



Agreement on the Conservation
of Albatrosses and Petrels

Tenth Meeting of the Advisory Committee
Wellington, New Zealand, 11 - 15 September 2017

2017 Implementation Report - Brazil

Brazil



Agreement on the Conservation
of Albatrosses and Petrels

Report - MoP-6 (2018)

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Implementation Report for the Meeting of Parties - MoP-6 (2018)

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? (For list of current Resolutions see <http://www.acap.aq/en/documents/resolutions>) Yes
- The Brazilian Government has included mitigation measures as a criterion for conferring permits for leased fishing vessels in Brazilian waters. In 2014, the Brazilian government launched a new longline fisheries regulation aimed at reducing seabird bycatch to a minimal level (<http://projetoalbatroz.org.br/sobre-o-projeto-albatroz/biblioteca/ini-n-0714-eng>). These measures are a combination of weighted branch lines, bird scaring lines and night settings that should be applied to all vessels when fishing in the territorial sea, Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ) and international waters, south of 20° S, in the modality of surface horizontal longline, for the target species of tuna and swordfish. The use of these simultaneous measures is as recommended by ACAP to mitigate the catch of albatrosses. The regulations also obligated the vessels to emit signals from the remote monitoring equipment, linked to VMS, in intervals no longer than 20 minutes in order to facilitate the monitoring of compliance. The Chico Mendes Institute for the Conservation of Biodiversity (ICMBio) defined albatrosses and petrels conservation actions and the implementation of the National Plan of Action on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrel (PLANACAP, same as NPOA-s) as a priority issue (ACAP Resolution 5.4, Item 5.2 of Ac Work Program). PLANACAP's second planning cycle was drawn up in 2012, effective for the period 2012-2017 and priorities for bycatch and mitigation development were incorporated. Now it is in the final evaluation of its second cycle. The implementation of conservation strategies for particular species or groups of species of albatrosses and petrels are part of PLANACAP Brazil, that includes 15 taxa of exclusively oceanic seabirds, 10 taxa of birds considered endangered

on the Brazilian Official National List of Endangered Species, nine of which are in the Annex 1 of ACAP. The final evaluation of the PLANACAP indicators and targets will be made in August 2017 and planning for a new cycle will begin in October of this year. According to item 3.1 of AC Work Program (Resolution 5.4) Brazil has presented relevant results on mitigation measure research during the ICCAT meeting, in the special Working Group of Ecosystems. In 2016, the results of trials carried out by Projeto Albatroz with sponsorship of ACAP Small Grant on Lumo Lead were presented that indicated 60g at 1 meter from the hook as the best practice together with Torilines and night settings (in coordination with item 3.8 of the same Work Programme). This modification was approved at that instance of ICCAT and was presented to SCRS for analysis. To attend the item 3.2 and 3.4 of AC Work Program (Resolution 5.4), Projeto Albatroz is preparing a data base to develop spatial / temporal distribution of seabirds at sea overlapping to threats specially the fishing effort distribution in Southern Atlantic. In these terms, Projeto Albatroz and Albatross Task Force Program in Brazil just finished the Environmental Risk Assessment of Itaipava Fleet (Small-scale fishery), to be presented in AC10 in September of 2017 (Item 3.16 of AC Working Program). In conjunction with others researchers in South America and lead by RSPB, Projeto Albatroz is collecting all information about albatross intentional mutilation that is in final stage of preparation to be published (item 3.7 of AC Working Program). As regular activities developed for more than 10 years, Projeto Albatroz and BirdLife International have developed the Albatross Task Force project in Brazil, tests and the introduction of mitigation measures in the Brazilian longline fleet throughout educational approach. A study of fishing methods, fleet, fishing grounds, and seabird species interactions, development of safe leads, is being carried out by Projeto Albatroz (on ports and by onboard observers). In attention to item 4.1 of AC Work Programme, in May 2015, a training workshop was held by ICMBio/CEMAVE, with partial funding from ACAP for the participation of international instructors at the CEMAVE Multifunctional Base in Santa Catarina. This workshop was conducted in cooperation with Dr. Marcela Uhart and Dr. Flavio Quintana (Vice-Coordinator of ACAP of Argentina) and aimed to enable on-board observers to optimize the collection of information and biological samples from by caught birds.





