

 <p>Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Seventh Meeting of the Parties <i>Virtual meeting, 9 - 13 May 2022 (UTC+10)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Indicators to measure the Success of the Agreement</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Secretariat and BirdLife International</i></p>
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SUMMARY

Several breeding sites and status and trend indicators, as well as indicators on tracking data availability are presented for the consideration of the Parties. While breeding site conditions show a steady improvement over time (fewer threats, better management), momentum seems to have been lost in monitoring populations in recent years. Two capacity building indicators which were adopted at MoP6 are also presented for the first time but progress in this area is more problematic to gauge. Seabird bycatch indicators continue to lack adequate data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Meeting of the Parties:

1. Reflect on the success of the Agreement as measured by the IUCN Red List Index, breeding site condition, population status and trends, and tracking data availability indicators;
2. Encourage Parties and cooperating Range States to continue to invest in eradication of feral species from ACAP islands, in population monitoring and tracking programmes, as well as in comprehensive management plans for breeding sites of ACAP species;
3. Discuss any further action required in relation to the capacity building indicators, and
4. Urge Parties and cooperating Range States to report the data required to populate the seabird bycatch indicators.

1. BACKGROUND

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties (MoP4) approved the use and further development of a series of State-Pressure-Response indicators for bycatch, breeding sites and population status and trends as recommended by AC6 in [MoP4 Doc 23 \(MoP4 Final Report\)](#), item 7.5). It was also recommended that updates to the existing interim ACAP indicator, the IUCN Red List Status of ACAP species, continue to be presented at each MoP.

Some indicators, including those proposed for breeding sites and population status and trends, were built with data available in the ACAP database and presented at MoP5 ([MoP5 Doc 20 Rev 1](#)). A number of candidate indicators relating to seabird bycatch were also proposed, but it was noted that further refinements in data reporting will be needed before these can be populated. MoP5 approved the list of proposed breeding sites and status and trend indicators, as well as the two new indicators on tracking data availability, and noted progress on seabird bycatch indicators.

At MoP6, updated analyses of breeding sites and population status and trend indicators, and indicators on tracking data availability were presented ([MoP6 Doc 20 Rev 1](#)). In addition, two capacity building indicators were proposed ([MoP6 Doc 21](#)) and endorsed. However, obtaining adequate data to compile seabird bycatch indicators continues to be a challenge.

2. BREEDING SITES, POPULATION STATUS AND TRENDS, AND TRACKING INDICATORS

2.1 IUCN Red List Status of ACAP species

BirdLife International provided an updated trend for the Red List Index (RLI), which tracks changes in the IUCN Red List Status of ACAP species. The RLI was hindcast to 1988 (the first year for which data are available) for (i) the original ACAP species (southern hemisphere albatrosses, both *Macronectes*, and all *Procellaria*), and (ii) all current ACAP species including Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus*, Pink-footed Shearwater *Ardennna creatopus* and the three North Pacific albatross species (**Figure 1**). The dates used to derive the RLI are assigned retrospectively based on current information on when species crossed RL thresholds, not the date when the recategorization was published.

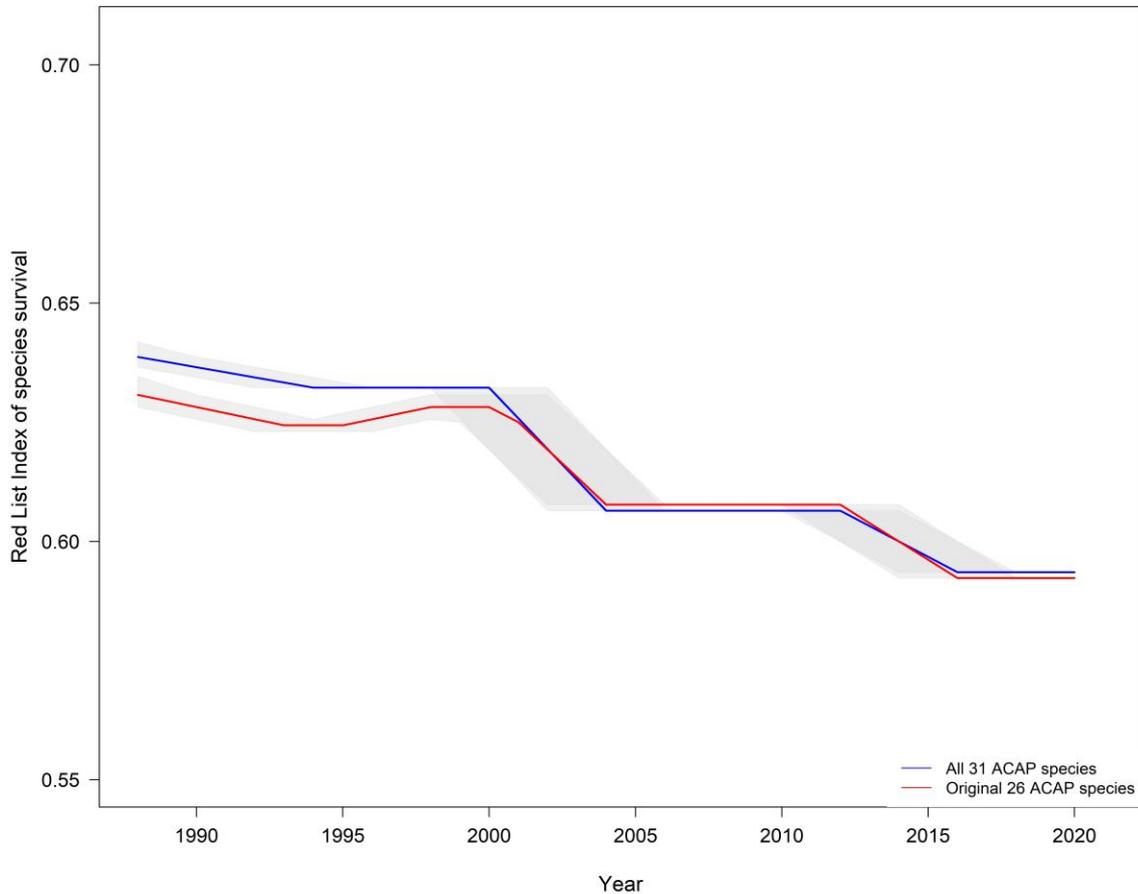


Figure 1. Red list indicators for ACAP species

Overall, there is a continuing decline in status of ACAP species since 1988. The flat line in recent years suggests that substantial changes in extinction risk for the relevant species have not occurred (or have not yet been detected), but this is not surprising given the small number of species under consideration.

