



**Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels**

**Fourth Meeting of Advisory Committee**

*Cape Town, South Africa, 22 – 25 August 2008*

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**Title: Implementation Report-Argentina**

**Author: Argentina**



Name of Party: ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Institution compiling the information:

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The present report has been prepared on the basis of information supplied by the following agencies:

Subsecretaría de Pesca y Acuicultura de la Nación  
Prefectura Naval Argentina  
Secretaría de Pesca de la Provincia de Chubut  
Subsecretaría de Turismo y Áreas Protegidas. Dirección General de  
Conservación de Áreas Protegidas de la Provincia de Chubut  
Instituto Antártico Argentino  
Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata  
Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia  
Fundación Patagonia Natural  
Aves Argentinas

**“The Argentine Republic is unable to provide information regarding the Islas Malvinas/Falkland Islands, Georgias del Sur/South Georgia Islands and Sandwich del Sur/South Sandwich Islands and surrounding maritime spaces because that part of the Argentine Territory has been subjected to illegal occupation by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”.**

## 1. Species Conservation

### **Outline of planned actions for national implementation over the next three years**

A National Plan shall be prepared in order to reduce bird mortality in Argentina. This plan shall be based on the document "*Incidental mortality of Albatrosses and Petrels associated with fisheries: towards the development of a national plan of action in Argentina*" prepared by the Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia Austral, the Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, the Wildlife American Bird Conservancy (ABC) and the Wildlife Conservation Society. This document was presented to national authorities during the workshop "Seabird Conservation" held in November 2007<sup>1</sup>

To improve existing capacity at various agencies (government, academia, scientists) in order to carry out actions within the framework of ACAP's Plan of Action. To do this, the outcomes of the aforementioned workshop shall be taken into account.

Training programmes will continue aimed at on-board observers and other end-users will be included, such as inspectors, crew, tour operators, etc.

The use of mitigation measures on longline vessels shall be subject to regulation.

Workshops will be held to identify and outline areas of importance for the conservation of seabirds in Argentina with the participation of key stakeholders (NGOs, academia and government organizations).

Evaluations of by-catch by various fisheries will be carried out.

### **Measures to eliminate, control or prevent introduction of non-native species to breeding site**

Law No. 22.421 (National Law of Wild Fauna) establishes that the National Implementation Authority may prohibit the importation, introduction and the establishment of live specimens, semen, embryos, incubation eggs and larvae of any species which may alter the ecological balance and affect economic activities or disturb the compliance of the scope of this law. Regulatory Decree No. 691/81, in its Article 116, establishes that the importation of live wild fauna animals will require the prior authorization of the Implementation Authority. The introduction of specimens of new exotic species into the country shall be preceded by an Environmental Impact Assessment pursuant to Resolution SRNYAH N° 376/1997. The Implementation Authority of the above law is the Department of the Environment and Sustainable Development. (<http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/?aplicacion=normativa&agrupar=si&IdSeccion=3>).

In relation to the accidental introduction of exotic species through ballast waters, Argentina signed in 2005 the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ballast Waters and Vessel Sediments. Once this has been ratified by National Law, this Convention shall be binding for all vessels throughout the maritime and river territories of the Argentine Republic, the 'Prefectura Naval Argentina' being the Implementation Authority.

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<sup>1</sup> The workshop "Seabird Conservation" was jointly organized between the Department of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the National Under-Secretariat of Fisheries. Its main aim was to coordinate future actions within the framework of the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels between provincial jurisdictions with maritime coast and various other agencies.

**Report on any exemptions to prohibitions on the taking or harming of albatrosses and petrels**

None taken

**Use and Trade**

In Argentina there is no use or trade of albatrosses and petrels.

**Single or multi-species conservation strategies / action plans**

**Emergency Measures**

These were not necessary

**Re-establishment schemes**

These were not necessary

**Any other conservation projects for ACAP species**

## 2. Habitat Conservation

**Measures (legal and policy instruments and actions) to implement protection and management of breeding sites including habitat restoration**

Argentina will provide this information only in relation to the breeding of the Giant Southern Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) for those colonies located in the provinces of Chubut and the Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego, the Antarctic and Islands of the South Atlantic<sup>1</sup>,

Two breeding sites are located in the Isla de los Estados and on Isla Observatorio of the Province of Tierra del Fuego, the Antarctic and islands of the South Atlantic. These islands have been declared Provincial Ecological, Historical and Tourist Reserve by the Constitution of the Province.