Yes

The NPOA-Seabirds Brazil is in the final evaluation of its indicators and targets and actions for the national implementation of the ACAP will carry on in the next three years, as planned in the NPOA-Seabirds Brazil's matrix. To achieve the highest possible quality in conservation objectives the



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

greatest number of key articulators and members of the PLANACAP (NPOA-s) Technical Advisory Group will be convened. The creation of a National Brazilian Biological Sample Bank to be coordinated by ICMBio and Projeto Albatroz is planned in order to facilitate the improvement on national and International research about Albatrozes and Petrels. Also, in collaborative works there are initiatives related to the spatial and temporal analysis to define priority areas for the conservation of ACAP species considering the overlapping with at sea threats.

2. Species conservation

2.1 Has the Party provided any exemptions to prohibitions on the taking or harmful interference with albatrosses and petrels?	No 1) SBWG7_Inf_24 Rev 1 Legal framework Brazil COUTINHO et al_E_s_f.pdf (size 231483 bytes)   2) ini_07_2014_medidas_diminuição_captura_incidental_aves_marinhas_embarcações_espinhel.pdf (size 49050 bytes)  
2.2 Has any use or trade in albatrosses or petrels occurred?	No No, the use or trade of albatrosses and petrels is forbidden and there's no record of this activity in federal agencies responsible for the environment legal inspection.
2.3 Has the Party implemented any new single or multi-species conservation strategies / Action Plans?	Yes After five years of action implementation, the Brazilian National Action Plan on the conservation of albatrosses and petrels (PLANACAP) is in the final evaluation of its second cycle. PLANACAP's second planning cycle was drawn up in 2012, effective for the period 2012-2017, and includes 69 actions related to the general objective of contributing to the long-term conservation of albatross and petrel populations. The list of benefited species contemplated by PLANACAP revised in 2012 included 15 taxa of exclusively oceanic seabirds, 10 taxa of birds considered endangered on the Official National List of Endangered Species (No. 444/2014): 4 (four) in category CR (Critically endangered): <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i> (Tristan Albatross), <i>Diomedea exulans</i> (Wandering Albatross), <i>Pterodroma Arminjonian</i> (grazina-de-trindade) and <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i> (pardela-de-asa-larga);; 3 (three) in the category EN (Endangered) : <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> (northern royal albatross), <i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (atlantic yellow?nosed Albatross), <i>Pterodroma incerta</i> (grazina-de-barriga-branca); 3 (three) in the category VU (Vulnerable): <i>Diomedea epomophora</i> (southern royal albatross), <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> (White chinned Petrel), <i>Procellaria conspicillata</i> (spectacled petrel). In addition to 5 (five) other taxa categorized as NT, LC and DD: <i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (shy albatross), <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> (black browed albatross), <i>Calonectris borealis</i> , <i>Calonectris edwardsii</i> and <i>Puffinus gravis</i> . Nine of those listed species is in the Annex 1 of ACAP. Annual monitoring of PLANACAP implementation is carried out to evaluate the actions and degree of implementation of the plan, replanning and adopting alternative strategies, when necessary, to achieve its five specific objectives. In the monitoring of 2016 (fourth annual monitoring), PLANACAP presented 18% of its actions completed, 33% in progress as planned, 31% in progress with problems and 18% not completed or not started, the latter two values are attributed in part to the complexity of the dialogue and awareness of the industrial fishing industry to the conservation of marine biodiversity, the governmental demobilization of fisheries management and the fact that investments have been reduced in recent years for conservation

projects. The final evaluation of the PLANACAP indicators and targets will be made in August 2017 and planning for a new cycle will begin in October of this year. In order to achieve the highest possible quality in conservation objectives, the greatest number of key articulators and members of the PLANACAP Technical Advisory Group will be convened.

1) [sumario-ingles-albatrozes-petrels.pdf](#) (size 745075 bytes)  

2.4 Has the Party taken any emergency measures involving albatrosses or petrels?

Yes

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Ministry of the Environment have signed and published a law to enforce the use of mitigation measures to reduce the seabirds bycatch in long line fisheries. These measures are a combination of weighted branch lines, bird scaring lines and night settings that should be applied to all authorized vessels when fishing target species of tuna and swordfish, in areas of territorial seas, exclusive economic zone (EEZ), and south international water at 20°S. The simultaneous use of these measures recommended by ACAP can mitigate the catch of albatrosses and petrels, and have been proven highly effective in various parts of the world, especially when used in combination. More detail about this measure can be found in item 2.6.

