

2019 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 17 August 2019

Reporting period: from April 2017 to August 2019

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

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 12.4 requested the Secretariat, taking account of advice from the informal advisory group, to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 48th meeting of the Standing Committee (StC48) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC48 in October 2018 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website in December 2018. The revised format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC48. In addition, as requested by StC48, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce a guidance document to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided 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 Ms. María José Ortiz, Programme Management Officer, at maria-jose.ortiz@cms.int

High-level summary of key messages

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

Guidance: This section invites you to summarise briefly 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 some very brief and simple "high level" messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences. Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles" is more informative than "lack of funding".

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- > • Publication of the Ordinance MMA No. 12/2018 - 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.
- Signature of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MoU) and participation of the 3rd Meeting of the Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks - MOS3.
- Organization of the First Meeting of the Americas Flyways Task Force that took place in Florianópolis on 26-27 July 2018. Representatives from Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, USA, Costa Rica, Panama, Canada, Paraguay, Peru, as well as members of the CMS Secretariat participated in the update of the Action Plan;
- Organization of the Second Meeting of Signatories (MOS2) of the MOU on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and Their Habitats that took place in Florianópolis, on 24-25 July 2018. The meeting included representatives from Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Canada and USA, as well as members of the CMS Secretariat, and succeeded in updating the Memorandum.
- In September 2018, Brazil hosted the 67th Meeting of the International Whale Commission (IWC). The meeting concluded with the adoption of the Declaration of Florianópolis, an initiative of the Brazilian government supported by more than 40 countries, which presents a vision for the future years of the

Commission. The text of the Declaration refers to the Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of Southern Atlantic Whales, proposed by Brazil and adopted unanimously in 2017, during the 12th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS COP12), and calls on the countries of the region to cooperate with a view to their implementation.

- Planning and organization of the Eleventh Meeting of ACAP's Advisory Committee (AC11), held from 13 to 17 May 2019, in Florianópolis, Brazil.

- Publication of the paper "An overview of migratory birds in Brazil", the most complete assessment to date of seasonal movements and migratory patterns for all bird species and the first annotated list of migratory species of birds in Brazil.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

- > The greatest difficulties in implementing CMS in Brazil are the low public awareness of biodiversity conventions and the low promotion about the importance of conservation of migratory species, integration with society and conservation awareness. There is also the difficulty of meeting the financial obligations of the conventions and the limited funding to achieve the national priorities related to CMS.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- > For the next few years, priority will be given to the implementation of already established action plans such as Mou Sharks, Mou Pastizales and ACAP, as well as the Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, the Action Plan for the Americas Flyways and the possibility to bring together the task force for freshwater migratory fish.

I. Administrative Information

Name of Contracting Party

> Brazil

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

> 16062017

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>

Report compiler

Name and title

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Designated CMS National Focal Point

Name and title of designated Focal Point

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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:

Please select only one option

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

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

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route. In adopting the current format for national reports, the Standing Committee was aware that there are occasional cases where it may be difficult to determine what is a “normal” migration route, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. This issue has been identified for possible examination in the future by the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties can be found at https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/instrument/territories_reservations%202015.pdf.

References throughout this report format to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

Please select only one option

Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)

No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Brazil MA KB final.xlsx](#) - Appendix I - Brazil

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: See the guidance note in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

Please select only one option

Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)

No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Brazil - MA KB-final.xlsx](#) - Appendix II - Brazil

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Please select only one option

- Yes for all Appendix I species
 Yes for some species
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories
 No

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

- > • Fauna Protection Law n° 5.197, 3 January 1967;
- Environmental Criminal Law n° 9.605, 12 February 1998;
- Legislative Decree n° 387, 15 October 2013;
- Executive Decree n° 9.080, 16 June 2017;
- Ordinance n° 12, 23 January 2018.

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

[CMS Ordinance n° 12](#)

[CMS Executive Decree](#)

[CMS Legislative Decree](#)

[Environmental Criminal Law](#)

[Fauna Protection Law](#)

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to 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: 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 this table, therefore, 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”. Please therefore 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).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section_IV_exceptions.xlsx](#) - Section IV - Exceptions

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to 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: 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 this table, therefore, 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”. Please therefore 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).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

- Other

>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

- Other

>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered

- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

- Other

>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in intentionally taking Appendix I species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please provide more information on the circumstances of the take, including any future plans in respect of such take.

>

V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

During the reporting period, please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).

(Select all that apply).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>

No actions taken

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[V- Awareness - final.pdf](#) - Section IV - Exceptions

Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

> Sharks and Rays

Objective 5 of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Sharks and Rays "Raising awareness of fishermen and society about the importance of elasmobranchs and their conservation for the integrity of marine ecosystems"

11.9 - World Migratory Bird Day

Dissemination of the World Migratory Bird Day on the website and social media of the Ministry of the Environment and ICMBIO; translation and dissemination of the official WMBD poster.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Poster_Português.jpg](#) - World Migratory Bird Day - Portuguese

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

Please select only one option

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Not known

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

> • Sharks and Rays

The Technical Advisory Group, established by ICMBio Ordinance No. 575/2014, to monitor the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Sharks and Rays, evaluated Specific Objective 5 of this PAN "Raising awareness of fishermen and society about the importance of elasmobranchs and their conservation for the integrity of marine ecosystems" as one that obtained the most actions implemented or completed during the monitored period (2014-2018).

The forms of evidence used to quantify and evaluate the mentioned awareness actions were to consult protected areas, program reports, photos/images/videos made available in reports, websites, blogs, social networks and other media, as well as material television networks, and publications such as manuals, books, and articles.

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

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?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> - National Strategy for the Conservation of Endangered Species Project - GEF PROSPECIES

This project aims to promote initiatives to reduce threats and strengthen the conservation status of endangered species, with actions that are aligned to the Aichi targets and the sustainable development goals (SDGs). The GEF Project also contributes to other goals of the Biodiversity Conventions, as CITES, CBD, CMS and Ramsar. For CMS, the project will make available species data in unified information systems and will develop plans and implementing conservation measures to migratory endangered species with no associated conservation action (CR-gap species).

- 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.

- National Action Plans for the Recovery and Conservation of Endangered Species - PANS

All species of migratory birds of the Families Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, and Diomedidae of Appendices I and II occurring in Brazil are contemplated with national action plans for their conservation. The action plans involve the planning and implementation of actions at the local, regional and national levels, involving articulators and collaborators at all three levels. The National Plans have also been replicated in the State Plans for Conservation and Protected Areas Management, still in an insipient and specific manner. This information is valid for migratory species of birds from other Families that were included in National Action Plans.

- Aquatic Mammals

At the national level, the conservation of migratory species of aquatic mammals is part of the Brazilian environmental legislation, being considered in all the development processes and policies of the country. There is Law No. 7,643/1987, which protects all species of cetaceans in Brazilian jurisdictional waters; Federal Decree No. 6,698/2008, which declares the Brazilian marine waters as "Sanctuary of Whales and Dolphins"; and the IBAMA Ordinance No. 117/1996, which defines the regulation of observation or interaction activities aimed at preventing and suppress the intentional molestation of cetaceans found in Brazilian jurisdictional waters. At the local level, in the management of the Protected Areas, through the Management Plans and Management Councils, several development planning processes are carried out taking into account the conservation of these species. Examples include the APA da Baleia Franca (*Eubalaena australis*) and the Abrolhos Marine National Park (*Megaptera novaeangliae*).

Freshwater Turtles

The Brazilian Action Plan for Amazon Turtle Conservation (PAN - Chelonians) has discussed conservation actions and verified the vulnerability of Podocnemis species spawning sites in the Brazilian Amazon and the

effectiveness of public policies.

