



Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
Second Meeting of the Assessment Committee
Brasilia, Brazil, 5 to 8 June, 2006

REPORTS BY PARTIES ON THE EXECUTION
OF THE AGREEMENT, 2003-2006
Author/s: Chile

ANNEX 11

FORMAT FOR THE PRESENTATION OF REPORTS BY THE PARTIES ON THE EXECUTION OF THE AGREEMENT

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Proposed format for the presentation of reports to the Secretariat and the Assessment Committee of the Parties (Article V!! (1) c)).

In accordance with previous comments, it is proposed that the report include the following sections, AS APPROPRIATE and subject to progress made in the execution of the Agreement, the Assessment Committee's Work Program and the priorities which the Meeting of the Parties and the Assessment Committee establish.

Review of the Execution of the Agreement and the Action Plan

Period of the report 2005-2006

Mr Marcelo García A, Fisheries Department, Fisheries Administration Division, Fishing Subsecretariat. (Email: mgarcia@subpesca) has been designated as the Principal Contact.

Review of the planning activities for the national execution for the next three years.	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference

Coordination meetings will be held with relevant national institutions, as a way of organising a network of coordinated assistance aimed at carrying out activities indicated in the ACAP Agreement. Among the relevant institutions of which we make particular mention are the following: Agriculture and Livestock Service (Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero SAG), National Environment Commission (Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente CONAMA), National Fisheries Service (Servicio Nacional de Pesca SERNAPESCA), Office of Fishing Development (Instituto de Fomento Pesquero IFOP), the Chilean Navy's Conservation Service for the aquatic environment and for combating pollution (Servicio de Preservación del medio ambiente acuático y combate a la contaminación de la Armada de Chile), the Chilean Antarctic Institute (Instituto Antártico Chileno INACH), and the Fishing Subsecretariat (Subsecretaría de Pesca SUBPESCA).

Identifying advisers willing to work with the various Working Groups.

Implemented in 2007, the Marine Birds National Action Plan (PANAM/Chile).

Consolidation of scientific observation tasks on-board national fishing vessels.

Prioritisation of investigation projects aimed at updating the marine bird population status, improvement of migratory measurements, and descriptions of nesting sites, among other matters.

1. Species conservation

In Chile, there are three government agencies tasked with, among other things, species conservation:

a. National Environment Commission (CONAMA - www.conama.cl)

In 2003 this body approved a framework document called the ‘National Biodiversity Strategy’ (**Estrategia Nacional de Biodiversidad** - ENB). ([Doc. ENB English Version](#)). This was its response to Chile’s ratification, in 1994, of the Biological Diversity Agreement (Convenio de la Diversidad Biológica - CDB). This document states in its strategy ‘Ensuring the conservation of species and of genetic heritage’¹.

Additionally, the National Biodiversity Strategy has been accompanied, since 2004, by a Country Action Plan for the implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy (2004-2015) ([Doc. Plan de Acción ENB](#)). This plan identifies the following strategy, ‘Preservation of species and genetic heritage’, which includes:

- Guidelines for the classification of species,
- National control of invasive species, and
- Regulation of access to the genetic heritage.

b. Ministry of Agriculture and its Agriculture and Livestock Service (Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero SAG - www.sag.cl).

The Agriculture and Livestock Service, through its Renewable Natural Resources Division (División de Protección de los Recursos Naturales Renovables), is responsible for the enactment of one of the most important instruments for species conservation, namely Law 19.743, or the ‘Hunting Law’ (**Ley de Caza**), and the Regulations established by Supreme Decree No. 5, of January 1998. This body of law signals in Title II, Article 3, the prohibition of the hunting or capture, in all of the national territory, of animal species which are in danger of extinction, threatened, rare or not well known.

¹ This sentence appears to be incomplete in the original, as it is not clear what is stated in the second strategy.