2.5 Has the Party conducted any re-establishment schemes?

No

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

Yes

In 2014, the Brazilian government launched a new longline fisheries regulation aimed at reducing seabird bycatch to a minimal level. These measures are a combination of weighted branch line (at least 45 grams, at no further than one meter away from the hook or at least 60 grams at no further than 3.5 meters away from the hook or at least 98 grams at no further than four meters away from the hook), bird scaring lines and night settings that should be applied by all authorized vessels when fishing target species in areas of territorial seas, exclusive economic zone (EEZ), and south international water at 20°S. The simultaneous use of these measures recommended by ACAP can mitigate the catch of albatrosses and petrels, and have been proven highly effective in various parts of the world, especially when used in combination (ACAP, 2013b). The process of regulation of fishing activities in Brazil that negatively affect seabird populations began with the recommendation 07/2007 from the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Brazil is part of the ICCAT's committee since 1969, and with decree 65-026 of 20 August 1969, ICCAT's recommendations have legal impact in Brazil. This recommendation, which aims to protect oceanic seabirds against incidental catch by pelagic longline fisheries, emphasizes the need for mitigation measures, monitoring and control of incidental capture of birds, which should be implemented by all countries. It established, amongst other measures, the mandatory use of tori lines by all vessels operating south of 20°S, except for the vessels using longline monofilaments directed towards swordfish, which need to be released overnight. In order to reduce by-catches to a minimal level, and for implementing 07/2007 ICCAT's recommendation, the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries formulated regulation no.4/2011, together with the fishing productive sector. It established the simultaneous use of tori lines and weight branch lines by longline fishing vessels authorized to operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction south of latitude 20°S. A few months later, ICCAT launched Recommendation 09/2011, and established the mandatory use of at least two out of the three mitigation measures (tori lines, weights branch lines in all longline fisheries south of 25°S). The revision process of the INI 04/2011 began in 2012 with members of Brazil's Fishery Management Council of Tuna. This council is composed of representatives of various branches that are relevant to the regulation of fishing activities, such as government agencies and fishing industry stakeholders advised by scientific subcommittees. The main focus of this review is to discuss the implementation of ACAP's recommendations, in particular whether to change the

requirement of the use of two obligatory mitigation measures (toriline and weights branch lines) and include a third new one (i.e., the mandatory use of night settings). The major goal in this new combination of measures is to protect the populations of albatrosses and petrels, in accordance with the National Action Plan of albatrosses and petrels. The purpose of this review was to broaden conservation and protection measures with the inclusion of additional standards from ACAP's Best Practice Guide. The recommendations in this guide are based on evidence from scientific studies that demonstrate that the isolated use of toriline (ACAP, 2011b; Petersen et al., 2008), night settings (ACAP, 2011b), and systems of line branch weights (ACAP, 2011a) are not sufficient to prevent seabird bycatch. This revision also includes other technical issues, such as fisherman safety, toriline dimensions, and use of onboard cameras. The new regulatory framework provided by the IN 07/2014 covers several gaps in the former regulation, and details safety measures for fisherman, including electronic monitoring, and size of the toriline proportional to the size of the vessel. Application of the standards have been established in two stages: transitional and permanent. Between these two steps, there is a difference in the specifications of the weights system of hooks and the extent of toriline. The regulation full text in English can be accessed at : <http://projetoalbatroz.org.br/sobre-o-projeto-albatroz/biblioteca/ini-n-0714-eng> . Brazilian law also protects albatrosses and petrels from intentional take. To kill, pursue, hunt, catch, use wildlife specimens, natives or on a migratory route, without proper permission, license or authorization from the competent authority, or in disagreement with that obtained are considered federal crime punishable by reclusion and fine.

