



Agreement on the Conservation
of Albatrosses and Petrels

Twelfth Meeting of the Advisory Committee
Virtual meeting, 31 August – 2 September 2021 (UTC+10)

2021 Implementation Report - Brazil

Brazil



Agreement on the Conservation
of Albatrosses and Petrels

Report - MOP-7 (2022)

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Implementation Report for the Meeting of Parties - MOP-7 (2022)

Submitted by - Brazil

Coverage of report - Brazil

1. Overview of implementation of Agreement and Action Plan

1.1 Has action been taken to implement the decisions of previous MoPs?

Response: Yes

1.1.1 to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are established/maintained to identify and robustly assess seabird bycatch in relevant fisheries and to monitor the implementation of effective bycatch mitigation strategies (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: No

Since the National Program for Onboard Observers (PROBORDO) has been officially suspended in our country since 2012, at this moment, Brazil do not have available data to identify and robustly assess seabird bycatch in relevant fisheries and to broadly monitor the implementation of effective bycatch mitigation strategies.

1.1.2 to actively support and participate in the ACAP process to better understand and address barriers and drivers in the effective use of best practice seabird bycatch mitigation strategies (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

Representatives of Brazil have actively participated in discussions within PLANACAP to understand and minimize the barriers and drivers to implement mortality mitigation strategies for albatrosses and petrels bycatch. In May 2019, Brasil representatives actively participated in meetings and events of the ACAP on the subject. The greatest difficulty lies in the implementation of a robust program of on-board observers in the country.

1.1.3 to review, based on the information provided by the Seabird Bycatch Working Group, the efficacy of seabird bycatch mitigation measures used in the fisheries that they manage and explore the performance of new mitigation technologies and related safety and other operational issues (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

PLANACAP articulators and their coordinators actively participate in the discussions and advances achieved by this working group since its creation, with the adoption of the most current measures in the national regulations dealing with the subject (Instrução Normativa Interministerial-INI nº 7, MMA/MPA from 2014). In addition, the Projeto Albatroz team actively conducts experiments to test and guide the implementation of new technologies to mitigate incidental capture in the fishing fleet, mainly Hookpod and Hookpod-mini.

1.1.4 to use the revised bycatch reporting template as part of annual reporting (Advisory Committee Annual Report, Section C), to enable the assessment and reporting of performance indicators on seabird bycatch (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: No

Since the National Program for Onboard Observers (PROBORDO) has been officially suspended in our country since 2012, at this moment, Brazil do not have available data with the necessary

bycatch information to complete the reporting template.

1.1.5 to support the collection and provision of seabird bycatch data by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and Regional Conservation Bodies (RCBs) that they are members of (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: No

Since the National Program for Onboard Observers (PROBORDO) has been officially suspended in our country since 2012, at this moment, Brazil do not have available data with the necessary bycatch information to properly support the collection and provision of seabird bycatch data by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and Regional Conservation Bodies (RCBs). Projeto Albatroz and other Brazilian representatives participate in the annual meetings of the ICCAT, especially in the meetings of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems, providing information on the development of mitigation measures and other information related to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels in Brazil.

1.1.6 to support their priority population monitoring programmes, including the maintenance of long-term monitoring (see AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1, p. 22-26)

Response: Yes

Although Brazil do not monitor colonies of ACAP species, long-term programs to monitor strandings of albatrosses and petrels within the Brazilian coast have access to birds of priority populations.

1.1.7 to implement best practice monitoring practices that include censuses of breeding sites conducted at a minimum of 10 year intervals, and annual monitoring of population trend and demography at a minimum of one representative site for each island group (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: No

Currently, Brazil does not monitor breeding sites of albatrosses and petrels.

1.1.8 to conduct priority tracking programmes to enable a better understanding of at-sea distribution of albatrosses and petrels (see AC10 Doc 11 Rev 1, p. 26-28)

Response: Yes

Recently researcher in Brazil established a programme involving the capture at sea for banding and tracking Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross.

1.1.9 to update the ACAP database on an ongoing basis to maintain the currency of information underpinning analyses (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

Through their active participation in ACAP, having representatives active in two working groups, all available information for Brazil is provided on an ongoing basis and updated.