In Amazonas, the State Environmental Council (CEMAAM) published the Resolution N.26, which establishes standards for the community management of *P. expansa* and *P. unifilis* and their community creation. Besides being present in the debates about the adoption of new public policies related to the environment and sustainability, analyzes and discussions on the movement of aquatic migratory species such as the Amazonian turtle (*Podocnemis expansa*) are also part of the licensing requirements of major infrastructure works such as the construction of dams and hydroelectric plants in the Amazon, mining activities and road construction.

- 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.

Do the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 currently feature in any other national reporting processes in your country?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please provide a short summary:

> NBSAP

In order to promote the achievement of National Targets related to species conservation, the Brazilian NBSAP has defined as priority several actions, with emphasis on: a) assessment of the conservation status and species vulnerabilities; b) revise the National Threatened Species Lists; c) develop and implement the national action plans for the conservation of threatened species; d) assess the impact of international trade on endangered species; e) conserve the migratory wild animals species on a global scale; f) review and update the legal framework applicable to the prevention, control and monitoring of invasive alien species; g) evaluate the use of the main species affected by fishing activities; h) develop and implement recovery plans for threatened fish and aquatic invertebrates; i) evaluate and propose measures for the management of fishing activities with the goal of mitigating the by-catching of aquatic fauna and the sustainable use of stocks; j) strengthen the system for monitoring and producing information on fishing activities; and (k) promote and disseminate knowledge and sustainable use of species.

The Brazilian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan includes 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".

CBD Sixth National Report

Information on the CMS implementation was reported in the 6th Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity - CBD (report not yet available).

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.

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>.

Describe the main 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 will follow 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 governmental 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 existence 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.

Birds

Researchers and ornithologists participate in the processes of assessing the status of bird species through virtual public consultation and in-person workshops organized by ICMBio/MMA for the development of lists of endangered species in Brazil. At the end of 2017 and 2018 were carried out Workshops for migratory shorebirds and seabirds, which included species listed in Appendices I and II of CMS.

Class associations and social and economic groups such as artisanal fishermen, extractivists, fishing and tourism sectors participate in the National Action Plans (PANs) planning workshops (first planning cycle of PAN Seabirds, in 2018, and second planning cycle of PAN Shorebirds in 2019).

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/>) and the Babitonga Ativa Project (UNIVILLE, <https://www.babitongaativa.com/>), the Amigos do Peixe-Boi Association (<http://www.ampa.org.br/>) and the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (<https://www.mamiraua.org.br/>). 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) 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

The community-based chelonian protection areas represent 88% of the protected areas of chelonians in the Brazilian Amazon and in front of these are many community environmental associations, environmental movements and NGOs.

Sharks and Rays

Some non-governmental organizations have played a key role in the implementation of actions of the PAN Sharks, especially those that have carried out actions related to the objective number 5, which deals with the awareness of society about the importance of elasmobranchs and their conservation.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

> 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 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.

Sharks and Rays

There are initiatives with financial support for projects that contemplate actions of the Pan Sharks (eg Boticário and Linha D'água) and other actions, which may include CMS species, such as the elaboration of some state management plans (eg *Prionace glauca*, in Rio Grande do Sul).

Individual support or some associations of the fishing industry may also be cited for monitoring on board fishing vessels as well as for landings at industrial and artisanal fishing ports along the Brazilian coast.

Government initiatives such as the ICMBio Monitora Program - ICMBio nr. 3 of 2017 and Fisheries Monitoring as a condition of the licensing of Oil and Gas enterprises (PMAP) also contribute indirectly with the necessary information to assess the situation of the populations and compliance with mitigation measures, information necessary for conservation.

There are also initiatives to comply with mitigation measures and their dissemination to reduce the catch of species listed in CMS.

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.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

Please select only one option

Yes

No, but there is scope to do so

No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide a short summary:

> - Ordinance MMA nº 12/2018

The Ordinance MMA nº 12/2018 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. The Ordinance establishes that the taking of species listed in the exceptions will depend on the authorization of the competent organ, according to the current legislation and also the authorization requests will be analyzed according to their rationale and time. This ordinance is important for the implementation of the Convention and needs to be updated after every Conference of the Parties.

- Ordinance MMA nº 444/2018

Establish the National Strategy for the Conservation of Endangered Species, with the objective of guiding the implementation of the National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species - Pro-Species, from the identification of opportunities and prioritization of actions, in order to include all endangered species in some conservation measure by 2022.

- Sharks MOS3 - 3rd Meeting of the Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks.

Brazil attended the 3rd Meeting of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (Sharks MoU) held in December 2018 in Monaco. The proposals for the inclusion of the species *Carcharhinus longimanus* and other migratory species: *Carcharhinus obscurus*, *Sphyrna zigaena*, *Squatina squatina*, *Rhinobatos rhinobatos*, *Rhynchobatus australiae*, *Rhynchobatus laevis* and *Rhynchobatus djiddensis* were accepted.

The MoU Sharks Action Plan will be incorporated into the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Sharks.

- Ordinance MMA/ICMBio nº 1.112/2018

Ordinance that establishes norms and procedures for the Registration and Authorization of Use for the exercise of the commercial activity of embarked tourism for the observation of Southern Right Whale (*Eubalaena australis*) in the Protected Area of the Baleia Franca - APABF.

- 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).

- Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative (AFSI) and Artic Migratory Birds Initiative (AMBI/CAFF)

In 2018 and 2019, CEMAVE/ICMBio participated in the technical committees of the migratory shorebird initiatives: Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative (AFSI), which promotes and integrates the research and conservation actions of migratory birds and their habitats along the the Atlantic Migratory Route and the Artic Migratory Birds Initiative (AMBI / CAFF), which stimulates integrated projects and actions for the conservation of nearctic birds.

The Brazilian System of Protected Areas covers a large part of the strategic areas for the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats along the migratory routes, and the activities for their maintenance and implementation carried out during the period are fundamental for governance and conservation of areas. In 2018, the recognition of the Ramsar Site “Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves” (<https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2337>) and the creation of Extractive Reserves in the State of Pará were important advances and could contribute greatly to the protection of the Amazonian coast - the main concentration and wintering area of shorebirds in Brazil.

- IWC Southwest Atlantic Southern Right Whale Conservation Management Plan was endorsed by the Commission in 2012. Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay are signatories to the CMP. Brazil was appointed coordinator for the CMP in 2016.

- IWC Conservation Management Plan for Franciscana Dolphin (*Pontoporia blainvillei*) was adopted in 2016, and was the first CMP endorsed for a small cetacean species. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay are signatories to the CMP and Argentina was appointed co-ordinator in 2017.

Sharks and Rays

The Brazilian government has internalized, in legislation (prohibition of retention on board, landing and commercialization), the agreed recommendations for species considered to be overfished by The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). In addition to these legislations, other measures

such as the publication of MMA Ordinance No. 445/2014, which presents various restrictions for fish species and aquatic invertebrates, also contributed to the reduction of catches of some of the species that are also listed in CMS. Lists of endangered species have contributed to restricting catches of some of the listed species or developing management plans (eg *Prionace glauca* in Rio Grande do Sul). Areas of exclusion and fisheries management in protected areas, especially the recently created Monas and APAs of Trindade and São Pedro and São Paulo, also provided the discussion and definition of conservation measures for migratory species of elasmobranchs (eg ICMBio/Navy Ordinances nºs 2 and 3/2018).