2.7 Has the Party implemented any legal or policy instruments for environmental impact assessments? Yes
 A sample of the impact of commercial fisheries has been assessed by scientific observers (Projeto Albatroz and ICMBio). No onboard observer program is carried out officially in the longline industry in Brazil at the moment (the OnBoard Observer Program was suspended on 2012). Environment impact assessment of oil extraction activities within Brazil that have potential effect on albatrosses and petrels have been carried out (PMP Bacia de Santos e PMP Bacia de Campos). As mentioned in question 2.1, Projeto Albatroz is preparing a data base to develop spatial / temporal distribution of seabirds at sea overlapping to threats, especially the fishing effort distribution in Southern Atlantic. Also, Projeto Albatroz and Albatross Task Force Program in Brazil have just finished the Environmental Risk Assessment of Itaipava Fleet (Small-scale fishery) to be presented in AC10 in September of 2017.

2.8 Does the Party have any species it would like to submit for addition to Annex 1? No

2.9 Are there any other conservation projects for ACAP species not already mentioned? 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 No
 There is no species listed on Annex I of ACAP breeding in the Brazilian territory.

habitat restoration?

3.2 Has the Party implemented any sustainable management measures for marine living resources which provide food for albatrosses and petrels?

No

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

No

No. Although marine protected areas proposals are under analysis (examples Albardão and Cadeia Trindade and Martin Vaz).

4. Management of human activities

4.1 Has the Party completed any new environmental impact assessments related to albatrosses and petrels?

Yes

Yes. There is a Environmental Risk Assessment of Itaipava Fleet (small-scale fishery) to be presented in AC10 in September of 2017.

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

No

4.3 Has the Party introduced any new measures to minimise the disturbance to albatrosses and petrels in marine and terrestrial habitats?

Yes

Yes. It is possible to highlight the new regulation that obliges the use of mitigation measures in longline fishery vessels (already mentioned in item 2.6) and the NPOA-Seabirds - Brazil, as well as many other regulations/laws in Brazil to protect wildlife and endangered species, such as the Official List of Endangered Species, which lists 6 albatrosses and 2 petrels from ACAP's Annex I, and the Environmental Crimes Law (Lei de Crimes Ambientais) Act no. 9.605 / 1998, which establishes sanctions against illegal environmental activities, including activities harmful to endangered species, as the mentioned species 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?

Yes

Projeto Albatroz and Albatross Task Force are carrying out ongoing projects focused on research in developing/improving known measure such as Torilines and Line Weightings and new measures such as Hook Pods and Slide Leads. At this moment Projeto Albatroz / ATF Brazil is testing a new prototype of Hook Pod. Other areas of work is also attended by Projeto Albatroz such as environmental education for fishermen and for students in schools, public awareness, risk analysis and support for public polices, national and internationally.

5.2 Does the Party have any additional national institutions (authorities or research centres), or NGOs involved in

Yes

The Ministry of the Environment, ICMBio/CEMAVE, Projeto Albatroz, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande (FURG).

6. Education and public awareness

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

In May 2015, a training workshop was held by ICMBio/CEMAVE, with partial funding from ACAP for participation of international instructors at the CEMAVE Multifunctional Base in Santa Catarina. This workshop was conducted in cooperation with Dr. Marcela Uhart and Dr. Flavio Quintana (Vice-Coordinator of ACAP of Argentina) and aimed to enable on-board observers to optimize the collection of information and biological samples from by caught birds. In June 2017, a training workshop was held by ICMBio/CEMAVE aimed at training on bird banding techniques and other marking methods all teams that are systematically monitoring debilitated and injured beached albatrosses and petrels along continuous monitoring programs along the Brazilian coast (PMP Bacia de Santos Fase 1 and 2).

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

Releases by Communication Teams of MMA and ICMBio (ASCOMs) were systematically discharged when important events involving albatrosses and petrels in Brazil were occurring along the past three years. Information regarding new normative on longline industry were sent by mail to professional fishermen organizations. Projeto Albatroz has several initiatives to improve public awareness, including events in five Brazilian states and the production of informative material such as pamphlets, books, manuals and videos. A press office is dedicated to involving media vehicles as much as possible in order to communicate to the public the importance of conservation of albatrosses and petrels and related information.