1.1.10 to support the allocation of funds for the operation of the Advisory Committee to enable its effective operation, taking into account the growth in the complexity and number of matters it now addresses (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: No

1.1.11 to provide the necessary resources for the conduct of the research and conservation programmes identified by the Advisory Committee's Working Groups (7.1.13 MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

Through PLANACAP, resources raised are aimed at implementing research and conservation identified by ACAP and its Working Groups. The research and conservation program actions carried out by the Projeto Albatroz, sponsored by Petrobras, are as follows: - Develop new technologies to mitigate incidental capture and improve existing ones, (this action also has resources from ACAP and ATF); - Monitoring of the following fisheries: (1) pelagic longline of southeastern and southern Brazil, (2) bottom longline, (3) surface longline for yellowfin and swordfish in small scale vessels, (4) surface longline for dolphinfish, (this action also includes resources from ACAP and ATF); - Distribution studies of albatrosses and petrels in the Brazilian EEZ and in adjacent international waters, correlating with oceanographic characteristics and threats; - Create, implement, and spread the National Bank of Biological Samples of Albatrosses and Petrels; - Activities are being initiated to assess the effectiveness of the Brazilian Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), called Fishing Vessel Tracking Program (PREPS), using artificial intelligence for analyzing movement patterns and automatically verifying the adoption of night setting; - Activities are being initiated to assess the effectiveness of electronic monitoring as a means of verifying the adoption of mitigation measures at sea, using artificial intelligence for analyzing the electronic monitoring images automatically verifying the utilization of bird scaring lines and night setting adoption;

1.1.12 to engage in domestic consultation processes to facilitate the effective implementation of the Agreement (7.1.13, MoP6 Report)

Response: Yes

Through PLANACAP, resources raised are also aimed at implementing consultations and active communication to facilitate the implementation of ACAP within the country.

1.1.13 to report on Capacity Building indicators (MoP6 Report, 7.6.3). See Advisory Committee Annual Report Section D: Other Annual Reporting Requirements, Question 3.

Response: Yes

Information provided within question 3 of Advisory Committee Annual Report Section D.

1.1.14 Resolution 6.4 AC Work Programme 2019-2021 - Tasks 4.2 (Accession of non-Party Range states) and 5.2 (Action Plans)

Response: No

The National Action Plan (PLANACAP) is in the 2018-2023 cycle, it was revised in 2017 and the next review is scheduled for 2023.

1.1.15 Resolution 4.5 Financial Regulations: 5.1 to contribute to the budget in accordance with the scale of contributions agreed by the Meeting of Parties (Resolution 6.6 Agreement Budget 201-2021)

Response: No

1.2 Is action for national implementation planned to occur in the next three years?

Response: Yes

Through PLANACAP, until 2023, all resources raised are aimed at implementing conservation actions for albatrosses and petrels in the country in consonance with those identified by ACAP and its Working Groups.

1.2.1 on species conservation?

Response: Yes

Through PLANACAP, until 2023, conservation actions for species of albatrosses and petrels that use the country as foraging areas are planned aligned with those identified by ACAP and its Working Groups.

1.2.2 on habitat conservation?

Response: Yes

Through PLANACAP, until 2023, conservation actions aimed at the conservation of the marine environment and habitats used by albatrosses and petrels in Brazilian waters are planned and implemented.

1.2.3 on management of human activities?

Response: Yes

Through PLANACAP, until 2023, conservation actions for albatrosses and petrels involving the management of human activities are foreseen in consonance with the strategies identified by ACAP and its Working Groups. Fishing activities that interact with the species on the ACAP list are highlighted.

1.2.4 on research programmes?

Response: Yes

Through PLANACAP, until 2023, research actions aimed at the conservation of albatrosses and petrels in the country are being implemented, in line with the strategies identified by ACAP and its Working Groups. Further details in item 1.1.11.

1.2.5 on education and public awareness?

Response: Yes

Through PLANACAP, until 2023, communication actions have been widely developed by the Projeto Albatroz aiming to reach a wide public and society in general about the conservation of albatrosses and petrels in the country. The following programs developed by the Projeto Albatroz stand out: (1) Albatross Program at school, (2) Albatross at Home Program, (3) Young Albatross Collective, (4) Young Sea Collective, (5) Albatross Center for Applied Studies.

1.2.6 on impacts or mitigation of climate change?

Response: No

2. Species conservation

2.1 Has the Party provided any exemptions to prohibitions on the taking or harmful interference with albatrosses and petrels? (do not include exemptions provided for scientific research

purposes here)
 Response: No

2.2 Has any authorised use or trade in albatrosses or petrels occurred? (e.g. to accommodate the traditional needs and practices of Indigenous people, for scientific, educational or similar purposes)

Response: No

2.3 Has the Party implemented any new single or multi-species conservation strategies / Action Plans?

Response: Yes

PLANACAP is a multi-species National Plan of Action established in 2018 (Portaria nº 378, from April 24/2018, which approves the 3rd cycle of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels - PLANACAP). Until 2023, all available resources possibly raised in Brazil are aimed at implementing conservation actions for albatrosses and petrels in the country in consonance with those identified by PLANACAP. The following species have been included in the National Action Plan since 2006 (first PLANACAP Cycle) and the third cycle started in 2018 until 2023: *Diomedea dabbenena*, *Diomedea exulans*; *Diomedea sanfordi*, *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*; *Diomedea epomophora*, *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Procellaria conspicillata*. *Thalassarche melanophris*, *Puffinus gravis*, *Macronectes giganteus*, *Macronectes halli* and *Thalassarche steadi*.