Marine Turtles

- Ordinance MDIC/MMA nº 74/2017 – establishes a series of mitigation measures to reduce incidental catch as well as mortality of sea turtles by fishing vessels operating in the horizontal longline mode.

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

Please select only one option

- 1. Minimal contribution
- 2. Partial contribution
- 3. Good contribution
- 4. Major contribution
- Not known

Please describe briefly how this assessment was made

> Perception that the "IWC Conservation Management Plan for Franciscan Dolphin" has a low degree of implementation of management measures capable of reversing the current threat, especially considering the complexity of the challenges involved in reducing bycatch. It should be noted that the Plans mentioned contribute significantly to the improvement of scientific research on these species.

Sharks and Rays

In order to conserve the marine biodiversity impacted by fishing, the elaboration and publication of conservation measures is monitored through the management of the use of fishery resources. There is also the monitoring of the creation and implementation of Protected Areas, mainly at the federal level, in addition to the monitoring resulting from the execution of the actions of the Sharks Action Plan.

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different sectors or groups been established at national or other territorial level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

Guidance: 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 (https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/Internet_english_09012014.pdf) may be helpful in giving further context for this.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please provide a short summary:

> 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.

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 23-25 of CMS COP Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP12) (Synergies and partnerships)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> The Secretariat of Biodiversity of the Ministry of the Environment is the technical focal point for several conventions on biodiversity: CBD, CMS, CITES, Ramsar, which facilitates integration. The Department of Conservation and Management of Species 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.

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies or action plans that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please identify the legislation, policies or action plans concerned:

> -Management Councils and Management Plans of Federal Protected Areas relevant to migratory species of aquatic mammals, such as the Environmental Protected Area of Baleia Franca and the Marine National Park of Abrolhos.

-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 (2018-2023);
- National Action Plan for the Conservation Migratory Shorebird (2019-2024);
- National Action Plan for the Conservation of Seabirds (2018-2023);
- National Action Plan for the Conservation of Grassland Birds (2017-2023);
- National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Sharks and Rays (2014-2019);
- National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Cetaceans (pending ICMBio approval);
- National Action Plan for the Conservation of Amazonian Endangered Aquatic Mammals (2019-2024);
- National Action Plan for Amazon River Turtle Conservation (2015-2020);
- National Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles (2017-2022).

For the conservation of aquatic biodiversity, the Ministry of Agriculture manages 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.

Freshwater Turtle

The Amazonas published in August 2017, two Resolutions of the State Environmental Council of Amazonas (CEMAAM), which establish the criteria for choosing and defines the priority areas for the conservation of chelonians in the State, as well as establishing rules for protection of nesting sites (*P.expansa* inclusive) and also defines the norms for the community creation and management of *P.expansa* and *P.unifilis* (Resolutions CEMAAM N. 25 and 26/2017, respectively). Through these resolutions, the community work to protect the chelonians at 265 nesting sites in the Amazon.

Sharks and Rays

Management Councils and Management Plans for Federal Protected Areas relevant to fish migratory species, such as APAs from the Archipelago of Trindade and Martim Vaz, the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago and the Fernando de Noronha and Abrolhos Marine National Parks.

VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

> 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 palustris*, *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.

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

[Alianza del Pastizal](#) - Iniciativa de Conservación de los Pastizales Naturales del Cono Sur de Sudamérica

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 In development / planned
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

> Birds

In 2008, according to the PAN Migratory Shorebirds, for birds of the Order Charadriiformes, actions related to the environmental licensing of ventures in concentration areas and migratory routes were developed and threats and needs were raised for the compatibility of the use of resources in a sustainable manner based on the demand. The second planning cycle of the PAN Migratory Shorebirds, in April 2019, 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 the 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 prospecting 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:

<https://www.ibama.gov.br/phocadownload/pqa/2018/2018-03-09-PAN-Quelonios-Ingles.pdf>

In the State of Amazonas, two resolutions were published by the State Council for the Environment (CEMAAM), one for determining criteria and defining priority areas for the conservation of chelonians in Amazonas (Resolution CEMAAM No.25 /2017) and another that defines standards for community creation of chelonians (CEMAAM Resolution N.26 / 2017).

Sharks and Rays

Some institutions have initiatives for responsible/sustainable consumption that involve species of elasmobranchs, especially endangered species, not necessarily governmental or as an action plan (eg Responsible Fish Consumption Guide, UNIMONTE, WWF).

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

> Birds - The planning described for shorebirds was elaborated in 2019, to be officially adopted in September 2019, and implementation from 2019 to 2023.

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 - In 2019 will be published the results of the actions proposed in PAN-chelonians. 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

Unfortunately, the results can not be measured yet, as the Responsible Fish Consumption Guide is very recent (WWF) or very restricted locally (UNIMONTE).

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>

What is preventing progress?

>

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

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

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.

Direct killing and taking

	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
Illegal hunting	Birds: Appendix II (Charadriidae Scolopacidae Laridae): opportunistic hunting conducted when birds are in high concentrations in areas on the northern coast of Brazil. 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 paucus, Lamna nasus, Mobula birostris, Mobula mobular, Mobula tarapacana, Mobula thurstoni, Mobula spp., Pristis spp.). Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricate, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea).	Birds - ongoing evaluation for birds; Aquatic Mammals : 1 (I. geoffrensis) e 2 (other species); Freshwater Turtle: 1; Sharks and Rays: 1
Legal hunting		
Other harvesting and take	Freshwater Turtle - Appendix I and 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.). Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricate, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea).	Freshwater Turtles: 2; Sharks and Rays: 2
Illegal trade	Freshwater Turtle: Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa); Sharks and Rays - Appendix I (Mobula birostris, Mobula mobular, Mobula tarapacana, Mobula thurstoni, Mobula spp., Pristis spp.). Appendix II (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.)	Freshwater Turtle: 1
Deliberate poisoning		

Bycatch

	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
Bycatch	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). 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.). Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricate, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea).	Aquatic Mammals: 1; Freshwater turtles: 2; Sharks and Rays: 1

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
Electrocution	Laridae	
Wind turbines	C. subruficollis (Appendix I); Laridae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae (Appendix II)	
Other collisions	Birds - C. subruficollis (Appendix I); Laridae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae (Appendix II). Collisions with fences, transmission lines, towers, guyed structures and other structures; Aquatic Mammals - Appendix I (Eubalaena australis, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera physalus, Balaenoptera musculus, Megaptera novaeangliae, Physeter microcephalus); Appendix II (Balaenoptera bonaerensis, Balaenoptera edeni, Balaenoptera omurai, Orcinus orca, Sotalia guianensis, Phocoena spinipinnis, Phocoena dioptrica, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera physalus, Physeter microcephalus); Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa). Collision by regional vessels and outboard boats	Birds - 1 to 2 in specific locations, generally 3; Aquatic Mammals - 2; Freshwater turtles: 3

Other mortality

	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
Predation	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.	Birds - 1 to 2 in specific localities where there is reproduction of certain species; Freshwater turtle: 1
Disease	Aquatic Mammal - Sotalia guianensis (Appendix II). Marine Turtle - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas).	1
Accidental/indirect poisoning	Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Agrochemicals, off-shore oil, mining waste, shrimp farming and aquaculture, household and industrial waste and solid waste, toxic algae.	1 to 3, according to location
Unexplained stranding events	Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Sporadic events, the probable cause is botulism and intoxication by toxic algae.	3

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	Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Dogs and cats prey and disturb.	2 in tourist areas and isolated areas, 3 in general