7. Reporting against priorities for land-based conservation actions (see MoP5 Doc 15 Rev 1 - Prioritising ACAP Conservation Actions)

7.1 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Kerguelen (Grande Terre)? No

7.2 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to house mice on Gough Island? No

7.3 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to reindeer on Kerguelen (Grande Terre)? No

7.4 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Formentera? No

7.5 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Menorca? No

7.6 Has the Party taken any actions in relation

- to black rats on Kerguelen (Grande Terre)?
- 7.7 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Cabrera? No
- 7.8 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Cabrera? No
- 7.9 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Formentera? No
- 7.10 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Ibiza? No
- 7.11 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Mallorca? No
- 7.12 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Menorca? No
- 7.13 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Ile Saint Lanne Gramont? No
- 7.14 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to black rats on Ile Saint Lanne Gramont? No
- 7.15 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to brown rats on South Georgia (Islas Georgias del Sur)? No
- 7.16 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to cats on Auckland Island? No
- 7.17 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to pigs on Auckland Island? No
- 7.18 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to house mice on Marion Island? No
- 7.19 Has the Party taken any actions in relation to Avian cholera on Ile Amsterdam? No
- 7.20 Has the Party taken any actions in

- relation to mosquitos on Isla Espanola?
7.21 Has the Party No
taken any actions in
relation to Avian pox
virus on Albatross Island
(AU)?
7.22 Has the Party No
taken any actions in
relation to Australasian
gannets on Pedra
Branca?
7.23 Has the Party No
taken any actions in
relation to human
disturbance
(recreation/tourism) of
breeding sites on Ibiza?
-

8. Reporting against priorities for at-sea conservation actions (see MoP5 Doc 15 Rev 1 - Prioritising ACAP Conservation Actions)

8.1 Has the Party taken No
any actions relevant to
seabird bycatch in the
Angola Pelagic longline
fishery?

8.2 Has the Party taken No
any actions relevant to
seabird bycatch in the
Argentina Demersal
trawl fishery?

8.3 Has the Party taken No
any actions relevant to
seabird bycatch in the
Australia demersal
longline fishery?

8.4 Has the Party taken No
any actions relevant to
seabird bycatch in the
Australia demersal trawl
fishery?

8.5 Has the Party taken No
any actions relevant to
seabird bycatch in the
Australia Pelagic trawl
fishery?

8.6 Has the Party taken No
any actions relevant to
seabird bycatch in the
Australia trawl fishery?

8.7 Has the Party taken No
any actions relevant to
seabird bycatch in the
Brazil demersal longline
fishery?

8.8 Has the Party taken No

any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Brazil Pelagic longline fishery?

8.9 Has the Party taken No

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

8.10 Has the Party No

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

8.11 Has the Party No

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

8.12 Has the Party No

taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the ICCAT Pelagic longline fishery?

8.13 Has the Party No

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

8.14 Has the Party No

taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia Demersal longline fishery?

8.15 Has the Party No

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

8.16 Has the Party No

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

8.17 Has the Party No

taken any actions relevant to seabird bycatch in the Namibia Pelagic trawl fishery?

8.18 Has the Party No

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

8.19 Has the Party No

taken any actions relevant to seabird

bycatch in the Peru
Pelagic longline fishery?
8.20 Has the Party No
taken any actions
relevant to seabird
bycatch in the SEAFO
demersal trawl fishery?
8.21 Has the Party No
taken any actions
relevant to seabird
bycatch in the Spain
demersal longline
fishery?
8.22 Has the Party No
taken any actions
relevant to seabird
bycatch in the Spain
Pelagic longline fishery?
8.23 Has the Party No
taken any actions
relevant to seabird
bycatch in the Spain
purse seine fishery?
8.24 Has the Party No
taken any actions
relevant to seabird
bycatch in the Spain
trawl fishery?
8.25 Has the Party No
taken any actions
relevant to seabird
bycatch in the SPRFMO
demersal trawl fishery?
8.26 Has the Party No
taken any actions
relevant to seabird
bycatch in the UK (OT)
Pelagic longline fishery?
8.27 Has the Party No
taken any actions
relevant to seabird
bycatch in the WCPFC
Pelagic longline fishery?

9. Other

Does the Party have any Not answered
new information to
report on research into
observed impacts, or
mitigation of, climate
change on albatrosses
and petrels?

10. Additional Comments

Final submission details

AC10 Inf 03
Agenda Item 9

Report is closed for editing.

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Report by Thaís Coutinho

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