In 2007, progress was made towards the establishment of an 'Interjurisdictional Marine Park' along the Coast of Southern Patagonia. Although this is subject to legislative approval, this is in an advanced state of progress. This will be managed jointly between the Province of Chubut and 'Parques Nacionales' (the National Parks Authority). In Chubut, it will comprise 40 islands in the Atlantic Ocean and represents an important area for sea birds and marine mammals. Amongst these islands is the Isla Arce y Gran Robredo, breeding sites of the Giant Petrel.

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In the breeding colonies of this species close to Argentine Antarctic bases, the management process of waste originating from these islands complies with the Management Plan of Antarctic Debris whose aim is to guidelines and procedures to be undertaken throughout the process with a view to safeguarding compliance with each of the principles contained in Annexes III and IV of the Protocol on the Protection of the Antarctic Environment (Madrid Protocol) and with current national legislation. Additionally, those colonies located in Specially Protected Maritime Areas (SPMAs), all personnel involved in related scientific and logistic activities comply with current standards (Entry Permit and Management Plan), as set out by Annex V of the Madrid Protocol.

**Assessment of the Conservation Status of the Southern Giant Petrel:** Dr Flavio Quintana was appointed ACAP's representative for the assessment of the conservation status of the Southern Giant Petrel to be undertaken by SCAR (the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research).

***Sustainable management of marine living resources which provide food for albatrosses and petrels***

One of the key fishing resources for Argentina is the common hake (*Merluccius hubbsi*) and thus its management and regulation is of utmost importance as a basic element of the Argentine fleet conduct. Firstly, the establishment in 1997 of a large closed season for trawl fisheries protecting the spawning area has resulted in a significant decrease of fishing activities in an area of approximately 140,000 km<sup>2</sup> over the Central and Northern Patagonian Shelf.

Furthermore, ever since 2004, a number of successive resolutions have been passed in with the main goal of not exceeding maximum allowance catches within a framework of sustainability for this sector. These resolutions have allowed for annual catches on a per vessel basis, with quarterly distribution so as to allow for seasonality of the resource, thus establishing various areas of operation in the fisheries in order to diversify the fishing effort.

As of 2008, catch permits have been issued for 5 years thus providing for predictability and monitoring of the fishing effort.

***Management and protection of important marine areas for albatrosses and petrels***

The future establishment of an 'Interjurisdictional Marine Park along the Coast of Southern Patagonia', as described in Section 2 of this report, will constitute an adequate tool for the protection of albatrosses and petrels.

### 3. Management of Human Activities

#### **Report on environmental impact statements related to albatrosses and petrels**

General Environmental Law No. 25675 stipulates that all activity in the national territory which may be susceptible to degradation of the environment, any of its components or which may significantly affect the population's quality of life, shall be subject to an environmental impact assessment procedure, prior to implementation.

There exist various sectoral standards on the impact assessment of hydraulic and road works and thermal power stations and the administration of National Parks.

#### **Measures to reduce or eliminate incidental mortality in fisheries**

Argentina's commercial fleet (652 vessels) can be classified into two major categories according to the area of operations: coastal and deep sea fishing. To this a total of 547 artisanal vessels operate in territorial waters.

Depending on the fishing gear used, commercial vessels can be: trawlers fishing a number of coastal species or the common hake, *Pollachius virens*, and/or *Macroronus magallanicus* as the main target species; longline targeting Patagonian toothfish, kinclip (*Genypterus blacodes*) and Yellow-nosed skate; 'tangonero' (deep sea) vessels fishing prawns and jigger vessels concentrating on squid.

Longline fishing has been the one best studied to date in relation to seabird by-catch but some trawling vessels (mostly fresh trawlers and, more recently, freezer ships) are only recently being evaluated.