Finally, the Fishing Subsecretariat, part of the Ministry for the Economy, is currently proposing a National Action Plan to reduce Marine Bird incidental mortality in long-line fisheries (**PAN-AM/Chile**). This instrument establishes mandatory procedures, for all long-line fishing vessels operating in Chile and in international waters, with a view to reducing the mortality of marine birds, especially albatrosses, petrels² This plan will become official in December 2006, and operational in 2007.

Non autonomous taxa

The Regulations in Article 25 of the Hunting Law establish a restriction on the entry into the country of exotic wildlife species which have been classified as a potential risk to the ecosystem or the environmental heritage.

It also includes a list of exotic species, and regulations for obtaining a hunting licences, as well as the criteria for obtaining them, and for capture for special purposes (scientific, monitoring, sustainable use and others).

For its part, the National Biodiversity Strategy (ENB) Action Plan includes the invasive species monitoring program, which will be fully developed by 2015. In the short term (2006), its aim is to have Regulations and a classification committee in place.

Report on all exceptions to prohibitions on the capture of, or harmful interference with, albatrosses or petrels.	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	1.4	3	III (1) b)

These do not exist in Chile, apart from well founded scientific purposes.

Use and trade	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	1.1.1, 1.1.2		II (3)

Chile does not permit any economic activity which is based on primary materials derived from bird species protected under the Hunting Law, or which infringes provisions of CITES.

Strategies/Action Plans for the conservation of single or multiple species.	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference

² The original also cites a species, 'fardela', for which I am unable to find a translation other than 'petrel'.

	1.1.3		
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Chile has the General Base Law of the Environment of 1994, Law No 19300 (La Ley General de Base del Medio Ambiente de 1994, **Ley N°19.300.-** [Doc: Ley de bases del medio ambiente](#)) which creates the operational and legal framework of the public service 'National Environment Commission' (Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA). It also establishes the need to develop policies for species conservation. This came about in December 2005, through a document called the 'Threatened Species Policy' (**Política de Especies Amenazadas**). This policy establishes clear rules concerning threatened species, or those in danger of extinction, and it expresses the country's determination to guarantee the protection and sustainable use of such species. In the same year, the Regulations for the Classification of Native Species were made official, through the Supreme Decree No. 75/2005. These Regulations establish the rules which govern procedures for the classification of native vegetation and wildlife in the various conservation categories which Law No 19.300 indicates.

For its part, the Agriculture and Livestock Service actively participates in the implementation of various international environmental conventions (CITES, Ramsar, Biological Diversity CDB, Migratory Species or CMS). It also participates, along with other governmental organisations, in the application of the National Biological Diversity Strategy (ENB).

The National Action Plan for Marine Birds/Chile, currently being developed by the Fisheries Subsecretariat, will come into force as of 2007.

Emergency measures	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	1.2		

In Chile, the Base Environment Law, Law no. 19,300, establishes - in Article III - procedures relating to environmental damage.

For its part, the Threatened Species Policy includes the following strategy:

“Promote the collection and production of scientific-technical information on native biota with a view to determining their threat factors and state of conservation. In this way, species under threat of extinction will be recognised, and their classification and recovery will be facilitated.

Reestablishment programs	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	1.3		

In reality, Chile's emergency and re-establishment programs have not been totally consolidated, given that currently there are no adequate budgets or operational procedures for their mission.

Nevertheless, the Environmental Impact Regulation (Reglamentado de Impacto Ambiental - D.S. N° 95/2001), issued by the General Ministerial Secretariat of the Presidency and published in 2002, indicates that when an industrial project compromises the conservation of a given species or environment, there are certain procedures to halt the damage, although it makes no mention of remediation.

Over the medium to long term, the ESB³ establishes, in its first strategic area, "Ensuring the conservation and restoration of ecosystems to reduce significantly the current rate of loss of biological diversity before 2010. Its eighth strategic area is "Consolidating mechanisms for the financing required for the conservation of biodiversity".

