



NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 12th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Uruguay, 2015**

Please submit the completed National Report in Microsoft Word format (.doc, 97-2003), as an electronic file (not a printed copy) and preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat (dufour@ramsar.org) by **1 September 2014**.

The structure of the COP12 National Report Format

The COP12 National Report Format (NRF) is in four sections:

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

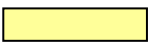

Section 2 is a 'free-text' section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, and with an optional 'free-text' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP12 National Report Format

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| IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ THIS GUIDANCE SECTION BEFORE STARTING TO COMPLETE THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT |
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1. All Sections of the COP12 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
2. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **1 September 2014**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP12.
3. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
4. Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.
5. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word. You are only able to submit replies and information in the yellow or green boxes, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the structure and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties.
6. To select a yellow or green field you wish to complete, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
7. To move down through the sequence of fields, you can also use the 'Tab' key on the computer keyboard.

8. For a 'free-text' field, you can type in whatever information you wish. Note that there is only limited facility within the Microsoft 'form' format to make editorial changes in the 'free-text' box once text has been entered. Therefore, if you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate document, make all the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the box.
9. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic entry of data into the Secretariat's database. For that reason, please **do not use double quote marks " "** in the 'free-text' fields. Please **only use single quote marks ' '**. For the same reason, please **only use simple text in the 'free-text' fields: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
10. For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'Yes', 'No', 'Partly', 'In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
11. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).
12. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.
13. An NRF is not usually completed by one person alone: for many indicators it is best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP11 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided.
14. After each session, **remember to save the file** in Microsoft Word, .doc, 97-2003 format. A recommended filename structure is: COP12NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP12NRFSpain13July2014.doc
15. After the NRF has been completed, please **send it in this format to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, preferably by e-mail (dufour@ramsar.org).**
16. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP12 National Report.**
17. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

NATIONAL REPORT TO RAMSAR COP12

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at www.ramsar.org/contacts_en.

NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: BRAZIL

DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

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|---|--|
| Name of Administrative Authority: | Ministry of the Environment/Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests |
| Head of Administrative Authority - name and title: | Giovanna Palazzi, Director |
| Mailing address: | SEPN - Quadra 505 - Bloco B - Sala 503, CEP: 70.730-542 – Brasília/DF - Brazil |
| Telephone/Fax: | (55) 61 2028-2133 |
| Email: | giovanna.palazzi@mma.gov.br |

DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Name and title: | Roberto Ribas Gallucci |
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| Email: | roberto.gallucci@mma.gov.br |

DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL (STRP)

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Name and title: | Not designated. |
| Name of organisation: | |
| Mailing address: | |
| Telephone/Fax: | |
| Email: | |

DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

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|------------------------------|---|
| Name and title: | Jader alves Oliveira |
| Name of organisation: | Ministry of the Environment – Secretaria de Articulação Institucional e Cidadania Ambiental |
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| Telephone/Fax: | (55) 61 2066-1560 |
| Email: | HYPERLINK "" \n _blankalex.bernal@mma.gov.br |

DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

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| Name and title: | Not designated. |
| Name of organisation: | |
| Mailing address: | |
| Telephone/Fax: | |
| Email: | |

SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

REMINDER: Please do not use double quote marks “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP11 reporting):

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1) National dissemination of wetlands in academia
- 2) Designation of new Ramsar Sites
- 3) Partnership with HIDROEX (UNESCO) to promote capacity building
- 4) Leadership in international cooperation of La Plata River Basin Regional Initiative
- 5) Strengthening of public participation in decision making under the National Wetland Committee (CNZU)

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1) Lack of human and financial resources
- 2) Commitment of States to protect the Ramsar Sites
- 3) Mapping of the intersectoral linkages about wetlands and the productive sector involvement
- 4) High costs generated by the geographical distance between Ramsar Sites and the Administrative Authority
- 5) Appropriation and dissemination of the Ramsar Convention

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Preparing the National Wetland Inventory
- 2) Designating new Ramsar sites that ensure the representativeness of the various wetland types that exist in the country
- 3) Mapping of the intersectoral linkages
- 4) Boosting the Technical Commissions (Coral Reefs and Mangroves) under the National Wetland Committee
- 5) Disseminating the Ramsar Convention within the government and society in order to obtain the involvement of other sectors beyond the environmental one.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

The country needs greater financial support for the capacity building of the Sites managers and for the work of the National Technical Focal Point. It is also desirable that experience is shared between managers and the Focal Point with other Contracting Parties.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