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	Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae;	1 and 2 in specific areas, 2 in general, 3 in protected areas and/or without development of mass tourism
Light pollution	Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricate, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea).	
Underwater noise	Aquatic Mammals: Appendix I (Eubalaena australis, Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera physalus, Balaenoptera musculus, Megaptera novaeangliae, Physeter macrocephalus, Pontoporia blainvillei); Appendix II (Balaenoptera borealis, Balaenoptera physalus, Physeter macrocephalus, Pontoporia blainvillei, Balaenoptera bonaerensis, Balaenoptera edeni, Balaenoptera omurai, Orcinus orca, Sotalia guianensis, Phocoena spinipinnis, Phocoena dioptrica). Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa).	Aquatic Mammals: 2; Freshwater turtle: 3

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
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Birds - C. pusilla, C.subruficollis, C.canutus (Appendix I); Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Real estate occupation, destruction of wetlands by drainage, deforestation, physical occupation by shrimp farms, salt pans, ports and others. Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa). Loss of habitat for the construction of hydroelectric dams, deforestation of varzea forest, igapós and riparian forests (feeding places) for planting or cattle raising. Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricate, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea).	Birds - 1 to 3 by region/locality; Freshwater turtle: 3
Habitat degradation	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Alteration and pollution resulting from urbanization and occupation of real estate, domestic and industrial sewage, solid waste; 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, Phocoena spinipinnis, Phocoena dioptrica, Orcinus orca, Sotalia guianensis, Pontoporia blainvillei, Sotalia fluviatilis, Inia geoffrensis, Trichechus inunguis). Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa). Sharks and Rays - Appendix I (Cetorhinus maximus, Carcharodon carcharias, Mobula birostris, Mobula mobular, Mobula tarapacana, Mobula thurstoni, 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, Mobula thurstoni, Pristis pectinata, Pristis pristis). Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricate, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coriacea).	Birds - 1 to 3 by region/locality; Aquatic Mammals - 1; Freshwater turtle: 3; Sharks and Rays: 1.

Mineral exploration/extraction	Birds - <i>C. pusilla</i> , <i>C. subruficollis</i> (Appendix I); Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II). Habitat degradation by the removal of sand in coastal areas, contamination by mining waste, especially on the north coast. Aquatic Mammals - Appendix I (<i>Eubalaena australis</i> , <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> , <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> , <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> , <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> , <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> , <i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>). Appendix II (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> , <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> , <i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i> , <i>Balaenoptera edeni</i> , <i>Balaenoptera omurai</i> , <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> , <i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i> , <i>Phocoena dioptrica</i> , <i>Orcinus orca</i> , <i>Sotalia guianensis</i> , <i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i> , <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> , <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> , <i>Trichechus inunguis</i>); Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>). Gold exploration and mercury contamination in Madeira and Juruá rivers. Sharks and Rays - Appendix I (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> , <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> , <i>Mobula birostris</i> , <i>Mobula mobular</i> , <i>Mobula tarapacana</i> , <i>Mobula thurstoni</i> , <i>Pristis pectinata</i> , <i>Pristis pristis</i>). Appendix II (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> , <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> , <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> , <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> , <i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i> , <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> , <i>Isurus paucus</i> , <i>Lamna nasus</i> , <i>Mobula birostris</i> , <i>Mobula mobular</i> , <i>Mobula tarapacana</i> , <i>Mobula thurstoni</i> , <i>Pristis pectinata</i> , <i>Pristis pristis</i>).	Birds - 1 to 2 on the coast; Aquatic Mammals- 2; Freshwater turtle: 3; Sharks and Rays: 2
Unsustainable land/resource use	Appendix I and II (<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>). In Rondônia, Acre and Southern Amazonas, deforestation.	2
Urbanization	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II); Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>). Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (<i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i> , <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> , <i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>).	3
Marine debris (including plastics)	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II); Aquatic Mammals - Appendix I (<i>Eubalaena australis</i> , <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> , <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> , <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> , <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> , <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> , <i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>). Appendix II (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> , <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> , <i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i> , <i>Balaenoptera edeni</i> , <i>Balaenoptera omurai</i> , <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> , <i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i> , <i>Phocoena dioptrica</i> , <i>Orcinus orca</i> , <i>Sotalia guianensis</i> , <i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>); Sharks and Rays - Appendix I (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> , <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> , <i>Mobula birostris</i> , <i>Mobula mobular</i> , <i>Mobula tarapacana</i> , <i>Mobula thurstoni</i> , <i>Pristis pectinata</i> , <i>Pristis pristis</i>). Appendix II (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> , <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> , <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> , <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> , <i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i> , <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> , <i>Isurus paucus</i> , <i>Lamna nasus</i> , <i>Mobula birostris</i> , <i>Mobula mobular</i> , <i>Mobula tarapacana</i> , <i>Mobula thurstoni</i> , <i>Pristis pectinata</i> , <i>Pristis pristis</i>). Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (<i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i> , <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> , <i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>).	Birds -2; Aquatic Mammals - 1; Sharks and Rays: 1
Other pollution	Aquatic Mammals - Appendix I (<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i> , <i>Eubalaena australis</i> , <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>); Appendix II (<i>Sotalia guianensis</i> , <i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i> , <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> , <i>Trichechus inunguis</i>); Sharks and Rays - Appendix I (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> , <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> , <i>Mobula birostris</i> , <i>Mobula mobular</i> , <i>Mobula tarapacana</i> , <i>Mobula thurstoni</i> , <i>Pristis pectinata</i> , <i>Pristis pristis</i>). Appendix II (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> ; <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> , <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> , <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> , <i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i> , <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> , <i>Isurus paucus</i> , <i>Lamna nasus</i> , <i>Mobula birostris</i> , <i>Mobula mobular</i> , <i>Mobula tarapacana</i> , <i>Mobula thurstoni</i> , <i>Pristis pectinata</i> , <i>Pristis pristis</i>). Marine Turtles - Appendix I and II (<i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i> , <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> , <i>Dermodochelys coriacea</i>).	Aquatic Mammals - 2
Too much/too little water		
Fire		
Physical barriers	Aquatic Mammals: Appendix II (<i>Inia geoffrensis</i> , <i>Trichechus inunguis</i>); Freshwater turtle: Appendix I and II (<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>). Construction of large dams on the Madeira River and planning for other tributaries.	Aquatic Mammals:1; Freshwater turtle: 2

Climate change

	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

Climate change	Birds - Charadriidae, Haemantopodidae, Laridae (Appendix II); 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). 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).	Birds - 3; Aquatic Mammals -1; Freshwater turtle: 2. Sharks and Rays: 1
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Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	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
Lack of knowledge	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).	Freshwater turtle: 3
Inadequate legislation		
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	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).	Aquatic Mammals: 1; Freshwater turtle:2
Inadequate transboundary management	Appendix I and II (Podocnemis expansa)	2

Other (please specify)

	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

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering any of the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> BIRDS

For migratory shorebirds there was an effort to quantify and qualify potential threats that were recurrently indicated to properly guide conservation efforts. Thus, for the existence of illegal hunting on the Brazilian north coast, through partnership with SAVE Brasil, protected areas on the north coast (Cabo Orange National Park, Pará and Maranhão RESEX, REBIO do Lago Piratuba, ESEC Maracá and Jipioca), in addition to the CEMAVE and CR4/ICMBio, is under development project of survey (qualification and quantification) of the hunting.

For contamination by shrimp farming, a CEMAVE partnership project with the Audubon Society and the Aquasis NGO in Ceará was developed to assess the issue, along with the site of the Western Hemispheric Shorebirds Reserve (WHSRN) of Banco dos Cajuais.