The National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan sets out in its first strategic area - "Ecosystem conservation and restoration" - a) Establishment of a national network of protected land and coastal marine areas; b) Program for the conservation and sustainable use of high biological value wetlands under international protection and the struggle against desertification; and c) Promotion of mechanisms for promoting the conservation of priority sites.

The Agriculture and Livestock Service has a register of 14 rehabilitation and rescue centres for wildlife throughout Chile. Of these, at least five have the capacity to rehabilitate birds in general, but none of them specialises in albatrosses or petrels.

Specifically, there is currently no experience in the rehabilitation of nests or sites of albatrosses affected by human activities.

Legal and political instruments for the protection of albatross and petrel species.	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	5.1 I	3	

Title II, Article 4 of the Regulations in the "Hunting Law" signals the prohibition - over the whole of the national territory - of the hunting or capture of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. It contains a list in which are included the *Diomedidae* and *Procellariidae* families.

Article 8 of the same Title II states that, at all times, the removal of nests, destruction of burrows, the collection of eggs and young animals is prohibited, with the exception of harmful species.

³ The ESB is not referenced elsewhere in this document. Is it the ENB (National Biodiversity Strategy)?

The Fishing Subsecretariat will shortly (in 2007) incorporate the operation of an Action Plan (PAN AM/Chile). The object of this will be to reduce the incidental mortality of marine bird in fishing operations carried out by all boats operating under the national flag, regardless of where they operate.

Legal and policy instruments for environmental impact assessments (EIA)

The Environment Base Law (Law 19.300), establishes an Environmental Impact Assessment System (EIAS), which will be aimed at preventing environmental deterioration and which will permit the systematic evaluation of all investment projects that have the potential to affect the environment. This system will be regulated through a Regulation (D.S. No 95/01, SEGRES).

2. Habitat conservation

As with species conservation, the principal Government Agencies responsible for habitat conservation are, in order of importance:

a. National Environment Commission [Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente, CONAMA], which has the following instruments at its disposal:

- A framework document called the National Biodiversity Strategy [Estrategia de Biodiversidad Nacional o ENB]
- National System of Protected Areas (Art. N° 37 of Law 19.300)
- National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (2000-2015)

Another instrument derived from the National Biodiversity Strategy - the Agreement on Biological Biodiversity-Agreement Relating to Wetlands of International Importance, is the National Strategy for the Conservation and Rational Use of Wetlands. ([Doc; Estrategia Nacional de Humedales](#))

b. The Ministry of Defence, through the Navy Subsecretariat and the National Office of Maritime Territory (DIRECTEMAR), and its Aquatic Environmental Preservation Service (Servicio de Preservación del Medio Ambiente Acuático - SPMAA). In 1987, the latter of these organisations developed a National Plan for the Investigation, Monitoring and Control of Aquatic Contamination. This was done in order to lay the foundations for the development of both a policy and an efficient environmental management which would protect, promote and develop the national administration of Chilean marine and coastal resources, and more generally of the aquatic environment under its jurisdiction. Its institutional setting links it to the following international agreements:

- Agreement on the Prevention of Contamination of the Sea by Dumping of Waste and other Materials, 1972, Passed by Decree Law No 1,809, 26 May 1977 (London Agreement/1972)

- Agreement for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Zone of the Southeast Pacific, D.S. No 296. D.O. 14 June 1996 (CPPS)
- Protocol to the Conservation and Administration of Protected Southeast Pacific Marine and Coastal Areas, ratified on 10 November, 1993 (CPPS)
- Antarctic Treaty, signed in Washington on 1 December 1959
- Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on the Protection of the Environment, or the Madrid Protocol

c. The Ministry of Agriculture, through the National Forestry Corporation (Corporación Nacional Forestal - CONAF), which administers the National System of Protected State Areas [Sistema Nacional de Área Protegidas del Estado (SNASPE)], which deals with land areas.

d. The Ministry of Education (Ministerio de Educación - MINEDUC), through Law 17.288 of 1970, on National Monuments which includes the concept of the nature sanctuary (Title VII, Art. N° 31).

e. The Ministry of the Economy (Ministerio de Economía - MINECON), through the General Law on Fishing and Agriculture (18.892 of 1991), Title II, Art. N° 3 , letter d), establishes the Marine Reserves and Marine Parks, the responsibility for which rests with the National Fishing Service (SERNAPESCA).

