Appendix I.
• Ongoing update of species assessments for the forthcoming National List of Threatened Species (not yet published).

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):
››› • Insufficient funding and human resources for actions and following all relevant discussions within CMS: persistent budget limitations and personnel limitation hindered the implementation of key activities of the Convention, including those outlined in National Action Plans.
• Shortage of human and technical capacity: regional conservation teams, particularly in remote areas, often lack the technical tools, trained personnel, and institutional support needed to monitor migratory species and enforce regulations effectively.
• Budgetary limitations limits data availability and coordination: there are still significant data gaps on population trends and migratory routes for many species. These budgetary constraints limitis integration to improve monitoring efforts and, thus, the effectiveness of conservation planning and reporting.
• Budgetary limitations harm the elaboration of more reliable data on bycatch, including information on affected species, quantities and areas of occurrence, as well as on the effectiveness and level of adoption of mitigation measures by productive sectors.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):
››› • Organize and host the 15th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CMS-COP15) in Campo Grande in March 2026 and ensure the successful delivery of COP15 as a strategic opportunity to reinforce Brazil’s leadership in migratory species conservation, promote regional cooperation, and increase public and political awareness of CMS objectives. Brazil is also currently promoting the enlargement of the Convention with non-member countries.
• Provide leadership during Brazil’s presidency of the CMS COP and use the COP presidency to strengthen the visibility, enlargement and implementation of the Convention at national and international levels, promote cooperation, and advance the conservation agenda for regional migratory species.
• Improve fisheries data transparency and bycatch monitoring, establishing mechanisms for systematic collection, analysis, and public sharing of fisheries data, particularly bycatch affecting CMS-listed species such as sea turtles, sharks, seabirds, and marine mammals.
• Secure long-term funding for National Action Plans (PANs). Mobilize financial resources, including through much expected financing from developed countries, in line with target 19 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework of the Biodiversity of the Convention of Biological Diversity, international partnerships and national budget allocations, to support the effective implementation of action plans for threatened migratory species.
• Expand and coordinate monitoring and research programs. Invest in satellite tracking, citizen science, and coordinated monitoring networks to generate robust data on migratory species' movements, population trends, and threats, supporting evidence-based decision-making.

I. Administrative Information

Name of the Party
››› Brazil

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)
››› The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) was ratified by Brazil on 1 October 2015 and enacted through Decree No. 9,080 of 16 June 2017, which formalized the country's accession as a Party to the international treaty.

Report compiler

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II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:
☑ No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:
››› The species Phoenicoparrus andinus and Phoenicoparrus jamesi were added as range states. Phoenicoparrus andinus occurs in southern Peru, Bolivia, northern Chile, northwestern Argentina, and regularly in southern Brazil, with sporadic records in Rio de Janeiro and Amazonas. It is possible that it is a regular winter visitor or even a resident in Brazil, but apparently there are no breeding colonies. The population that occurs in Brazil represents a minimal fraction of the global population.

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:
Please select only one per line

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	**Not applicable (= not a Range State)**	**Party/Signatory**
Aquatic Warbler	☐	☑	☐
ACAP	☐	☐	☑
ACCOBAMS	☐	☑	☐
AEWA	☐	☑	☐
ASCOBANS	☐	☑	☐
Atlantic Turtles	☐	☑	☐
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	☐	☑	☐
Bukhara Deer	☐	☑	☐
Dugong	☐	☑	☐
EUROBATS	☐	☑	☐
Gorilla Agreement	☐	☑	☐
High Andean Flamingos	☑	☐	☐
IOSEA Marine Turtles	☐	☑	☐
Middle-European Great Bustard	☐	☑	☐
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	☐	☑	☐
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	☐	☑	☐
Ruddy-headed Goose	☐	☑	☐
Saiga Antelope	☐	☑	☐
Sharks	☐	☐	☑
Siberian Crane	☐	☑	☐
Slender-billed Curlew	☐	☑	☐
South Andean Huemul	☐	☑	☐
Southern South American Grassland Birds	☐	☐	☑
Wadden Sea Seals	☐	☑	☐
West African Elephants	☐	☑	☐
Western African Aquatic Mammals	☐	☑	☐

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

III.1 Please confirm that the Excel file “Res. 14.19 species per Party” linked below correctly identifies the **Appendix II** species listed in Resolution 14.19 Guidance on the treatment of species included within aggregated families listed under Appendix II for which your country is a Range State.
The list of Resolution 14.19 species per Parties is available **here**.
Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

GUIDANCE TIP:
During the last two reporting cycles, information has been collected on Appendix I and Appendix II species, and the information received still needs to be analyzed. Therefore, this reporting cycle only focuses on bird species identified under Resolution 14.19. This Resolution invites Parties to consider the list of Species in its Annex when preparing National Reports. This question aims at collecting information on Range States of species listed in the Annex to Resolution 14.19. Parties are therefore invited to review the Range State data which are available in the excel spreadsheet “Res. 14.19 species per Party”. Please confirm that the list is correct, or if amendments are needed, create a line for each species for which you wish to indicate different information from that shown in the Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, please also provide supporting evidence, such as a reference to a scientific paper.
A more detailed spreadsheet with Data per countries and territories is available here as background information.
The data used for these spreadsheets are based on the CMS standard references for non-passerine and passerine species, as determined by Resolution 12.27(Rev.COP14) Taxonomy and Nomenclature, using its online version HBW-BirdLife Version 9.0 (October 2024)..
☑ No, amendments are needed for the following species:

Bar-tailed Godwit / Limosa lapponica

Select occurrence of Bar-tailed Godwit / Limosa lapponica
☑ Present

Provide evidence (optional)
››› * Girão, W., DiCostanzo, J., Campos, A., & Albano, C. 2006. First record of the Bar-tailed Godwit Limosa lapponica (Linnaeus, 1758) for the Brazilian mainland. Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia-Brazilian Journal of Ornithology, 14(27):468-469.
* Pacheco, J.F.; Silveira, L.F.; Aleixo, A.; Agne, C.E.; Bencke, G.A.; Bravo, G.A; Brito, G.R.R.; Cohn-Haft, M.; Maurício, G.N.; Naka, L.N.; Olmos, F.; Posso, S.; Lees, A.C.; Figueiredo, L.F.A.; Carrano, E.; Guedes, R.C.; Cesari, E.; Franz, I.; Schunck, F. & Piacentini, V.Q. 2021. Annotated checklist of the birds of Brazil by the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee – second edition. Ornithology Research, 29(2). https://doi.org/10.1007/s43388-021-00058-x.
* Silva e Silva, R., & Olmos, F. 2013. Noteworthy bird records from Fernando de Noronha, northeastern Brazil. Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia-Brazilian Journal of Ornithology, 14(27):470-474.
* Somenzari, M., Amaral, P. P. D., Cueto, V. R., Guaraldo, A. D. C., Jahn, A. E., Lima, D. M., ... & Whitney, B. M. 2018. An overview of migratory birds in Brazil. Papéis avulsos de Zoologia, 58, e20185803.
* WikiAves. https://www.wikiaves.com.br/wiki/fuselo

Remark (optional)
››› There are sparse records for the island of Fernando de Noronha since 1988 (Silva e Silva, R., & Olmos, F. 2013) and for Brazilian mainland since 2006 (Girão et al. 2006). The Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee recognizes the subspecies L. l. lapponica as occurring in Brazil as vagrant (Pacheco et al. 2021). There are recent photographic records for northern, northeastern and southeastern brazilian cost (WikiAves). Somenzari et al. (2018), in their overview of migratory birds in Brazil, classified the species as vagrant and detailed the time of year in which the records occurred.

Curlew Sandpiper / Calidris ferruginea

Select occurrence of Curlew Sandpiper / Calidris ferruginea
☑ Present

Provide evidence (optional)
››› * Musher, L. J., Lees, A. C., Almeida, B. J. M., Rodrigues, R. C., Fedrizzi, C. E., Holderbaum, J. M., & Mizrahi, D. 2016. Curlew Sandpipers Calidris ferruginea in the western Atlantic: the first, second, and third Brazilian records from Ceará and Maranhão. Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia, 24(1): 62-67.
* Pacheco, J.F.; Silveira, L.F.; Aleixo, A.; Agne, C.E.; Bencke, G.A.; Bravo, G.A; Brito, G.R.R.; Cohn-Haft, M.; Maurício, G.N.; Naka, L.N.; Olmos, F.; Posso, S.; Lees, A.C.; Figueiredo, L.F.A.; Carrano, E.; Guedes, R.C.; Cesari, E.; Franz, I.; Schunck, F. & Piacentini, V.Q. 2021. Annotated checklist of the birds of Brazil by the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee – second edition. Ornithology Research, 29(2). https://doi.org/10.1007/s43388-021-00058-x.
* WikiAves https://www.wikiaves.com.br/wiki/macarico-de-bico-curvo

Remark (optional)
››› First records for Brazil are from 2010 (Musher et al. 2016) The Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee recognizes the species as occurring in Brazil as vagrant (Pacheco et al. 2021). There are scarce photographic records for northeastern, southeastern and southern Brazilian cost (WikiAves)

Redwing / Turdus iliacus

Select occurrence of Redwing / Turdus iliacus
☑ Occurrence uncertain

Provide evidence (optional)
››› * Brito, G. R., Nacinovic, J. B., & Teixeira, D. M. 2013. First record of Redwing Turdus iliacus in South America. Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl, 133, 316-317.
* Pacheco, J.F.; Silveira, L.F.; Aleixo, A.; Agne, C.E.; Bencke, G.A.; Bravo, G.A; Brito, G.R.R.; Cohn-Haft, M.; Maurício, G.N.; Naka, L.N.; Olmos, F.; Posso, S.; Lees, A.C.; Figueiredo, L.F.A.; Carrano, E.; Guedes, R.C.; Cesari, E.; Franz, I.; Schunck, F. & Piacentini, V.Q. 2021. Annotated checklist of the birds of Brazil by the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee – second edition. Ornithology Research, 29(2). https://doi.org/10.1007/s43388-021-00058-x.

Remark (optional)
››› One individual was found dead on 31 December 2001 on a seismic research vessel operating 150 km off the coast of Espírito Santo state, south-east Brazil (20°51’S, 39°02’W). It was deposited in the Museu Nacional collection, Rio de Janeiro (under no. MN49322; Brito et al. 2013). The possibility that this record was human assisted was discussed, but discarded by the authors.

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

IV.1. Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?
☑ Yes for all Appendix I species

Please identify any change in the legal statute(s) concerned that has been introduced since the last reporting:

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.
››› • MMA Ordinance no. 138/2021 was replaced by Ordinance GM/MMA no. 1.314, 10 February 2025. Publishes the list of migratory species of wild animals included in Appendices I and II of the Convention on Migratory Species - CMS.
https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-gm/mma-n-1.314-de-10-de-fevereiro-de-2025-611849239.

IV.2 **Exceptions**: Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?
☑ Yes

If yes, please indicate individual cases and provide details of the circumstances in the Excel file linked below, which species, which reasons (among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d)) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.
Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

GUIDANCE TIP:
Parties are requested to provide specific information on cases wherein an exception has been granted during the reporting period. This would not include information on what exceptions might be theoretically possible or exceptions that occurred before the reporting period. According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article.
For any species you list in the table, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved.
According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Therefore, please state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).
Please consider consulting reports submitted to CITES that may be relevant when answering this question.
You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Section_IV_exceptions_final.xlsx - Section IV - Exceptions

IV.4. Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country’s national jurisdictional limits (consistent with the definition of “Range State”in Article I of the Convention)?
☑ No

V. Awareness

V.1. Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII may also be relevant).
(select all that apply)

GUIDANCE TIP:
Awareness raising may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolution, Res. **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res**. 14.18** (Avian Influenza), Res. **14.17** (Communities and livehoods), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to address aquatic Wild Meat Harvests), Res. **14.14** (CMS Jaguar Initiative), Res. **14.13**(Initiative for Central Asian Flyway), Res. **14.12** (Single Species Action Plan for the Angelshark (Squatina squatina) in the Mediterranean Sea), Res. **14.10** (Single Species Action Plan for the Atlantic Humpback Dolphin (Sousa teuszii), Res. **14.8**(Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass ecosystems), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.1** (Samarkand Strategic Plan for migratory species 2024 – 2032), Res. **12.6 (Rev.COP14)** (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **12.25**(Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), Res. **11.16 (Rev.COP14)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP.14)**(Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31 (Rev.COP14)** (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), Res. **8.12 (Rev.COP12)**(Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), and Decision 14.194 (Ecological Connectivity), Decision 14.54 (Marine Wildlife Watching) and Decision 14.223 (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).
☑ Campaigns on specific topics
☑ Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
☑ Press and media coverage
☑ Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
☑ Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
☑ Special publications
☑ Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Awareness_2025_COP15CMS.pdf - Awareness Brazil

Impact of actions

V.3. Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?
Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:
If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".
Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.
☑ 3. Good impact

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

VI.1. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?
☑ Yes

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:
Please describe how CMS objectives are incorporated in other sectoral strategies such as transport, construction, agriculture, tourism, education, spatial planning, Sustainable Development Goals and other strategies.
››› The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB, in Portuguese) and Marine Spatial Planning initiatives explicitly address migratory species conservation as a means to safeguard ecosystem services that underpin local economies, particularly in fishing and tourism sectors.
• National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB) (Decree No. 12,485, of June 3, 2025)
A guiding instrument for the implementation of goals and actions aimed at biodiversity conservation, the sustainable use of natural resources, and the fair sharing of benefits arising from biological diversity across the country, integrating different sectors of government and society. The first goal of the EPANB prioritizes reducing the loss of areas important for biodiversity and has been subdivided into two targets. One aims to promote spatial planning, both terrestrial and marine, while the other seeks to eliminate illegal deforestation and the conversion of native vegetation.The second and third goals focus on the restoration, conservation, and management of ecosystems. The remaining goals aim to halt species extinctions and the loss of genetic variability, reduce the introduction and impacts of invasive alien species, decrease pollution and its effects on biodiversity, and minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity.
• Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), coordinated by the Interministerial Commission for Sea Resources (CIRM), integrates the conservation of migratory species, particularly marine turtles and seabirds, into its management framework. MSP identifies sensitive areas and species aggregation sites to guide sustainable use of marine resources and minimize impacts from human activities such as fisheries and offshore development.
• National Strategy for the Conservation of Endangered Species Project – GEF PROSPECIES
This project aimed to promote initiatives to reduce threats and strengthen the conservation status of endangered species. The GEF Project also contributed to other goals of the Biodiversity Conventions, such as CITES, CBD, CMS and Ramsar. For CMS, the project made available species data in unified information systems and developed plans and implemented conservation measures for migratory endangered species with no associated conservation action (CR-gap species). The GEF PROSPECIES Project was concluded.
• Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Management Strategies to enhance Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal Biodiversity - Gef-Terrestre Project
The objective of the GEF-Terrestre Project is to increase conservation in the Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal by expanding the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC) and integrating with other conservation strategies: the National Action Plans for endangered species and the restoration of degraded areas.This project supports some National Action Plans for the conservation of migratory species.
• GEF-Paisagens (Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project).
The objective of the project is to improve integrated landscape management and conservation of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems in targeted areas in order to promote Protected Areas management and connectivity in Amazon Region. This Project contributes to Brazil’s commitments under the CMS conserving important migratory species sites in Amazonian Forest.
• Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Project – GEF Mar
The project is conceived to promote the expansion and implementation of a globally significant, representative and effective system of national marine and coastal protected areas, and identify mechanisms for its financial sustainability, in order to reduce the loss of coastal and marine biodiversity.
The project includes identifying seasonal or permanent no-take fishing zones inside and outside Marine Protected Areas and has launched a consultative process to prioritize the sites and identify the key actions needed in a regional, macro-level. The project will also refine the information at the local level to further identify the priority sites for actions and no-take fishing zones creation. This prioritizing exercise considers relevant areas for migratory species (turtles, mammals, sharks, birds) such as breeding, nursing and foraging areas. The project also includes marine endangered species actions such as the creation of Recovery Plans for Sharks and Rays.
• Birds
All migratory bird species listed in Appendices I and II that occur in Brazil are covered by National Action Plans for their conservation. The PANs involve the planning and implementation of actions at local, regional, and national levels, engaging coordinators and collaborators across all three levels. These National Plans have also been replicated in State Conservation Plans and in the management of Protected Areas, although still in an incipient and occasional manner. This information also applies to migratory bird species from other families that have been included in National Action Plans.
There are some initiatives that involve local communities on the execution of the monitoring of migratory

species projects. For example, shorebirds (e.g. Calidris canutus, C. pusilla) and costal seabirds' (e.g. Sterna dougallii, S. hirundo) regional/local programs are stimulating the citizen participation and environmental tourism.
• Aquatic Mammals
Among the conservation instruments involving marine mammal species is the development and implementation of National Action Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species (PANs). Species covered by these plans and listed in the CMS appendices include the southern right whale (Eubalaena australis), the Amazonian manatee (Trichechus inunguis), and the franciscana dolphin (Pontoporia blainvillei).
ICMBio prepared action plans (PANs) that have actions aimed at research and conservation of migratory aquatic mammals: PAN Toninha, PAN Marine Cetaceans and PAN Amazonian Aquatic Mammals.
• Freshwater Turtles
The second cycle of The Brazilian Action Plan for Amazon Turtle Conservation (PAN-Chelonians) discusses the conservation actions of the genus Podocnemis in the Brazilian Amazon and the effectiveness of public policies.
In the state of Amazonas, Resolution 26/2017 establishes norms for the community management of P.expansa and P.unifilis and their community creation as possible source of income and food security item in riverside communities that protect this resource.
In 2022, Normative Instruction ICMBio 03/22 was published, which establishes norms and procedures for the community management of turtles of the Amazon turtle species (Podocnemis expansa) and tracajá (Podocnemis unifilis), in the National Forest (Flona), Extractive Reserve (Resex) and Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) in the areas of natural occurrence of the species.
• Marine Turtles
The Tamar Center is required to carry out technical analyzes when projects may impact areas considered priority for the conservation of species of sea turtles that occur on the Brazilian coast. The Resolution of the National Environment Council (Conama) No. 10/1996 regulates the environmental licensing on beaches where sea turtle spawning occurs.
The Resolution states that the National Sea Turtle Research and Conservation Center (Tamar-ICMBio) should be heard in the licensing process. The Tamar team prepares technical documents in order to present orientations and technical positioning in relation to the possible impacts that an enterprise may bring to the sea turtles.
Environmental licensing in sea turtle nesting areas includes mitigation and prevention of impacts including light pollution, coastal erosion, vehicle traffic on the beach, among other potential impacts.
• Jaguar
The National Action Plan for Large Cats Conservation - PAN Grandes Felinos (2018-2023) contemplates two endangered species and has the general objective "to reduce the vulnerability of the jaguar and the puma, in 5 years, with a view to improving the conservation status of their populations'. In addition, it has contributed to the implementation of the Jaguar Roadmap 2030.
It has been increasing the tourism of jaguar observation in different scale and regions of Brazil, e.g. Pantanal, Rainforest of Paraná.
• Sharks and Rays
There are two National Action Plans (PAN Corais and PAN Tubarões) that consider some specific actions for the conservation of migratory species of elasmobranchs. There are fishery management measures that also consider the reduction of the impact of fisheries on elasmobranch populations, with special reference to the longline fisheries, even if still insufficient. As some species are listed in the CITES, there are measures associated with this convention that benefit some of them.