Concerning wind farms along the migratory flyways, in addition to the modeling and orientation efforts for good practices of the ICMBio, the collaboration between FEPAM, Rio Grande do Sul State, Lagoa do Peixe National Park, CEMAVE/ICMBio and other collaborators in the orientation and development of specific Terms of Reference for the installation of wind farms in sensitive areas should be highlighted.

Besides, a specific Symposium on Threats for Migratory Shorebirds in Brazil was held at the Brazilian Ornithology Congress 2018, and the discussion of cases with experts contributed to the elaboration of the second Brazilian Action Plan for the Conservation of Shorebirds planning cycle. We also highlight the progress made in relation to knowledge gaps on birds and their habitats that make it difficult to apply protection measures. In this sense, Brazilian Universities (especially UFPA, UFRPE, IFCE, UFBA, UFAL, UFRGS, UNISINOS, UFRJ and USP) has collaborated to fulfill research needs related with shorebirds identified in the PANs. Another significant advance in the last year was the development of the CEMAVE/GEF Mar Migratory Shorebird Monitoring Project, which made it possible to monitor these birds in 3 Federal Protected Areas (Cabo Orange National Park, Restinga de Jurubatiba National Park and Lagoa do Peixe National Park), which will give information to the PAN Migratory Shorebirds with previously non-existent indicators.

Aquatic Mammals

- Institutional restructuring and resumption of work of the National Center for Research and Conservation of Aquatic Mammals (ICMBio/CMA). (all pressures on aquatic mammals);
- Evaluation and revision of the National Action Plans (PANs) for the conservation of aquatic mammals and the elaboration of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Cetaceans and the Action Plan for the Conservation of Amazonian Endangered Aquatic Mammals (all pressures on aquatic mammals);
- Reassessment of the State of Conservation of Brazilian Aquatic Mammals - Cycle 2016-2020 (currently being finalized). (all pressures on aquatic mammals);
- Resumption of the work of the Brazilian Aquatic Mammal Strand Network - REMAB. (all pressures on aquatic mammals);
- Implementation of the Beach Monitoring and Cetacean Monitoring Programs, as part of the licensing determinants of oil and gas exploration. (all pressures on aquatic mammals);
- Establishment of the Technical Working Group on By-catch of ICMBio (ICMBio Ordinance No. 306/2017);
- Creation of Marine Protected Areas: APA of Trindade and Martin Vaz, Natural Monument of Trindade and Martin Vaz, APA of the Archipelago of São Pedro and São Paulo, Natural Monument of the Archipelago of São Pedro and São Paulo. (by-catch, oil and gas exploration);
- Process for the elaboration of the Plan to Reduce the Impacts of Amazonian Hydroelectric Plants to Biodiversity and the Plan to Reduce the Impacts of the Exploitation of Oil and Gas to Marine and Coastal Biodiversity. (hydroelectric and oil and gas exploration).

Freshwater Turtles

The continued protection of breeding sites against poaching and egg extraction.

Marine Turtles

Update of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Turtles, 2017-2022, that aims to maintain the recovery of marine turtle populations occurring in Brazil, through the improvement of conservation actions, research, institutional strengthening and involvement of society.

Consolidating the conservation of sea turtles with significant threat reduction and progressive improvement in the conservation status of populations so that their ecological function can be fulfilled throughout their life cycle is the future vision of this plan.

Sharks and Rays

- Implementation of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Sharks and Rays - PAN Sharks, with the involvement of society and the Technical Advisory Group;
- Publication of the Brazil Red Book of Threatened Species of Fauna in 2018, giving society visibility to information on endangered species;
- Institution of the ICMBio Biodiversity Monitoring Program - Monitora Program - ICMBio Ordinance No. 3/2017.
- Preparation of the Impact Reduction Plans by ICMBio (PRIM), which is a tool for decision support and environmental management, whose main objective is to create scenarios of compatibility between biodiversity conservation and the development of socioeconomic activities. They are proposed to be made for fisheries and marine oil and gas ventures, which could foresee the reduction of impacts on migratory species.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> The major change in the governance scenario concerns the bodies legally responsible for fisheries management on a national scale. Until January 2019, fishery management regulations were jointly issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and by the Ministry of the Environment, but since then they have become responsibility only of the Ministry of the Agriculture. Previous challenges remain, such as the absence of programs for data collection through on-board observers and control of landings and fishery statistics, and satellite-based fishing vessel tracking systems are obsolete and have serious operational problems. Decision-making on fisheries management is centralized, and fisheries management committees have not functioned effectively, reducing social participation in the construction of fisheries policies. Productive sectors with greater economic capacity sometimes have greater capacity for political action, compared to traditional communities and traditional fishing movements. Despite efforts by environmental monitoring agencies, illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing continues to occur in a significant way, as well as bycatch of

migratory aquatic mammal species.

Freshwater turtle

Hunting and illegal trade has increased due to the lack of resources for enforcement actions directed at the protection of *P. expansa*; it has also increased the loss of habitats of this species by deforestation or the construction of hydroelectric dams, a factor that has also impacted with physical barriers to migration, and the tendency is for an expansion of this type of infrastructure in the Brazilian Amazon. Another negative trend is the reduction in the birth/hatching success rate of *P. expansa*, facing extreme climatic events (large floods and droughts) that have influenced *P. expansa* spawned areas from Juruá to the Middle Amazon (Andrade, 2017).

Have you adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) ("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")?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

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.
- Resolution CEAMAAM n.25 of August 18, 2017 - Creates Temporary Protected Areas of Chelonia (ZPTQs) in the State of Amazonas, establishes the criteria for its definition and gives other provisions.

Please add any further comments on the implementation of specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.22 on by-catch.

Resolution 12.14 on underwater noise.

Resolution 12.20 on marine debris.

Resolution 7.3 (Rev. COP12) on oil pollution

Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12) on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48).

Resolutions 7.5 (Rev. COP12) and 11.27 (Rev. COP12) on renewable energy.

Resolutions 7.4 and 10.11 on power lines and migratory birds.

Resolution 11.15 (Rev. COP12) on poisoning of migratory birds.

Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP12) on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (and Decision 12.26).

Resolution 11.31 on wildlife crime.

Resolution 12.21 on climate change (and Decision 12.72).

Resolution 11.28 on invasive alien species.

Resolution 12.6 on wildlife disease.

Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats.

Resolution 10.2 on conservation emergencies

Resolution 7.2 (Rev. COP12) on impact assessment.

> • Resolution 12.22 on by-catch.

ICMBio has established a technical working group to improve monitoring and develop proposals for fisheries management to reduce the bycatch of marine megafauna, including migratory species of aquatic mammals

• Resolution 12.14 on underwater noise.

The Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Cetaceans has actions aimed at researching and proposing measures to mitigate noise pollution, to be implemented mainly in the scope of federal licensing of ports, exploration and production of oil and gas.

• Resolution 12.20 on marine debris.

in 2019, MMA elaborated the National Plan to Combat Marine Litter. The Action Plan highlights solid waste management and research and education for the reduction and eradication of the waste stream in the marine environment.

http://www.mma.gov.br/images/agenda_ambiental/lixo-no-mar/Plano-de-Ao.pdf

• Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12) on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48).

The capture of cetaceans is prohibited in Brazil.

• Resolution 11.28 on invasive alien species

The Ministry of the Environment, through the Department of Conservation and Management of Species, formulates and defines policies, regulations, initiatives and strategies aimed to prevent the introduction and control of invasive alien species that threaten native ecosystems, habitats or species.

The MMA coordinated the elaboration of the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species and National Plans for Prevention, Control and Monitoring. In addition, it works with IBAMA, ICMBio, State Environmental Agencies and third sector entities to update reports and strategies to minimize the impacts caused by these species on Brazilian biodiversity.