Trials of mitigation measures have been undertaken in longline semi-pelagic fishing, the main target of which is the kinclip (*Genypterus blacodes*) and in trawl fishing of common hake. The two fisheries operate in the Gulf of St George (Province of Chubut) whereas longline fleet operate in national waters.

For the former, simple and double streamer lines, splashing buoys, thawed bait, night setting and line weighting have been successfully tested. All measures were tested on a voluntary basis by the fishers. Bird mortality was reduced by over 70%. In the future, it is expected that a scheduled tide will be undertaken to confirm the efficacy of the integrated line weighting. This work is being undertaken by the Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia Austral, the CONICET, the UNMDP and the ARGENOVA Company, in collaboration with Dr G. Roberson (of the Australian Antarctic Division). The efficacy of changes in the configuration of demersal longlining was also analysed with a view to reducing incidental mortality levels (this is a joint project between the Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia Austral and the Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata).

In order to reduce the interaction of birds with fresh trawlers catching common hake (*Merluccius hubbsi*) with bottom trawl nets a device was used which consisted of a plastic cone of 1 m length x 10 and 20cm minimum and maximum diameter, respectively, placed in the area where mortality has been registered. This experimental design involved the comparison of hauls 'with' and 'without' the mitigation device. The number non fatal and fatal contacts was significantly lower in hauls 'with' the device. This work is being undertaken by CENPAT, the Wildlife Conservation Society and the 'ARG/02/G31 Consolidation and Implementation of the Management Plan of the Patagonian Coastal Area for the Conservation of Biodiversity' Project/ This design has won in 2007 one of the 'Smart Gear' prizes awarded by the WWF. Another joint project

under development between various government agencies and national NGOs is currently studying (amongst a number of other variables) the effect of the management of debris on the interaction of fresh trawlers and albatrosses in the Argentine platform.

Fishing activities undertaken in Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic waters are regulated by CCAMLR (Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources). The Argentine delegations attending the annual meetings of the Commission have an active participation in the scientific information relating to measures agreed to by the Commission to reduce or avoid the by-catch of albatrosses and petrels.

We are currently working towards a Resolution to impose on all vessels from various fisheries (Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*), kinclip (*Genypterus blacodes*) and Yellow-nose Skate (*Dipturus chilensis*) operating with longlines in the Argentine sea, the use of scare devices as per CCAMLR's practices.

### **Measures to combat illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing**

In 2003, the Under-Secretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture implemented the Satellite Positioning System for Fishing Vessels, on vessels greater than 25 metres long. To date, the system is fully operational and under the supervision and administration of the Under-Secretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture. Access to the system is also made available to the following institutions: INIDEP, the Argentine Navy, the Argentine Navy Police and Provinces with a maritime coast. These provinces undertake the monitoring of fishing vessels operating within their own jurisdictions.

Currently, the coverage of the Satellite Monitoring System is being increased for the commercial fishing fleet with the use of 553 fishing vessels carrying equipment on board, and a daily operation averaging 281 units. It should be noted that artisanal vessels are not included in this group. This has enabled to better administer the behaviour of the fleet in relation to the opening and closing dated of the relevant fisheries and closed areas. Through its website <http://www.sagpya.gov.ar/> the Under-Secretariat is currently reporting on a daily basis whether vessels under the Satellite Monitoring System are in compliance with reporting requirements, indicating those which are in breach of the reporting requirements and those which have been instructed to return to port because of non-compliance.

In February 2008, the Federal Fisheries Council adopted Resolution No. 01/08 with the approval of the National Plan of Action to Prevent, Discourage and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (POA-IUU).

It should also be noted that in order to comply with operational monitoring activities, the Under-Secretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture, as the Enforcement Authority, has implemented the 'SICAP' (Integrated System for the Monitoring of Fishing Activities), consisting of:

1. the Satellite Positioning System for the National Fishing Fleet,
2. satellite information for the entire area in which foreign fishing vessels operate outside the EEZ, this information is gathered from the 'CONAE' repository; and
3. activities undertaken by the Argentine Navy Police and the Navy and the Air Force, all of which having surface units at their disposal: (coastguard vessels and corvettes) and air units (airplanes and helicopters) for the monitoring of IUU fishing.