VI.2. Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' in any other national reporting processes?
E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:
Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.
☑ Yes

Please provide details:
››› Brazil integrates the values of migratory species and their habitats into multiple national reporting processes beyond CMS. This includes the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), contributions to SDG/Agenda 2030 indicators related to species conservation and ecosystem services, reporting under the Ramsar Convention on wetlands of international importance, and data submissions to the International Whaling Commission regarding migratory cetaceans.
• EPANB (NBSAP)
The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB, in Portuguese) is a planning instrument that includes the strategy, objectives for 2050, the action plan and its respective targets, as well as monitoring, financing, and communication strategies for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components, and for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biodiversity.

The NBSAP is provided for in Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Decree No. 2,519 of 16 March 1998). Based on the 2010–2020 Strategic Plan of the CBD and the Aichi Targets adopted at the Tenth Conference of the Parties (COP-10) held in Japan in 2010, the NBSAP became the main instrument for monitoring the implementation of the Convention in countries (Aichi Target 17). It guides compliance with the commitments assumed by Brazil under the CBD, in accordance with the provisions of the National Biodiversity Policy and the recommendations of the National Commission on Biodiversity (CONABIO).
Brazil's first NBSAP was developed for the 2010–2020 period and published in 2017.The first version included a specific action for migratory species, "Implementation of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals – CMS", on Target 12, "By 2020, the risk of extinction of threatened species has been significantly reduced, tending to zero, and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved".
The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, through the Department of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, coordinates the update of Brazil's NBSAP. This process is being carried out in a participatory manner through workshops that gather contributions from various sectors (state governments, federal government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academia, Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Peoples and Communities, and Family Farmers), ensuring that the updated NBSAP reflects the aspirations of society.
On 3 June 2025, Decree No. 12,485 was enacted, establishing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The Decree defined its components and set a 90-day deadline for the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change to issue an ordinance establishing the NBSAP for the 2025–2030 period. The national biodiversity targets recommended by the National Commission on Biodiversity (CONABIO) in Resolution 09/2024 will serve as the main strategic reference for the NBSAP.
• Birds
Priority Areas for the Conservation
Areas considered important for the conservation of migratory birds were identified as strategic or priority for conservation and included in the Priority Areas for Conservation in Brazil, reviewed by MMA in 2017 and published in the website of MMA in 2018. Since 2014, CEMAVE publishes the Report on Routes and Areas of Concentration of Migratory Birds in Brazil (last version of 2022. Report on areas of concentration of migratory birds in Brazil. Cabedelo, PB: CEMAVE/ICMBio. 4th edition. 213p. https: //cemave-sede.github.io/painel4/).
• Sharks and Rays
PAN Sharks covers all the CMS elasmobranchs occurring in Brazil and is coordinated by the National Center for Research and Conservation of Southern Marine Biodiversity (CEPSUL), under the supervision of the Coordination of Identification and Planning of Conservation Actions (COPAN). CGCON/DIBIO of ICMBio, which has carried out annual monitoring to assess the progress of the specific objectives and actions since 2015. The reports of these evaluations have been periodically disseminated to civil society via the website: http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/faunabrasileira/plano-de-acao-nacional-lista/2839-plano-de-acao-nacional-para-a-conservacao-dos-tubaroes
and newsletters from CEPSUL/ICMBio:
Elasmotícias - http://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepsul/acervo-digital/79-uncategorised/594-boletins-de-planos-de-acao.html.

VI.3. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

››› • Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – FUNBIO - https://www.funbio.org.br/
Implementing agency for the GEF PROSPECIES project, which followed the entire project cycle to ensure compliance with the GEF procedures. Within the scope of the project, the implementing agency will act in the Coordination Council providing strategic follow-up and supporting key decision-making.
• WWF- Brasil - https://www.wwf.org.br/
Executive Agency of the GEF PROSPECIES project, responsible for the execution of financial resources in accordance with the Annual Operational Plans (POAs) and for the implementation of processes and procedures defined by the Coordination Council. In addition, the executive agency will act as executive secretariat of the Executive Committee, supporting members network, facilitating meetings and internal and external communication.
• Save Brasil –http://www.savebrasil.org.br/
SAVE Brasil counts with the Shorebirds Conservation Program, which has as its main goal the assurance of long term conservation of shorebirds and its habitats. The actions and projects are carried out within the scope of the Shorebirds Conservation Program and are in line with the National Action Plan for Shorebirds Conservation, the Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative and the BirdLife Americas Flyways Program.
• Albatroz Project - http://projetoalbatroz.org.br/
The Albatroz Project is a non governamental organization that aims to reduce the unintentional capture of albatrosses and petrels. The main project is the development of research to support public policies and the promotion of environmental education for fishermen and schools. A result of that effort is the development of protective measures for the birds, the sensibilization of the society about the importance of the albatrosses and petrels existance for the marine environment and the fishermen's adhesion to measures that reduce the capture of those birds in Brazil.
• OCEANA Brasil - http://brasil.oceana.org/

Oceana seeks to protect and increase the ocean’s biodiversity through changes in public policies in countries who hold the larger share of the world’s marine resources. Oceana is committed to promoting science based fisheries management and restoring the world’s oceans.
• Tamar Project - http://tamar.org.br/
Tamar’s main mission is to carry out research, conserve and handle five sea turtle species that exist in Brazil, all of which are currently endangered, protecting around 1.100 km of beaches, in 25 locations in feeding, spawning, growth and resting areas for those animals, at the shore of oceanic islands, in nine Brazilian states. The project is known worldwide as one of the most successful experiences in marine conservation and serves as a model to other countries, especially because it directly involves coastal communities in its socioenvironmental endeavors. The National Sea Turtle Conservation Program is executed in cooperation with the Brazilian Sea Turtle Protection and Research Center – Centro Tamar/ICMBio.
Several NGO’s are involved in sea turtle conservation, some of them for many decades and others were establishedin the last 5 years. They are active in beach monitoring, research and environmental education. The National Action Plan for Sea Turtle Conservation groups this network of partners that operate in different regions and actions, summarized in the PAN’s 7 specific objectives.
• Birds
Researchers and ornithologists participate in the assessment processes of bird species' conservation status through online public consultations and in-person workshops organized by ICMBio/MMA for the preparation of Brazil’s threatened species lists.
In 2024, the planning of the 4th Cycle of PLANACAP was developed, including species listed in Appendices I and II of the CMS.
In 2023, the planning of the 2nd Cycle of the Seabird National Action Plan (PAN Aves Marinhas) was carried out, which includes Sterna dougallii, a species listed in Appendix II of the CMS. The PAN Aves Marinhas was officially published in January 2024. Other migratory birds not listed in the CMS are also covered under this plan.
Action Plans are essential conservation tools that bring together partners—both governmental and non-governmental—so that all can work in a coordinated manner toward species conservation.
In 2025, a workshop was held to assess the conservation status of migratory shorebirds, including species listed in Appendices I and II of the CMS.
Professional associations and social and economic groups—such as artisanal fishers, extractivists, and representatives from the fishing and tourism sectors—also participate in the planning workshops for National Action Plans.
Partner NGOs have promoted and implemented projects aimed at the sustainable use of natural resources, bird research and conservation, and environmental protection. They participate in workshops and meetings and are key partners in the development and implementation of projects in strategic areas and habitats for migratory birds to help achieve the objectives of agreed action plans. NGOs have also played an important role in monitoring and implementing social agreements through civic engagement and environmental activism.
Since 2015, SAVE Brasil's Shorebirds Program has been working to ensure the conservation of shorebirds and their habitats through four projects:
the North Coast Project (Maranhão and Pará), the Flyways Brazil Project (Potiguar Basin),
the Lagoa do Peixe Project (Rio Grande do Sul), and the ISS Project (International Shorebird Survey) – Citizen Science. Their main work fronts are:
- Census and identification of important areas;
- Educational activities, awareness-raising, training and engagement;
- Support for public policies and international partnerships;
- Dialogue with the productive sector;
- Encouraging citizen science through volunteers throughout Brazil.
The following non-governmental organizations actively contribute to the planning and implementation of conservation actions for shorebirds in Brazil: SAVE Brasil (https://www.savebrasil.org.br/), AQUASIS (https://www.aquasis.org/), MANOMET (https://www.manomet.org/), and the Shorebirds Project (Projeto Aves Limícolas) (https://www.instagram.com/projetoaves_limicolas/).
• Aquatic Mammals
In Brazil, there are many long-term initiatives focused on the conservation of migratory species of aquatic mammals, which are conducted by nongovernmental organizations and universities. These initiatives have as main element the collection of scientific data through continuous monitoring to advise in the management of the threats to these species and to promote actions of non-lethal use of the species and economically sustainable, aiming at the maintenance/preservation of traditional community lifestyles. For example, the Baleia Jubarte Institute (http://www.baleiajubarte.org.br/), the Australis Institute (http://baleiafranca.org.br/), the Toninhas Project (http://www.projetotoninhas.org.br/), the Babitonga Ativa Project (UNIVILLE, https://www.babitongaativa.com/), Amigos do Peixe-Boi Association (http://www.ampa.org.br/),the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (https://www.mamiraua.org.br/) and KAOSA (https://kaosarg.org/projetos-em-andamento/). It is also important to highlight that, through the Whale Project and other initiatives associated to the Brazilian Antarctic Program, there is research in Antarctica with marine mammals, trying to understand the connection of these animals with the waters of the South Atlantic, identifying the connectivity and the patterns and corridors between Antarctica and Brazil. In addition, the Baleia Jubarte Institute and the

Center for Environmental Education and Monitoring (NEMA, https://www.nema-rs.org.br/) are part of the Patagonian Sea Forum, an initiative involving organizations from various countries to promote the conservation of the Patagonian oceanic ecosystem, where some migratory species occur that also occur in Brazil.
• Freshwater turtle
Community-based chelonian protection areas represent 88% of chelonian protected areas in the Brazilian Amazon. At the forefront of these protective actions are associations such as ECVALE, on the Guaporé River in Rondônia; the ASPROC, the AMARU, ASTRUJ and AMECSARA on the Juruá River; and community associations ATAAV, ASCON, ACPLASA, ACORJUVE, ASASE-3 and environmental movements such as GRANAV and MAPEP, in the Middle Amazon. In addition, these community-based actions have been supported by NGOs such as Sociedade Civil Mamirauá, on the Solimões River; to WCS on the Purus, Negro and Guaporé rivers; the IPÊ on the Rio Negro; the Juruá Institute on the Juruá River. And Fundação Rio Solimões/UNISOL, which supports the actions of the Pé de Pincha/UFAM Program in Amazonas and Western Pará.
• Sharks and Rays
Some Non-governmental and civil society organizations (national and international) are involved with several lines of projects, research, environmental education and conservation of marine sharks and rays, along Brazilian coast
• Bats
In the 3rd edition of the Report on Routes and Areas of Concentration of Migratory Birds in Brazil, which has a chapter dedicated to bats, it is emphasized that there is no systematized and standardized initiative in the country to assess movements made by bat species. There are only isolated initiatives by researchers or specific research projects on this topic.
• Freshwater FIsh
ICMBio/CEPAM collaborates with and recognizes the significant role of various non-governmental organizations (NGOs), research institutions, and civil society in the conservation of migratory species in Brazil, complementing governmental efforts. In the context of Amazonian migratory fish species (Brachyplatystoma vaillantii and B. rousseauxii), the following contributions stand out:
- Scientific Research: Institutions such as INPA, Museu Goeldi, Instituto Mamirauá, universities (e.g., UFPA, UFAM), and NGOs such as WCS and TNC conduct essential research on the biology, ecology, genetics, migratory routes, and population dynamics of catfish species. This scientific knowledge is crucial to inform ICMBio's conservation actions and management policies.
- Monitoring and Strategic Planning: WCS has been involved in fishery monitoring and migration studies. The Amazon Waters Alliance, a network that includes several NGOs and research institutions, has developed basin-scale studies on fisheries and strategies for the conservation of aquatic ecosystems. These efforts emphasize river connectivity, floodplain ecosystems, and sustainable fishery practices. A dedicated Working Group within the Alliance is currently developing a regional conservation plan for migratory catfish.
- Community Engagement: Fisher organizations, cooperatives, and community associations actively participate in discussions on fishery management (e.g., fishery councils, local agreements), and in some cases, collaborate in participatory monitoring. These stakeholders play a key role in local conservation efforts. These partnerships are essential to expanding scientific knowledge, extending the reach of conservation actions, and increasing the overall effectiveness of conservation strategies in a biome as vast and complex as the Amazon.

Most of NGOs and civil society are involved with monitoring actions, which are related to research. For instance, there are birds banding programs which can also include visual monitoring but also use of telemetry to better understand the migration pathway and connectivity between breeding and nonbreeding sites, which can also apply to others animals' groups such as marine mammals, sea turtles and jaguars. There are actions to monitoring and conservation of breeding grounds, e.g. turtles (both marine and amazon species). Environmental Education programs are also an important part of those activities. Some NGOs act as rescue and rehabilitation centers of their respective wildlife group of interest, which in those cases, may also include diseases investigative and necropsies analyses.

VI.4. Provide some examples of significant involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

››› • Birds
In the National Conservation Action Plans, there is participation of representatives from the private sector, mainly when they involve resources, with the fishing sector in PLANACAP. SAVE Brasil's Shorebirds Program has been working in partnership with the wind energy sector and salt pans in the Potiguar Basin to raise awareness about best practices to reduce the impact on the region's birds.
Some companies financed, through public notices for project financing, actions of the National Action Plans for Conservation, directly investing resources in their implementation.
• Aquatic Mammals
Private universities carry out projects and initiatives that contribute to the inclusion of conservation of migratory species of aquatic mammals in local, regional and national development processes. For example, the Marine Mammal Monitoring System (SIMMAM) is the result of a partnership between UNIVALI/CTTMar and ICMBio/CMA. The port and oil and gas companies carry out monitoring programs for cetaceans and monitoring

stranded animals, as part of the environmental licensing of their activities, such as the Project for Monitoring Cetaceans, carried out by PETROBRAS. Other occasional initiatives are also conducted as a result of public-private partnerships or even as part of conditions of the environmental licence such as the Baleias por Satélite Project, sponsored by Shell and executed by Instituto Aqualie, and the Talude Project, financed by Chevron Brasil and executed by the Federal University of Rio Grande. It is also important to highlight the involvement of private companies in the promotion of whale conservation through observed tourism (TOBE), for the Southern right whales and humpback whales. The Boticário Group Foundation for Nature Protection supports Instituto Australis in research and conservation efforts for southern right whales along the coast of Santa Catarina.
• Sharks and Rays
The involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species is mainly focused on financial and logistical support for universities, research centers, NGOs and civil society that work with the species.
• Marine Turtles
Beach Monitoring Projects (Projeto de Monitoramento de Praias – PMP in Portuguese) are required for the environmental licensing of large-scale enterprises, including oil production and ports.
• Freshwater Turtles
Some companies have dedicated resources through sponsorships or agreements for the conservation of P.expansa in the Amazon. On the Juruá River, across the Middle Juruá Territory, companies that participate in this forum such as Natura and Coca-Cola, and non-governmental entities such as Sitawi/USAID have invested resources to support community-based conservation actions in 18 river basins in that region. The Net-Claro-Embratel Institute has been investing sponsorship resources for community-based work along the BR-319 highway in riverside communities along the Madeira River. Mineração Rio do Norte has invested resources in environmental compensation to protect chelonian populations in the Trombetas River.

VI.5. Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP14)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species).
☑ Yes

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.
››› Brazil has legislation and domestic measures in place that address the requirements of Article III.4(b) concerning the prevention, removal, or minimization of obstacles to species migration, particularly through Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) mechanisms. There are multiple instruments including environmental licensing, protected area regulations, restoration requirements, and species-specific plans there are used in practice to minimize or mitigate barriers to migration.
• Environmental Licensing Framework (Law No. 6.938/1981 + CONAMA Resolutions) - https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l6938.htm
Brazil’s Environmental Licensing Framework, established under Law No. 6,938/1981 and detailed through CONAMA Resolutions, mandates Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for infrastructure projects such as roads, dams, ports, and wind farms. These assessments are required to identify and mitigate potential impacts on fauna, including migratory species and their ecological corridors. As part of the licensing process, specific measures are often adopted to minimize or compensate for obstacles to migration—such as the installation of fish ladders or bypass systems in hydroelectric dams, modifications to the placement of transmission lines and wind turbines, and the implementation of wildlife crossings in road construction projects.
• Birds
Some regulations related to environmental licensing processes highlight the need to consider the route areas, places of resting, feeding and reproduction of migratory birds established by the Report on Routes and Areas of Concentration of Migratory Birds in Brazil (CEMAVE. 2022. Report of concentration areas of migratory birds in Brazil. Cabedelo, PB: CEMAVE/ICMBio. 4th edition. 213p. https://cemave-sede.github.io/painel4/).
The CONAMA Resolution No. 462 of 24 July 2014 establishes the procedures for the environmental licensing of wind power generation projects located on land. It also amends Article 1 of CONAMA Resolution No. 279/2001 and provides additional provisions to ensure that such projects comply with environmental standards while promoting sustainable energy development.
The licensing of activities related to oil and gas exploration in Brazil must take into account the presence of albatrosses, petrels, and other migratory seabirds.
There is still poor knowledge about migratory species occurrence, specially about their pathways and ecology. One of the possible challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs is the lack of systematics studies to report the distribution and habitat use. Most of the EIA are conducted in a short period of time and it may not survey the whole year round which may not considered the occurrence of migratory species.
• Bats
CONAMA Resolution 462/2014 brings a proposal for a term of reference for the preparation of EIA for wind

projects, in which it requests "Characterize the faunal populations and their respective seasonal spatial distribution, with special attention to endangered, rare and/or endemic species and migratory." and "Characterize wild fauna in vegetation niches and corridors, in protected areas or in areas specially protected by law, which function as a possible migratory route or nursery for existing species."
The lack of basic information on the migration of Brazilian bats makes it difficult to apply the proposal for a term of reference brought by Resolution CONAMA 462/2014, as there is no answer to the simple question whether Brazilian bats migrate or not. According to the 3rd edition of the Report on Routes and Areas of Concentration of Migratory Birds in Brazil: Although there is evidence pointing to the existence of migration, we still do not know whether or which species or how much they are capable of moving, nor if individuals carry out migratory movements, or even if populations are experiencing fluctuations in the number of individuals in the national territory."

VI.6. To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP
Please refer to Resolutions**12.21 (Rev.COP14)** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), Res. **11.27 (Rev.COP13)**(Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), Res. **10.11 (Rev.COP13)**(Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **14.207** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species) for more information.
››› Environmental licensing for energy infrastructure, such as hydropower dams, wind farms, and solar parks, requires assessment of impacts on habitats and migratory species, including birds, bats, fish, and marine turtles. The National Climate Change Policy (Law No. 12.187/2009) and associated regulations promote sustainable energy development while mitigating impacts on biodiversity. Additionally, sectoral guidelines and voluntary mitigation measures encourage the adoption of practices that reduce collision risks, habitat fragmentation, and interference with migration routes.
In environmental licensing, studies on migratory species are primarily required through the EIA/RIMA (Environmental Impact Study and Environmental Impact Report), and in some cases, through the Risk Assessment Report (RAR), when the project or activity may impact these species. The requirement for specific studies on migratory species may also arise from environmental legislation, such as the Wildlife Law (Law No. 5,197/1967) and the Forest Code (Law No. 12,651/2012).