The first National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species was instituted through Resolution CONABIO No. 05 of October 21, 2009. Considering the need to update the Strategy in order to boost its implementation, the MMA,

together with IBAMA and ICMBio, prepared a proposal for revision.

The MMA coordinated the elaboration of the Implementation Plan of the National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species, established by the SBIO/MMA Ordinance No. 3/2018. The monitoring and evaluation of compliance with the actions are carried out by the Technical Advisory Group (GAT), established by the SBIO/MMA Ordinance No. 4/2018 and composed of representatives of the following bodies: MMA, ICMBio, IBAMA, MAPA, FIOCRUZ, SEAP, MPF, UFSC, UFLA, USP, UEL, SMA SP and Horus Institute for Environmental Conservation and Development.

After six years, a review of this Plan will be carried out and a new plan for execution in another six years will be elaborated, completing the period of activities foreseen in the National Strategy.

National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (in Portuguese):

http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80049/Conabio/Resolucoes/ANEXO_da_Resolucao%20n%2007_CONA_BIO_final.pdf

Control and Monitoring Plans

Prevention, eradication, control and monitoring plans of invasive alien species are management tools, constructed in a participatory and structured way. The MMA coordinated the construction of three plans, summarized as follows:

Feral Pig

Interministerial Ordinance No. 232, published by the Ministry of Environment (MMA) and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), approved the objectives of the National Plan for the Prevention, Control and Monitoring of Feral Pig (*Sus scrofa*). The Ordinance n ° 231 instituted the technical advisory group that should monitor the actions. The purpose is to contain the territorial and demographic expansion of the species in the country and reduce its impacts, mainly in priority areas of environmental, social and economic interest.

Among the specific objectives are the revision and elaboration of procedures to control the species; the monitoring of its geographical distribution; the generation of technical-scientific knowledge; and raising society's awareness of the species risks. <http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80046/Especies/2017-PlanoJavali-2017.2022.pdf>

Golden Mussel

The golden mussel (*Limnoperna fortunei*) is a species of Asian bivalve mollusc introduced in Brazil via water ballast in the 1990s. The invasion of this species has caused environmental impacts on the structure and functioning of ecosystems and on biodiversity, leading to the reduction and/or local extinction of native species.

For this reason, MMA coordinated the elaboration of a specific Control Plan for this specie. The Plan was instituted by the IBAMA Ordinance No. 3,639/2018 and the Technical Advisory Group by the IBAMA Ordinance No. 3,624/2018.

http://ibama.gov.br/phocadownload/biodiversidade/mexilhao-dourado/2019/2019-05-14-mexilhao_dourado-v1.pdf

Sun coral

Two species of sun corals are found today in the country: *Tubastraea coccinea* and *Tubastraea tagusensis*. These species have certain biological characteristics that increases success as bioinvaders, competing with the native species and changing the marine environment.

For this reason, MMA coordinated the elaboration of a specific Control Plan for these species. The Plan was instituted by the IBAMA Ordinance No. 3,642/2018 and the Technical Advisory Group by the IBAMA Ordinance No. 3,627/2018.

- Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats.

Preparation of ICMBio Impact Reduction Plans (PRIM).

- Resolution 10.2 on conservation emergencies

Preparation of ICMBio Impact Reduction Plans (PRIM).

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (for example national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country in the current reporting period?

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file (using the attachment button below) detailing a longer list of species.

Guidance: “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).

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” in the current reporting period. Information is therefore expected 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 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.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

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

Aquatic mammals

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	New and better information available and adjustments in the application of the method.	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção: Volume II - Mamíferos. In: Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. (Org.). Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Brasília: ICMBio. 622p.	Previous national evaluation (2003): VU A1ac; C1 Current evaluation (2014): (EN) A1ad*	Balaenoptera borealis (Appendix I, Appendix II)
	New or better information available	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção: Volume II - Mamíferos. In: Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. (Org.). Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Brasília: ICMBio. 622p.	Previous national evaluation (2003): VU A1ac; C1 Current evaluation (2014): (VU) A1d*	Pontoporia blainvillei (Appendix I, Appendix II)
	Genuine change in conservation status and new or better information available	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção: Volume II - Mamíferos. In: Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. (Org.). Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Brasília: ICMBio. 622p.	Previous national evaluation (2005): NT Current evaluation (2014): (EN) A3cde*	Inia geoffrensis (Appendix II)

	<p>*The methodologies used for the current evaluation (2014) and the previous evaluation (2003/2005) were different and, therefore, they cannot be directly compared. However, the number of endangered species in each edition of the official red list has been steadily increasing and this stems both from increased research and evaluation effort, but also reflects a real aggravation in the general framework of conservation in Brazil. Since the first edition, only a few species left the list.</p>			

Bats

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

Birds

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[XI. CONSERVATION STATUS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES - BIRDS.xlsx](#) - Conservation Status of Migratory Species - Birds

Reptiles

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Genuine change in conservation status	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção: Volume IV - Répteis. In: Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. (Org.). Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Brasília: ICMBio. 252p.	Previous national evaluation (2003): VU C1 Current evaluation (2014): (EN) A2abcd*	Caretta caretta (Appendix I; Appendix II)
	Genuine change in conservation status	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção: Volume IV - Répteis. In: Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. (Org.). Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Brasília: ICMBio. 252p.	Previous national evaluation (2003): EN D Current evaluation (2014): (CR) A2abcde*	Eretmochelys imbricata (Appendix I; Appendix II)

	*The methodologies used for the current evaluation (2014) and the previous evaluation (2003/2005) were different and, therefore, they cannot be directly compared. However, the number of endangered species in each edition of the official red list has been steadily increasing and this stems both from increased research and evaluation effort, but also reflects a real aggravation in the general framework of conservation in Brazil. Since the first edition, only a few species left the list.			

Fish

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Genuine change in conservation status	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção: Volume VI - Peixes. In: Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (Org.). Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Brasília: ICMBio. 1232p.	Previous national evaluation (2004): VU B1a Current evaluation (2014): (CR) A2cd*	Cetorhinus maximus (Appendix I; Appendix II)
	New or better information available	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção: Volume VI - Peixes. In: Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (Org.). Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Brasília: ICMBio. 1232p.	Previous national evaluation: DD* Current evaluation: (VU) A3bd*	Manta birostris (Appendix I; Appendix II)
	New or better information available	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção: Volume VI - Peixes. In: Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (Org.). Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Brasília: ICMBio. 1232p.	Previous national evaluation: DD Current evaluation: (VU) A3bd*	Mobula hypostoma (Appendix I; Appendix II)
	New or better information available	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção: Volume VI - Peixes. In: Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (Org.). Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Brasília: ICMBio. 1232p.	Previous national evaluation (2004): EN B1bc Current evaluation (2014): (CR) A2cd+3cd*	Pristis pectinata (Appendix I; Appendix II)
	New or better information available.	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção: Volume VI - Peixes. In: Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (Org.). Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. Brasília: ICMBio. 1232p.	Previous national evaluation: DD Current evaluation: (VU) A2cd+4cd* * The methodologies used for the current evaluation (2014) and the previous evaluation (2003/2005) were different and, therefore, they cannot be directly compared. However, the number of endangered species in each edition of the official red list has been steadily increasing and this stems both from increased research and evaluation effort, but also reflects a real aggravation in the general framework of conservation in Brazil. Since the first edition, only a few species left the list.	Carcharodon carcharias (Appendix I; Appendix II)

Insects

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

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

In the current 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 (following the advice in COP Resolution 12.8)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