| Albatrosses | Year Published | Year Revised | Petrels | Year Published | Year Revised |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Diomedea epomophora</i> | | | <i>Macronectes giganteus</i> | | |
| <i>Diomedea exulans</i> | | | <i>Macronectes halli</i> | | |
| <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> | | | <i>Procellaria</i> | | |
| <i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> | | | <i>aequinoctialis</i> | | |
| <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> | | | <i>Procellaria conspicillata</i> | | |
| <i>Thalassarche steadi</i> | | | | | |

2.4 Has the Party taken any emergency measures, as defined in [Resolution 1.4](#), involving albatrosses or petrels?

Response: No

2.5 Has the Party conducted any re-establishment schemes?

Response: No

2.6 Has the Party introduced any **new** legal or policy instruments for species protection of albatrosses and petrels?

Response: Yes

Interministerial Normative Instruction (INI) No. 7, signed by the Ministries of Environment (MMA) and Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) of 10/30/2014, which mitigate measures, according to the best practices established by the ACAP, to reduce the incidental capture of seabirds by fishing vessels that operate in the horizontal surface longline modality, south of 20º.S.

2.7 Has the Party implemented any legal or policy instruments for environmental impact assessments? (Completion of any new environmental impact assessments is addressed in Question 4.1)

Response: No

2.8.1 Has the Party taken action to submit any albatross and/or petrel species for addition to Annex 1 (please indicate which species)?

Response: No

2.8.2 Does the Party intend to submit any albatross and/or petrel species for addition to Annex 1 during the next triennium 2023 - 2025 (please indicate which species)?

Response: No

2.9 Are there any other conservation projects for ACAP species not already mentioned in Questions 2.3 to 2.6?

Response: No

3. Habitat conservation

3.1 Has the Party introduced any legal or policy instruments or actions to implement protection and management of breeding sites, including habitat restoration?

Response: No

Currently, Brazil does not monitor or implement action within breeding sites of albatrosses and petrels.

3.2 Has the Party implemented any sustainable management measures for marine living resources which provide food for albatrosses and petrels? (e.g. temporal or spatial area closures, adjustment to a fishing quota for a species known to be eaten by an albatross or petrel, size limits, issue of licences, observer programmes/reporting, research/surveys).

Response: Yes

In 2018, Brazil created some of the largest marine protection areas in the world, with the creation of two mosaics of protected areas on the Island of Trindade and the Archipelago of São Pedro and São Paulo. Both are more than 1 thousand kilometers from the coast and have more than 400 thousand km² of area and include four protected marine areas with different levels of protection (restrictive no take zones and areas with sustainable use): Environmental Protection Area of the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago, the Natural Monument of the Archipelago of São Pedro and São Paulo, the Environmental Protection Area of the Trindade and Martim Vaz Archipelago and the Natural Monument of the Trindade and Martim Vaz Islands and Monte Columbia.

3.3 Has the Party implemented any management or protection of important marine areas for albatrosses and petrels?

Response: Yes

The country has implemented, together with the Brazilian Navy and other partners, relevant protection and management actions in four marine protected areas with different levels of protection: Environmental Protection Area of the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago, the Natural Monument of the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago, the Environmental Protection Area of the Trindade and Martim Vaz Archipelago and the Natural Monument of the Trindade and Martim Vaz Islands and Monte Columbia.

4. Management of human activities

4.1 Has the Party completed any **new** environmental impact assessments related to albatrosses and petrels? (legal and policy instruments are addressed in Question 2.7)

Response: Yes

In 2018, Projeto Albatroz carried out the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) - Risk assessment of the Itaipava fleet, regarding the incidental capture of sea birds;

4.2 Has the Party implemented any **new** measures to minimise discharge of pollutants and marine debris ([MARPOL](#))?

Response: Yes

MMA published in 2019, the National Plan to Combat Marine Litter.

4.3 Has the Party introduced any other **new** measures to minimise the disturbance to albatrosses and petrels in marine and terrestrial habitats not already reported in Questions 3.1 to 4.2?

Response: No

Currently, Brazil does not monitor or implement action within breeding sites of albatrosses and petrels.

5. Research programmes

5.1 Does the Party have any ongoing research programmes relating to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels not already reported on in Sections 2, 3 and 4?

Response: Yes

PLANACAP is a multi-species National Action Plan, revised in 2018. Available resources within this NPOA and its stakeholders have been used to implement research actions aimed at the conservation of albatrosses and petrels in the country, align with the strategies identified by

ACAP and its Working Groups.