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.
››› Example of regulation for windmills:
Resolution nº 462, 24 July 2014, of the National Environment Council (CONAMA) defines the procedures for the environmental licensing of projects of wind energy production on land surface and requires the entrepreneur to monitor populations of birds and bats' species;
PRIM - Biodiversity Impact Reduction Plan
The Impact Reduction Plans are part of the efforts of the ICMBio to objectively analyze the potential impact of the main threats to biodiversity, to propose alternatives for reconciling the protection of the environment and the development of socioeconomic activities.
This instrument aims, mainly, to support the decision-making processes and the environmental management of each of these threat vectors, making use of systematic conservation planning tools to indicate, spatially, areas of sensitivity to biodiversity.
By overlapping such areas with the levels of exposure to potential impacts on the landscape, the PRIM points out, in a transparent and technical way, the compatibility between environmental conservation and socioeconomic activities. In order to always provide up-to-date data, the PRIM will be reviewed periodically, so that the dissemination of these spatial analyzes accompany new information generated about the threat vectors and targets of conservation. It is expected, therefore, that the disclosure of this instrument subsidizes the definition of actions capable of reducing the associated impacts and the risk of extinction of the affected species.

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

VII.1. Have any governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, resulted in improvements during the reporting period?

GUIDANCE TIP:
This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.
☑ Yes

Please provide details:
››› • Ordinance GM/MMA nº 1.314/2025
The Ordinance GM/MMA nº 1.314/2025 published the list of migratory species of wild animals listed in Appendices I and II to the Convention on Migratory Species – CMS and prohibits the taking of species listed in Appendix I. This ordinance is important for the implementation of the Convention and needs to be updated after every Conference of the Parties.
• Ordinance MMA nº 148/2022
An update of Ordinance 444/2018 of the National Species List Threatened with Extinction. During the reporting period, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) and the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden Research Institute (JBRJ) concluded the technical assessment and validation of the updated Brazilian list of threatened species, covering multiple taxonomic groups. This comprehensive process applied standardized criteria and incorporated the best available scientific data, including information on migratory species. The updated list has not yet been officially published, and therefore the current legal status of species remains unchanged until the new list is enacted.
• Birds
- The National System of Protected Areas (SNUC) and the broader network of protected areas in Brazil encompass a significant portion of the strategic areas for the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats along migratory routes. The activities carried out during the period for their maintenance and implementation are essential for the governance and conservation of these areas.
• Aquatic Mammals
- Draft Ordinance on Interaction with cetaceans and sirenians
Construction of the ordinance that establishes guidelines and procedures to be observed in the authorization and development of activities of intentional interaction with cetaceans and sirenians in Brazilian jurisdictional waters (not yet published).
• Disentaglement of large cetaceans
Ordinance MMA, IBAMA, and ICMBio No. 3, dated January 8, 2024, establishes guidelines and procedures for the disentanglement of large cetaceans in Brazilian jurisdictional waters. This regulation aims to ensure the safe and effective removal of fishing gear entangled in whales and dolphins, thereby minimizing harm to these species -
https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cma/images/stories/Legislacao/Portarias/Portaria_desenredamento
.pdf
• Within the framework of the International Whaling Commission (IWC), Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) are conservation initiatives in which countries located within the range of vulnerable cetacean populations work together and in collaboration with other stakeholders to protect and recover these populations. Among the CMPs implemented by the Commission, five cover migratory aquatic mammal species: the Southern Right Whale CMP, the Franciscana CMP, the South American River Dolphins CMP, the Guiana Dolphin CMP, and the Lahille’s Bottlenose Dolphin CMP.
• Sharks and Rays
There are a fishery management and international commerce concern to some pelagic migratory species listed in the CMS with occurrence in the Brazilian coast as Carcharhimus spp, Isurus spp, Alopias spp, Sphyrna spp and Prionace glauca. These agreements are related specially to the ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) and CITES (Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora).
• Birds
Brazil has been part of some international arrangements in south America, for example:
Alianza del Pastizal - project that involves Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina to bring together rural producers and institutional partners who work to combine production and environmental conservation in order to promote more efficient agricultural production
systems in harmony with the Pampa biome.
• Jaguar

There is a Jaguar program between Brazil and Argentina; also, related to Jaguar's, Brazil is part of The Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap for the Americas. Presented at the
Conference of Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, this Roadmap seeks to strengthen the Jaguar Corridor, which extends from Mexico to Argentina, by securing 30 priority conservation landscapes for jaguars by the year 2030.
• Freshwater Fish
Although no new formal agreements or specific governance arrangements were established during the reporting period for the Amazonian migratory catfish species listed under CMS, existing policies and institutional frameworks provide a foundation and a clear scope for future improvement. The National Action Plan for the Conservation of Amazonian Fish (PAN Peixes Amazônicos), coordinated by CEPAM/ICMBio, represents a relevant public policy instrument.
Although Brachyplatystoma vaillantii and B. rousseauxii were not a specific focus in its first cycle—since they are not currently included in the national list of threatened species—the PAN included objectives and actions aimed at maintaining aquatic habitat connectivity and reducing threats such as river fragmentation and overfishing, which indirectly benefit these migratory species.
The existence of the PAN and its Technical Advisory Group (GAT) demonstrates a governance structure that can be further strengthened and directed to explicitly incorporate CMS-listed species in future cycles. Additionally, the need to enhance transboundary regional cooperation for the management of these species is recognized. Initiatives such as the proposal for a Regional Action Plan point to the potential for the development of more effective future governance arrangements.

To what extent have these improvements helped to make relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive?
☑ 3. Good contribution

Please describe how this assessment was made
››› These improvements have significantly enhanced policy, legislative, and implementation processes for migratory species conservation in Brazil. The publication of the national CMS species list and the renewal of National Action Plans provided clear, unified references that increased policy coherence across federal and state levels. The ongoing update of the national threatened species list, led by ICMBio and JBRJ, applied transparent, science-based criteria and included broad expert participation, ensuring equitable consideration of diverse taxa, including migratory species. International cooperation mechanisms have reinforced inclusiveness by integrating local, national, and regional perspectives into decision-making processes.

VII.2. Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:
There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.
These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.
The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments may be helpful in giving further context.
☑ Yes

Please provide details:
››› At the national level, CMS implementation is coordinated primarily through the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) in close collaboration with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA), and other relevant agencies. Liaison is ensured through inter-institutional working groups and thematic committees linked to specific migratory species conservation initiatives, such as the development and implementation of National Action Plans (PANs) that bring together government bodies, academia, NGOs, and productive sectors. Additionally, coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) supports Brazil's engagement in CMS Conferences of the Parties, Subsidiary Bodies, and related agreements. These arrangements facilitate information sharing, joint planning, and coherent policy development for CMS obligations at both national and subnational levels.
• Technical Advisory Group (GAT)
The National Action Plans for the Conservation of Threatened Species - PANs are participatory management instruments for planning and action prioritization for the conservation of biodiversity and its habitats. Each plan requires a Technical Advisory group, which monitors the execution of the plan through a continuous

monitoring and refinement process.
• Technical Chamber of Endangered Species, within the scope of the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO).
The Technical Chamber provides guidelines for the elaboration of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Threatened Species, analyzes and monitors its implementation. Recommends general actions for in situ and ex situ conservation of threatened species and actions for conservation in accordance with relevant international agreements.
• Fishery Councils
Platforms such as State Fishery Councils (e.g., CEPE/AM) bring together government representatives, the fishing sector, and civil society to discuss the regulation of fishing activities, and may address the management of commercially important migratory species.
• Permanent Management Committee
There are governmental regional committees that have different representations of society to discuss the fisheries management of pelagic and demersal species in Brazil. Some of the mainly that include CMS migratory species are:
Permanent Management Committee of Tunas and Alike (CPG Atuns e Afins);
Permanent Management Committee of Demersal Species of Southeastern and Southern (CPG Demersais do Sudeste e Sul);
Permanent Management Committee of Demersal Species of Northeastern and Northern (CPG Demersais do Norte e Nordeste);
• Collaborative Initiatives
The multisectoral Working Group (including government, NGOs, and academia) currently developing a Regional Action Plan for Amazonian Migratory Catfish, although initiated by partner organizations, represents an important coordination mechanism to specifically address these CMS-listed species at the basin scale.

VII.3. Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 29, 30 and 32 of **Res. 11.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Synergies and partnerships) and in paragraph 7 of **Res. 14.3** (Engagement in CBD processes including the Global Biodiversity Framework) ?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Dec. 14.6**(CMS Engagement in CBD Processes Including Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Res.8.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD). Guidance documents for integrating considerations relevant to Migratory Species in NBSAPsare available at CMS website.
☑ Yes

Please provide details:
››› The Secretariat of Biodiversity of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change is the technical focal point for several conventions on biodiversity: CBD, CMS, CITES, Ramsar, which facilitates integration. The Department of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity works directly with the Convention on Biological Diversity – CBD and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora – CITES, however, there is a need to always increase cooperation and synergy between the conventions, and this is a continuous process that should always be improved.
Collaboration between the CMS national focal point and the focal points of other global and regional biodiversity-related conventions is an established practice in Brazil. Coordination occurs particularly among the focal points of CMS, CBD, CITES, and Ramsar, under the joint leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), to align international positions and implementation strategies. Joint actions have included the integration of migratory species considerations into the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework processes, contributions to CITES listings and non-detriment findings relevant to migratory taxa, and coordinated communication of species data and conservation priorities. Synergies are also promoted through inter-ministerial meetings, shared technical committees, and the development of reporting inputs for multiple conventions, thereby ensuring coherence, avoiding duplication, and maximizing conservation outcomes.

VII.4. Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?
☑ Yes

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:
››› • The National Action Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species - PANs define, through a

participatory process, strategies to improve the conservation status of endangered species, by establishing agreements for implementation with involvement of the community.
The implementation of the National Action Plans - PANs constitutes an important tool in linking CMS and civil society, mainly in the implementation of the following plans:
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels – PLANACAP (2025-2030);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation Migratory Shorebird (2019-2024);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Seabirds (2024-2029);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Grassland Birds (2025-2030);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Sharks and Rays (2025-203);
• National Action Plan for Coral Reef Conservation (2016-2021);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Cetaceans (2019-2024);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Toninha (2019-2024);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Amazonian Endangered Aquatic Mammals (2019-2024);
• National Action Plan for Amazon River Turtle Conservation (2015-2023);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles (2024-2029).
• National Action Plan for Large Cats Conservation (2018-2023).
For the conservation of aquatic biodiversity, there are the Permanent Committees for the Management and Sustainable Use of Fishery Resources (CPGs), as part of the process to improve the structure and management of fisheries across the country. The objective of this committee is to encourage the debate and agreements between the local fishing sector, the federal government and civil society on measures recommended by experts.

VIII. Incentives

VIII.1. Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?
☑ No, but there is scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time periods concerned:
››› No, but the government is making efforts to have a better understanding in the topic.

VIII.2. Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?
☑ Yes

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.
››› • Birds
The Alianza del Pastizal is one initiative that is being developed in Brazil, as a positive incentive, and benefits migratory birds of the southern south american grassland birds.
Pampa is a biome with unique biological, cultural and economic characteristics. Formed by large extensions of natural grasslands that go from the south of Rio Grande do Sul/Brazil to Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, it is home to species of birds globally threatened with extinction, as in the case of Xanthopsar flavus, Sporophila palustres, Sporophila cinnamomea and Xolmis dominicanus. The Pampa is also an important area in the migration route of several species such as Tryngites subruficollis and Bartramia longicauda.
The Pampa has had its conservation guaranteed for centuries by the practice of livestock farming in natural grasslands, but today it is threatened by the intensive use of land for agriculture, invasion of annoni grass, exotic vegetable species, forestry with pine and eucalyptus, pesticides and overgrazing. These activities represent a risk not only to the Pampa's biodiversity, but also to the gaucho culture, which is closely linked to cattle ranching.
In order to promote the conservation of the Pampa and its rich biodiversity, the Alianza del Pastizal was created, an initiative led by BirdLife International together with its representatives SAVE Brazil, Aves Argentinas, Guyra Paraguay and Aves Uruguay. The actions aim to integrate the development of the Pampa with the conservation of biodiversity, through the promotion of management techniques that are favorable to the environment.
Carnes del Pastizal Program
Alianza del Pastizal proposes to use a meat label whose production process contributes to the conservation of native grasslands and their biodiversity. The strategy of the Carnes del Pastizal Implementation Program is to improve the policy and commercial management of livestock activity based on native grasslands. The label of Carnes del Pastizal, associated with the Alianza del Pastizal logo, will allow consumers to identify and select a product aligned with environmental conservation.
• Sharks and Rays
The positive incentives for conservation of migratory species are still indirect, usually restricted to the fishery management system inside and outside Protected Areas. Conservation subsidies exist through the implementation of actions of PAN Sharks.
• Jaguar
São Paul state has included conflict mitigation (landowners and large cats) in the system for protected areas.
• Aquatic Mammals
In 2023 and 2024, ICMBio launched public calls to promote and fund actions outlined in the National Action Plans (PANs), some of which involved the conservation of threatened species. In the case of aquatic mammals, it was possible to carry out a course and training on cetacean disentanglement, which affects several species along the country’s coast, including the humpback whale and the southern right whale.

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

IX.1. During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are relevant for conservation of migratory species?
☑ Yes

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented
››› • Birds
For birds of the Order Charadriiformes, the second planning cycle of the PAN Migratory Shorebirds (2019-2024) has two of its specific objectives related to the compatibility of activities related to SPMS Target 5: 1) To Stimulate the compatibility of anthropic activities with shorebirds in the strategic areas of the PAN; 2) Contribute to the improvement of licensing and environmental control of activities with impacts on shorebirds.
• Aquatic Mammals
As a condition of federal environmental licensing, in the area of ports and mainly oil and gas exploration and production in the marine environment, companies are required to implement biodiversity monitoring programs, including aquatic mammals. Currently, several beaches monitoring programs are underway to evaluate the mortality of marine biodiversity in the region of the projects and a monitoring program for cetaceans. In the case of seismic prospecting for oil and gas, there are standards that determine the obligation of onboard observers and passive acoustic monitoring to verify the presence of cetaceans in the vicinity before the prospecting begins. The use of seismic airguns is only allowed when there are no cetaceans nearby, and if they appear during the activity, the prospection should be suspended.
In addition, ICMBio has been coordinating the elaboration of Impact Reduction Plans (PRIM), with the objective of reconciling the conservation of biodiversity and the development of socioeconomic activities. Regarding aquatic mammals in the CMS Appendices, it is of interest to elaborate the Amazon Hydroelectric Impact Reduction Plan for Biodiversity and the Plan for Reducing the Impacts of Oil and Gas Exploration on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity, both with a forecast version in the second half of 2019.
• Freshwater Turtle
The National Action Plan for Amazon River Turtle Conservation (PAN-chelonians) has, in its specific objectives, the concern with the sustainable production and consumption of P.expansa and the maintenance of its habitats and migratory routes.
At the federal level, Normative Instruction ICMBio 03/22 was published, which establishes norms and procedures for the community management of Podocnemis expansa and Podocnemis unifilis, in the National Forest (Flona), Reserva Federal Extractivist (Resex) and Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS), in the areas of natural occurrence of the species.
• Sharks and Rays
There are some conservation actions in the referred PANs (Sharks and Coral Reefs) to disseminate the ecological importance of these groups, especially in educational institutions. Thus, the increase in society's concern for these groups of animals is noticeable, including the acknowledging the impact of personal consumption on the elasmobranch species populations.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.
››› • Birds
For the Shorebirds Action Plan, the following publications were produced to support these objectives:
- Protocol for managing damage caused by dogs to migratory birds;
-Technical guidelines for the assessment and monitoring of impacts from wind energy developments on wildlife, with an emphasis on birds and bats;
-Map of strategic areas for the conservation of migratory shorebirds;
-List of guiding questions to support the Terms of Reference in the impact assessment process on shorebirds, by activity;
-Basic procedures for assessing impacts on shorebirds and their habitats;
-Guidelines for regulating activities such as kitesurfing to protect bird feeding areas in the Delta do Parnaíba Environmental Protection Area (APA);
-Technical notes on the delimitation of airspace in protected areas that host migratory birds;
-The Action Plan for Shorebirds developed maps of key areas for shorebirds within Brazilian territory, as well as bird monitoring protocols.
• Aquatic Mammals
The reports of the beach and cetacean monitoring programs are presented by the companies to Ibama, which analyzes the results and elaborate program improvement recommendations. ICMBio incorporates the results of these programs into policies for the conservation of aquatic mammals, such as State Conservation Assessments and Action Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species, among others.
• Freshwater Turtle
The results of the actions proposed in PAN-chelonians will be published. For the resolutions implemented in Amazonas, the three processes and authorizations of community creation of chelonians in the Uacari RDS in the Middle Juruá and a report presented to the ICMBio with the evaluation of the system of community

creation of chelonians in the Middle Juruá between 2014 and 2018.
• Sharks and Rays
There was increase in disclosure about conscious consumption involving elasmobranchs in various media. There is greater awareness in society, specially between the youth, but still insufficient. There is still a need to reach more sectors of society, especially the productive sector, about changes in consumption patterns, especially for species with life cycles that are sensitive to fishing pressure, as is the case with elasmobranchs.

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.
Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:
Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact** **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**
Legal hunting		
Illegal hunting	Birds: Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Opportunistic hunting carried out when birds are in large concentrations in areas along the northern coast of Brazil (Baixada Maranhense, surroundings of São Luís, and remote areas and Indigenous lands);;Aquatic Mammals: Appendices II (Trichechus inunguis, Inia geoffrensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Sotalia guianensis); Freshwater Turtle: Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa); Sharks and Rays - Appendix II (Carcharhiniformes); Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca). Ilegal trade has been reported to increased in the last few years.	Birds: 2 to 3; Aquatic Mammals: Trichechus inunguis (1), Inia geoffrensis (1), Sotalia fluviatilis (2), Sotalia guianensis (3); Freshwater Turtle: 1; Sharks and Rays: 2; Jaguar: 2
Other harvesting and take	Aquatic Mammals - Appendix II (Orcinus orca, Sotalia fluviatilis, Sotalia guianensis); Freshwater Turtle - Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa) - Threats related to the direct use of biological resources affect adult specimens, juveniles, and eggs alike—whether for subsistence purposes, occurring in both large and small urban centers and rural areas, or for illegal national and international trade, driven by large-scale wildlife trafficking; Sharks and Rays - Appendix I (Isurus oxyrhinchus), Appendix II (Carcharhiniformes); Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricate, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea); Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca). Ilegal trade has been reported to increased in the last few years. Freshwater fish: B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II): Dourada (Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii) and piramutaba (B. vaillantii) are key targets of both commercial and subsistence fisheries throughout the Amazon Basin. The lack of integrated and transboundary fisheries management, combined with fishing pressure in specific areas or life cycle stages (e.g., spawning aggregations, juveniles), poses a significant threat to their populations.	Aquatic Mammals - Orcinus orca (3), Sotalia sp. (2); Freshwater Turtles: 2; Sharks and Rays: 1; Jaguar: 2; Overfishing (Commercial and Subsistence) - Freshwater fish: 1-2 (Severe to Moderate, varies regionally)

Illegal trade	ver Trichechus inunguis (II) 2Birds: Appendix II (Charadriidae Scolopacidae Laridae): opportunistic hunting conducted when birds are in high concentrations in areas on the northern coast of Brazil (Maranhão lowland, surroundings of São Luís and remote areas and indigenous lands). Aquatic Mammals - Appendix II (Trichechus inunguis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Sotalia guianensis, Inia geoffrensis); Freshwater turtle - Appendix I and Appendix II (Podocnemis expansa); Sharks and Rays - Appendix I (Cetorhinus maximus, Carcharodon carcharias, Mobula birostris, Mobula mobular, Mobula tarapacana, Mobula thurstoni, Mobula spp., Pristis spp.). Appendix II (Cetorhinus maximus, Carcharodon carcharias, Alopias superciliosus, Alopias vulpinus, Carcharhinus falciformis, Carcharhinus obscurus, Isurus oxyrinchus, Isurus paucus, Lamna nasus, Mobula birostris, Mobula mobular, Mobula tarapacana, Mobula thurstoni, Mobula spp., Pristis spp., Squatina squatina). Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricate, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea); Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca); Freshwater Fish: B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II): There is a history of illegal and unregulated trade, particularly in border regions (e.g., Brazil–Colombia–Peru), with fish products leaving Brazil without proper oversight for export markets. This issue is exacerbated by the limited enforcement presence in these remote areas.	Birds - 2 to 3; Aquatic Mammals : 1 (I. geoffrensis, T. inunguis) and 2 (other species); Freshwater Turtle: 1; Sharks and Rays: 1; Jaguar: 2; Freshwater Fish; 2 (Moderate, localized)
Deliberate poisoning		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

››› • Birds

There is no information indicating an increase in intentional capture in the country during the period.