Measures (legal and policy instruments) and actions to effect the protection and management of reproduction sites, including habitat restoration	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	2.1	3	III (1) a)

The National Biodiversity Strategy's first strategy is, "Ensuring the conservation and restoration of ecosystems in such a way as to reduce significantly the current rate of loss of biological diversity before 2010".

The National Biodiversity Strategy includes a strategy called "Strengthening inter-institutional and inter-sectorial coordination with a view to the integrated management of biological diversity". One of the results of this is the National Policy on Protected Areas (Política Nacional de Áreas Protegidas PNAP), which was developed in December 2005. ([Doc: Política Nacional de Áreas Protegidas](#)).

The National Policy on Protected Areas, in the development of which 15 public institutions participated, aims at the creation and implementation of a National System of Protected Areas. By efficiently integrating public and private sector effort, this will allow the objectives of protecting relevant ecosystems to be consistent with the economic development of the country, and with a better quality of life for its inhabitants

In this System of Protected Marine Coastal Areas, the Government of Chile, through a number of institutions (National Environment Commission, Subsecretariat of the Navy, Subsecretariat of Fishing, National Office of Maritime Territory and the Merchant Navy, the National Heritage Ministry, National Fishing Service and the National Tourism Service) is furthering the implementation of these areas. In consequence, it has applied to the International Environmental Fund (Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial - GEF), for the creation - in the short to medium term - of three Multiple Use Protected Maritime Coastal Areas (Areas Marinas Costeras Protegidas de Uso Múltiple - **AMCP-MU**) which would allow the potential for the integrated management of marine-coastal resources to be demonstrated, and would build capacity for their administration and replication. ([Proyecto GEF Marino](#)).

One of the three Multiple Use Protected Maritime Coastal Areas is the Marine Park “Francisco Coloane”, of over 67,000 hectares. This area includes the protection of nesting sites of some marine birds and is committed to the conservation of the black-browed albatross (*T. Melanophrys*).

Indirectly, everything indicated in the “non autonomous Taxa (page 4)⁴” section of this report.

Sustainable management of marine living resources which provide nutrition for albatrosses and petrels.	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	2.3.1 a)		

According to Arata and Xavier., 2003, and Arata *et al.* 2004, the main food item of the black-browed albatross (*Talassarche melanophrys*) in Chile is made up the group of fish of the *Macruronus magallanicus* and *Micromesistius australis* species. These species are currently included within fully exploited hydro-biological resources and are, therefore, included within the Full Exploitation Regime which, in accordance with the Law Fishing currently in force, are subject to annual catch quotas.

Where the grey-headed albatross (*Thalassarche chrysostoma*) is concerned, the principal diet item is a squid of the *Martialia hyadesi* species which, in turn, make up the second diet group - after fish - of the *T. melanophrys* albatross. The species *M. hyadesi*, in particular, is not regulated in Chile and does not currently represent a resource of interest for the national fleet.

Management and protection of marine areas of importance to albatrosses and penguins.	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	2.3.3,2.3.3	4	

⁴ This sentence is incomplete in the original.

In respect of this point, Chile can point to the fact that it is one of the member countries of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) since 3 October 1981.

The instruments referred to above, such as the Multiple Use Protected Maritime Coastal Areas are capable of being used at a national level.

Those mentioned in the Law of Fishing, and the National Agency instruments described above⁵.

3. Management of human activities

Report on all EIA relating to albatrosses and petrels	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	3.1		

Generically, the Base Environment Law (Law 19.300), establishes an Environmental Impact Statement System (Sistema de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental - **SEIA**), which is an instrument for preventing environmental degradation. It will permit the systematic evaluation of all investment projects which have could potentially affect environments which are regulated through a Regulation (D.S. N° 95/01, SEGPRES).