**Measures to minimise discharge of pollutants and marine debris (with reference to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL))**

Argentina ratified the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, the MARPOL Convention (Annexes 73/78) and the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation – through national laws No. 21.947, 24.089 and 24.292, respectively, the Argentine Navy Police being the Enforcement Authority in respect of the aforementioned laws.

Amongst the many activities being undertaken by the Argentine Navy Police, in furtherance of these laws, we should note:

- Surveillance and inspection of all vessels with a Tonnage Numeral greater than 150 (as set out by the MARPOL Convention).
- Activities aimed at eliminating pollutants in waters and coasts with the assistance of the Coastguard Vessels Service; the Aviation Service and the Salvage, Fire and Environmental Protection Service)
- Monitoring of staining resulting from the spillage of hydrocarburates, with the aim of analysing data of all hydrocarburate spillage, either clandestinely or involuntarily, into the waters.
- The establishment of a 'Patagonian Training Centre' in the Province of Chubut, for the purpose of training and research activities associated with the protection of the marine environment.

**Measures to minimise disturbance in marine and terrestrial habitats**

**4. Research and Monitoring**

**Ongoing research programs relating to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels**

Following is a list of major research currently being undertaken in Argentina in relation to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels:

1. Levels of incidental mortality of Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*), kinlip (*Genypterus blacodes*) and Yellow-nose Skate (*Dipturus chilensis*) as target species in the Argentine longline fleet. This increased the monitoring and the database to a period of 9 (nine) years (1999-2007)
2. Surveying and analyses of interaction levels of albatrosses and petrels with coastal and high seas trawl fisheries. These analyses involve the study of environmental and operational variability (particularly, the handling of discards) against levels of contact and mortality and are currently being development with an expected completion for end of 2008; exploring new mitigation options available to this fleet.
3. In 2008, we started studying the interactions between albatrosses and petrels with squid pot fishing.
4. Within a post-doctoral program taken by Dr Sofia Copello (with the supervision of Dr M.Favero and Dr F. Quintana), a project is being developed on the environmental modelling of the interaction between seabirds and fisheries, taking the Southern Giant Petrel (SGP) as the basis of study. This project includes the joint cooperation of Dr Geoff Tuck (CSIRO Australia) and a stay in Hobart for a period of 2 (two) months with financial assistance provided by CONICET (air

tickets) and the collaboration of ACAP's Secretariat (who have provided the use of the ACAP apartment in Hobart).

5. Taxonomy and assessment of the specificity of nematodes, parasites of the Anisakidae family in seabirds in the area of the Valdés Peninsula, in Chubut, Argentina,
6. Monitoring of seabird health in the Province of Chubut, together with the National Assistance Network of SENASA (National Service for Animal Health) in relation to the epidemiological monitoring of avian influenza in wild birds.
7. Bird mortality analysis in coastal fleet (coastal trawlers) in the Province of Buenos Aires. Participating institution: Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia" ('Bernardino Rivadavia' Argentine Museum of Natural Sciences).
8. The impact of fisheries and the use of discards. Participating institutions: CENPAT (Patagonian National Centre) and the 'Patagonia Natural' Foundation (FPN).
9. Ecology of the Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*). Participating institution: CENPAT.
10. Trophic ecology of Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic birds. Participating institution: Mar del Plata National University, Vertebrates Group.
11. Trophic ecology of seabirds: implications for their conservation and the planning of protected marine areas. Participating institution: CADIC (Southern Centre for Scientific Research).
12. Banding survey of Giant Petrel juveniles in two colonies in Patagonia (Isla Arce y Gran Robredo, Province of Chubut). Participating institutions: CENPAT/CONICET, Aves Argentinas, World Conservation Society.
13. Trophic ecology of Antarctic seabirds. Participating institution: Argentine Antarctic Institute.  
Assessment and Mitigation of Seabird By-catch in Fisheries with Demersal (longline) Nets (freshers and freezer vessels). Participating institution: Aves Argentinas.