• Jaguar

The National Action Plan (PAN) for Large Cats Conservation has advanced some aspects of the jaguar conservation. The Range States of the jaguar are equipped to detect unreported illegal killings and trade, and to combat poaching and trafficking of the species.

• Aquatic Mammals

Publication of Interministerial Ordinance MPA/MMA No. 4, dated June 30, 2023, which prohibits the fishing and commercialization of the catfish Calophysus macropterus (piracatinga) in Brazilian jurisdictional waters and throughout the national territory for an indefinite period. This type of fishing uses Amazon river dolphins, especially Inia geoffrensis, as bait.

The PAN Marine Cetaceans and the PAN Amazonian Aquatic Mammals foresee actions to reduce the pressure for hunting of species, such as carrying out inspection operations on hunting, and awareness and education with fishermen.

• Freshwater Fish

A significant advancement was the resumption and implementation of a fishery landing monitoring system for large catfish at key ports in the Brazilian Amazon (e.g., Belém, Manaus, Manacapuru, Tefé, Porto Velho) and in neighboring countries' ports (Leticia/CO, Iquitos/PE) at the end of 2024. This initiative, led by the Federal University of Pará with support from the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) and the Amazon Waters Alliance, aims to generate essential data to understand fishing pressure and support future management measures.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **14.15** (Action Plan to Address Aquatic Wild Meat Harvests in West Africa), Res.**13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res.**13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res.**12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Res.**12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19**(Rev.COP14) (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res.**11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), Res.1**1.16 (Rev.COP14)**(The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)(**Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21**(Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **11.31** (Rev.COP14) (Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife), and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), 14.119-14.121 (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), 14.125 (Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force), Decision 14.126 (South-West Asia Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force).

››› • Birds
There are isolated reports indicating that hunting still occasionally occurs in remote areas, primarily for subsistence or family consumption.
• Jaguar
Loss of habitat displaced thousands of jaguars and may increase retaliatory killing.
• Aquatic Mammals
In the Amazon, the Amazonian manatee (Trichechus inunguis) is hunted for consumption, and its meat is also traded in some regions. Additionally, Amazonian cetaceans are hunted to be used as bait in piracatinga fishing, especially the Amazon river dolphin (Inia geoffrensis), but also the tucuxi (Sotalia fluviatilis). There are also reports of hunting of the Guiana dolphin (Sotalia guianensis) for consumption along the northern coast of Brazil.
In general, the hunting pressure on the species has decreased, however, it remains particularly high for the red dolphin Inia geoffrensis, due to the fishing of piracatinga, whose dolphins are used as bait to attract these fish. In addition, there is still illegal hunting of the Amazonian manatee Trichechus inunguis, which is still used as food in some regions of the Amazon.
• Sharks and Rays
There is still a great need for adequate monitoring of fisheries along the Brazilian coast and the resumption of fisheries management discussions at the regional level and in national permanent management committees. The maintenance of the fisheries effort, as one of the more intense pressure of the species in the CMS list.

Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**	**Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details**
Bycatch	Aquatic Mammals: Pontoporia blainvillei (1), Sotalia guianensis (1), Tursiops gephyreus (1), Inia geoffrensis (2), Sotalia fluviatilis (2), Otaria byronia (3); Birds: 2; Marine Turtles: 3	Aquatic Mammals: Appendices I and II (Pontoporia blainvillei, Tursiops gephyreus), Appendix II (Sotalia guianensis, Inia geoffrensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Otaria byronia); Birds - Procelariidae e Diomedeiidae (Appendix II). Interactions with pelagic longline commercial fishing; Marine Turtles: Appendices I and II (Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea).
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	Birds: 2; Aquatic Mammals: 2; Marine Turtles: 3	Birds - Appendix II (Procelariidae and Diomedeiidae - interactions with commercial fishery of pelagic longline); Marine Turtles - Appendices I and II (Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea).
Other forms of unintentional taking	Birds: 2; Aquatic Mammals: Sotalia guianensisl, P. blainvillei - 1; E. australis, M. novaengliae, S. fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis - 2; B. musculus, B. physalus, B. borealis, B. edeni, B. bonaerensis, P. macrocephalus, O. orca, P. spinipinnis, P. dioptrica - 3; Freshwater turtles: 2; Marine Turtles: 1; Sharks and Rays (Alopiidae, Lamnidae, Carcharhiniformes, Rhinopristiformes): 1; Mobulidae, Squatinidae:2	Birds - Impacts from power transmission lines, resulting in the death of individuals from endangered species.; Aquatic Mammals - Appendix I (Pontoporia blainvillei, Eubalaena australis, Megaptera novaeangliae, Balaenoptera musculus, Balaenoptera physalus, Balaenoptera borealis, Physeter macrocephalus); Appendix II (Balaenoptera edeni; B. bonaerensis; Orcinus orca, Phocoena spinipinnis; Phocoena dioptrica; Inia geoffrensis, Trichechus inunguis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Sotalia guianensis, Pontoporia blainvillei); Freshwater turtle - Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa). Sharks and Rays - Appendix I and II (Lamnidae, Carcharhiniformes, Rhinopristiformes, Mobulidae, Squatinidae) ; Appendix II (Alopiidae). Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea).

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), and Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species) and Dec. 14.31 b) and c). Parties are encouraged to report on the implementation of the recommendation included in Drynan and Baker 2023 “Technical mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch of sharks” provided in Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.27.1.1/Rev.1.
››› • Probordo
In 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), together with the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) and with support from the NGO OCEANA Brazil, held three workshops to resume the Onboard Observer Program (PROBORDO). PROBORDO was established in 2006 through a Joint Normative

Instruction between the MMA and the Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SEAP) but was discontinued in 2012.
The reinstatement of onboard observer activities on fishing vessels is considered one of the pillars for effective fisheries management, as these professionals are tasked with collecting scientific data and generating information relevant to the fishing sector, as well as conducting environmental monitoring.
At present, the new regulation for the reestablishment of PROBORDO is in the drafting stage, coordinated by the Department of Shared Management of Fishery Resources (MMA) and the National Secretariat for Registration, Monitoring, and Research (MPA). Once the draft is finalized, a new workshop will be held to present it to stakeholders and submit it for approval.
• Aquatic Mammals
The PAN Marine Cetaceans and the PAN Amazonian Aquatic Mammals foresee actions to reduce the pressure for hunting the species, such as carrying out specific inspection operations on fishing activities, raising awareness and educating fishermen, proposing local fishing arrangements, establishing fishing agreements, among others.
• The Bycatch Working Group (GTT-Capturas Incidentais) was established in 2006 (originally under IBAMA and later incorporated into ICMBio). It remains active and coordinated by ICMBio's Directorate of Biodiversity (DIBIO), with participation from several National Research and Conservation Centers, including CEPNOR, CEPENE, TAMAR, CEPSUL, CEMAVE, and CMA.
• A pilot project was carried out, mainly aimed at minimizing the incidental capture of franciscanas, using acoustic alarms (pingers) on fishing nets, involving artisanal fishers.
• Publication of Joint Ordinance MMA/IBAMA/ICMBio No. 3, dated January 8, 2024, establishing procedures for the disentanglement of large cetaceans in Brazilian waters.
Implementation of training and capacity-building for researchers and institutions in cetacean disentanglement and stranding response, conducted by CMA/ICMBio and IBAMA.
A diagnosis was made on entanglements of humpback whale in fishing gear with the fishermen of Caravelas, Bahia in 2008. Another diagnosis was made involving fishemen in the municipalities of Prado, Alcobaça, Caravelas, Nova Viçosa and Mucuri, all in the state of Bahia. The Humpback Whale Institute maintains a database of cases of humpback whale entanglements off the coast of Brazi; Desentanglement training, following the IWC protocol, was carried out in São Sebastião - SP (2019; 2021; 2024), APA da Baleia Franca - SC (2016; 2019) and Búzios - RJ (2022).
In Santa Catarina, on the southern coast of Brazil, to reduce potential right whale entanglements, fishing activity was mapped and subsequently overlaped with areas of highest right whale density to identify areas with the greatest potential for interactions. Furthermore, activities are periodically conducted with artisanal fishermen in the region to raise awareness of overlapping areas. The Southern Right Whale Project/Australis Institute also monitors right whale entanglements, assessing the degree of entanglement and the risk to the animals. In southern Brazil, most cases involve pieces of net stuck in the callosities on right whales' heads, which detach due to friction with the callosities, without requiring intervention. There are no recorded deaths of right whales resulting from these entanglements. In Brazil, there are teams trained to work on the disentanglement of right whales, if necessary, following the procedures established by the IWC.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).
››› • Aquatic Mammals
Bycatch is one of the biggest impacts on aquatic mammal populations in Brazil, affecting many migratory and nonmigratory species. Bycatch levels remain high for some species, particularly for the toninha Pontoporia blainvillei, a marine mammal endemic to the western South Atlantic and considered the most endangered cetacean in Brazil.
The effects of incidental bycatch in fishing nets are particularly serious for the franciscana (Pontoporia blainvillei), the Guiana dolphin (Sotalia guianensis), and Lahille's bottlenose dolphin (Tursiops gephyreus). For the first two species, the number of individuals caught is very high, with records of pregnant females and mothers with calves among the bycaught animals. In the case of Lahille's bottlenose dolphin, the number of incidental captures is not high; however, due to the small estimated population in Brazil — around 300 individuals — the removal of even a single animal has a significant impact on the species.
• Sharks and Rays
There is still a great need for adequate monitoring of fisheries along the Brazilian coast and the resumption of fisheries management discussions at the regional level and in national permanent management committees. One the great impact on the elasmobranch species is the bycatch. This affects several stages of the life cycle of elasmobranchs and both artisanal and industrial fishing affects a large part of the migratory species, especially because they occupy different areas throughout their life cycle. Therefore, the impact of fisheries regardless of the target can be very large. Along the Brazilian coast there are several kind of fisheries that affect some stage of life of the species included in the CMS list, and there is no evidence that there is a decrease in the fishing effort in a short period of time.

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Wind turbines	Birds - Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Sterna dougallii no RN. Arenaria interpres, Calidris minutilla, Limnodromus griseus, Tringa flavipes, Tringa melanoleuca, Pluviallis squatarolla (both listed in Appendix II); Another species: Calidris canutus, Numenius phaeopus, Calidris pusilla, Accipitriformes/Falconiformes (Appendix II); Laridae	Birds - 1 to 2 in specific locations, generally 3
Other collisions	Birds - Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Laridae (Appendix II): collisions with fences, power lines, towers, guyed structures, and other infrastructure; Vehicles: Arenaria interpres, Calidris minutilla, Limnodromus griseus, Tringa flavipes, Tringa melanoleuca (both listed in Appendix II); Another species: Calidris canutus, Numenius phaeopus, Calidris pusilla, Charadrius semipalmatus, C. subruficollis (Appendix I); Laridae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae (Appendix II). Collisions with fences, transmission lines, towers, guyed structures and other structures; Aquatic Mammals - Colisions with vessels - Appendix I (Eubalaena australis; Balaenoptera musculus; Balaenoptera physalus; Balaenoptera borealis; Megaptera novaeangliae, Physeter macrocephalus);Appendix II (Balaenoptera bonaerensis, Balaenoptera edeni, Balaenoptera omurai, Orcinus orca, Sotalia guianensis, Phocoena spinipinnis, Phocoena dioptrica, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera physalus, Physeter microcephalus, Trichechus inunguis); Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa)Collision by regional vessels and outboard boats. Port Construction: A threat associated with transport and shipping services, in which the movement of large vessels may increase the frequency of collisions with adult specimens—especially during migration—and intensify bank collapse phenomena (locally known as terras caídas) in floodplain areas; Jaguar - Panthera onca (Appendices I and II) - vehicle collisions	Birds - 1 to 2 in specific locations, generally 3; Aquatic Mammals - Eubalaena australis - 2, Balaenoptera musculus - 3, Balaenoptera physalus - 3; Balaenoptera borealis - 3; Balaenoptera edeni - 3; Megaptera novaengliae - 2; Physeter macrocephalus - 3; Orcinus orca - 3; Sotalia guianensis - 2, Trichechus inunguis - 2; Freshwater turtles: 3; Jaguar: 2
Electrocution	Birds - Arenaria interpres, Calidris minutilla, Limnodromus griseus, Tringa flavipes, Tringa melanoleuca (Appendix II); Another species: Calidris canutus, Numenius phaeopus, Calidris pusilla. A known impact on Sterna dougallii in the state of Rio Grande do Norte. C. subruficollis (Appendix I); Laridae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Accipitriformes, Falconiformes (Appendix II); Bats: Tadarida brasiliensis (Appendix I), Lasiurus blossevillii, Lasiurus cinereus and Lasiurus ega (Appendix II)	Birds -2 for Sterna dougallii, 3 - Shorebirds; Bats: 2
Vessel strikes		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

››› • Birds

In the Rio Grande do Norte state, public and nonprofit organizations (such as ICMBio, CEMAM, SAVE Brasil, and the Audubon Society) have been in dialogue with the local electric distribution sector regarding the use of markers and underground lines. We have also discussed with the local environmental agency the implementation of these mitigation alternatives in sensitive areas to reduce collision risks for migratory birds.

• Jaguar

The construction of fauna passages.

• Aquatic Mammals

The PAN Marine Cetaceans presents a series of actions aimed at reducing the occurrence of collisions between vessels and the animals.

Speed reduction measures and approach routes that avoid areas whit whales have been proposed and approved by the Terminal Almirante Barroso (TEBAR) - São Sebastião - SP, Brazil, and the Port of Vitória (VPORT) - ES, Brazil. These measures are voluntary and were proposed by the Humpback Whale Institute, The Great Whale Conservancy, and the Projeto Baleia a Vista.

In Santa Catarina, Brazil, the Southern Right Whale Project/Australis Institute monitors injuries potentially resulting from vessel strikes, as well as right whale mortality through the Santos Basin Beach Monitoring Project (PMP-BS). It assesses the cause of death of stranded whales and the frequency of collision-related mortality. Confirmed collisions are reported to the International Whaling Comission (IWC). In Brazil, a warning to mariners is published on Santa Catarina's nautical charts about the risk of strikes with right whales in the

Southern Right Whale Environmental Protection Area (APA) and the need for caution while sailing.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10 (Rev.COP14)** (Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures), Res. **14.5** (Reducing the risk of vessel strikes for marine megafauna), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans) and Decision 14.48.
››› • Jaguar
The increase in reports of road killing due to increased traffic.
• Aquatic Mammals
The continuous traffic of large vessels close to harbors has the potential to impact cetaceans, including migratory species whose movements coincide with the routes of the ships. Threats are greater especially in less mobile and large species, such as the right whale.

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**	**Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details**
Disease, including highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)	1	Aquatic Mammal - Sotalia guianensis (Appendix II). Marine Turtle - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas).
Unexplained stranding events	Birds - 3	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II) eventos esporádicos provavel causa botulismo e intoxicação por algas tóxicas. Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Agrochemicals, off-shore oil, mining waste, shrimp farming and aquaculture, household and industrial waste and solid waste, toxic algae; Bats: Tadarida brasiliensis (Appendix I), Lasiurus blossevillii, Lasiurus cinereus and Lasiurus ega (Appendix II) - pesticides and chemical products used by pest control companies in urban environments
Accidental/indirect poisoning	Birds - 1 to 3 depending on the location	Birds - Charadriidae, Haematopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II): Agrochemicals, offshore oil, mining waste, shrimp farming and aquaculture waste, domestic and industrial waste, solid waste, and toxic algae. Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Sporadic events, the probable cause is botulism and intoxication by toxic algae.
Disease	Birds - 1 to 2 in specific localities where there is reproduction of certain species; Freswater turtle: 1	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II); Predation of eggs and offspring, as of Charadrius wilsonia, by dogs on the Ilha da Canela - PA. Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa). High natural predation of the hatchlings.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions**11.15 (Rev.COP14)** (Preventing Poisoning of of Migratory Species), Res. **12.6** (Rev.COP14) (Wildlife health and migratory species), Res.**13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. 14.18 Avian influenza and Decisions 14.148-14.150 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).
››› • Information about Avian Influenza is provided in the attached file.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Avian_Influenza_EN.pdf - Information about Avian Influenza ICMBio

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact** **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**

Alien and/or invasive species	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Dogs and cats prey and disturb; Freshwater Turtle - Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa) - Introduction of Invasive Species: A threat that may stem from either unauthorized or authorized activities, with the potential to compete for resources with native species occupying the same ecological niche. Notable examples include Trachemys scripta elegans (red-eared slider) and Pelodiscus sinensis (Chinese softshell turtle), both non-native species.	Birds - 2 in tourist areas and isolated areas, 3 in general

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

››› • Birds

Educational activities and habitat management, especially of nesting areas, helping to minimize predation and disturbance in certain areas.

• The Implementation Plan of the National Strategy

The Implementation Plan of the National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species (PIENEEI) aims to achieve the objectives and result indicators defined in the National Strategy (established through Ordinance SBio/MMA No. 3/2018). The Plan defines the actions, articulators, collaborators and deadlines, during 6 years, which are evaluated annually through the monitoring of actions. After the implementation period, a new Plan must be drawn up, as well as a review of the National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species, with special attention to the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Targets, agreed at the last Conference of the Parties (COP15) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

• Alien invasive species database in Brazil

The database of invasive alien species (IAS) is being prepared, with the following products:
a) proposed list of priority IAS for early detection and rapid response; b) proposed list of IAS present in the country; c) analysis and prioritization of introduction and dispersion pathways/vectors; d) evaluation of the ecological impacts of the IAS (methodology Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT) of the IUCN; e) survey and systematization of georeferenced occurrence data of the present IAS and f) sheets with information on each species.

• Impact assessment protocols for the importation of exotic species

IBAMA has been preparing risk assessment protocols for the introduction of exotic species in Brazil, with the purpose of analyzing several biological characteristics (food, reproductive and ecological) and inhibiting the introduction of exotic species that potentially impact Brazilian biodiversity.

• National Program for Early Detection and Rapid Response of IAS

The participatory elaboration of the proposal for the National Alert, Early Detection and Rapid Response Program (PNADPRR) was completed, including a proposal for a support network and collaborators, in addition to a general alert, detection and response protocol (ADPRR) and specific ADPRR manuals for marine, terrestrial and freshwater environments, containing information for the prevention of biological invasion, control and eradication techniques for a rapid response.

• The Guide for the Management of Invasive Alien Species in Federal Protected Areas

The Guide for the Management of Invasive Alien Species in Federal Protected Areas aims to fill a gap in information and guidance regarding one of the most significant threats to biological diversity. The publication brings the legislation and provides information on prevention, early detection and quick responses to exotic and invasive species, an entire chapter dedicated to species of flora and fauna with guidance on how to identify, means of dispersal, what to do when identify species, methods of control and eradication, in addition to suggestions for existing monitoring protocols.

• Campaign to Combat Lionfish

A Campaign to Combat Lionfish was launched by the MMA, in partnership with ICMBio, to disseminate information about the damage and dangers of the process of invasion of lionfish in Brazil, exotic, poisonous and harmful species to the Brazilian marine ecosystem and to humans.
In addition, there are several projects and actions for the prevention and control of invasive alien species in federal Protected Areas, such as the project for the rat extermination onf oceanic islands, implemented by ICMBio.