The species driving the negative trends in the ACAP RLI remain unchanged since the last update:

<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Waved Albatross	Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered in 2000-2004
<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross	Qualified for up-listing from Endangered to Critically Endangered in 1988-1994
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 2000-2004
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Shearwater	Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 1994-2000, and from Endangered to Critically Endangered in 2000-2004

<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross	Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 2012-2016
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Westland Petrel	Qualified for up-listing from Vulnerable to Endangered in 2012-2016

The only species driving a positive trend is Amsterdam Albatross *Diomedea amsterdamensis*, which qualified for downlisting from Critically Endangered to Endangered in 1994-2000 due to a genuine increase in population size.

Although both Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris* and Black-footed Albatross *Phoebastria nigripes* were downlisted to Near Threatened in 2013, this was based on improved understanding of their population trends over the last few decades (both were considered to have qualified as Near Threatened since 1988), rather than genuine improvements in status. The Black-browed Albatross was further downlisted to Least Concern in 2017. In addition, Grey-headed Albatross *Thalassarche chrysostoma* was up-listed in 2013 from Vulnerable to Endangered, but this was also a consequence of improved knowledge rather than genuine deterioration in status. This affects the absolute value of the RLI, but not its trend.

2.2 Breeding sites

Four ‘State-Pressure-Response’ Breeding Site Indicators, compiled from information submitted to the ACAP database, are presented in **ANNEX 1**, showing progress for the original 26 ACAP species (also in **Figure 2**), 29 species following listing of the three North Pacific albatross species in 2009, 30 species following the listing of the Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus* in 2012, and the current 31 species which include the Pink-footed Shearwater *Ardennna creatopus* listed in 2015. The most noticeable change since 2004, when the Agreement came into force, is in the percentage of sites with biosecurity plans. A new Conservation Management Strategy for New Zealand’s subantarctic islands published in 2016 considerably increased the proportion of sites with a biosecurity protocol to 13.6% when all 31 species are considered. Nevertheless, this figure is still likely to be an underestimate due to biosecurity components being underreported in management plans. All data providers are encouraged to check this information for their sites in the ACAP database, and in particular, expiry dates for management plans.

The number of islands where introduced vertebrates (habitat modifiers and/or predators) are present has been steadily trending downwards, following several successful eradication campaigns in recent years. Consequently, the number of breeding sites with threats also declined. 51 islands (18.5%) currently have introduced vertebrates present, including inhabited islands where eradication of those species is not possible.

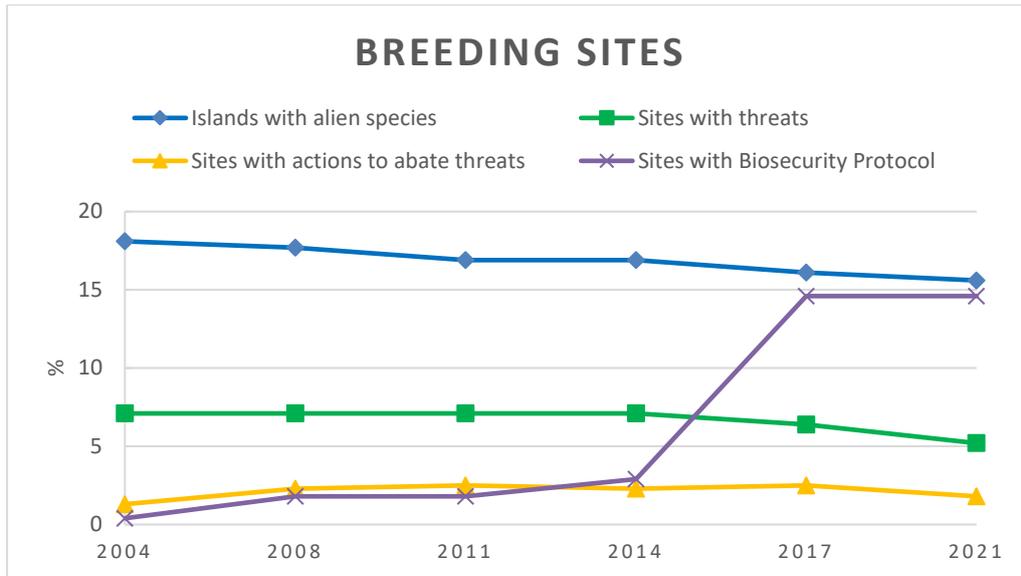


Figure 2. Breeding site indicators for the original 26 ACAP species.

2.3 Populations

Five ‘State’ Population indicators are presented in **ANNEX 1**, showing progress for the original 26 ACAP species (**Figure 3**), as well as for the 29 species covered by the Agreement since 2009, 30 species since 2012, and 31 species since 2015. The apparent decreases in population monitoring since 2014 are likely to reflect to some extent a lag in data entry for the most recent breeding seasons, but quite possibly also a declining monitoring effort, especially given the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in the last two years. Although it can be expected that the availability of more recent data in the coming months will improve the 2021 population indicators in future analyses, the monitoring effort appears to have lost momentum in recent years.

The trend indicator was calculated based on information submitted to the ACAP database. Trends were calculated if at least three data points were available, with at least one data point in each half of the decade. Trends were only used if they applied to more than 50% of the population at the Island Group. Consequently, the number of populations meeting these criteria was low for all scenarios. Nevertheless, the number of populations where trend was increasing or stable appears to have increased over time. However, this could also be a reflection of better data availability over time, and conversely, the dip in 2021 could reflect a decline in monitoring effort.