Measures aimed at reducing or eliminating the mortality in by-catches.	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	3.2	6	

The principal instrument for reducing the incidental catch of marine birds is contained in the National Action Plan for Marine Birds/Chile. The objectives of this plan are to:

- Reduce to a minimum the incidental mortality of marine birds in all long-line fisheries which present significant levels of mortality.
- To promote the development and adoption of Voluntary Codes for improved Fishing Activity Practices, as well as the development of new and more efficient mitigation measures.
- Publicise - to the national and international communities - the achievements made by the Action Plan.

A set of fisheries specific procedures has been identified for the reduction of incidental catch. These procedures involve: the mandatory use, once the plan has been made official,

⁵ This sentence is incomplete in the original.

of Tori line; protocols for the unloading of waste materials; setting times; and modifications to fishing gear.

Other initiatives being developed in Chile involve investigating the real extent of the use of fish traps in deep water long-line cod (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) fisheries. Preliminary results from this investigation are encouraging inasmuch as the impact on bird populations is significantly less than what had been estimated for long-line fishing.

Another relevant program is an approval, through D. S. N° 308, 2004, which creates an Onboard Scientific Observers Regulation, which envisages the recovery of data relating to marine birds, and estimates of their incidental capture.

This instrument is relevant, given that prior to 2004, Chilean law did not stipulate that ship owners must accept scientific observers, and thus limited the capacity to recover useful scientific and technical information for fishery and environmental management.

Measures for combating IDNR fishing	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	3.2.4	6	

Since 2004, Chile has had a National Action Plan to prevent, discourage and eliminate illegal, undeclared and unregulated fishing ([Plan de Acción de Chile IUU](#)). This instrument makes very effective use of the regulation which, in 1998, made it mandatory for all fishing industry vessels in Chile to use the one automatic positioning device, or Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), which made it possible to establish at all times the exact position of national fishing vessels in areas of national maritime jurisdiction.

Measures to reduce to a minimum the dumping of contaminants and marine waste (with reference to MARPOL)	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	2.3.1 b), 3.3		

Title I, Article 5 of the Navigation Law of Chile (Ley 2.222, 1978), states that ‘maritime authority is vested in the National Office⁶ and, as such, will apply and finance observance of this law, of international agreements and of the legal rules and regulations relating to its functions, to the preservation of marine ecology and to navigation in waters subject to national jurisdiction. The National Office will be the official representative of the State in matters or international meetings relating to the professional and technical matters this Law deals with .

Additionally, Title IX, Article 142 states that, ‘It is absolutely prohibited to dump ballast, debris, or rubbish, or to spill petrol or substances derived from petrol, petrol residues,

⁶ ‘Dirección’ in the original.

mineral rewash water, or other harmful or dangerous materials, of any type, which might cause damage or harm to waters under national jurisdiction, and in harbours, rivers and lakes’.

It also states that it will be a regulation (Regulation for the Control of Aquatic Contamination, 18 November 1992) controlling the prohibition, and establishing procedures for dumping rubbish in exceptional circumstances. Furthermore, it adds that, ‘If, owing to a maritime accident or other causes, the waters were to be contaminated by the spillage of hydrocarbons or other harmful or dangerous substances, the relevant Maritime Authority will adopt such preventive measures as it deems appropriate to avoid the destruction of maritime flora and fauna or damage to the Republic’s coast.’

MARPOL was ratified by Chile in October 1994 and was promulgated through Supreme Decree No 1689 of 1995. Nevertheless, Chile reserved approval of Optional Annex V, with a view to preparing infrastructure and procedures to ensure good compliance. A contract for services for the removal of rubbish from vessels is currently being negotiated. No contract has been signed at this stage.

Finally, National Action Plan for Maritime Birds/Chile establishes, in its procedures for reducing that mortality of marine birds in long-line fishing operations, the requirement that fishing waste products (the remains of fish) be dumped on the opposite side of the vessel from the direction in which it is lifting. It also stipulates that the dumping be effected between the setting and the lifting of the fishing gear .