• The Prevention and Control Plans

The prevention and control plans, which also include the monitoring, management and eradication of IAS, are built in a participatory process, with government and sectors of society. These plans can focus on species or groups of species, or according to the geographical area of the occurrences, with prevention and control methods, or with the pathways/vectors of introduction and dispersion. Brazil has the following plans in force: Wild Boar Plan; Sun Cup Coral Plan; Golden Mussel Plan; Cat control plan in Fernando de Noronha; Silvânia wild boar control plan; Wild boar control plan in the Ipanema and Capão Bonito Flonas; Mona Cagarras IAS plan.

• Eradication Program for invasive rodents

The Abrolhos Marine National Park celebrates the tenth consecutive month without rats in the Archipelago. This is the result of the Eradication Program for invasive rodents prepared by ICMBio and implemented by the protected area. All the islands of the archipelago recorded the presence of the black rat (Rattus rattus), a common rodent in urban areas. In addition to the typical problems that the presence of animals can generate, such as diseases, the island's rats threatened the conservation of local biodiversity, especially seabirds.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution**11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).
››› • Birds
Urbanization and the presence of invasive species are increasing. Not quantified.
The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change had the support of the GEF Pro-Species Project: National Strategy for the Conservation of Threatened Species, with the aim of adopting prevention, conservation, handling and management actions to minimize threats, risk of extinction and improve the conservation status of endangered species. However, to address all aspects such as prevention, management, scientific research and monitoring of invasive alien species in Brazil, more investments and national and international funding are needed.

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact** **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**
Disturbance	Birds - Charadriidae, Haematopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II) Charadriiformes (Appendix I – Calidris canutus rufa, Calidris pusilla): Tourist crowds, vehicles on beaches, domestic animals, fireworks and noise events, and certain sports such as kitesurfing when practiced in areas and during periods of migratory bird concentration.; Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricate, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea); Jaguar; Panthera onca (Appendices I and II); Freshwater Turtle - Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa) - Unregulated Tourism and Recreation: A threat linked to commercial or residential development and human disturbances, such as the establishment of lodges or enterprises in nesting areas, which directly impact populations of the species. Recreational events may also hinder or prevent undisturbed reproductive cycles. Indirect impacts include habitat degradation.	Birds - 1 and 2 in specific areas, 2 in general, 3 in protected areas and/or without tourism development; Jaguar: 1

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?
››› • Aquatic Mammals
From August 24 to 26, 2023, the 1st International Symposium on Marine Ecotourism was held in Praia do Forte, Bahia, Brazil, which aimed to bring to the participating public case studies of good practices and operational success in Whale Watching Tourism and Recreational Diving, with national and international experiences, contributing to the understanding of what makes a good operation from an environmental and socioeconomic point of view.
In the Right Whale Environmental Protection Area in Santa Catarina, Brazil, boat-based whalewatching activities were banned in 2013. The activity can be conducted in areas outside the EPA, although is opportunistic and not well developed. Land-based whalewatching has been promoted and encouraged, and the Australis Institute has been offering training courses for environmental guides and professionals in the tourism sector.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions**14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **12.16** (Rev.COP14) (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), Res. **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and measures to mitigate threats to Important Shark and Ray Ares under Decision **14.61**.
››› • Birds - The construction of new ports and the expansion of existing port complexes in the São Marcos Bay region (Maranhão), an important wintering area for migratory shorebirds. Landfill and destruction of large patches of mangrove are expected.
• Jaguar - deforestation and illegal trade.

Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Marine debris (including plastics)	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II) Procelariidae e Diomedeiidae (Appendix II); Aquatic Mammals - Chemical pollution - Eubalaena australis, Balaenoptera musculus, Balaenoptera physalus, Balaenoptera borealis, Megaptera novaengliae, Physeter macrocephalus, Pontoporia blainvillei (Appendix I), Orcinus orca, Sotalia fluviatilis, Sotalia guianensis, Balaenoptera edeni; Balaenoptera bonaerensis (Appendix II); Marine Turtles: Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea (Appendices I and II).	Birds - 2; Aquatic Mammals - Eubalaena australis- 2, Balaenoptera musculus - 3, Balaenoptera physalus - 3, Balaenoptera borealis - 3, Balaenoptera edeni - 3, Balaenoptera bonaerensis - 3, Megaptera novaengliae - 2, Physeter macrocephalus - 3, Orcinus orca - 3, Sotalia fluviatilis - 2, Sotalia guianensis - 2, Pontoporia blainvillei 2; Marine Turtles: 2
Light pollution	Birds - Charadriidae, Haematopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II): Beach lighting in various coastal cities in Brazil; Aquatic Mammals - Pontoporia blainvillei (Appendix I), Orcinus orca (Appendix II); Marine Turtles: Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea (Appendices I and II).	Birds - 2 to 3 in tourist areas, depending on the intensity; Aquatic Mammals - Pontoporia blainvillei - 2, Orcinus orca - 3; Marine Turtles: 3
Underwater noise	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Beach lighting in several cities on the Brazilian coast; Marine Turtles: Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea (Appendices I and II).	Birds - 2 to 3 in tourist areas depending on intensity; Marine Turtles: 2
Other pollution	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae, Procelariidae and Diomedeiidae (Appendix II); Aquatic Mammals: Physeter macrocephalus, Pontoporia blainvillei (Appendix I), Sotalia guianensis, Inia geoffrensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Trichechus inunguis (Appendix II); Marine Turtles: Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea (Appendices I and II); Sharks and Rays - Lamniformes, Carcharhiniformes (Appendices I and II). Freshwater Fish: Contamination (Mercury, Agrochemicals, Urban Effluents): B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II) - Contamination by mercury (from mining), pesticides (from agriculture), and urban/industrial effluents affects water quality and may lead to bioaccumulation in top predator fish, such as the large catfish species; Freshwater Turtle - Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa): Irregular Waste Disposal and Solid Waste Pollution: Threats related to environmental pollution resulting from the lack or absence of basic sanitation and wastewater treatment systems. This pollution may originate from domestic, agricultural, or industrial sources, contributing to the degradation of habitats and water quality.	Birds - 2; Aquatic Mammals - Physeter macrocephalus - 3; Sotalia fluviatilis - 2; Sotalia guianensis - 2; Pontoporia blainvillei - 2; Marine Turtles: 2; Sharks and Rays: 2.Freshwater Fish: 2
Fish aggregating devices (FADs)		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

››› • Aquatic Mammals

The PAN Marine Cetaceans has actions with specific objectives for minimizing the impact of marine polluiton on cetaceans and on the environment.

• Marine Turtles

CMS Resolution 13.5 (Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife) has been incorporated in the analysis by Centro TAMAR/ICMBio and it is being publicized for use in other instances.

• Sharks and Rays

Awareness campaigns for society, fishing sector on the importance of avoiding solid waste at sea.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions**14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), Res. **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), Res. **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), Res. **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), andDecision **14.223** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

››› • Aquatic Mammals

The species most impacted by pollution are the most coastal, especially those that occur near large human population centers and concentration of vessels, such as harbors.
Among the human activities that generate underwater noise are vessel traffic, dredging, infrastructure construction, seismic surveys, among others. One of the negative trends in recent years is the expansion of coastal infrastructure, which leads, for example, to increased vessel movement and dredging, as well as cumulative and synergistic impacts that ultimately affect species, especially those with coastal-estuarine habits.
• Marine Turtles
Increase in light pollution in some beaches due to coastal urbanization, in spite of mitigation measures required in environmental licensing.
• Sharks and Rays
The generation of solid waste because of the indiscriminate consumption of various products is still high, despite all existing appeals to the contrary.

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low**
Landscape fragmentation/loss of ecological connectivity, physical barriers	Birds - C. pusilla, C. subruficollis, C. canutus, Charadriidae, Haematopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II): Real estate development, destruction of wetlands through drainage, deforestation, and physical occupation by shrimp farming operations, saltworks, ports, and other developments; Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca)	Birds - 1 to 3 depending on the region/location
Habitat degradation	Bird - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Alteration and pollution resulting from urbanization and real estate development, domestic and industrial sewage, and solid waste; Fires in the Pantanal in 2020; Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca); Aquatic Mammals: Tursiops gephyreus, Pontoporia blainvillei, Sotalia guianensis, Inia geoffrensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Trichechus inunguis; Freshwater Fish: B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II): Deforestation along riverbanks and headwaters, agricultural expansion, and road construction lead to siltation, contamination of water bodies by agrochemicals and effluents, and alterations in the structure of aquatic habitats (such as streams and floodplains). These impacts affect water quality, as well as the availability of food and shelter, posing significant threats to aquatic biodiversity.	Birds - 1 to 3 depending on the region/location; Jaguar:2; Aquatic Mammals: 1 to 3
Mineral exploration/extraction	Aquatic Mammals: Tursiops gephyreus Pontoporia blainvillei Sotalia guianensis Inia geoffrensis Sotalia fluviatilis Trichechus inunguis Eubalaena australis Megaptera novaengliae Physeter macrocephalus; Freshwater Fish: B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II): Mining activities, especially illegal gold mining, cause deforestation, siltation, drastic alterations to riverbeds, and mercury contamination, affecting the entire aquatic food chain; Freshwater Turtle - Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa): An illegal activity associated with mining and water pollution that not only results in the destruction of natural habitats but also leads to contamination by methylmercury—a bioaccumulative substance—and other toxic compounds. The impacts of such contamination on Podocnemis expansa populations remain unknown.	Aquatic Mammals: 1 to 2; Freshwater Fish: 2
Unsustainable land/resource use	Freshwater Turtle - Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa) - Agribusiness: Threats related to agriculture, livestock farming, and pollution resulting from these activities. The main negative impacts arise from the cultivation of monocultures—such as soy, corn, and rice—and extensive large-scale cattle ranching, which drive illegal deforestation of Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and other forested lands located on unallocated public lands, private properties, and lands under public domain. These activities not only contribute to soil erosion and sedimentation of water bodies, but also have the potential to cause pollution through the runoff of fertilizers and agricultural pesticides. On a smaller scale, nomadic cattle and buffalo grazing in floodplains and wetland areas may degrade critical feeding and breeding habitats for the species.	

Urbanization	Birds - Calidris pusilla; Aquatic Mammals: Tursiops gephyreus, Pontoporia blainvillei, Sotalia guianensis; Freshwater Fish: B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II): Waterway projects involving rock blasting and dredging can alter rapid habitats and floodplains that are critical during certain phases of the life cycle.	Birds:1; Aquatic Mammals:1 to 2; Freshwater Fish: 3 for Waterway Construction (Dredging/Channeling)
Mineral exploration/extraction, incl. deep-seabed mineral exploitation		
Fire	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Large-scale fires that occurred in the Pantanal in 2020 resulted in the loss of 26% of the habitat. Pollution resulting from urbanization, domestic and industrial sewage, solid waste; Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca); Aquatic Mammals: Eubalaena australis, Megaptera novaengliae (Appendix I); Orcinus orca, Sotalia fluviatilis, Sotalia guianensis, Inia geoffrensis, Trichechus inunguis, Balaenoptera edeni, Balenoptera bonaerensis (Appendix II); Sharks and Rays - Along Brazilian coast there are several areas with can be importante to some period of the life cycle of the species, that they are under a great antropogenic pressure and can impact negatively the populations of the CMS species.	Birds - 2; Jaguar:1; Aquatic Mammals: Eubalaena australis - 2, Balaenoptera edeni - 3, Balenoptera bonaerensis - 3, Megaptera novaengliae - 2, Orcinus orca - 3, Sotalia fluviatilis - 2, Sotalia guianensis - 2, Inia geoffrensis - 2, Trichechus inunguis - 2.
Physical barriers	Birds - C. pusilla, C. subruficollis, C.canutus, Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Real estate business, wetlands destruction due to drainage, deforestation, shrimp farming enterprises, salt flats, ports and others; Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca); Aquatic Mammals: Eubalaena australis, Megaptera novaengliae (Appendix I); Orcinus orca, Sotalia fluviatilis, Sotalia guianensis, Inia geoffrensis, Trichechus inunguis, Balaenoptera edeni, Balenoptera bonaerensis (Appendix II); Bats: Tadarida brasiliensis (Appendix I), Lasiurus blossevillii, Lasiurus cinereus and Lasiurus ega (Appendix II) - Elimination of natural or artificial caves. Lasiurus species find shelter mainly in foliage and are especially susceptible to the destruction of natural shelters and forest management, as in Pinus monocultures; Freshwater Fish: B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II): The construction of Hydropower Plants (UHEs) and Small Hydropower Plants (PCHs) is considered the main threat to the longitudinal connectivity of Amazonian rivers. These barriers disrupt the long-distance migratory routes that are essential to the life cycle of dourada (Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii) and piramutaba (B. vaillantii), preventing access to spawning and nursery grounds, fragmenting populations, and altering hydrological and sediment regimes. The National Action Plan for Amazonian Fish (PAN Peixes Amazônicos) identified hydropower development as a threat to 100% of the plan's target species, many of which share habitats or exhibit similar ecological sensitivities to those of the migratory catfish species; Freshwater Turtle - Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa) - Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction: A threat linked to the generation of renewable energy, which may interrupt migratory routes and/or genetic flow, lead to sediment displacement, and alter nesting areas. These impacts are often irreversible and should be anticipated and mitigated to the extent possible, with the possibility of project cancellation not being ruled out.	Birds - 1 to 3 depending on location; Jaguar:1; Aquatic Mammals: Eubalaena australis - 2, Balaenoptera edeni - 3, Balenoptera bonaerensis - 3, Megaptera novaengliae - 2, Orcinus orca - 3, Sotalia fluviatilis - 2, Sotalia guianensis - 2, Inia geoffrensis - 2, Trichechus inunguis - 2; Frshwater Fish: 1

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

››› • Aquatic Mammals

The PAN Marine Cetaceans and the PAN Amazonian Aquatic Mammals have specific actions aimed to reduce the effect of habitat degradation on aquatic mammals.

• Sharks and Rays

The implementation of some conservation actions of the PAN Coral Reefs and PAN Sharks. More campaigns of awareness.

• Jaguar

Under the scope of the National Action Plan for Large Felines (PAN Grandes Felinos), criteria have been established to prioritize areas suitable for species conservation. These criteria guide the subsequent development of a national map of priority areas for jaguar conservation. This action is included in the PAN and serves as a basis for efforts related to land acquisition and the establishment of potential connectivity corridors.The PAN proposes the following actions:

- Model population viability for jaguars based on threat-driven scenarios to identify emergency areas for habitat restoration efforts;
- Define best-practice guidelines to mitigate the negative impacts of existing and planned linear infrastructure (e.g., roads, railways, fences, pipelines) within Protected Areas where the species occurs;
- Map and disseminate information on critical areas for large feline roadkill at the regional level;
- Develop, implement, and evaluate mitigation strategies to address the effects of road networks.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.6** (Deep-seabed mineral exploitation activities and migratory species) **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res. **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), Res. **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways), Res. **12.12 (Rev.COP14)**(Action Plans for Birds), Res. **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), Res. **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), Res. **12.19 (Rev.COP14)** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), Res. **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), Res. **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), Res. **11.17 (Rev.COP14)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), Res. **11.18 (Rev.COP14)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), Res. **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), Res. **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), Res. **14.16** (Ecological Connectivity), and Decisions **14.148-14.150** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures).
››› • Jaguar
The classification of the jaguar as “Vulnerable” in Brazil highlights the urgent need for integrated policies for its preservation. Although some biomes, such as the Amazon and the Pantanal, present less critical scenarios, habitat modification and land use associated with various human activities exert significant pressures, demanding expanded actions including enforcement, habitat restoration, awareness-raising, and environmental education across all other biomes.
While populations are more stable in the Amazon and Pantanal, the situation is critical in the Atlantic Forest and Caatinga, where jaguars are restricted to isolated forest fragments and are locally classified as “Critically Endangered (CR).”
It is important to note that although the largest populations are found in the Amazon, the species faces a significant risk of disappearing from other regions within its range. Currently, the jaguar occupies only 51% of its historical distribution, with projections indicating an additional reduction of 20% to 25% over the next 21 years (Quigley et al., 2017). Furthermore, as highlighted in the review of the document, even protected areas do not ensure the species' medium- or long-term survival. Threats are widespread throughout the Brazilian Amazon, putting the species at risk even within preservation areas.
• Aquatic Mammals
Oil and gas extraction and exploration activities, without adequate environmental management, impact cetaceans—both marine species, in the areas where exploration and production are taking place, and coastal-estuarine species, in the regions targeted for oil and gas distribution. In addition, Amazonian aquatic mammal species are also subject to the impacts caused by mineral extraction, especially gold mining, which has increased in recent years.
In the Amazon region in particular, the construction of hydroelectric power plants affects the conservation of the Amazon river dolphin (Inia geoffrensis), the tucuxi (Sotalia fluviatilis), and the Amazonian manatee (Trichechus inunguis). Habitat fragmentation and modification caused by dam construction have both direct and indirect effects on populations. Construction of dams should have adequate environmental safeguards to reduce the impacts on the natural flood regimes of rivers, fragment aquatic mammal populations and may affect fish migration.
• Sharks and Rays
Along the Brazilian coast, most of the listed species spend part of their life cycle in areas that are under great pressure due to disorderly occupation, pollution and degradation of critical habitats, in addition to pressure from fishing.

Climate change

	Overall relative severity of impact **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**	**Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details**

Climate change	Birds - 2; Aquatic Mammals -1; Freshwater turtle: 2. Sharks and Rays: 1	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II), Procelariidae e Diomedeiidae (Appendix II), Calidris canutus rufa, Calidris pusilla (Appendix I); Aquatic Mammals - Appendix I (Eubalaena australis, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera physalus, Balaenoptera musculus, Megaptera novaeangliae, Physeter macrocephalus, Pontoporia blainvillei). Appendix II (Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera physalus, Balaenoptera bonaerensis, Balaenoptera edeni, Balaenoptera omurai, Physeter macrocephalus, Pontoporia blainvillei, Inia geoffrensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Trichechus inunguis). Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa). Reduction in reproductive success/hatch rates of P. expansa in years of extreme events (large droughts or large floods). Sharks and Rays - Appendix I (Cetorhinus maximus, Carcharodon carcharias, Mobula birostris, Mobula mobular, Mobula tarapacana, Mobula thurstoni, Pristis pectinata, Pristis pristis). Appendix II (Cetorhinus maximus, Carcharodon carcharias, Alopias superciliosus, Alopias vulpinus, Carcharhinus falciformis, Carcharhinus obscurus, Isurus oxyrinchus, Isurus paucus, Lamna nasus, Mobula birostris, Mobula mobular, Mobula tarapacana, Mobula thurstoni, Pristis pectinata, Pristis pristis). Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricate, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea). Freshwater fish: B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II) - Extreme Weather Events (Droughts, Floods): Extreme climate events, such as the recent severe droughts (2023–2024) in the Amazon, can drastically alter hydrological regimes, disconnect aquatic habitats, concentrate fish populations (increasing their vulnerability to fishing), and negatively affect reproduction and survival.

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

››› • Freshwater Fish

The main related advancement is the resumption of fishery landing monitoring, which will enable the evaluation of potential correlations between extreme climatic events (such as droughts) and fluctuations in the catches or availability of migratory catfish. Additionally, Brazil has progressed in implementing deforestation reduction policies (PPCDAm) and forest restoration efforts, contributing to climate change mitigation and enhancing the resilience of Amazonian ecosystems.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **14.211** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

››› • Birds

Provision of feeding and resting areas.