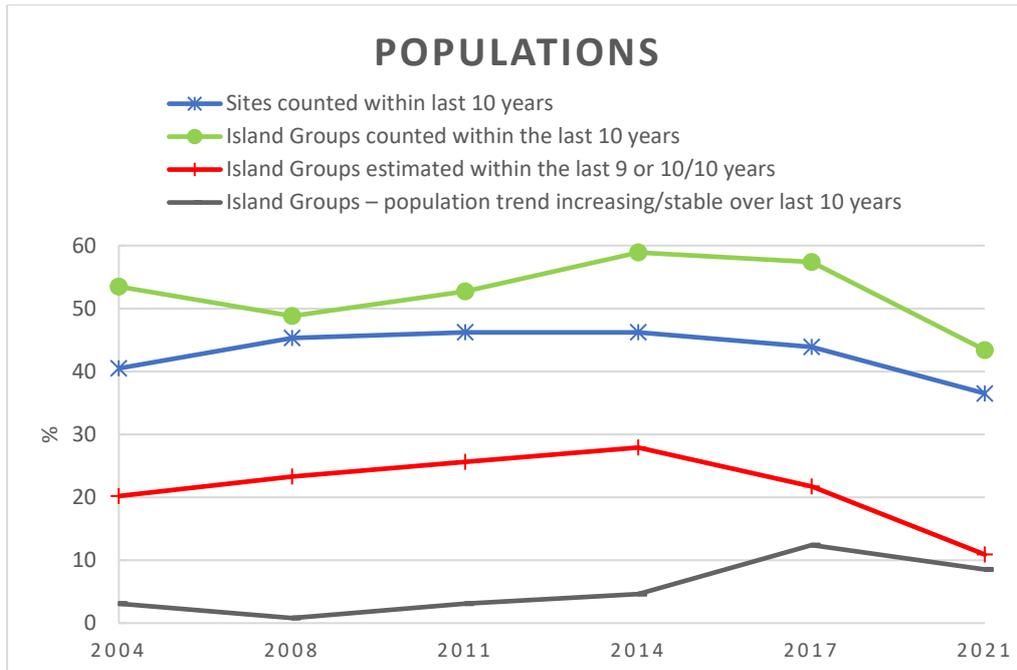


Figure 3. Population monitoring indicators for the original 26 ACAP species.

2.4 Tracking

Two 'State' Tracking Indicators are presented in **ANNEX 1**, showing progress since 2011 for the 26, 29, 30 and 31 species covered by the Agreement since 2004, 2009, 2012 and 2015, based on data in the Seabird Tracking Database, *Tracking Ocean Wanderers (TOW)*, which is managed by BirdLife International (<http://www.seabirdtracking.org/>). Both indicators have increased since 2014, with breeding and non-breeding adults consistently better represented in tracking studies than juveniles/immatures. The numbers do not change when 29, 30 or 31 species are considered, indicating that progress is due to more data collected from species initially listed in 2004 and 2009, rather than those added more recently.

3. SEABIRD BYCATCH INDICATORS

MoP6 approved the continued development of seabird bycatch indicators as previously set out in [SBWG7 Doc 05](#) and urged Parties and collaborating Range States to provide to the Secretariat the information required to populate them. However, reporting at AC11 was limited. Only a small proportion of fisheries (16%) reported total estimated mortality to AC12, and a proposal to extrapolate bycatch rates based on fishing effort and observed effort was rejected by some members. Given the limited progress with State and Pressure indicators, and the curtailed agendas of both SBWG10 and AC12, the response indicators on implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation, engagement with RFMOs on seabird bycatch issues and research and development for effective seabird mitigation measures were not considered. AC12 instead endorsed a workshop prior to SBWG11 to address data submission by Parties and analyses of bycatch data.

The agreed indicators remain as follows:

State (S)

- 1) A State Indicator for Bycatch will measure the currency and accuracy of estimates being provided. As a number of methodological approaches are available and used by Parties to estimate bycatch rates and levels, the indicator should report on the availability of estimates by method over time. Progress would be then measured as an increasing number of Parties and/or fleets reporting bycatch estimates over time, and a change in methods used to those producing most robust estimates. A table will be developed to summarise this information.

Pressure (P)

- 1) Bycatch rates and levels of ACAP species
 - i) the total number of birds killed (bycaught) per year of ACAP species (by species where possible), and
 - ii) their bycatch rate, across each of the fisheries of member Parties.

There are a number of issues to consider when estimating and interpreting these two measures, such as undetected mortality, uncertainty in estimation, and uncertainty in species identification.

Response (R)

- 1) Implementation of seabird bycatch mitigation within EEZs
- 2) Engagement with RFMOs on seabird bycatch issues
 - A mechanism has yet to be developed to assess the degree of implementation of seabird conservation measures by tuna and other RFMOs.
 - The development and implementation of methods to review the effectiveness of seabird bycatch mitigation measures across tuna and other RFMOs is currently underway.
 - The adoption of recommendations, including changes to bycatch mitigation measures, that arise from these reviews has not yet commenced.
- 3) Research and development for effective seabird mitigation measures
 - the relevance of mitigation research reported to SBWG meetings to be assessed as a measure for this indicator.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING INDICATORS

A contact group (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, New Zealand and the United Kingdom) developed performance indicators for capacity building under the Agreement. The 'State – Pressure – Response' approach as presented in [MoP6 Doc 21](#) was endorsed by the Sixth Session of the Meeting of the Parties:

INDICATOR 1 - RESPONSE

Number of meetings, workshops, training and other events where ACAP has assisted technically or financially to build capacities among Parties.

Key question addressed by this indicator

What technical and financial assistance has been provided to Parties (and Range States) to build capacity to facilitate the objective of the Agreement?

Target audience

Governmental agencies of ACAP Parties and Range States.

INDICATOR 2 - STATE

Evolution in the number and range of meetings, workshops, training and other capacity building events since the Party ratified the Agreement.

Key question addressed by this indicator

Since the ratification of the Agreement, which capacity building actions and/or processes have been carried out?

Target audience

Parties to the Agreement (environment and fishery management agencies) and NGOs.