#### **Observer programs to monitor fisheries by-catch of albatrosses and petrels**

1. Monitoring of incidental mortality levels of Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*), kinclip (*Genypterus blacodes*) and Yellow-nose Skate (*Dipturus chilensis*) as target species of the Argentine longline fleet. This increased monitoring and the database by a period of 9 (nine) years (1999-2007).
2. Monitoring of interaction levels of albatrosses and petrels with coastal and high seas trawl fisheries. These analyses involve the study of environmental and operational variability (particularly, the handling of discards) against levels of contact and mortality and are currently being development with an expected completion for end of 2008; exploring new mitigation options available to these fleet.

The Province of Chubut has trained observers for the observation of the interaction of birds with the fisheries, who employ specific protocols. This information is being processed by CENPAT, within the framework of the agreement signed with the Ministry of Fisheries of the Province of Chubut.

Coordination of activities between Onboard Observer Programs (1 national and 4 provincial) including the standardization of protocols, observer training and inter-institutional strengthening. Coordinated by the 'Patagonia Natural' Foundation, Aves Argentinas and the 'A. Storni' Institute of Marine and Fishing Biology, as well as the 5

(five) Onboard Observer Programs (Observer Program Integration Group of Argentina-GIPOA).

## 5. Education and Public Awareness

### **Dissemination of information / training for 'user audiences' e.g. scientists, fishermen, conservation bodies, and decision-makers**

1. Onboard observer training courses on the identification of seabirds caught by the fisheries (Aves Argentinas).
2. Publication of Technical Documentation – National Plan of Action for the Minimization of Incidental Mortality of Birds in Fisheries, under the coordination of Dr. M. Favero and Dr. P. Gandini, with funding from American Bird Conservancy, Mar del Plata National University, the National University of Southern Patagonia, CONICET, Wildlife Conservation Society and the collaboration of several researchers, government organizations and local NGOs.
3. Publication of a Photographic Guide for the Identification of Birds, undertaken by the Marine Program of the Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina (Argentina's Wildlife Foundation). This guide is distributed free of charge to observers throughout the country, with funding from American Bird Conservancy.
4. Identification Sheets for Birds in the Argentine Sea. This is a tool for the recognition of seabirds; to be used by fishing observers onboard. (Aves Argentinas – 'Patagonia Natural' Foundation).
5. Manual on 'Recommendations for the Rescue of Marine Birds, Mammals and Reptiles', Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, 2006. This manual describes steps to be undertaken during beaching or sightings of these animals along the Argentine coasts. Training courses aimed to officials of the Argentine Navy Police and to provincial authorities with jurisdiction over these issues and who use the aforementioned manual as a guide (<http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/default.asp?IdArticulo=1212>).
6. Seabird Information Sheet listing all major species recorded in relation to vessels during fishing operations in the San Jorge Gulf (Province of Chubut). This information material is aimed at the fishing sector (FPN and the 'ARG/02/G31' UNDP Project, and CENPAT).
7. Manual on spillage of hydrocarburates at sea and Manual on spillage of dangerous goods all aimed at officers and operators who undertake technical and operational activities for the prevention of and fight against spillage of hydrocarburates and/or harmful or potentially harmful liquid substances in the waters (Prefectura Naval Argentina, 'ARG 02/018' UNDP Project, SAyDS).
8. Development of a Capacity Building Project: Observer Educational Program as part of the Nacional Observer Program of Ecuador. This Project has the joint participation of Argentina (Environment, INIDEP, Aves Argentinas), Ecuador (Ministry of the Environment, Nacional Fisheries Institute, Aves y Conservación), and BirdLife International who provides both expertise and the necessary funds for the development of the course.
9. A database with literature specific to seabirds and fisheries of the Vertebrates Group (Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata) provided to Barry Baker (Convenor of the Working Group on Incidental Mortality) who is currently undertaking the collection and ordering of the database for ACAP.
10. We are currently working on running a training program for all on-board inspectors (135 officers) so that they report on the incidental mortality of albatrosses and petrels during fishing operations.