• Aquatic Mammals

Climate change has directly impacted the habitats of Amazonian aquatic mammal species, although its effects are not limited to this biome alone. While quantifying the impacts of climate change on these species remains a challenge, evidence suggests that extreme weather events, such as severe droughts, can compromise animal survival. In 2023 and 2024, the Amazon experienced extreme drought events that led to the death of dozens of Amazon river dolphins (Inia geoffrensis), tucuxis (Sotalia fluviatilis), and Amazonian manatees (Trichechus inunguis) in some regions, such as the municipalities of Tefé and Coari, both located in the state of Amazonas.

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Overall relative severity of impact **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**	**Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details**
Inadequate transboundary management	Birds: 2; Aquatic Mammals: 1; Freshwater turtle:2; Jaguar: 1; Sharks and Rays: 2; Freshwater fish:1	Birds - Procelariidae e Diomedeiidae (Appendix II). lack of implementation of the onboard observers program; Aquatic Mammals - Appendix I (Pontoporia blainvillei, Eubalaena australis, Megaptera novaeangliae); Appendix II (Trichechus inunguis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Sotalia guianensis, Inia geoffrensis, Pontoporia blainvillei). Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa); Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca); Sharks and Rays: all species. Freshwater Fish: B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II): The lack of harmonized and coordinated fisheries management and conservation policies among countries of the Amazon Basin is one of the greatest challenges for species with such extensive migrations. This results in fragmented and potentially unsustainable management.

Inadequate legislation	Birds: 3; Freshwater turtle: 3; Jaguar: 3; Sharks and Rays: 2	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II); Freshwater turtle; Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa). Lack of studies on the migration of P. expansa in Brazil. Studies have already been done on the Juruá, Trombetas and Xingu rivers. Sharks and Rays - Appendix I (Cetorhinus maximus, Carcharodon carcharias, Mobula birostris, Mobula mobular, Mobula tarapacana, Mobula thurstoni, Pristis pectinata, Pristis pristis). Appendix II (Cetorhinus maximus, Carcharodon carcharias, Alopias superciliosus, Alopias vulpinus, Carcharhinus falciformis, Carcharhinus obscurus, Isurus oxyrinchus, Isurus paucus, Lamna nasus, Mobula birostris, Mobula mobular, Mobula tarapacana, Mobula thurstoni, Pristis pectinata, Pristis pristis); Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca); Sharks and Rays: all species
Lack of knowledge	Birds: 3; Jaguar:3; Sharks and Rays: 2; Aquatic Mammals: 1 to 3, depending on the location. There is a lack of information, especially in the Amazon region, the northern and northeastern coastal areas of Brazil, and the marine environment in general. Freshwater fish: 2	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II); Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca); Sharks and Rays: all species; Aquatic Mammals: Inia geoffrensis, Sotalia fluviatilis, Trichechus inunguis, Tursiops gephyreus, Pontoporia blainvillei, Sotalia guianensis, Physeter macrocephalus. Freshwater Fish: B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II): Despite progress, there are still significant knowledge gaps regarding the full migratory routes, critical spawning and nursery areas across the basin, and population dynamics, which hinder accurate status assessments and effective management. Systematic collection of fishery landing data had been interrupted for several years and was only recently resumed.
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	Birds: 2; Freshwater turtle: 2; Jaguar: 1; Freshwater Fish: 1	Birds - Procellariidae and Diomedeidae (Appendix II): Lack of implementation of an onboard observer program; Freshwater turtle Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa); Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca); Freshwater Fish: B. rousseauxii, B. vaillantii (Appendix II) - Environmental and fisheries enforcement is insufficient in many remote areas of the Amazon, especially in border regions, hindering the control of illegal fishing, irregular trade, and other illicit activities that impact the species and their habitats.

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

››› • Jaguar

The National Action Plan for Large Felines (PAN Grandes Felinos) proposes:

-Strengthen protection and enforcement systems to combat the hunting of prey species that are essential to sustaining jaguar populations in priority conservation areas;

-Improve procedures for the rescue, intake, care, rehabilitation, and appropriate placement of individual jaguars;

-Develop and implement a National Population Management Plan.

• Sharks and Rays

The implementation of some conservation actions of the PAN Coral Reef and PAN Sharks, which are aimed at increasing knowledge and improving fisheries management and legislation, as well as monitoring fishing activities.

• Freshwater Fish

Knowledge: The resumption of fishery landing monitoring represents the main recent advancement in data generation on fishing activities. Research efforts continue to be conducted by scientific institutions to deepen understanding of the biology and ecology of the species.

Awareness: The inclusion of these species in Appendix II of the CMS, along with outreach activities carried out by partners (such as the Amazon Waters Alliance), has increased visibility regarding the importance of and threats to these species.

Legislation and Enforcement: No significant progress was made in specific legislation or its enforcement for these species during the period. The issue of insufficient enforcement, particularly in border regions, has been raised in forums such as the Amazonas State Fisheries Council, but remains a challenge.

Transboundary Management: Progress was observed in discussions and coordination efforts toward more harmonized management. Noteworthy developments include: 1) the drafting of a Regional Action Plan for Migratory Catfish under the Amazon Waters Alliance, involving multiple stakeholders across basin countries; and 2) the implementation of the Putumayo-Içá River Basin project (World Bank/GEF/WCS), aimed at strengthening transboundary governance and fisheries management (Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil), with research activities slated to begin in 2025 and a management plan expected from 2026 onward.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

››› • Jaguar

Lack of financial and human resources to conduct command and control actions, and the need to strengthen cross-border cooperation
• Sharks and Rays
There is inadequate enforcement of legislation and a lack of adequate monitoring of fishing activity. There are few projects and resources directed to the study of the CMS listed species, that would help in the definition and implementation of conservation measures for these species.

Other (please specify)

	Overall relative severity of impact **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**	**Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details**
		Freshwater Turtle - Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa) - A threat related to alterations in natural aquatic systems, which negatively affect small water bodies, floodplain systems, and key feeding and nesting areas, usually for the implementation of various productive activities.
		Jaguar: Appendices I and II (Panthera onca) - reduction of prey availability

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?
CMS Article III(4)(b) states ‘Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor…to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.’

GUIDANCE TIP:
This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.
☑ Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:
››› All the National Action Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species - PANs, already mentioned.

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

XI.1. What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?

“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.

GUIDANCE TIP:

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Previous national evaluation (2022): EN; Current evaluation (2025): VU	During the reporting period, there was no update to the Brazilian list of threatened fauna species. However, between November 2024 and February 2025, the technical assessment and validation of the conservation status of 24 aquatic mammal species were carried out. As the data have not yet been officially published, there is still a risk of changes.	SALVE/ICMBio (2025). Biodiversity Extinction Risk Assessment System – SALVE. Available at: https://salve.icmbio.gov.br/	Eubalaena australis (I)
	Previous national evaluation (2022): EN; Current evaluation (2025): CR	During the reporting period, there was no update to the Brazilian list of threatened fauna species. However, between November 2024 and February 2025, the technical assessment and validation of the conservation status of 24 aquatic mammal species were carried out. As the data have not yet been officially published, there is still a risk of changes.	SALVE/ICMBio (2025). Biodiversity Extinction Risk Assessment System – SALVE. Available at: https://salve.icmbio.gov.br/	Tursiops gephyreus (I & II)
	Previous national evaluation (2022): VU; Current evaluation (2025): EN	During the reporting period, there was no update to the Brazilian list of threatened fauna species. However, between November 2024 and February 2025, the technical assessment and validation of the conservation status of 24 aquatic mammal species were carried out. As the data have not yet been officially published, there is still a risk of changes.	SALVE/ICMBio (2025). Biodiversity Extinction Risk Assessment System – SALVE. Available at: https://salve.icmbio.gov.br/	Sotalia guianensis (II)
	Current evaluation (2025): EN	During the reporting period, there was no update to the Brazilian list of threatened fauna species. However, between November 2024 and February 2025, the technical assessment and validation of the conservation status of 24 aquatic mammal species were carried out. As the data have not yet been officially published, there is still a risk of changes.	SALVE/ICMBio (2025). Biodiversity Extinction Risk Assessment System – SALVE. Available at: https://salve.icmbio.gov.br/	Sotalia fluviatilis (II)

	Current evaluation (2025): VU	During the reDuring the reporting period, there was no update to the Brazilian list of threatened fauna species. However, between November 2024 and February 2025, the technical assessment and validation of the conservation status of 24 aquatic mammal species were carried out. As the data have not yet been officially published, there is still a risk of changes..porting period, there was no update to the Brazilian list of threatened fauna species. However, between November 2024 and February 2025, the technical assessment and validation of the conservation status of 24 aquatic mammal species were carried out.	SALVE/ICMBio (2025). Biodiversity Extinction Risk Assessment System – SALVE. Available at: https://salve.icmbio.gov.br/	Otaria flavescens (II)

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

XII.1 During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?
E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7.**
☑ Yes

Please provide details:
››› • WCS, the Aliança Águas Amazônicas, and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) are organizing preparatory meetings for the development of the Regional Conservation Plan for Large Migratory Catfishes listed under CMS. This process includes a workshop with the governments of the Amazonian countries within the distribution range of these species, aimed at fostering regional collaboration and aligning conservation actions across national boundaries.
• Brazil is exploring the possibility of establishing an agreement within the framework of the Americas Flyways Task Force, aiming to strengthen regional collaboration for the conservation of migratory birds across the Americas. Such agreement would facilitate coordinated monitoring, data sharing, and the implementation of conservation measures for CMS-listed species, while fostering partnerships among governments, non-governmental organizations, and scientific institutions in the region.

XII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?
☑ Yes

Please specify which countries have been approached:
☑ Colombia
☑ Guyana
☑ Mexico
☑ Suriname
☑ Venezuela

XII.3. During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolution **12.28 (Rev.COP14)**) to address the needs of relevant migratory species?
☑ Yes

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

GUIDANCE TIP:
If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)
››› • Together with Argentina and Uruguay, Brazil proposed to CMS the implementation of a Concerted Action for the franciscana (Pontoporia blainvillei), which was adopted by the Convention in 2024. Among the related actions and activities carried out is the implementation of a pilot project aimed at reducing the incidental capture of franciscanas in fisheries, through the installation of acoustic alarms on fishing nets, with the involvement of artisanal fishers.

XII.4. Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to enhancing cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach?

E.g. steps implementingResolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP14)** (Flyways) and Res. **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions 14.130 (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), 14.137 (Flyways), and 14.207 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species).
☑ Yes

Please provide details:
››› Flyways cooperation – Brazil has actively participated in initiatives to enhance cooperation on the conservation of migratory species, fully reflecting a migration systems approach. Notably, Brazil hosted the Second Meeting of the Americas Flyways Task Force in Florianópolis on December 5–6, 2024. This meeting aimed to strengthen regional collaboration for the conservation of migratory birds across the Americas, focusing on coordinated conservation actions for species listed under CMS.
South Atlantic Whale conservation – Collaborative efforts with Argentina, Uruguay, and international partners were strengthened for the monitoring and protection of migratory whale populations, consistent with

Resolution 12.17.

XII.5. Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?
E.g., Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:
Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision14.194.
☑ Yes

Please provide details:
››› • The resource mobilization focus of CBD Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) is for developed countries to increase financial resources for the conservation to biodiversity. These commitments are far from being achieved by developed countries. Brazil is a developing country and has aligned its national biodiversity strategies and action plans with the GBF targets, emphasizing the protection and restoration of ecological corridors critical for migratory species.

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

XIII.1. Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:
The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.
Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the Resolution **Res. 14.16** (Ecological Connectivity**)** and in “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention. For sharks and rays please refer to https://sharkrayareas.org. For marine mammals, please refer to https://www.marinemammalhabitat.org/imma-eatlas/.
☑ Partially - to a large extent

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites?
››› The main gaps in achieving full identification of critical habitats and sites for migratory species in Brazil include the lack of financial and human resources to update nationwide inventories covering all taxonomic groups listed under the CMS, especially for marine species, freshwater migratory fish, and less-studied terrestrial taxa. Existing mapping efforts, such as Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), Ramsar Sites, and marine ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs), do not yet provide comprehensive spatial coverage or integration across ecosystems.
• Birds
The strategic areas for the conservation of migratory shorebirds are mapped and available at: https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade/pan/pan-aves-limicolas-migratorias.
The conservation planning is primarily based on actions to be implemented within these areas. A large portion of the mapped areas overlaps with protected areas. However, the mapping is not exhaustive, and in most of the areas, we lack of financial and human resources to update estimation regarding bird abundance, trends, habitat use, and specific threats. Studies and assessments of most of the mapped areas still need to be conducted, including within protected areas. These protected areas, in turn, must be maintained and effectively implemented.
Every two years, CEMAVE publishes the Report on Migratory Bird Concentration in Brazil (https://cemave-sede.github.io/relatorio_aves/).
The publication identifies regular migratory routes, stopover sites, resting, feeding, and breeding areas for migratory birds, and is accompanied by an interactive online dashboard: https://cemave-sede.github.io/painel4/
There is a need for better knowledge of the areas used by Sterna dougallii in Brazil. In the state of Rio Grande do Norte, Rafael Revorêdo is conducting doctoral research using tracking techniques, which has provided improved evidence of these areas, but continued research is necessary.
There are more information about the migratory flyways through the coast environments, specially the East Atlantic flyway and some knowledge about parts of the Central Brazil and Northeast flyways. There is a need to improve knowledge about Amazonian and Western Amazonian flyways.
• Aquatic Mammals
There is good knowledge accumulated in Brazil about critical habitats of coastal aquatic mammal species, but patterns of use of critical habitats and areas are still poorly understood in the case of Amazonian and oceanic cetaceans. There is a need to receive financial and human resources support to increase the research effort in these areas, especially through the implementation of the satellite telemetry technique for large cetaceans.
There is information available on some critical areas for certain coastal species of mammals, such as the humpback whale, southern right whale, Lahille’s bottlenose dolphin, and South American sea lion, as well as for Amazonian species like the tucuxi, Amazon river dolphin, and Amazonian manatee. However, many important areas still need to be mapped.
On the other hand, particularly for marine species such as large whales, knowledge about critical habitats is still incipient due to difficulties in accessing these areas and a lack of financial and human resources for studies and mapping. Furthermore, most of the available information and research is concentrated in the southeastern and southern regions of the country, with a lack of data for the northern and northeastern regions.
The National Action Plans (PANs) for Amazonian Aquatic Mammals, Cetaceans, and Franciscanas include actions aimed at identifying important areas for aquatic mammal species, including migratory ones.
Scientific and conservation studies on mammals in the aquatic environment, especially for open sea species, are complicated and demand large investments in human, technological and financial resources. Despite these difficulties, actions and studies have been carried out to identify important habitats for migratory species. As an example, the PAN Marine Cetaceans aims to “Expand knowledge about the migratory routes and habitat use of large cetaceans”.

• Freshwater Turtles
There is a chapter in the book of the PAN chelonians (Fagundes et al., 2019) and a thesis (Fagundes, 2016) that address the question of identification of nesting habitats of P. expansa and other chelonians and the main threats to these habitats in the Amazon. These studies are based on data from cataloged records of the species and data on the production of nests and hatchlings applied to image banks for generation of prediction models in the Brazilian Amazon. From these studies it was verified that only a percentage less than 40% of the potential areas for reproduction of this species (P. expansa) are in some way protected (protected areas or community-based works). In addition, in most of the areas indicated as potential by the models, we need on-site visits to verify the actual conditions of the habitat and whether or not the species exists at each site.
• Jaguar
Priority areas for jaguar conservation were identified.
• Sharks and Rays
There are a lack of financial and human resources to conduct biological, ecological and specific conservation studies on marine elasmobranch, mainly for open sea species. These studies are very complex and expensive, due to the demand for trained human resources, inputs and equipment suitable for the environments of migratory species. Nevertheless, the fisheries can provide data and information that indicate important habitats for migratory species.

XIII.2. Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country's protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?
☑ Partly / for some areas

Please provide details:

GUIDANCE TIP:
The "contribution" may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the conservation of migratory species.
The "contribution" may relate to theuse of the identified **Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs**) (www.marinemammalhabitat.org) and support to identification of new **Important Shark and Ray areas (ISRAs)** (https://sharkrayareas.org).
Regarding Birds of Prey, the "contribution" may relate to the Internationally Important Raptors Sites (relevant to the range of the Raptors MOU, as sites listed in table 3 of Annex 3 of the Raptors MOU).
(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).
››› Assessments have been conducted through national biodiversity monitoring programs and specific thematic studies coordinated by ICMBio and partner institutions.
During the reporting period, several critical habitats for migratory species were identified in Brazil through internationally recognized inventories.
• In 2023, the International Committee on Marine Mammal Protected Areas approved 33 new Important Marine Mammal Areas (IMMAs) in the South-West Atlantic, including Brazilian coastal zones important for humpback whales, southern right whales, franciscanas, and other migratory cetaceans, now included in the IMMA e-Atlas.
• In January 2025, a regional workshop in Montevideo identified 21 new Important Shark and Ray Areas (ISRAs) and 14 Areas of Interest in South American inland waters, including the Amazon River mouth, relevant for migratory sharks, rays, and chimaeras.
• Brazilian Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites – BAZE
Brazil established the National Strategy for Conservation of Endangered Species (MMA Ordinance No. 444, of November 26, 2018). Based on this strategy, an analysis of the effectiveness and gaps of conservation measures for endangered species was carried out through meetings and workshops with the participation of several specialists.
The objective of the National Strategy is to guide conservation efforts so that by 2022 all species threatened with extinction are under some conservation measure, understanding that being included in conservation measures is an indicator of the process to avoid extinction.
In addition, Brazil has recognized, through MMA Ordinances No. 287, July 27, 2018, and MMA No. 413, October 31, 2018, the Brazilian Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites – BAZE, aiming to protect the latter refuges for severely endangered species - Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN). The map of the irreplaceable sites for endangered species, or BAZE map is available at:
http://mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80046/Especies/Mapa_sitios_BAZE_2018_final.pdf
• Aquatic Mammals
The National Action Plans (PANs) for Franciscanas and Amazonian Aquatic Mammals include actions aimed at evaluating the representativeness of protected areas for the preservation and conservation of critical habitats for certain species. The Biodiversity Extinction Risk Assessment System (SALVE) identifies the protected areas where there are records of fauna species occurrences, including migratory aquatic mammals. The Aquatic Mammals Center (CMA/ICMBio) conducted a survey of the protected areas that overlap with the distribution ranges of some migratory aquatic mammal species, which is used for managing information within the center.

Additionally, independent studies developed by research institutions and scientists aim to assess the representativeness of protected areas for the conservation of migratory marine mammal species, as well as to propose the creation of new protected areas.
For humpback whales: Acoustic recording of Omura's whale near the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago, Brazil. Humpback whale density maps off the coast of Brazil made with data collected from estimates made by line transect (for details on population estimates see action 3).
For southern right whales: In Santa Catarina, on the southern coast of Brazil, the home ranges of right whales have been studied and estimated based on data from aerial surveys. These studies indicate changes in distribution patterns associated with estimated population growth. Since this population is growing, continued studies are necessary. We also estimated the species' potential ranges, focusing on future planning along the entire southern coast of Brazil.
• Birds
In 2024, the book chapter “Shorebirds” (Aves Limícolas) was published in the book Biodiversity Monitoring for the Conservation of Marine and Coastal Environments (Paludo et al., 2024). The chapter includes monitoring results from 9 Protected Areas. Also published was the Report on Migratory Routes and Concentration Areas of Migratory Birds in Brazil (latest version from 2022: Report on Concentration Areas of Migratory Birds in Brazil. Cabedelo, PB: CEMAVE/ICMBio. 4th edition. 213 pages. https://cemave-sede.github.io/painel4/).
In addition, there are independent studies carried out by universities and independent researchers aiming to assess habitat use within Protected Areas (PAs) by migratory birds, as well as the effectiveness and representativeness of these areas along the species’ migratory routes.
There is currently no evidence that Sterna dougallii is protected by any Protected Areas in Brazil.
• Freshwater Turtles
Species distribution models were used to identify potential nesting areas for the species. The PAN Quelônios covered 15.17% of the number of mapped sub-basins. About 21.05% of the total mapped restinga area is covered by PAN activities. The PAN covers 11% of the most vulnerable sub-basins and 43% of the total area of sandbanks. It is necessary to prioritize conservation actions in areas with greater gaps in conservation and vulnerability activities. In addition, we propose articulation between institutions to increase the geographic coverage of the most impacted regions (Fagundes et al, 2019).
FAGUNDES, C.K.; VOGT, R.C.; DE MARCO JÚNIOR, P. Testando a eficiência de áreas protegidas na Amazônia para a conservação de tartarugas de água doce. Diversidade e Distribuições, v. 22, n. 2, p. 123-135, 2016.