The ACAP database has been collecting information from Parties and Range States on capacity building activities as part of their reporting to the Advisory Committee since 2011:

SECTION D: OTHER ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Question 3. Since the last report has the Party undertaken or funded any capacity building activities relevant to ACAP?

Following AC11 in 2019, another question was added to allow separate reporting on assistance obtained specifically from ACAP by each Party or Range State, which would address Indicator 1:

Question 4. Since the last report has the Party received any funding or technical assistance for capacity building from ACAP?

Table 1 summarises assistance provided by ACAP in the last 10 years of the Agreement. A large proportion of capacity building actions have been implemented through the Small Grants and Secondments programmes. However, in the last two years the COVID-19 pandemic has interrupted not only the Secondment Programme but also the work of other fora where ACAP would be likely to provide technical input and expertise.

Table 1. Indicator 1: Number of meetings, workshops, training, and other events where ACAP has assisted technically or financially to build capacity among Parties and Range States.

Year	Number of activities supported and description	
2012	1	Azócar Secondment Chile – Secretariat (seabird bycatch observer protocols)
2013	0	
2014	2	Jiménez Secondment Uruguay – UK (overlap of <i>Diomedea exulans</i> with pelagic longlines in southwest Atlantic)
		Participation/presentation: CCSBT Effectiveness of Seabird Mitigation Measures Technical Group meeting, Tokyo, Japan.
2015*	3	Cortés Secondment Spain – ATF Chile (reducing petrel bycatch in artisanal fisheries)
		Serafini Secondment Brazil – UK (pathogen surveillance)
		Four workshops on establishing capacity in South America to build knowledge on albatross and petrel health and prevent disease introduction - Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru (Small Grant 2013-20)
2016*	1	Participation/presentation: Common Oceans Tuna Project - Workshop on Effective Seabird Conservation in Tuna Fisheries, Suva, Fiji.
2017*	2	Participation/presentation: Common Oceans Tuna Project Regional Bycatch Pre-assessment Workshops: South Africa and Vietnam
2018	6	Paz Secondment Argentina – Chile (habitat selection of <i>Thalassarche malanophris</i> and fishing activity)
		Adasme Secondment Chile – NZ (Risk assessment of seabirds in South Pacific)
		Marquez Secondment Brazil – UK (priority areas for albatross conservation in relation to fisheries bycatch) (in progress)
		López Secondment Chile – USA (<i>Ardenna creatopus</i> - outreach, understanding threats and mitigation measures)
		Suazo Internship Secretariat/NZ (update of ACAP Seabird Bycatch Identification Guide, bilateral Chile – NZ collaboration on seabird bycatch matters)
		Participation/presentation: Common Oceans Tuna Project Seabird Bycatch Data Preparation Workshop Cusco, Peru
2019	4	Hernández Secondment Argentina – NZ (ERA of incidental mortality of seabirds in Argentine fisheries) (yet to commence)
		Pereira Secondment Brazil – NZ (improving museum curatorial skills) (yet to commence)
		Alemán Lucero Secondment Ecuador – Brazil (seabird rehabilitation and ID of pathogenic diseases)
		Participation/presentation: Common Oceans Tuna Project Final Seabird Bycatch Assessment Workshop, Kruger National Park, South Africa
2020	0	
2021	1	Participation/presentation: CCAMLR e-group on net monitoring cables

*Small Grants and/or Secondment Programmes were on hold 2015-2017

Collating information on Indicator 2 was more problematic. The number of capacity building events reported in Question 3 was difficult to interpret. It is clear that Parties and Range States assign resources to capacity building activities, but it was not easy to itemise events. **Table 2** summarises number of responses for each AC reporting year, starting with AC6 in 2011, with detailed information as submitted for each Party or Range State provided in **ANNEX 2**. Some reports provided information in the online form but were then not submitted, and are not included.

Further discussion by Parties about the suitability of the information collected, feasibility of submitting more quantitative information, and any further actions that may be required is welcome.

Table 2. Indicator 2: Number and range of meetings, workshops, training, and other capacity building events since the Party ratified the Agreement. (Has the Party undertaken or funded any capacity building activities relevant to ACAP?).

	2011	2013	2014	2016	2017	2019	2021
Argentina	0	2	2	1	-	1	1
Australia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chile	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
Ecuador	-	-	0	1	2	-	-
France	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
New Zealand	-	0	0	0	0	1	>1
Norway	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	0	-	0	-	1	-	0
South Africa	-	0	0	-	-	-	0
Spain	-	-	1-2	>1	>1	0	0
UK	0	5	2	2	2	2	-
Uruguay	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
USA	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

ANNEX 1. BREEDING SITES, POPULATIONS AND TRACKING DATA INDICATORS

Table 1. 26 species, 2004 - 2021

INDICATOR		2004		2008		2011		2014		2017		2021	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Breeding Sites													
S1	Islands with alien species	44	18.1	43	17.7	41	16.9	41	16.9	39	16.1	38	15.6
P1	Sites with threats ¹	40	7.1	40	7.1	40	7.1	40	7.1	36	6.4	29	5.2
R1	Sites with eradications or management actions to abate threats ¹	7	1.3	13	2.3	14	2.5	13	2.3	14	2.5	10	1.8
R2	Sites with Biosecurity Protocol (Biosecurity Plan or Quarantine) ¹	2	0.4	10	1.8	10	1.8	16	2.9	82	14.6	82	14.6
Populations													
S1 b)	Sites counted within last 10 years	227	40.5	254	45.3	259	46.2	259	46.2	246	43.9	205	36.5
S1 b)	Island Groups counted within the last 10 years (at least 50% of sites per Island Group counted)	69	53.5	63	48.8	68	52.7	76	58.9	74	57.4	56	43.4
S2	Island Groups where breeding numbers at at least 1 site (including part-sites) estimated within the last 9 or 10/10 years	26	20.2	30	23.3	33	25.6	36	27.9	28	21.7	14	10.9
S3	Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography	25	4.5	25	4.5	28	5	29	5.2	30	5.4	30	5.4
S4 b)	Island Groups – population trend increasing/stable over last 10 years	4	3.1	1	0.8	4	3.1	6	4.6	16	12.4	11	8.5
Tracking													
S1	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks each from incubation, brood guard, post-guard chick rearing, non-breeding adults (from any island)	-	-	-	-	8	6.2	8	6.2	9	7	9	7
S2	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks from juveniles/immatures (from any island)	-	-	-	-	3	2.3	3	2.3	6	4.7	8	6.2