5.2 Does the Party have any **new** national institutions (authorities or research centres), or NGOs involved in albatross and petrel conservation?

Response: Yes

Projeto Albatroz; the National Center for Wild Bird Research and Conservation - ICMBio / CEMAVE; the Laboratory of SeaBirds and Sea Turtles of the Federal University of Rio Grande - FURG, University of Vale do Rio dos Sinos (Unisinos) - PROANTAR, University of São Paulo - USP.

6. Education and public awareness

6.1 Has the Party conducted training or provided information for user audiences (eg scientists, fishers)?

Response: Yes

Through the PLANACAP, since its publication in a revised NPOA 2018, four workshops and one training course were carried out aimed at the conservation of albatrosses and petrels in the country (GEF Mar Project). The target audience included managers, authorities and fishermen, and the contents taught were in consonance with the strategies identified by ACAP and its Working Groups. In addition, and still within PLANACAP, the Projeto Albatroz continuously carries out the qualification (training) of educators through the Albatroz at School Program (Programa Albatroz na Escola-PAE) and the Albatroz at Home Program (Programa Albatroz em Casa-PAC/2020). The PAE and PAC attended 1,098 educators in their classes and training courses between 2017 and 2020.

6.2 Has the Party conducted training or provided information to the general public?

Response: Yes

Through PLANACAP, since its publication in 2018, Projeto Albatroz Project has held several events, both in-person and virtual, aimed to the general public regarding conservation of albatrosses and petrels issues in the country. Highlighting the great public reached in digital media due to the virtual format adopted during the Covid-19 pandemic, total of 436,510 people reached.

7. Reporting against priorities for land-based conservation actions ([see MoP6 Doc 13](#))

7.2 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to house mice on Gough Island?

Response: Not Applicable

7.3 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to reindeer on Kerguelen (Grande Terre)?

Response: Not Applicable

7.4 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Formentera?

Response: No

7.5 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Menorca?

Response: Not Applicable

7.6 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Kerguelen (Grande Terre)?

Response: Not Applicable

7.7 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Cabrera?

Response: Not Applicable

7.8 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Cabrera?

Response: Not Applicable

7.9 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Formentera?

Response: Not Applicable

7.10 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Ibiza?

Response: Not Applicable

7.11 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Mallorca?

Response: Not Applicable

7.12 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Menorca?

Response: Not Applicable

7.13 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Ile Saint Lanne Gramont?

Response: Not Applicable

7.14 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Ile Saint Lanne Gramont?

Response: Not Applicable

7.15 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to brown rats on South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)?

Response: Not Applicable

7.16 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Auckland Island?

Response: Not Applicable

7.17 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to pigs on Auckland Island?

Response: Not Applicable

7.19 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to Avian cholera on Ile Amsterdam?

Response: Not Applicable

7.20 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to mosquitos on Isla Espanola?

Response: Not Applicable

7.21 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to Avian pox virus on Albatross Island (AU)?

Response: Not Applicable

7.22 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to Australasian gannets *Morus serrator* on Pedra Branca?

Response: Not Applicable

8. Reporting against priorities for at-sea conservation actions (see MoP6 Doc 13)

8.1 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Angola Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.2 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Argentina Demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.4 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Australia demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.5 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Australia Pelagic trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.6 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Australia trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.7 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Brazil demersal longline fishery?

Response: No

8.8 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Brazil Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Yes

National Ordinance 07/2014 regulates and obligate the use of mitigation measures for tuna and swordfish Pelagic longline fishery.

8.9 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Brazil Pelagic longline fishery (Itaipava fleet)?

Response: No

8.10 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the CCSBT Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.11 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the IATTC Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.12 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the ICCAT Pelagic longline

fishery?

Response: Yes

National Ordinance 07/2014 follows the latest ICCAT recommendation on this matter.

8.13 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the IOTC Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.15 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.16 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.17 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia pelagic trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.18 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Peru demersal longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.19 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Peru Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.20 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the SEAFO demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.21 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain demersal longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.22 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.23 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain purse seine fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.24 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Spain trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.25 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the SPRFMO demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.26 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the UK (OT) Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.27 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the WCPFC Pelagic longline fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.28 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Australia Gillnet fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

8.29 Has the Party taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch the Uruguay demersal trawl fishery?

Response: Not Applicable

9. Other

Does the Party have any new information to report on research into observed impacts, or mitigation of, climate change on albatrosses and petrels?

Response: No

10. Additional Comments (including feedback about this form or the reporting process)

Comments on the difficulties Brazil experienced trying to update information in the report have already been sent to the ACAP Secretariat.

Final submission details

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Report by Arthur Naylor

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