XIII.3. Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?
☑ Yes

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:
››› • Publication of the Ordinance MMA No. 1.314/2025 - publishes the list of migratory species of wild animals listed in Appendices I and II to the Convention on Migratory Species - CMS and prohibits the taking of species listed in Appendix I.
• During the reporting period, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) and the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ) concluded new technical assessments of the conservation status of Brazilian fauna and flora species, following IUCN criteria. These assessments will replace the species lists currently established under Ordinance MMA No. 148/2022, updating the national classification of threatened species, including several migratory species listed under CMS Appendices. The results are expected to be formalized through new ministerial ordinances, providing an updated legal basis for conservation planning and policy measures.
• Municipal Law No. 1006, of December 13, 2024 – Regulates the practice of kitesurfing and wing foil

XIII.4. In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?
☑ Yes

Please provide a reference and details on what is covered:
››› Brazil's Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) continued to assess the effectiveness of protected areas that are important for migratory species. Additionally, the Management Analysis and Monitoring System (SAMGe) was employed to monitor and analyze the management of protected areas, focusing on aspects such as governance, infrastructure, and resource allocation. These evaluations have highlighted the need for enhanced management strategies to address challenges such as deforestation pressures and the need for improved ecological connectivity between protected areas.
• The Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) has developed a Management Analysis and Monitoring System (SAMGe) to analyze and monitor the management effectiveness of federal protected areas (http://samge.icmbio.gov.br/). This includes relevant protected areas for migratory aquatic mammals such as Abrolhos and Fernando de Noronha National Parks, the Baleia Franca Environmental Protection Area. It also includes relevant protected areas for migratory fish.

Management Effectiveness Analysis and Monitoring System - SAMGe, cycles 2019, 2020 and 2021 - http://samge.icmbio.gov.br/
• ICMBio Anual Management Report - System of Analysis and Monitoring of Management Effectiveness: - ICMBio Annual Management Reports – https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/auditorias/transparenciae-prestacao-de-contas/relatorios-de-gestao
• Monitora Program: Initiated in 2010, the process involved hundreds of institutions, including researchers, managers of protected areas, users and beneficiaries, among others.This is an ongoing, long-term institutional program aimed at monitoring the state of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, as a subsidy for assessing the effectiveness of conservation of the system of protected areas, adaptation to climate change and use and management in the areas managed by the Chico Mendes Institute, as well as conservation strategies for endangered species throughout the national territory.
For the jaguar, the program can access population status trend.
• Regarding actions within the scope of the competencies of the Department of Protected Areas (DAP) of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) that contribute to the conservation of migratory species, between May 2023 and February 2025, the following federal protected areas were created: Chocoaré-Mato Grosso Extractive Reserve (Decree No. 11.551/2023), Serra do Teixeira National Park (Decree No. 11.552/2023), Viruá National Park (Decree No. 11.683/2023), Maracá Ecological Station (Decree No. 11.684/2023), and Parima National Forest (Decree No. 11.685/2023).
The Chocoaré-Mato Grosso Extractive Reserve contributes to the protection of mangroves and migratory species.
At least 45 species of migratory birds seek shelter and food resources seasonally in Viruá National Park, 12 of which are dependent on wetlands. During the low-water season (October to March), 27 boreal migratory species are observed in the region, with notable groups including sandpipers (Scolopacidae, 8 species), warblers (Parulidae, 5 species), and swallows (Hirundinidae, 3 species). Austral migratory species and others from different regions of the Amazon also use the park during the rainy season (April to August) or at other times of the year (Naka et al. 2006).
The Maracá Ecological Station is used for feeding, reproduction, and seasonal residency by migratory species, including birds, insects, and large Amazonian catfish such as the dourada (Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii) and the piraíba (Brachyplatystoma filamentosum), which are believed to reproduce in the rapids downstream from the area proposed for expansion on the western side.
In addition to the creation of protected areas, the DAP, with the support of various partners, has been promoting the development of long-distance trails in territories of high biodiversity importance. This strategy aims to establish routes that combine outdoor recreation, job and income generation, and landscape conservation along the trail, thus consolidating ecological corridors. Eleven trails are currently being supported through projects and programs, in different biomes and states where they are located.
• CEMAVE/ICMBio conducts monitoring of avifauna in protected areas, aiming to evaluate the trends of bird populations and possible factors that may be impacting the viability of the species.
• Freswater Turtles
In border areas, we have evaluations for the P.expansa populations of the Juruá river (Campos-Silva et al., 2018), the Guaporé/Costa Marques river and the Solimões/Mamirauá river, and an evaluation of the work efficiency of community-based P.expansa conservation in Amazonas (Andrade, 2015 and 2017).

XIII.5. Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?
☑ Yes

Please provide details:
››› Indigenous Lands: large territories under indigenous management often maintain ecological integrity, serving as migration corridors for terrestrial and freshwater species.
Marine and Coastal Management Areas: zones for sustainable fisheries, marine spatial planning, and seasonal closures help protect feeding and breeding grounds of migratory fish, sharks, rays, marine turtles, and seabirds.
Ecological Corridors and Connectivity Initiatives: programs linking protected areas and other natural habitats to maintain migration routes and habitat connectivity.
Projeto áreas marinhas e costeiras protegidas - Projeto GEF Mar/ICMBio
• Aquatic Mammals
The Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Project (GEF Mar), coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, aims to conserve biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of the marine and coastal zone through the consolidation of an effective system of protected marine and coastal areas.
Additionally, Decree No. 6.698/2008 declares Brazil’s jurisdictional marine waters a Whale and Dolphin Sanctuary.
• Jaguar: corridors and private protected areas.
• Freshwater Turtles
More than 80% of the Podocnemididae nesting areas in the Brazilian Amazon are outside Federal and State Protected Areas, being protected by community-based conservation actions, conducted by multi-institutional programs with the support of Universities, communities, local institutions and NGOs.

XIV. Ecosystem Services

XIV.1. Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken in your country since the last reporting?

GUIDANCE TIP:
The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.
For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.
☑ Partly / in progress

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):
››› • Birds
There is a project being developed by SAVE Brasil to survey ecosystem services in the Lagoa do Peixe National Park. In Extractive Reserves of the Salgado Paraense and RESEX of Cururupu in Maranhão there are projects under development by the CNPT/ ICMBio and partners for the survey of socio-biodiversity products, especially activities of community-based tourism and artisanal extraction of fishery resources.
• Freshwater turtles
Formal alliances with rural inhabitants can decentralize resource management, strengthen full-time surveillance systems, reduce overall costs and boost conservation effectiveness. In Brazil, there are the largest community-based management (CBM) programs in the Brazilian Amazon, which are inducing strong social and ecological benefits at a large scale. The CBM of freshwater turtles has also promoted the population recovery of overexploited turtles, contributing to the maintenance regarding the cultural use of this high-value resource. We also identified a set of social and institutional principles, and the intrinsic values of natural resources, which can help develop a successful CBM program. Community-based conservation management has shown potential for integrating socio-economic needs with conservation goals in tropical environments; however, assessing the effectiveness of this approach is often held back by the lack of comprehensive ecological assessments. Campos-Silva et al. (2018) conduct a robust ecological evaluation of the largest community-based conservation management initiative in the Brazilian Amazon over the last 40 years. We show that this programme has induced large-scale population recovery of the target giant South American turtle (Podocnemis expansa) and other freshwater turtles along a 1,500-km section of Jurua river, a major tributary of the Amazon River. Poaching activity on protected beaches was around 2% compared to 99% on unprotected beaches. Campos-Silva et al. (2018) also find positive demographic co-benefits across a wide range of non-target vertebrate and invertebrate taxa. As a result, beaches protected by local communities represent islands of high biodiversity, while unprotected beaches remain ‘empty and silent’, showing the effectiveness of impowering local conservation action, particularly in countries experiencing shortages in financial and human resources.
Campos-Silva, J. V., Hawes, J. E., Andrade, P. C., & Peres, C. A. 2018. Unintended multispecies co-benefits of an Amazonian community-based conservation programme. Nature Sustainability, 1(11), 650-656.
• The National Ecosystem Services Assessment coordinated by the Brazilian Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BPBES), which analyzes ecosystem services from wetlands, estuaries, and river basins where migratory species play key ecological roles (2020).
• Regional studies under initiatives like the Aliança Águas Amazônicas, which have mapped and valued the ecosystem services provided by large migratory catfish in maintaining fisheries, food security, and cultural heritage in Amazonian communities.

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

XV.1. Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.
☑ Yes

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):
☑ Captive breeding
☑ Captive breeding and release
☑ Gene typing research
☑ Reproductive material archives/repositories
☑ Other

››› Implementation of the Brazilian Biodiversity Genomics Project (GBB), a partnership between ICMBio and the Vale Technological Institute (ITV), which aims to generate knowledge about the genomics of native species and translate it into conservation actions for threatened species.

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:
››› • Jaguar
Brazil advanced in support of jaguar (Panthera onca) conservation through captive breeding and reintroduction strategies

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:
››› • Jaguar captive management program.
• Aquatic Mammals
There are some projects for the rescue, recovery, creation and release of marine mammals in Brazil, some of them encompassing migratory species, such as the Laboratory of Aquatic Mammals of the National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA), that rescues, creates and release Amazonian manatees.

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:
››› Projeto Genômica da Biodiversidade Brasileira – GBB https://www.itv.org/projeto-genomica-da-biodiversidade-brasileira/
At the end of 2022, the Vale Technological Institute for Sustainable Development (ITV DS), in partnership with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), launched a bold and innovative program aimed at genomic mapping of Brazilian fauna and flora species that are threatened with extinction, invasive exotics, or have bioeconomic potential.
Entitled "Molecular Research as a Tool for Biodiversity Conservation", or the Brazilian Biodiversity Genomics Project (GBB), the initiative is the first of its kind in Brazil and involves the participation of various national and international research institutions.
The initiatives related to the GBB aim to produce genomic data for species of Brazilian biodiversity. The goal is that, by 2027, 80 reference genomes, 1,000 population genomes, and 1,600 DNA barcodes (mitogenomes/plastomes) will be generated. In addition, the project includes the development of case studies and the establishment of biodiversity sampling protocols using environmental DNA (eDNA) and metabarcoding techniques.
Jaguar: genome sequencing of jaguar DNA.

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

XVI.1. Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?
☑ Yes

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan
››› https://antigo.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80049/EPANB/1-%20Final_English%20EPANB_.pdf

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

http://
DECREE No. 12,485, of June 3, 2025 - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

GUIDANCE TIP:
Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.
››› Brazil's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB), as well as other national instruments, explicitly address priorities related to the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats, and ecological connectivity, aligned with the country's obligations under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS).
Decree No. 12,485 of June 3, 2025, formally establishes the structure and objectives of Brazil's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB). It defines EPANB as a planning instrument of the federal executive branch to fulfill the country's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The decree outlines the components of the strategy, including long-term goals (up to 2050), an action plan, and mechanisms for monitoring, financing, and communication. The decree requires the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change to publish the 2025–2030 EPANB within 90 days and mandates revisions every ten years, starting in 2030.
In addition, Brazil implements National Action Plans for the Conservation of Threatened Species (PANs), several of which are directly aligned with CMS-listed species and priorities. For example, Brazil has developed specific PANs for:
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels – PLANACAP (2025-2030);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation Migratory Shorebird (2019-2024);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Seabirds (2024-2029);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Grassland Birds (2025-2030);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Sharks and Rays (2025-203);
• National Action Plan for Coral Reef Conservation (2016-2021);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Cetaceans (2019-2024);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Toninha (2019-2024);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Amazonian Endangered Aquatic Mammals (2019-2024);
• PQA – Amazon Turtle Conservation Program
• National Action Plan for Amazon River Turtle Conservation (2015-2023);
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles (2024-2029).
• National Action Plan for Large Cats Conservation (2018-2023).
• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Amazonian Fish
These action plans are multisectoral, science-based, and developed with the participation of government agencies, civil society, and academic institutions. They include specific targets and actions for monitoring, habitat protection, international cooperation, and the reduction of threats, such as bycatch and habitat degradation.
Finally, ecological connectivity is a cross-cutting issue addressed through protected area networks, ecological corridors (such as the Trinational Biodiversity Corridor in the Atlantic Forest), and integrated landscape management policies that contribute to the maintenance of functional migratory routes.
• Birds
The National Action Plan (NAP) for the Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds aims to "Expand and ensure the conservation of NAP targeted shorebirds and their habitats in Brazil,
promoting cooperation between civil society, public authorities and the productive sector". Now in its second cycle (2019-2024), the NAP is coordinated by the National Center for Wild Bird Research and Conservation (CEMAVE/ICMBio) and a technical advisory group comprised of specialists from federal, state, academic and non-governmental organizations located throughout all regions of the country, as well as several collaborators working on its implementation. The NAP for Migratory Shorebirds includes 27 shorebird species, out of which five species are threatened at a national level (MMA, 2022), three are included in Appendix I and 25 in Appendix II of the CMS.
The Seabird National Action Plan (PAN Aves Marinhas) includes the species Sterna dougallii and contains

actions related to monitoring the impact of collisions with power lines, as well as environmental monitoring and education activities carried out by the NGO Aquasis along the coast of Ceará.
• Aquatic Mammals
All three National Action Plans (PANs) include goals and actions involving migratory aquatic mammal species that are listed in the CMS Appendices. The PAN for Amazonian Aquatic Mammals includes, as one of its specific objectives, the “Promotion of the integrity of critical habitats for aquatic mammals”. The PAN for Franciscanas includes the specific objective of “Promoting the conservation and maintenance of critical areas for the franciscana.” The PAN for Marine Cetaceans includes the objective of “Creating mechanisms to understand and reduce the effects of habitat degradation on marine cetaceans".
• Freshwater Turtles
Adequacy of legal frameworks related to the creation, commercialization and community-based management of Amazon turtles; Gathering information to estimate the illegal consumption and trade of Amazon turtles through a minimal protocol; Carry out inspection operations for chelonians by Protected Areas; Elaborate, implement and strengthen environmental education actions aimed at conserving Amazonian chelonians; Evaluate and implement experimental community systems of sustainable management; Review and improvement of ex situ management methods for Amazonian chelonian species; Establish a cooperation networkfor the protection of Amazonian turtles, integrating all supporting actors and potential collaborators of the PAN; Construct proposals for ordering the flow of vessels with the competent bodies and associated agents, aiming to mitigate the impacts on the target species of the PAN; Identification and monitoring of impacts on reproductive and food habitats, necessary for the life cycle of the target species of the PAN; Produce a map of vulnerabilities (large enterprises, deforestation, opening of roads, traffic, dams, among others), relating information on threats in spawning and feeding sites of Amazonian chelonians.
• Freshwater Fish
The National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Amazonian Fish (PAN Peixes Amazônicos, Cycle 1, 2019–2024), coordinated by CEPAM/ICMBio, although primarily focused on nationally listed threatened species, includes objectives and actions directly relevant to the conservation of the large migratory catfish species listed under CMS (Brachyplatystoma vaillantii and B. rousseauxii) and their habitats. Of particular note is Specific Objective 2: "Establishment of strategies to improve the conservation status of PAN target species sensitive to impacts from hydroelectric and waterway enterprises." The actions under this objective aim to mitigate the impacts of barriers, which represent the main threat to riverine connectivity for migratory catfish. Therefore, the Amazonian Fish Action Plan functions as a relevant national strategy addressing the main threats (barriers, habitat loss, fishing pressure) and the critical need for connectivity across the Amazonian ichthyofauna as a whole, including CMS-listed migratory species. There is a clear intention and prospect for B. vaillantii and B. rousseauxii, although currently not classified as threatened species in Brazil, to be explicitly considered in the development of the next PAN Peixes Amazônicos cycle, expected to commence in 2025, thereby further strengthening alignment with CMS priorities.
• Marine Turtles
The National Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles (PAN Tartarugas Marinhas) includes objectives and actions targeting all five species of sea turtles that occur in Brazil, all of which are listed in the Appendices of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). One of the specific objectives of this PAN is the "Reduction of impacts, monitoring, and maintenance of the quality of sea turtle nesting habitats," with six actions identified as priorities to achieve this goal.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

http://
PQA – Amazon Turtle Conservation Program
National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Amazonian Fish
National Action Plan for Large Cats Conservation
National Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles
National Action Plan for Amazon River Turtle Conservation
National Action Plan for the Conservation of Amazonian Endangered Aquatic Mammals
National Action Plan for the Conservation of Toninha
National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Cetaceans
National Action Plan for Coral Reef Conservation
National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Sharks and Rays
National Action Plan for the Conservation of Grassland Birds
National Action Plan for the Conservation of Seabirds
National Action Plan for the Conservation Migratory Shorebird
National Action Plan for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.
››› The last NBSAP presented a satisfactory progress, with 89% of actions implemented, two years before the deadline established by the Brazilian National Targets (2020).
Target 12 has a set of 48 actions proposed by member institutions of the NBSAP, as verified in the update of

the National Action Plan for Biodiversity in 2018. Monitoring the implementation of actions for target 12 reveals that 8% of the actions were completed, 63% are in execution, 10% are in the planning stage or the initial implementation phase and 6% of actions not yet started. Actions with no information represent 13% of the total. Most of the actions were reported as efficient (50%) followed partially efficient (25%). Inefficient actions amounted to only 2% of the total. Most of them were evaluated by project monitoring and evaluation (21%), report and other publications (52%). Actions implementing activities related to gender equality totaled 2% of the total.

XVI.2. Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

››› • Birds

National Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds - PAN Migratory Shorebirds aims to expand and ensure the conservation of shorebirds and their habitats in Brazil, promoting cooperation between civil society, public authorities and the productive sector. Shorebirds have suffered a decline since 1970 in the Americas, as they are dependent on habitats in the different geographic areas of their distribution, for their physiological processes and their migration.

The PAN Migratory Shorebirds covers and establishes conservation strategies for 27 species, 5 threatened in Brazil and 3 internationally. They are the focus of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative (AFSI) and the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI).

In the first cycle (2013-2018) strategic areas were identified - with greater diversity, abundance, with reproductive records and threatened species, considered priority for the actions of the second management cycle (2019-2024). The PAN is coordinated by CEMAVE and in its second cycle counts on the executive coordination of SAVE Brasil.

• Aquatic Mammals

As previously mentioned, Brazil is a member of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and participates in the implementation of five Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) for cetaceans, which cover migratory aquatic mammal species: the CMP for the Southern Right Whale, CMP for the Franciscana, CMP for South American River Dolphins, CMP for the Guiana Dolphin, and CMP for Lahille’s Bottlenose Dolphin.