¹ Unique list, some sites have multiple threats/plans

Total Sites = 561, Total Islands = 243 and Total Island Groups = 129

Taxa = 26: *Diomedea amsterdamensis*, *Diomedea antipodensis*, *Diomedea dabbenena*, *Diomedea epomophora*, *Diomedea exulans*, *Diomedea sanfordi*, *Macronectes giganteus*, *Macronectes halli*, *Phoebastria irrorata*, *Phoebetria fusca*, *Phoebetria palpebrata*, *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Procellaria cinerea*, *Procellaria conspicillata*, *Procellaria parkinsoni*, *Procellaria westlandica*, *Thalassarche bulleri*, *Thalassarche carteri*, *Thalassarche cauta*, *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*, *Thalassarche chrysostoma*, *Thalassarche eremita*, *Thalassarche impavida*, *Thalassarche melanophris*, *Thalassarche salvini*, *Thalassarche steadi*

Table 2. 29 species, 2011 - 2021

INDICATOR		2011		2014		2017		2021	
Breeding Sites		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
S1	Islands with alien species	50	18.7	50	18.7	48	18	47	17.6
P1	Sites with threats ¹	53	8.9	53	8.9	49	8.2	42	7.1
R1	Sites with eradications or management actions to abate threats ¹	21	3.5	20	3.4	22	3.7	18	3
R2	Sites with Biosecurity Protocol (Biosecurity Plan or Quarantine) ¹	10	1.7	16	2.7	82	13.8	82	13.8
Populations									
S1 b)	Sites counted within last 10 years	286	48.1	282	47.4	268	45	225	37.8
S1 b)	Island Groups counted within the last 10 years (at least 50% of sites per Island Group counted)	78	55.7	84	60	82	58.6	64	45.7
S2	Island Groups where breeding numbers at at least 1 site (including part-sites) estimated within the last 9 or 10/10 years	36	25.7	39	27.9	31	22.1	16	11.4
S3	Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography	28	4.7	29	4.9	30	5	30	5
S4 b)	Island Groups – population trend increasing/stable over last 10 years	4	2.9	7	5	20	14.3	12	8.6
Tracking									
S1	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks each from incubation, brood guard, post-guard chick rearing, non-breeding adults (from any island)	9	6.4	9	6.4	11	7.9	11	7.9
S2	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks from juveniles/immatures (from any island)	3	2.1	3	2.1	6	4.3	8	5.7

¹ Unique list, some sites have multiple threats/plans

Total Sites = 595, Total Islands = 267 and Total Island Groups = 140.

Taxa = 29: *Diomedea amsterdamensis*, *Diomedea antipodensis*, *Diomedea dabbenena*, *Diomedea epomophora*, *Diomedea exulans*, *Diomedea sanfordi*, *Macronectes giganteus*, *Macronectes halli*, ***Phoebastria albatrus***, ***Phoebastria immutabilis***, *Phoebastria irrorata*, ***Phoebastria nigripes***, *Phoebetria fusca*, *Phoebetria palpebrata*, *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Procellaria cinerea*, *Procellaria conspicillata*, *Procellaria parkinsoni*, *Procellaria westlandica*, *Thalassarche bulleri*, *Thalassarche carteri*, *Thalassarche cauta*, *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*, *Thalassarche chrysostoma*, *Thalassarche eremita*, *Thalassarche impavida*, *Thalassarche melanophris*, *Thalassarche salvini*, *Thalassarche steadi*

Table 3. 30 species, 2014 - 2021

INDICATOR		2014		2017		2021	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Breeding Sites							
S1	Islands with alien species	52	19.1	50	18.4	49	18
P1	Sites with threats ¹	58	9.7	54	9	47	7.8
R1	Sites with eradications or management actions to abate threats ¹	22	3.7	24	4	20	3.3
R2	Sites with Biosecurity Protocol (Biosecurity Plan or Quarantine) ¹	16	2.7	82	13.7	82	13.7
Populations							
S1 b)	Sites counted within last 10 years	287	47.8	273	45.5	228	38
S1 b)	Island Groups counted within the last 10 years (at least 50% of sites per Island Group counted)	85	60.3	83	58.9	65	46.1
S2	Island Groups where breeding numbers at at least 1 site (including part-sites) estimated in the last 9 or 10/10 years	39	27.7	31	22	16	11.4
S3	Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography	30	5	31	5.2	31	5.2
S4 b)	Island Groups – population trend increasing/stable over last 10 years	7	5	20	14.2	12	8.5
Tracking							
S1	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks each from incubation, brood guard, post-guard chick rearing, non-breeding adults (from any island)	9	6.4	11	7.8	11	7.8
S2	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks from juveniles/immatures (from any island)	3	2.1	6	4.3	8	5.7

¹ Unique list, some sites have multiple threats/plans

Total Sites = 600, Total Islands = 272 and Total Island Groups = 141.