>

In the current reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bhutan
 Botswana
 Brunei Darussalam
 Cambodia
 Canada
 Central African Republic
 China
 Colombia
 Comoros
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Dominica
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Iceland
 Indonesia
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Kiribati
 Kuwait
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Andorra
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Marshall Islands
 Mexico
 Micronesia
 Myanmar
 Namibia
 Nauru
 Nepal
 Nicaragua
 Niue
 Oman

- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of concerted actions under CMS (as detailed in COP Resolution 12.28) to address the needs of relevant migratory species? (See the species list in Annex 3 to Resolution 12.28 www.cms.int/en/document/concerted-actions-1)

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

>

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach), including for example (but not limited to) measures to implement Resolution 12.11 (and Decision 12.34) on flyways and Resolution 12.17 (and Decision 12.54) on South Atlantic whales?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

- > • Brazil organized the First Meeting of the Americas Flyways Task Force, that took place in Florianópolis on 26-27 July 2018. The Action Plan for the Americas Flyways was updated, with the commitment to achieve effective results in the conservation of migratory birds in the Americas.
- Organization of the Second Meeting of Signatories (MOS2) of the MOU on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and Their Habitats that took place in Florianópolis, on 24-25 July 2018. The meeting succeeded in updating the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Bird Migratory Species of Southern South American Fields and Their Habitats.
- Participation of the 3rd Meeting of the Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks - MOS3.
- Planning and organization of the Eleventh Meeting of ACAP's Advisory Committee (AC11), which was held from Monday 13 to Friday 17 May 2019, in the Jurerê Internacional II Campanario Hotel, Florianópolis, Brazil.
- Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative (AFSI) - Integrated works for conservation along the entire flyway, with participation in virtual and presentational meetings of the Executive Committee and Working Groups.
- Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI) - participation in two virtual meetings in 2018 to contribute to the planning of the Initiative for the 2019-2023 cycle.
- Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserves Network (WHSRN) - participation in the Executive Committee to review the documents of the proposed hemispheric network sites for recognition and evaluation of existing sites.

The actions involved in the international action plans are being internalized in these national action plans:

Migratory Shorebird Conservation Action Plan, National Action Plan for the Migratory Sharks, National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Grassland Birds of Brazil and National Action Plan for Albatrosses and Petrels Conservation.

It was not possible to finance a regional workshop to improve implementation of the Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales. However, some of the objectives and actions established by the Action Plan, approved by Resolution CMS 12.17, were incorporated, through objectives and actions, by the National Plan of Conservation of Endangered Marine Cetaceans, prepared in 2018 and in the process of being published by ICMBio. For example, the determination of migratory patterns of large cetaceans (convergent with habitat use patterns and critical areas), estimates of abundance and population trends, reduction of bycatch by fishing and whale entanglements, reduction of collisions with vessels and increased awareness and engagement of society for conservation. The implementation of this National Action Plan will directly contribute to the implementation of the Plan approved by CMS.

-->67th Meeting of the International Whale Commission (IWC)

- In September 2018, the 67th Meeting of the International Whale Commission (IWC) adopted “The Florianopolis Declaration on the role of the IWC in the Conservation and Management of Whales in the 21st Century”. This statement strengthens IWC's role in protecting and conserving Cetaceans and whales and reaffirms the moratorium on whaling.

- The adoption of the “Resolution on Ghost Gear entanglement among cetaceans”. This resolution proposes to incorporate ghost fishing gear and its impacts to cetaceans in the work of the Conservation and Scientific Committee and was supported by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Peru and was approved by consensus.

- The adoption of the Resolution “Role of Cetaceans in the Ecosystem Functioning”, proposed by Chile and co-sponsored by Brazil. This resolution directs the work of the Scientific and Conservation Committee to increase understanding of the contribution of cetaceans to ecosystem functioning and encourages these Committees to collaborate wherever possible with the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and other international organizations to identify additional opportunities for conservation.

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (for example by an inventory) in your country?

Guidance: The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species, and in this context it is left to report compilers to work to any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement. The Scientific Council Sessional Committee is likely to give this issue further consideration at a future date. In the meantime some helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species” presented to COP11 (<https://www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-review-aspects-ecological-networks-relating-migratory-species>) and the “Critical Site Network Tool” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention (<http://wow.wetlands.org/informationflyway/criticalsiteneetworktool/tabid/1349/language/en-US/Default.aspx>).

Please select only one option

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

> 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

Birds

The strategic areas for the conservation of migratory shorebirds are mapped and available at <http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/faunabrasileira/plano-de-acao-nacionallista/3567-plano-de-aca-nacional-para-conservative-birds-limicolos>.

Planning for conservation is mainly based on actions to be implemented in these areas. Most of the mapped areas overlap with protected areas. Mapping, however, is not exhaustive and in most areas we do not have up-to-date or robust estimates of bird abundance, trends, habitat use, and specific threats. The study and evaluation of most mapped areas still needs to be done, including in protected areas. However, protected areas need to be maintained and implemented.

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 significantly increase the research effort in these areas in order to achieve SPMS target 10, especially through the implementation of the satellite telemetry technique for 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.

Sharks and Rays

Due to Brazil's economic importance and/or adherence to ICCAT, a wealth of information (including spatialized catch) has been produced since the 1970s. These data are probably among the best available for the South Atlantic and recently, served as the basis for the creation of the large marine protected areas that encompass

the Trindade and Martin Vaz archipelagos and São Pedro and São Paulo archipelagos.

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country's protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / for some areas
 In development
 No

Please provide a short summary:

>

Please provide a short summary:

> The CEMAVE/GEF Mar project initiated the monitoring of migratory birds in some Protected Areas (Lagoa de Peixe National Park, Restinga de Jurubatiba National Park and Cabo Orange National Park) at the end of 2017 in order to assess populations and trends and also the effectiveness of PAs, also analyzing past data in these protected areas that will contribute to such assessment. Still, there are independent studies developed by universities and researchers that seek to evaluate the use of existing habitats in the conservation areas for migratory birds and the effectiveness and representativeness of protected areas on the migratory flyway of the species.

The National Action Plan (PAN) for the Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds presents the occurrence of the species in protected areas. Available at: <http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/docs-plano-de-acao/pan-aves-limicolas-migratorias/sumario-aves-limicolas.pdf>

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")?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

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

[Ordinance nº445, 27 November 2018](#) - Brazilian Ramsar Strategy

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

> • Ordinance nº 12, 23 January 2018 - 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;

• Ordinance nº 445, 27 November 2018, that establishes the Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Brazil - Brazilian Ramsar Strategy.

• Sítios BAZE (Brazilian Alliance for Zero Extinction (BAZE))

http://mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80046/Especies/Mapa_sitios_BAZE_2018_final.pdf

• National Action Plan (PAN) for the Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds

<http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/docs-plano-de-acao/pan-aves-limicolas-migratorias/sumario-aves-limicolas.pdf>

• National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Marine Cetaceans, prepared in 2018 and in the process of being published through the ICMBio Ordinance.

Areas that are important stopover and wintering sites for migratory shorebirds.

- Recognition of the Ramsar Regional Site of the Amazon River Estuary and its mangroves

(<https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2337>) and the Rio Negro Ramsar Regional Site (<https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2335>).

Recognized on 03/19/2018.

- Decree nº 9.339, of April 5, 2018 - Creation of Resex Arapiranga-Trombaí in the State of Pará -

(http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/biodiversidade/UC-RPPN/decreto_9339_5abr2018_cria_resex_arapiranga_tromai.pdf).