Regular meetings are held among the parties involved in the CMPs—national governments, research and educational institutions, and researchers—with the aim of assessing and monitoring the progress and implementation of the actions established in the plans.

• Freshwater Turtles - PQA – Amazon Turtle Conservation Program

The main conservation strategy for Podocnemis expansa currently implemented in Brazil is the Amazon Turtle Conservation Program (Programa Quelônios da Amazônia – PQA). Over its 45 years of operation, the program has managed more than 100 million hatchlings, thus contributing to the conservation and recovery of natural populations of this species and, consequently, supporting the preservation of associated biodiversity. It is worth noting that, due to the efforts of the program throughout its various management phases, P. expansa has not been listed as a threatened species in Brazil. Strategically, the PQA prioritizes the management, monitoring, and protection of P. expansa at key nesting sites located outside protected areas, or in partnership with State Environmental Agencies (OEMAs) and ICMBio when located within Conservation Units.

Another conservation strategy historically adopted by the federal government—and more recently by some OEMAs—has been the creation of federal protected areas encompassing nesting sites. However, these initiatives alone have not been sufficient to cover all of P. expansa’s nesting habitats. These gaps have been addressed through the involvement of other societal actors, who seek conservation alternatives that align with their needs, legal prerogatives, and willingness to protect local wildlife resources, particularly freshwater turtles. These efforts arise through two main avenues: spontaneous community-based initiatives and conservation actions promoted by municipalities, with or without institutional partnerships.

• Jaguar

Population monitoring efforts are being carried out in the Atlantic Forest through collaborative partnerships between non-governmental organizations from Brazil and Argentina. In 2025, a trinational network (Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay) was established to implement actions aimed at promoting coexistence between humans and large felines. Aligned with this initiative, the Jaguar Conservation Alliance is currently under development. This alliance focuses on the repopulation of areas within the biome where jaguar populations are nearly extinct, due to the critically low number of remaining individuals.

In addition to the National Action Plan (PAN), the State Action Plan for the Conservation of Large Felines in Paraná is currently being implemented. This plan translates national-level strategies into regional actions. The Brazilian action plan has proposed activities aligned with the CMS proposal, including legislative discussions and proposals to enhance the protection of large felines from hunting, as well as the improvement of regulations governing jaguar-watching tourism in the Pantanal. Moreover, key areas for jaguar conservation have been identified, including proposals for land acquisition aimed at creating corridors to promote connectivity between Jaguar Protected Areas, with engagement from private sector groups and non-

governmental organizations.

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

GUIDANCE TIP:
In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.
››› Brazil implemented monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the efficacy of conservation measures associated with action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work relevant to migratory species. ICMBio led the monitoring of species-specific and habitat-oriented actions, including the National Action Plans for Threatened Species (PANs).

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

In the absence of a national definition of ‘indigenous and local communities’, please refer to the Convention on Biological Diversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities”** for helpful guidance on these terms.

XVII.1. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?
☑ Yes

XVII.2. During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?
☑ Yes

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:
(select all that apply)
☑ Research & documentation
☑ Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
☑ Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
☑ Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests
☑ Other

››› The SisGen – National System for the Management of Genetic Heritage and Associated Traditional Knowledge is the electronic platform created by Brazil to implement Law No. 13,123/2015 and its ABS (Access and Benefit-Sharing) framework. Launched in 2017, it centralizes registration, notification, and authorization of activities involving access to genetic heritage and traditional knowledge, as well as the sharing of benefits. Its strengths include transparency, efficiency, and secure information management, enabling the monitoring of research and products derived from biodiversity. A global pioneer, SisGen integrates science, government, and traditional communities, fostering bioeconomy, access and benefit sharing and sustainable use of Brazil’s genetic resources.

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP
Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans).
››› Indigenous and local communities were involved in developing and implementing National Action Plans (PANs) and site-level conservation plans, ensuring that their knowledge, priorities, and stewardship practices shaped conservation strategies.
• Birds
Traditional communities have been trained to promote the observation of migratory shorebirds, especially in the states of Maranhão, Ceará and Rio Grande do Sul. Training courses for guides and pilot observation initiatives with groups of tourists have been carried out.
The NGO Aquasis carries out various activities with traditional communities in the areas used by Sterna dougallii in the states of Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte.
• Aquatic Mammals
Several Federal Protected Areas, such as the APA of the Baleia Franca, the Abrolhos Marine National Park and marine and Amazonian Extractive Reserves, carry out environmental education work and involve the participation of representatives of local fishermen communities for decision-making on the conservation of migratory species of aquatic mammals. The National Action Plans (PANs) for Conservation of Endangered Marine Cetaceans and Endangered Amazonian Aquatic Mammals have representatives of fishermen in their elaboration workshops and rely on them in the Technical Advisory Groups accompanying their implementation. The implementation of several actions foreseen by PANs depends on the support of groups of fi shermen (implementation period up to 2024).
A pilot project was established with the purpose of minimizing the incidental capture of franciscanas in fisheries, through the installation of acoustic devices on fishing nets, with the involvement of artisanal fishers. To address the ethnoecology of fishers in relation to the franciscana dolphin, studies have been conducted along the South Atlantic coast, more specifically along the Brazilian coastline.
Research has been carried out along the species' distribution in Brazil to understand the traditional knowledge and ethnoecology of fishers regarding franciscanas. Through interviews, biological and ecological information about the species is gathered—such as periods of occurrence, main prey species, areas of use, types of nets responsible for incidental capture, among others.

• Sharks and Rays
Several research centers and federal protected areas, such as CEPSUL, TAMAR, CEMAVE, Fernando de Noronha and Abrolhos Marine National Park, carry out environmental education/awareness raising work and involve representatives of local fishing communities for decision-making on the conservation of migratory species.
• Freshwater Turtles
The Pé de Pincha Program and the Monitora Program develop community-based management of turtles.

XVII.3. How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country in the area of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species?
☑ 3. Positive advances have been made

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).
››› • Birds
In the State of Ceará, with a focus on shorebirds, the following instruments were created: an ecotourism plan; good practices in the field of manatee watching and migratory shorebird observation (Banco dos Cajuais); workshops and training, responsible tour guide; migratory bird guide. The activity promoted the involvement of local . Printed and digital material was produced. There was installation of fences/signs to isolate areas of concentration of migratory birds.
• Aquatic Mammals
With regard to aquatic mammals, there has been some localized progress in certain regions, such as the involvement of artisanal fishers in the conservation of the franciscana, as well as the engagement of local stakeholders in whale-watching tourism involving humpback whales and southern right whales. However, further progress is still needed in this area.
The participation of representatives of traditional and local communities in the management processes of the Federal Protected Areas, and many State protected areas, is relatively well established in Brazil, and this is valid for marine and Amazonian protected areas relevant to migratory aquatic mammal species. The same can be said for the participation of representatives of fishermen's organizations in some planning processes for the conservation of biodiversity, such as the National Action Plans coordinated by ICMBio. However, there are other governmental decision-making processes, with implications for the conservation of migratory aquatic mammals, that the participation of traditional and local communities is incipient or inadequate, as in national fisheries management.

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

XVIII.1 During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in the area of knowledge, data and capacity building? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)
(select all that apply)
☑ Education campaigns in schools
☑ Public awareness campaigns
☑ Capacity building
☑ Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
☑ Capacity assessments/gap analyses
☑ Agreements at policy level on research priorities
☑ Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

XVIII.2 Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

GUIDANCE TIP
Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **14.9** (Conservation Priorities for Cetaceans), Res.**13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), Res. **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), Res. **13.5 (Rev.COP14)** (CMS international light pollution guidelines for migratory species), Res. **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions 14.130/14.131 (AEMLAP), 14.134 (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 14.148-14.151 (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), Decisions 14.207-14.208 (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), and 14.182 (Illegal and Unsustainable Taking of Wildlife).

Education campaigns in schools

››› • Aquatic Mammals
Several institutions carry out educational campaigns in schools involving migratory aquatic mammal species. One example is Instituto Australis, which conducts environmental education activities in schools in Imbituba, Santa Catarina, focusing on the southern right whale.
In Santa Catarina, Brazil, the Australis Institute maintains a visitor center with several attractions designed to raise awareness among visitors about right whale conservation. It also regularly runs several conservation-related programs for students in local schools. Among the highlights are the Escola Franca Program, which works with high school students, and the "ABC do Franquinho" program for early childhood children. The Institute regularly offers teacher training courses, encouraging the inclusion of ocean culture in the topics covered. And publishes information on its social media channels aimed at raising public awareness about right whale conservation and public policies for the protection of species.
• Freshwater Turtles
Workshops and lectures on chelonians were carried out by the Pé-de-pincha program.
• Sharks and Rays
As part of objective 5 of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Sharks and Rays, some institutions (eg CEPSUL, UFMA, UFSC, UFAL, UNESP) have been conducting campaigns in public and private schools as a way to raise awareness of the problems of conservation for fish species. It is worth mentioning one of the actions of objective number 5, aims to insert the conservation of aquatic species content in the program of public schools, through articulation between MMA and MEC.

Public awareness campaigns

››› • Aquatic Mammals
Public campaigns carried out by the Baleia Franca Environmental Protection Area and by the Abrolhos Marine National Park before the whale season have contributed to the greater dissemination of the importance of cetacean conservation, to the highest respect to the rules of whale watching tourism, to qualify tourism in the área and to consolidate protected areas with society.
Various educational and research institutions carry out public awareness campaigns throughout Brazil about migratory cetacean species. One example is the "Toninhas do Brasil" Project, carried out by the University of the Region of Joinville (UNIVILLE), which organizes exhibitions and lectures along the coasts of São Paulo, Paraná, and Santa Catarina, focusing on the species and its habitats.
• Sharks and Rays
The contributions made by these steps were mainly linked to raising awareness in society and the fishing sector about the importance of conserving these species, as well as increasing knowledge about them. There was also, to a certain extent, some improvement in fisheries management, but still far from necessary.
• Jaguar
The creation of "Jaguar Day" is attracting various organizations for media campaigns.
• Freshwater Turtles
Public awareness campaings were carried out by the Pé-de-pincha program.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Awareness_2025_COP15CMS_(1).pdf - Awareness

Capacity building

››› • Birds

CEMAVE/ICMBio highlights training initiatives for the monitoring of migratory birds and the organization and sharing of databases (censuses, maps, information) provided by the GEF Mar/ICMBIo Project. CEMAVE is the national coordinator of the Neotropical Census of Water Birds.

• Aquatic Mammals

Some specific initiatives have expanded the qualification of environmental professionals both within environmental agencies (eg whale disentanglement course) and among university researchers working on projects related to environmental licensing (eg Training for the placement of TAGS for whale monitoring via satellite, employed in the PETROBRAS Cetacean Monitoring Project).

With regard to capacity building, both governmental institutions and civil society organizations offer training courses. An example is the periodic training of teams and researchers in cetacean disentanglement and stranding response, carried out by CMA/ICMBio and IBAMA.

Brazil hosted workshops for IWC Conservation Management Plans of cetaceans, including southern right whales in 2024 and 2025. One of the goals of these workshops was to promote cooperation in research.

In December 2022 it was held in Praia do Forte, Bahia, Brazil the IUCN IMMA Regional Workshop for South West Atlantic Ocean Region is to identify discrete habitat areas - important for one or more marine mammal species - that have the potential to be delineated and managed for conservation. This will be achieved through an expert-based process utilizing selection criteria devised by the Task Force, in consultation with the marine mammal science and conservation community. This IMMA regional workshop may also assist in providing strategic direction and conservation priorities to the development of area-based marine mammal conservation within the South West Atlantic Ocean Region.

The Australis Institute currently coordinates the Southern Right Whale Project (ProFRANCA). The project aims to conserve the southern right whale through research, awareness-raising, and actions that contribute to sustainable development. It aims to become an institution recognized for its research, education, and conservation efforts, contributing to the development of active citizens who value and build a balanced society. Launched in 2019, it is sponsored by Petrobras and the Federal Government through the Petrobras Socioenvironmental Program. The project has already developed 23 initiatives: seven related to research, three working with the region's artisanal fishing community, three focusing on student training, six focused on environmental education and awareness, one social initiative focused on children in the region, two initiatives focused on institutional sustainability plans, one focused on promoting tourism in the region, and finally, one focused on formulating public policies for the conservation of the species. The project is currently finalizing its second edition sponsored by Petrobras.

• Sharks and Rays

Some specific initiatives have expanded the training of environmental professionals within environmental agencies (eg training of onboard observers, differentiation of endangered species for professionals working in the productive chain and environmental inspectors).

• Freshwater Turtles

Workshops and lectures on chelonians were carried out by the Pé-de-pincha program and Monitora Program by ICMBio.

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

››› • Birds

In addition to the continuation of monitoring activities, training is planned for the coming years to ensure proper processing, analysis, and integration of the results into area management and species conservation.

• Aquatic Mammals

There are national initiatives that share data and knowledge on migratory aquatic mammals, such as ICMBio’s Biodiversity Extinction Risk Assessment System (SALVE), which provides a data platform for storing and organizing information relevant to the assessment of Brazilian fauna species. Another example is the Marine Mammal Monitoring Support System (SIMMAM), a partnership between CMA/ICMBio and the University of Vale do Itajaí (UNIVALI), which serves as a national database for recording and sharing data on strandings and sightings of aquatic mammals.

Also, the SisPMC (Cetacean Monitoring Project System), which determines the licensing of the oil and gas sector of the Santos Basin, provides all the monitoring data, increasing knowledge on the distribution and occurrence of cetaceans in the area. There is also the Brazilian Network of Stranding and Information of Aquatic Mammals - REMAB, whose purpose is to enable the exchange of information between institutions working with aquatic mammals in Brazil.

For humpback whales: The entire humpback whale photo-identification catalog from the Humpback Whale Institute (approximately 8,500 individuals) was uploaded to the happywhale platform and compared with photos from around the world. Exchanges were observed between whales from Brazil (Breeding Stock A - BSA) and the BSG, BSB, and BSC. Additionally, BSA animals were observed in feeding areas in the Antarctic Peninsula, South Orkneys, Weddel Sea, and Patagonia.

The entire humpback whale photo-identification catalog from the Humpback Whale Institute (approximately

8,500 individuals) was uploaded to the happywhale platform. Data on cetaceans stranded in Brazil are included in SIMMAM.
For southern right whales: To determine the current reproductive stocks of right whales from the southern coast of Brazil, the Southern Right Project/Austral Institute (Projeto Franca Austral/ Instituto Australis) conducts annual aerial surveys for photo-identification purposes and catalogs individuals using mark-and-recapture methods. In parallel, comparative studies are conducted between catalogs in areas with the highest probability of interaction, such as Peninsula Valdés, Argentina. The most recent comparison indicates that 121 individuals of the 4,674 cataloged in Argentina share both occurrence areas.
In addition, genetic studies are being conducted to correlate the stocks, and through the collection and maintenance of a sample bank, we contribute to the results obtained, which describe a connectivity between Brazil and Argentina.
Brazil hosted workshops for IWC Conservation Management Plans of cetaceans, including southern right whales in 2024 and 2025. One of the goals of these workshops was to promote cooperation in research and data sharing among institutions.
• Sharks and Rays
Several research institutions in Brazil work with elasmobranchs and subsidize conservation measures, as well as assessing the conservation status of these migratory species. Several public and private universities can be highlighted, as well as ICMBio's national conservation centers dealing with marine biodiversity. This knowledge is integrated through workshops.
• Marine Turtles
TAMAR ICMBio makes available to researchers and entrepreneurs in licensing conditions, the Brazilian Sea Turtle Conservation Database (BDC-Tamar Database), a tool that allows to enter and access information collected from marine turtle research, whether from reproductive occurrences, regular or even sporadic, as well as generally occurring data (non-reproductive such as stranding, intentional or accidental catches, etc.).
• Jaguar
There has been an increase in knowledge about jaguar biology and ecology, improving conservation strategies.

Capacity assessments/gap analyses
››› Despite research efforts, there are still lack of financial and human resources to increase knowledge about cetaceans in Brazilian waters. Some species lack basic information, such as Physeter macrocephalus, Balaenoptera omurai and Cephalorhynchus commersonii. For some species, there is no direct research (eg Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera physalus, Balaenoptera musculus); they are part of research that encompasses other species. For most species, there are gaps in knowledge about population structure and distribution patterns; migratory routes; estimates of abundance, population trends and demographic parameters - including unnatural mortality; and effects of anthropogenic impacts, especially in the fishing, port and oil and gas sectors. For all species, it is considered necessary to refine and/or define priority areas for conservation.

Agreements at policy level on research priorities
››› Brazil defines research priorities through its National Biodiversity Strategy (EPANB) and species-specific Action Plans (PANs), focusing on knowledge gaps in species distribution, migration, population dynamics, and key threats, aligned across government, academia, and civil society.

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders
››› Universities, research institutes, NGOs, and international partners conduct studies on migratory species, covering ecology, migration routes, population monitoring, genetic diversity, and impacts of threats, generating data that inform management policies and Action Plans (PANs).
• Aquatic Mammals
Several universities and non-governmental organizations conduct research on migratory species along the entire Brazilian coast. Examples include the Federal University of Rio Grande (FURG) and the Oceanographic Museum "Prof. Eliézer de Carvalho Rios" at FURG, which carry out research on franciscanas and Lahille’s bottlenose dolphins, as well as the State University of Rio de Janeiro and the Instituto Boto Cinza, which conduct research on the Guiana dolphin.

XVIII.3 What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?
(select all that apply)
☑ Funding support
☑ Technical assistance
☑ Education/training/mentoring
☑ Other skills development
☑ Provision of equipment or materials
☑ Exchange of information & know-how
☑ Research & innovation
☑ Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)

☑ Other (please specify):

››› Bats
It is important to implement a national program for marking and monitoring the movement of bats so that basic information is generated, such as identifying which species are migratory and their routes.

XIX. Resource Mobilization

XIX.1 During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

GUIDANCE TIP:
The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.
☑ Yes, made available for activities within the country

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:
☑ Unknown

XIX.2. During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?
☑ Yes

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):
☑ The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
☑ Other intergovernmental programme
☑ Private sector
☑ Non-governmental organization(s)
☑ Other

››› Financial support for Small Grants and Secondments projects from the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP),

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:
☑ Unknown

XIX.3. Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.
››› • Birds
Resources are needed to implement the planned actions under the National Action Plans for the conservation of threatened species, many of which align with the priorities defined under the CMS. Studies on migratory routes, habitat use, impacts of development projects, and the identification of strategic areas are necessary, for example.
The establishment of a monitoring network—linking strategic areas and protected areas along the Atlantic Flyway and the Central Americas Flyway—using visual surveys, tracking devices, and monitoring towers will enable the monitoring of population trends and the assessment of the conservation status of species.
• Aquatic Mammals
Resources and support are especially needed for the implementation of research and planned actions under the National Action Plans (PANs) and Conservation Management Plans (CMPs), which involve several migratory species that are threatened with extinction. Among the studies to be developed are those related to migratory routes, habitat use, identification of priority and important areas for conservation, and assessment of the impacts of development projects on the species, among others.
• Organize a regional workshop to improve capacity for the implementation of the Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales (Annex 1 to UNEP/CMS/Resolution 12.17 on Conservation and management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region).
• Organize a regional workshop to assess conservation status and priority measures of conservation of freshwater migratory fish proposed at the 12th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species - COP12.
• Support for the implementation of the Action Plans of the following agreements: Americas Flyways, MoU Sharks, MoU Pastizales and ACAP.
Other CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in Brazil during future reporting periods is the implementation of PANs with more effectiveness; improve of the fisheries management; adequate fisheries research and monitoring program; application of good practices in reducing the capture of sensitive species and increasing post-capture survival. Increasing society's awareness of the conservation of

elasmobranch species, increasing conscious consumption.