Taxa = 30: *Diomedea amsterdamensis*, *Diomedea antipodensis*, *Diomedea dabbenena*, *Diomedea epomophora*, *Diomedea exulans*, *Diomedea sanfordi*, *Macronectes giganteus*, *Macronectes halli*, *Phoebastria albatrus*, *Phoebastria immutabilis*, *Phoebastria irrorata*, *Phoebastria nigripes*, *Phoebetria fusca*, *Phoebetria palpebrata*, *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Procellaria cinerea*, *Procellaria conspicillata*, *Procellaria parkinsoni*, *Procellaria westlandica*, ***Puffinus mauretanicus***, *Thalassarche bulleri*, *Thalassarche carteri*, *Thalassarche cauta*, *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*, *Thalassarche chrysostoma*, *Thalassarche eremita*, *Thalassarche impavida*, *Thalassarche melanophris*, *Thalassarche salvini*, *Thalassarche steadi*

Table 4. 31 species, 2017 & 2021

INDICATOR		2017		2021	
		N	%	N	%
Breeding Sites					
S1	Islands with alien species	52	18.9	51	18.5
P1	Sites with threats ¹	54	9	47	7.8
R1	Sites with eradications or management actions to abate threats ¹	24	4	20	3.3
R2	Sites with Biosecurity Protocol (Biosecurity Plan or Quarantine) ¹	82	13.6	82	13.6
Populations					
S1 b)	Sites counted within last 10 years	275	45.6	230	38.1
S1 b)	Island Groups counted within the last 10 years (at least 50% of sites per Island Group counted)	84	58.7	66	46.2
S2	Island Groups where breeding numbers at at least 1 site (including part-sites) estimated within the last 9 or 10/10 years	31	21.7	16	11.2
S3	Sites (or part sites) with ongoing annual monitoring - demography	31	5.1	31	5.1
S4 b)	Island Groups – population trend increasing/stable over last 10 years	20	14	12	8.4
Tracking					
S1	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks each from incubation, brood guard, post-guard chick rearing, non-breeding adults (from any island)	11	7.7	11	7.7
S2	Island Groups with at least 15 tracks from juveniles/immatures (from any island)	6	4.2	8	5.6

¹ Unique list, some sites have multiple threats/plans

Total Sites = 603, Total Islands = 275 and Total Island Groups = 143.

Taxa = 31: *Ardenna creatopus*, *Diomedea amsterdamensis*, *Diomedea antipodensis*, *Diomedea dabbenena*, *Diomedea epomophora*, *Diomedea exulans*, *Diomedea sanfordi*, *Macronectes giganteus*, *Macronectes halli*, *Phoebastria albatrus*, *Phoebastria immutabilis*, *Phoebastria irrorata*, *Phoebastria nigripes*, *Phoebetria fusca*, *Phoebetria palpebrata*, *Procellaria aequinoctialis*, *Procellaria cinerea*, *Procellaria conspicillata*, *Procellaria parkinsoni*, *Procellaria westlandica*, *Puffinus mauretanicus*, *Thalassarche bulleri*, *Thalassarche carteri*, *Thalassarche cauta*, *Thalassarche chlororhynchos*, *Thalassarche chrysostoma*, *Thalassarche eremita*, *Thalassarche impavida*, *Thalassarche melanophris*, *Thalassarche salvini*, *Thalassarche steadi*

ANNEX 2. RESPONSES PROVIDED BY PARTIES AND RANGE STATES ON CAPACITY BUILDING

SECTION D: OTHER ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Question 3. Since the last report has the Party undertaken or funded any capacity building activities relevant to ACAP?

ARGENTINA

2011 None reported

2013 1) Objetivo de la actividad financiada: Reducir la mortalidad incidental de albatros y petreles en pesquerías de arrastre en el Mar Argentino. Promover la toma de conciencia en el sector y las prácticas de pesca responsable, un paso necesario para la conservación de especies amenazadas

2) Objetivo de la actividad financiada (Taller “Intercambio de experiencias a bordo relacionadas con las aves marinas y las pesquerías comerciales de la Patagonia sur”): Generar un espacio de intercambio entre los actores que se encuentren actualmente desarrollando estudios/monitoreos a bordo en las pesquerías de la Patagonia Sur y desarrollando diferentes líneas de investigación dentro de la temática “interacciones aves marinas - pesquerías”. Objetivos específicos: - Facilitar el contacto y los intercambios entre los generadores de información a bordo. - Analizar el grado de avance de los estudios en curso y los protocolos de uso a bordo, relacionados al monitoreo de las interacciones aves - pesquerías. - Identificar estudios en cooperación que puedan ser abordados entre las diferentes instituciones participantes. - Avanzar en el ámbito de la Patagonia Sur, en las acciones que aporten al “Plan de Acción Nacional para reducir la interacción de aves con pesquerías en la República Argentina” (aprobado en su versión definitiva por Res. CFP 15/2010).

2014 1. Reducir la mortalidad incidental de albatros y petreles en pesquerías de arrastre en el Mar Argentino: Promover la toma de conciencia en el sector y las prácticas de pesca responsable

2. Capacitación técnica para observadores a bordo de embarcaciones arrastreras costeras (certificación pesquería de anchoíta). 1. Objective of funding: Reduce the incidental mortality of albatrosses and petrels in trawl fisheries in the Argentine Sea: Promote awareness in the sector and responsible fishing practices.

2016 El proyecto mencionado en el punto 2.1 es un proyecto de entrenamiento y capacitación en línea con los temas de bioseguridad en sitios de cría abordados por ACAP.

2017 Report not submitted

2019 En el marco del proyecto “Selección de hábitat en el Albatros de Ceja Negra (*Thalassarche melanophris*) en el Atlántico Sudoccidental: importancia de los frentes marinos y la actividad pesquera”, la licenciada Paz realizó una capacitación en estadística espacial con el Dr. Lucas Krüger en el Instituto Antártico Chileno (Punta Arenas).

- 2021 Capacitación y acciones permanentes de colaboración con el programa de observadores del INIDEP para facilitar y mejorar la toma de datos a bordo pertinente a interacciones entre aves marinas y diversas Pesquerías

AUSTRALIA

- 2011 None reported
- 2013 Funds provided to ACAP Secretariat to assist in producing a seabird species identification guide. Technical and some financial support (see Q1 response) given to population censuses of some Chilean Black browed albatross colonies and a study of ACAP species bycatch by Uruguay.
- 2014 None reported
- 2016 None reported
- 2017 None reported
- 2019 None reported
- 2021 None reported