- Decree nº 9.333, of April 5, 2018. Creation of Resex Itapetininga in the State of Pará -

(http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/biodiversidade/UC-RPPN/decreto_9333_5abr2018_cria_resex_itapetininga.pdf);

- Decreto nº 9.340, de 5 de abril de 2018 - Creation of Resex Marinha da Baía do Tubarão in the State of Pará

(http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/biodiversidade/UC-RPPN/decreto_9340_5abr2018_cria_resex_da_baia_do_tubarao.pdf);

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?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / for some areas
 In development
 No

Please provide a reference and/or summarise what is covered:

> -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.

-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.

-ICMBio 2018 Management Report - System of Analysis and Monitoring of Management Effectiveness: -

http://www.icmbio.gov.br/acessoainformacao/images/stories/relatorio_gestao/relatorio2018/Relatorio_de_Gestao_2018.pdf

- Freshwater 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).

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please describe:

> Brazil is making progress in identifying Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures - OECM, but the benefits of these areas for migratory species are not yet known. However, the contribution of the RAMSAR Sites is recognized. Brazil has 27 RAMSAR sites and in 2018 launched the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Brazil (Ordinance 445, of November 27, 2018).

MMA updated the Priority Areas for Conservation of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity (MMA Ordinance nº 463/2018), a process that included aquatic mammals, through the participation of experts and the incorporation of more recent research. This instrument seeks to subsidize the spatial compatibility of development policies and new ventures with the conservation of biodiversity, as well as to establish management priorities for certain areas, such as the creation of new conservation areas and areas for fishing exclusion. Federal environmental licensing of activities such as ports and oil and gas exploration and production, for example, considers the Priority Areas for Conservation.

- Freshwater Turtles

More than 80% of Podocnemididae nesting areas in the Brazilian Amazon are outside Federal and State Protected Areas and are protected by community-based conservation actions, conducted by multi-institutional programs with support from universities, communities, local institutions and NGOs.

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.7 on ecological networks.

Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

Resolution 12.24 on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

Resolution 12.25 on intertidal and other coastal habitats.

>

XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / in progress
 No

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

>

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

> 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 empowering 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.

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding
- Captive breeding and release
- Gene typing research
- Reproductive material archives/repositories
- Other

>

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Are priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems explicitly addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

> http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80049/EPANB/1-%20Final_English%20EPANB_.pdf

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

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

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

> The Brazilian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan includes a specific action, "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".

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

> The NBSAP presented a satisfactory progress in the last six years, 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.

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

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

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?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

Have actions been taken in your country to foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

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
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms
- Management strategies & programmes that integrate traditional and indigenous interests
- Other

>

Please add comments on the implementation of the actions concerned.

> Birds

The National Center for Research and Conservation of Sociobiodiversity Associated with Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPT/ICMBio) develops actions related to Target 14 in Brazil, especially in the protected areas of the northern Brazilian coast that are important wintering sites for migratory shorebirds.

CEMAVE and CNPT initiated articulations, talks and pilot activities in 2018 to involve the traditional communities of the Extractive Reserves of the states of Pará and Maranhão in actions and projects aimed at the development of sustainable activities related to community-based tourism and protection of migratory birds. Some of the actions selected above were included in the second cycle of the PAN Migratory Shorebirds in the workshop held in April 2018.

Also, in the workshops for the implementation of the Ramsar site of the Amazon River estuary and its mangroves (November 2018), communication and community engagement actions were discussed for actions involving migratory shorebirds. Currently, there is already minimal coordination with the different actors involved, and projects are being developed that can make plans feasible in the coming years.

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 fishermen (implementation period up to 2024).

Sharks and Rays

Several research centers and federal protected areas, such as CEPESUL, 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.

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

Please select one option:

Please select only one option

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please add comments on the progress made (where applicable).

> 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.

Chelonians

In 2018, ICMBio promoted the Medium Juruá Value Chains Seminar, which received environmental technicians from Colombia to exchange experiences in the area of fauna management (chelonians, caimans and pirarucus). This seminar also involved riverline communities, NGOs, indigenous peoples to better articulate the conservation of natural resources in the Juruá river.

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

In the current reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (see text above, and the answers given in Section V concerning SPMS Target 1 on awareness)

(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
- Other (please specify):

>

- No steps have been taken

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

Education campaigns in schools

> 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 CEPISUL, 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.

Sharks and Rays

Campaigns focused on the implementation of actions related to PAN Sharks Specific Objective No. 5, which seeks to raise awareness among fishermen and society about the importance of elasmobranchs and their conservation for the integrity of marine ecosystems, have been carried out by various institutions.

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. In this project, in addition to the continuity of monitoring, training for the adequate processing, analysis and incorporation of the results obtained in the management of the areas and the management/conservation of the species are planned for the next years.

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).

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).

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

> Birds

- An overview of migratory birds in Brazil

The paper "An overview of migratory birds in Brazil" is the most complete assessment to date of seasonal

movements and migratory patterns for all bird species and the first annotated list of migratory species of birds in Brazil.

The occurrences and distributional patterns of migratory species of birds in Brazil were reviewed. Of the 1,919 species of birds recorded in Brazil, 198 (10.3%) are migratory. Of these, 127 (64%) were classified as Migratory and 71 (36%) as Partially Migratory. A few species (83; 4.3%) were classified as Vagrant and eight (0,4%) species could not be defined due to limited information available, or due to conflicting data

- Cemave carries out marking and census of migratory birds

Between January 6 and 17, a research expedition of migratory birds was carried out in the Lagoa do Peixe National Park, in Rio Grande do Sul, of the Cemave/GEF Mar bird monitoring project. The expedition counted with the collaboration of researchers from Cemave, Ceclimar/URGS, FURG, UFAL and USP and support from the Park team.

About 9,000 shorebirds of at least 12 species were recorded in the census conducted at Lagoa do Peixe at the time, the most abundant being the White-rumped Sandpiper, *Calidris fuscicollis*.

- Aquatic Mammals

The System of Information on Marine Mammals (SIMMAM) is a partnership between UNIVALI/CTTMar and ICMBio/CMA and has expanded the insertion of data from different researchers, allowing greater sharing of information. 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.

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. In some moments, this knowledge is integrated through workshops and dissemination.

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.).

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

[An overview of migratory birds in Brazil](#)

Capacity assessments/gap analyses

> Despite research efforts, there are still many gaps in 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

>

Other

>

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

>

XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

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

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
- Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries
- No

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)

> For aquatic mammals, targets 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

For Sharks and Rays, targets 1,2,3,4,5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

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

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Not known

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

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Other intergovernmental programme
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organization(s)
- Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>

- Other

>

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)

> The GEF Proespecies, Gef Terrestre and Gef Mar projects contribute to the conservation of migratory species and can contribute, at different levels, to all the targets of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, focusing on Target 8 (The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range).

For aquatic mammals, targets 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15.

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

> All the Brazilian range state species of CMS Appendix I.

See section III.

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

Please select only one option

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Not known

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring future support in your country? (Name up to three specific types of activity).

- > - 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.

Please add any further comments you may wish on the implementation of specific provisions in COP Resolution 10.25 (Rev. COP12) on Enhancing Engagement with the Global Environment Facility.

> The conservation of migratory species is additionally supported by the Gef PROESPECIES (National Strategy for the Conservation of Threatened Species Project) and Gef-Terrestre Project (Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Management Strategies to enhance Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal Biodiversity). The CMS implementation will also benefit from the Gef-mar project (Marine Protected Areas Project) and GEF-Paisagens (Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project), although the focus of these projects will be the consolidation of protected areas.