### Dissemination of information to the general public

1. Collaboration for the translation of Species Assessments currently undertaken by ACAP and which will be available in all three official languages. We collaborated on the translation of the text pertaining to the Chatham Albatross and the Shy Albatross. We will continue this shared collaboration with Chile.
2. The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development has added in its website a section on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels. This section has been prepared and is constantly updated in collaboration with Aves Argentinas (<http://www.ambiente.gov.ar/default.asp?IdArticulo=4162>)

Aves Argentinas is currently undertaking dissemination activities on the issue of conservation of seabirds aimed at a greater audience. These activities seek to inform on the diversity of birds found in the Argentine Sea and also to establish a greater awareness in relation to the problems faced by seabirds both in land and in the sea. To this end, the mass media (national radio, newspapers, etc) have been targeted for articles and interviews, information articles in institutional publications on these issues, all of which are being provided by Argentine specialists, as well as technical sheets in regional media in Patagonia and a dedicated section on the website ([www.avesargentinas.org.ar](http://www.avesargentinas.org.ar)).

## 6 Implementation

### Summary progress for the implementation of decisions of previous Meetings of the Parties

In accordance with Resolution 2.7 of the Second Meeting of the Parties, progress was made trialling mitigation measures in longliners and some trawling vessels (deep sea fleet fishing common hake) (see item 3 above).

Various meetings have taken place between Government agencies (national and provincial), the scientific sector and NGOs in order to identify all necessary actions to comply with ACAP's Plan of Action. Consensus was reached in relation to the need to develop a plan of action to reduce the by-catch of albatrosses and petrels in the fisheries. In this regard, the Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia Austral, the Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Wildlife American Bird Conservancy (ABC) and the Wildlife Conservation Society have submitted to the relevant authorities a document titled "Incidental Mortality of Albatrosses and Petrels associated with the Fisheries: towards the development of a national plan of action in Argentina" which will form the basis of the National Plan of Action.

Offers and Requests<sup>2</sup> were identified within a framework of capacity building for the purpose of the AC3 Final Report).

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<sup>2</sup> Offers and requests provided in Annex I of the present implementation report.

**ANNEX I**

**CONTRIBUTION ON THE COLLECTION OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES**

**Capacity offered**

<b>INTITUTION</b>	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>ISSUES</b>
	Name, Surname and Email	
Fundación Mundo Marino	Sergio Rodriguez Heredia	Rehabilitation of oil-covered birds
Aves Argentinas / AOP INIDEP Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata-CONICET	Fabián Rabuffetti Gabriel Blanco Marco Favero	Onboard Observer Training in relation to issues dealing with the interaction of seabirds and fisheries, bird identification and advice on incidental mortality registration protocols
Centro Nacional Patagónico CENPAT (CONICET)	Flavio Quintana	Ecology and Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels: research techniques, data analysis, conservation implementation.
CENPAT y Wildlife Conservation Society	Pablo Yorio	Research techniques in the ecology and population monitoring of seabirds.  Seabird conservation tools.  Research techniques and monitoring of the interaction between seabirds and the fisheries.
Subsecretaría de Pesca y Acuicultura – Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata	Dirección Nacional de Coordinación Pesquera/Dirección Nacional de Planificación Pesquera – Marco Favero	Onboard Inspector Training on issues related to incidental mortality
Field Veterinary Program (Cono Sur) (Wildlife Conservation International)	Marcela Uhart	Health status, health monitoring techniques, sample collection, etc, for albatrosses and petrels

**Identification of capacities necessary for the development of activities**

ACTIVITY	REQUIRED RESOURCES
Determine acceptable maximum levels of by-catch for each type of fleet. Develop population models.	Expert advice (national and/or international) in population models  Approximate cost U\$S 15.000
Develop a management plan in respect of two protected areas with albatross and petrel breeding sites.	Funding for workshops. Expert advice. Approximate cost U\$S 10.000
Development of mitigation measures for trawlers.	Funding and capacity to develop and trial effectiveness of mitigation measures suited to the needs of the various types of trawling fleet. Training of 1 researcher in experimental design. Approximate cost U\$S 6000. Development of a project for the evaluation of effectiveness of mitigation measures as per local possibilities U\$S 12.000
Implementation of mitigation measures for longliners.	Exchange of experience with crew onboard who currently use mitigation measures with longliners which are compatible with measures under trial in Argentina.  U\$S 5000 (per tide/expert)