4. Investigation and Monitoring

The main sources for financing studies of albatrosses and petrels in Chile are specific studies financed by international organisations and/or private funding from universities or NGOs. Consistent with Chile's involvement in the issue of the conservation of marine birds, the Fishing Subsecretariat - through the Fisheries Investigation Fund (Fondo de Investigación Pesquera FIP) - in 2001 financed a study to carry out an analysis of the interference of marine birds and mammals in long-line fishing in Chile ([Proyecto Fip 2001/31](#)). As a result of this first study, a second project - supported by the National Action Plan for Maritime Birds/Chile proposal - was set up to determine the technical bases for the elaboration of a national action plan to reduce the incidental mortality of marine birds ([Proyecto Fip 2003/21](#)).

This plan includes a technical-scientific committee. Some of the issues the committee will investigate, once it has begun to function, have already been decided. It will, furthermore, be an open space for the proposal of other studies which lead to the fulfillment of the objectives of the National Action Plan for Maritime Birds/Chile. This plan also includes a Monitoring Program, which On-Board Scientific Observers Program will support.

There are also other National Fisheries Monitoring Programs which will be responsible for recovering and analysing the spatial and temporal pattern of the activity of the national fleet.

Additionally, an Environmental Protection Fund (Fondo de Protección Ambiental - FPA) is currently functioning in Chile. This instrument was created by Law `9.300 and is administered by CONAMA. Assistance from the fund can be applied for, and its objective is the total or partial financing of projects or activities the objective of which is environmental protection or remediation, the preservation of the nature or the conservation of the environmental heritage.

Programs of ongoing investigation related to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	4.1		

NGOs and universities, cooperating with international conservation agencies, are carrying out isolated and stand-alone investigations into the conservation of albatrosses. Of particular note are investigations into albatross diets, their flight routes (using satellite technology), and the identification of species and nesting sites.

The National Action Plan for Maritime Birds/Chile includes an investigation plan aimed principally at generating knowledge for the perfecting of the plan. It includes evaluations of mortality rates of albatrosses, such as *Diomedea exalus*, *epomophora*, y *eremita*, which visit the South Pacific.

A proposal to carry out a census program of the main albatross colonies in Chile is currently being examined.

Observation programs for monitoring the accidental capture by fisheries of albatrosses and petrels.	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	4.2	5.1	

In particular, the National Action Plan for Maritime Birds/Chile will include a monitoring program among the objects of which will be to evaluate the incidental capture of marine birds in all long-line and other fisheries (ie trawling and pelagic long-line).

Chile's Onboard Scientific Observers program has provided information recovery logs, and is assisting a group of observers to calculate, in the first instance, the incidental capture of birds, and their relative abundance.

National institutions (list of authorities, investigation and non-government scientific centres) dealing with the conservation of albatrosses and petrels	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference

Included is an updated list of the principal national agencies, universities and NGOs which deal with matters which are within ACAP's competence. (The most relevant of these organisations are highlighted in green.)