BRAZIL

- 2011 None reported
- 2013 None reported
- 2014 None reported
- 2016 Brazil submitted and had undertaken in 2015 an ACAP Secondment entitled "Pathogen surveillance in seabirds at South Georgia ^[1]". The overall aim of this Secondment was to improve skills of ACAP parties regarding further understanding of the risk posed by infectious agents to ACAP species. In particular, this project focused on training Patricia Pereira Serafini (coordinator of the NPOA SeaBirds Brazil) in techniques used to determine the prevalence, diversity and specificity of potential pathogens, as well as possible impacts on host fitness. From 01st of August to 31st October 2015, a 3-month visit was undertaken to University of Exeter (Penryn, UK) and to British Antarctic Survey (Cambridge, UK) in order to further develop the skills of the secondee in surveillance methods for parasites. This final report was submitted in December 2015 to the ACAP Secretariat and the capacity building activity was concluded under the supervision of Dr. Camille Bonneaud and Dr. Richard Phillips. In addition, during May 2015 observers that board on fishing vessels, researchers and other key stakeholders from the NPOA Seabirds Brazil were trained during an workshop and course funded by ACAP for the project "Establishing capacity in South America to build knowledge on albatross and petrel health and prevent disease introduction". The course was conducted by Marcela Uhart and Flavio Quintana and trained teams focusing on sample collection and storage protocols of

¹ A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (Islas Georgias del Sur e Islas Sandwich del Sur) and the surrounding maritime areas.

by-caught birds, as well as development of biosecurity guidelines. Brazil partially funded the above mentioned workshop providing tickets and per diem for all trained participants (CEMAVE/ICMBio/MMA). The recently updated review of pathogens in ACAP species emphasized that we still lack key information on parasite prevalence and impacts (PaCSWG2 Doc 04). Thus, both capacity building initiatives funded by ACAP form the basis for developing a routine screening programme in Brazil for ACAP species.

- 2017 In June 2017, a training workshop was held by ICMBio/CEMAVE aiming to train 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).
- 2019 None reported
- 2021 None reported

CHILE

- 2011 None reported
- 2013 Capacitación en protocolos de levantamiento de información, medidas de mitigación y datos mínimos necesarios para la evaluación de la captura incidental de aves marinas.
- Training in information collection protocols, mitigation measures and minimum data necessary for the evaluation of incidental capture of seabirds.
- 2014 Curso de identificación de aves marinas para observadores científicos, en conjunto con ATF -Chile y Oikonos y ABCbirds.
- Seabird identification course for scientific observers, in conjunction with ATF-Chile and Oikonos and ABCbirds.
- 2016 None reported
- 2017 1. Asistencia de dos delegados de Chile uno a la captura incidental y sitios de anidamientos, durante el año 2017 se oficializaron dos nuevos miembros del GT. En la actualidad Chile tiene Dos representante en el GT de captura incidental ambos del IFOP, y dos miembros GT sitios de anidamiento y estados y tendencias, uno de la Universidad Austral y Otro ONG OIKONOS.
2. Grupo de trabajo ad hoc orientan y asesoran a la Subsecretaria de Pesca y acuicultura en conservación de aves marinas.
- 2019 None reported
- 2021 None reported

ECUADOR

- 2011 Report not submitted
- 2013 Report not submitted

- 2014 None reported
- 2016 Monitoreos anuales cubiertos logísticamente por la DPNG, con apoyo del personal de la DPNG y FCD. Trabajo en conjunto con colaboradores para análisis de laboratorio.
- 2017 Capacitaciones a los pescadores sobre el uso de los anzuelos para evitar la captura secundaria. Capacitaciones a la Armada Nacional para el control de los pescadores y las técnicas de pesca.
- 2019 Report not submitted
- 2021 Report not submitted

FRANCE

- 2011 Report not submitted
- 2013 None reported
- 2014 None reported
- 2016 None reported
- 2017 None reported
- 2019 Report not submitted
- 2021 Report not submitted

NEW ZEALAND

- 2011 Report not submitted
- 2013 None reported
- 2014 None reported
- 2016 None reported
- 2017 None reported
- 2019 Bycatch mitigation
- 2021 Supported a number of collaborative and bilateral initiatives aimed at building capacity in seabird bycatch mitigation use, data collection and bycatch risk assessment

NORWAY

- 2011 A mapping and methodology study with focus on gillnet and longline fisheries
- 2013 Report not submitted
- 2014 Report not submitted
- 2016 Report not submitted

2017 Report not submitted
2019 Report not submitted
2021 Report not submitted

PERU

2011 None reported
2013 Report not submitted
2014 None reported
2016 Report not submitted
2017 Workshop in Peru 2015. Establishing capacity in South America to build knowledge on albatross and petrel health and prevent disease introduction, ACAP.
2019 Report not submitted
2021 None reported

SOUTH AFRICA

2011 Report not submitted
2013 None reported
2014 None reported
2016 Report not submitted
2017 Report not submitted
2019 Report not submitted
2021 None reported

SPAIN

2011 Report not submitted
2013 Report not submitted
2014 Los diferentes Centros del Instituto Español de Oceanografía realizan 1 o 2 cursos anuales de formación para observadores a bordo de la flota española. Aunque la recogida de datos de capturas accidentales de vertebrados amenazados no es el objetivo principal de estos cursos, sí se considera una tarea secundaria a realizar.
2016 Realización de cursos en diferentes centros oceanográficos del Instituto Español de Oceanografía dirigidos a los observadores a bordo de la flota española, que incluyen formación destinada a la obtención de datos de captura secundaria.
2017 Realización de cursos en diferentes centros oceanográficos del Instituto Español de Oceanografía dirigidos a los observadores a bordo de la flota española, que incluyen formación destinada a la obtención de datos de captura secundaria