Agencia / Institución o ONG,s	Cargo	Representante	Dirección	Ciudad	Fono	Correo
Servicio Nacional de Pesca	SRA. DIRECTORA NACIONAL DE PESCA	Sra. Inés Montalvo R.	Victoria 2832	Valparaíso	Fn (56-32) 2819441 Fx (56-32) 2256311.	
Dirección General de Territorio Marítimo y Marina Mercante	SR. DIRECTOR GENERAL DIRECCIÓN DE TERRITORIO MARÍTIMO Y MARINA MERCANTIL	Sr. Francisco Martínez Villarroel	Errázuriz 537.	Valparaíso	Fn (56-32) 2208000 – 2208003	webmaster@directemar.cl
Instituto de Fomento Pesquero	SRA. DIRECTORA INSTITUTO DE FOMENTO PESQUERO	Sra. Vivian Montecino B.	Blanco N°839.	Valparaíso	Fn (56-32) 2322000 Fx (56-32) 2322345	info@ifop.cl
Representación de FAO para América latina.	SR. REPRESENTANTE REGIONAL ADJUNTO PARA AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE Y REPRESENTANTE DE LA FAO EN CHILE	Sr. Marcio C.M. Porto	Dag Hammarskjöld N°3241 Vitacura	Santiago	Fn (56-2) 3372305	Marcio.Porto@fao.org
Subsecretaría de Pesca	Subsecretario de pesca	Carlos Hernández S.	Bellavista 168, piso 16	Valparaíso	Fn (56-32) 2502700	cahersal@subpesca.cl vcarvajal@subpesca.cl www.subpesca.cl
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	SR. DIRECTOR DE MEDIO AMBIENTE, ANTÁRTICA Y ASUNTOS MARÍTIMOS	Sr. Cristián Maquieira Astaburuaga	Teatinos 180, Piso 13.	Santiago	Fn (56-2) 6794375 - 6794373 Fx (56-2) 6996640	cmaquieira@minrel.gob.cl
Fondo de Investigación Pesquera (FIP)	Secretario Ejecutivo	Rubén Pinochet P.	Bellavista 168, piso 21	Valparaíso	Fn (56-32) 2502841	rpinochet@subpesca.cl
Ministerio de Educación (MINEDUC)	Subsecretaría de Educación	Sr. Pilar Romaguera	Alameda 1371, 6 to piso	Santiago	Fn (56-2) 3914601	Pilar.romaguera@mineduc.cl
Asociación de Armadores de Buques Pesqueros y Plantas Procesadoras de Productos del Mar A.G.	Gerente ANAPESCA A.G.	Sr. Santiago Gacitúa B.	Pasaje Ross N°149 oficina 409 b	Valparaíso	Fn (56-32) 2234666	anapesca@entelchile.net
Sociedad Nacional de Pesca A.G.	Gerente General	Cristián Jara T.	Barros Errázuriz 1954, oficina 206.	Santiago	Fn (56-2) 2692533 Fx (56-2) 2692616	gerencia@sonapesca.cl
Asociación de Industriales Pesqueros Región del Bío Bío ASIPES A.G.	Gerente	Sr. Luis Felipe Moncada A.	Edificio del Pacífico, O'higgins 940 oficina 804.	Concepción	Fn (56- 41) 2243487 Fx: (56- 41) 2243488	
Federación Gremial de Industrias Pesqueras de la Macrozona X a XII regiones (FIPES)	Presidente	Sr. José Gago S.	O'higgins 167, oficina 705, P	Puerto Montt		gerencia.general@pescachile.cl
Federación Gremial de Industrias Pesqueras de la Macrozona X a XII regiones (FIPES)	Presidente	Sr. José Gago S.	Paseo Presidente Errázuriz Echaurren 2631 6° piso, Providencia	Santiago		gerencia.general@pescachile.cl
Asociación de Industriales de la I y II regiones A.G. (ASIPNOR)	Presidente	Sr. Francisco Mujica	Av. Arturo Prat S/n, sitio 33	Iquique	Fn (56-57) 512800	
Asociación de Industriales Pesqueros IV región. (AIPE)	Gerente	Jorge Garrido P.	Melgarejo N°750, Piso 7, oficina 73.	Coquimbo	Fn (56-0) 88880787 (56-51) 312345	Of.gerenciaaip@tie.cl

Agencia / Institución o ONG,s	Cargo	Representante	Dirección	Ciudad	Fono	Correo
Instituto de Investigaciones Pesqueras (INPESCA)	Director	Sr. Enrique Cisterna O.	Avda. Cristóbal Colon 2780	Talcahuano	Fn: (56-41) 2920410 Fx: (56-41) 2920411	inpesca@inpesca.cl
Sociedad Chilena de Ciencias del Mar	Director	Sr. Enzo Acuña S.	Casilla 117	Coquimbo	Fn: (56-51) 209814 Fx: (56-51) 209812	eacuna@ucn.cl
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso	Director Escuela Ciencias del Mar	Sr. Guillermo Martínez G	Avenida Altamirano 1480	Valparaíso	Fn: (56-32) 2274241 Fx: (56-32) 2274206	gmartine@ucv.cl
Universidad Arturo Prat	Dpto. de Ciencias del Mar	Sr. Eduardo Oliva	Av. Arturo Prat 2120, Campus Huayquique	Iquique		eduardo.oliva@unap.cl
Universidad Austral de Chile	Facultad de Ciencias.	Sr. Carlos Beltrán Vives	Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Austral de Chile Casilla 567	Valdivia	Fn (56-63) 221347	fciencias@uach.cl
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5. Education and raising public awareness

Dissemination of information/capacity building for 'public users', for example, scientists, fishers, conservation groups, and those responsible for decision-making	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference
	6.1		

In the first place, and indirectly, the crews and officers of Chilean vessels involved in fishing under the jurisdiction of the CCAMLR, are receiving educational information dealing with mitigation measures and protocols for avoiding the incidental capture of marine birds. It should be pointed out that the fleet which operates in CCAMLR waters is the main fleet operating in Chilean waters in the deep water cod (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) fishery.

In the medium term, the National Action Plan for Maritime Birds/Chile envisages a Distribution and Capacity Building Program for captains and crews. This plan involves providing courses to implement the procedures in the Plan, and its mitigation measures. The program also includes the production of a manual of mitigation measures, to be provided as a matter of priority to all long-line fishing vessels in Chile.

In 2003 Chile participated in a program for the exchange of fishing captains, directed by Southern Seabird Solutions. A Chilean fishing captain who took part in an exchange became aware 'on the ground' of the advances in New Zealand in avoiding incidental capture. This experience was fundamental as it has involved a private operator who is deeply committed to the conservation of marine birds, and who can act as a role model to his peers. Videos were made of this experience, and will be used as an educational tool.

Chile supports an initiative in the Albatroz project led by Brazil. The object of this project is to hold the 'First Forum of South American Fishers to Reduce the Incidental Capture of Birds'. It will be held in November 2006 in Gauruja, Brazil.

There is an agreement with Chile to develop a project, Ocean Operator Task Force (OOTF), the object of which is to identify fisheries leaders in the conservation of albatrosses in all the national fleets.

Potential for Education in Chile

The Ministry of Education has a National Environmental Certification System for Educational Establishments (Sistema Nacional de Certificación Ambiental de Establecimientos Educacionales - SNCAE). Its objective is to contribute to the improvement in the quality of education in Chile, to promote education in Chile for sustainability, and to contribute to cultural change through the promotion of environmentally responsible behaviour.

Article 23 of the Hunting Law establishes that, 'teaching material used in basic and middle level education approved by the Ministry of Education, and relating to the issue, must endeavour to include field guides for the identification of the greatest number possible of the country's wild life, must highlight the environmental significance of the conservation of these animals, and must provide guidance as to concrete measures which should be adopted for safeguarding their survival and best sustainable use.'

Similarly, education programs, both basic and middle levels, will aim to bring students into contact with the environment in such a way as to allow them to know and identify the country's wild life.

Dissemination of information to the general public	Action Plan Reference	Reference to the Work Program of the Assessment Committee	Agreement Reference

In August 2006, the Fishing Subsecretariat will open to public consultation - including the principal government agencies, universities, research institutes and the general public - the National Action Plan for Maritime Birds/Chile Proposal. This will be the final stage in gathering suggestions for its best performance.

The National Action Plan for Maritime Birds/Chile includes a program for disseminating the results of the Plan in three target areas: a) towards fishing businesses or organisations; b) nationally via the portal of the Fishing Subsecretariat, or other platforms; and c) an international dissemination report, to meet commitments which Chile may currently have in this respect.

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