- 2019 None reported
2021 None reported

UNITED KINGDOM

- 2011 None reported
- 2013 In order to meet the obligations of ACAP in a coordinated and effective manner, the UK and its South Atlantic Overseas Territories (SAOTs) have since March 2008 funded an ACAP coordinator for the UK and its SOATs. This post is managed by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, and funded by a number of government organisations, including Defra, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI) ^[1], Falkland Islands ^[1] Government, and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). The total value of this funding for the reporting period was £110,000. Defra also provided an additional £13,000 to support priority RFMO engagement work during the reporting period. JNCC provided £14,000 to the Tristan da Cunha Government Conservation Department to support a range of conservation work, including monitoring of Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatrosses and Nightingale and Tristan Islands. Funding provided by the Falkland Islands ^[1] Government Fisheries Department for a dedicated seabird observer post has been reported in section 2. The Government of South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands ^[1] have continued to support the post of seabird observer/biologist, who conducts work at sea (including monitoring seabird-fishery interactions) and on land, especially in relation to monitoring projects associated with the eradication programmes targeting rodents and reindeer.
- 2014 In order to meet the obligations of ACAP in a co-ordinated and effective manner, the UK and its South Atlantic Overseas Territories (SAOTs) have since March 2008 funded an ACAP co-ordinator for the UK and its SAOTs. This post is managed by Joint Nature Conservation Committee, and funded by a number of government organisations, including Defra, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (British Antarctic Territory), the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI) ^[1], Falkland Islands ^[1] Government (FIG), and JNCC. The total value of this funding for the reporting period was £84,010. FALKLAND ISLANDS ^[1] FIG Fisheries Department has funded a dedicated seabird observer post since April 2011. This post, which is part of the observer team at the FIG Fisheries Department, focuses specifically on monitoring seabird bycatch in Falkland Island^[1] fisheries, on the efficacy of mitigation measures in reducing seabird bycatch, and the development of improved mitigation measures. The other six fisheries observers spend one in every four days monitoring seabird interactions when deployed on trawlers in finfish fisheries, which are the vessels which have higher levels of discards. All staff costs plus equipment for the seabird observer post is £38,500 per annum. The total value for this funding for the reporting period is £48,125.
- 2016 In order to meet the obligations of ACAP in a co-ordinated and effective manner, the UK and its South Atlantic Overseas Territories (SAOTs) have since March 2008 funded an ACAP co-ordinator for the UK and its SAOTs. This post is managed by

JNCC, and funded by a number of government organisations, including Defra, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (British Antarctic Territory), the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands ^[1], Falkland Islands ^[1] Government, and JNCC. The total value of this funding for the reporting period was £111,642. FALKLAND ISLANDS ^[1] FIG Fisheries Department has funded a dedicated seabird observer post since April 2011. This post, which is part of the observer team at the FIG Fisheries Department, focuses specifically on monitoring seabird bycatch in Falkland Island ^[1] fisheries, on the efficacy of mitigation measures in reducing seabird bycatch, and the development of improved mitigation measures. The other six fisheries observers spend one in every four days monitoring seabird interactions when deployed on trawlers in finfish fisheries, which are the vessels which have higher levels of discards. All staff costs plus equipment for the seabird observer post is £38,500 per annum. The total value for this funding for the reporting period is £62,000.

2017 In order to meet the obligations of ACAP in a co-ordinated and effective manner, the UK and its South Atlantic Overseas Territories (SAOTs) have since March 2008 funded an ACAP co-ordinator for the UK and its SAOTs. This post is managed by JNCC, and funded by a number of government organisations, including Defra, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (British Antarctic Territory), the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands ^[1], Falkland Islands ^[1] Government, and JNCC. The total value of this funding for the reporting period was £92,775. FALKLAND ISLANDS ^[1] FIG Fisheries Department has funded a dedicated seabird observer post since April 2011. This post, which is part of the observer team at the FIG Fisheries Department, focuses specifically on monitoring seabird bycatch in Falkland Island ^[1] fisheries, on the efficacy of mitigation measures in reducing seabird bycatch, and the development of improved mitigation measures. The other six fisheries observers spend one in every four days monitoring seabird interactions when deployed on trawlers in finfish fisheries, which are the vessels which have higher levels of discards. All staff costs plus equipment for the seabird observer post is £38,500 per annum. The total value for this funding for the reporting period is £51,205.

2019 In order to meet the obligations of ACAP in a co-ordinated and effective manner, the UK and its South Atlantic Overseas Territories (SAOTs) have since March 2008 funded an ACAP co-ordinator for the UK and its SAOTs. This post is managed by JNCC, and funded by a number of government organisations, including Defra, the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (British Antarctic Territory), the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands ^[1], Falkland Islands ^[1] Government, and JNCC. The total value for the reporting period was £58,600.

FALKLAND ISLANDS ^[1]. FIG Fisheries Department has funded a dedicated seabird observer post since April 2011. This post, which is part of the observer team at the Falkland Islands ^[1] Fisheries Department (FIFD), focuses specifically on monitoring seabird bycatch in Falkland Island ^[1] fisheries, on the efficacy of mitigation measures in reducing seabird bycatch, and the development of improved mitigation measures. The other six fisheries observers spend one in every four days monitoring seabird interactions when deployed on trawlers in finfish fisheries, which are the vessels which have higher levels of discards. All staff costs plus equipment for the seabird

observer post is £38,500 per annum. The total value for this funding for the reporting period is approximately £51,000. Note, that as of March 2019 the dedicated seabird observer post has been upgraded to a 'Seabird and Marine Mammal Scientific Officer role. This is in recognition that the scope seabird observer role has increased to include a larger number of tasks and responsibilities, including policy implementation, industry engagement, ACAP engagement and oversight of seabird monitoring conducted by fisheries observers.

2021 Report not submitted

URUGUAY

2011 None reported
2013 None reported
2014 Report not submitted
2016 None reported
2017 None reported
2019 None reported
2021 None reported

USA

2011 None reported
2013 1. In February 2012, U.S. trainers provided a five-day course in Monrovia, Liberia, in collaboration with the World Bank's WARFP, on how to collect data from tuna purse seiner and longline vessels. The course included survey information, data collection and stock assessment concepts. The students also reviewed duties of an observer, fish identification and management actions on shrimp and groundfish operations and deployment. In April 2012, the United States returned to Liberia to conduct training for management of a database to store all information collected by observers.
2014 None reported
2016 Contribute to fund travel of students and early career scientists from developing countries to the 2nd World Seabird Conference, a forum for communication and interactions among global seabird biologists and policy-makers, establishing new regional collaborations, outreach and education to communities and other stakeholders, and improve opportunities for early-career scientists.
2017 None reported
2019 None reported
2021 None reported