It is desirable that IOPs participate more actively in CNZU meetings and its Technical Commissions.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those

in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

The National Biodiversity Targets for 2020 reflect the Aichi Targets, as they were based in the CBD Strategic Plan for 2011-2020. Efforts to achieve these goals also contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of wetlands and the consequent implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Brazil. Currently, the document entitled 'priority areas for conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing of Brazilian biodiversity' (http://www.carvaomineral.com.br/abcm/meioambiente/legislacoes/bd_carboniferas/geral/portaria_mma_09-2007.pdf) produced in 2007 and used by all federative entities to guide the licensing process is in the review stage. The areas defined in this document express a synthesis between different MEAs present in the biodiversity cluster. Additionally, in 2013, Brazil translated and published the 'Factsheets on Access and Benefit-Sharing' (<http://www.mma.gov.br/publicacoes/patrimonio-genetico>) produced by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

With respect to the UNFCCC, the position advocated by Brazil is that one Convention cannot overlap the other. In this sense, the Ramsar Convention is limited to addressing climate change in terms of adaptation, and not mitigation, which is a role of the UNFCCC itself. Linked to the Subnet Coastal Zones of the Climate Network (MCT) and to the National Science and Technology Institute for Climate Change (Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia para Mudanças Climáticas - INCT-MC), the Coastal Benthic Habitat Monitoring Network (Rede de Monitoramento de Habitats Bentônicos Costeiros - ReBentos) was created, bringing together researchers with a focus on coastal environments. The ReBentos aims at creating and implementing an integrated network of studies on benthic habitats of the Brazilian coast to detect the effect of regional and global environmental changes on these organisms, beginning a historical data series on benthic biodiversity along the Brazilian coast.

Regarding the use of water resources, the actions anticipated by in the sectoral mitigation plans have a crosscutting approach on the subject, as water is an important input to most production processes. In the update of the National Water Resources Plan, within the programs and subprograms listed as priorities for the 2012-2015 period, the definition of the guidelines for introducing the theme of climate change on water resources plans was established.

In 2009, the National Water Agency (ANA) organized an internal Working Group to examine the assumptions, predictions and statements of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that, over the twenty-first century, the hydrological behavior of some basins in the national territory may suffer changes. In 2010, this group proposed the adoption of five fronts of adaptive responses in the implementation of the National Water Resources Policy, to address the possible impacts of global climate change on:

- Water resources planning activities.
- Hydrological monitoring.
- Monitoring and mediation activities of the critical hydrological events.
- Regulation, particularly on the analysis and granting of water use license.
- Social communication and capacity building of stakeholders of the National Water Resources Management System (Singreh).

In 2013, the Brazilian Senate approved the country's accession to the Convention on Migratory Species, which is an important step towards integration with the Ramsar Convention, that includes the participation of the non-governmental environmental organization BirdLife International Brazil as a member of the National Wetland Committee (see answer to question 3.5.3).

It is worth noting that the country periodically publishes updated information on endangered species from all ecosystems, including wetlands, such as the Brazilian Red List of Threatened Species.

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

Brazil needs to improve dissemination of the Ramsar Convention in the Basin Committees so that the water resources management better incorporate its guidelines. The National Wetland Inventory is a strategy that will allow the incorporation of the Ramsar Convention on integrated planning mechanisms of existing public policies (eg, the Ecological Economic Zoning, River Basin Plans, Agenda 21 and the Multi-year Plan More Brazil), through explicit and spatial of the wetland typologies that exist in Brazil. It is noteworthy that the thematic program on Productive and Environmental Development Policies of the Multi-year Plan More Brazil (Plano Plurianual Mais Brasil - PPA 2012 - 2015) considers the conservation of wetlands indispensable to the maintenance of biodiversity, sustainable expansion of livestock, deployment of irrigated agriculture, recovery of the fish stocks, aquaculture development and tourism expansion.

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

No

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

Ministry of the Environment
National Water Agency.
Brazilian Institute of Environment.
Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation.
Managers of Ramsar Sites (Secretariat of Environment of the State of Maranhão, Office of the Pantanal Matogrossense, Abrolhos Marine, Cabo Orange, Lagoa dos Patos and Araguaia National Parks and Rio Doce State Park, owners of SESC Pantanal and Fazenda Rio Negro Private Reserves of the Natural Heritage, and Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute).

SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS AND FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

REMINDER: Guidance for completing this section

1. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the 'drop-down' list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green 'free-text' boxes below the indicator questions.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database National Reports. For that reason, **please do not use double quote marks “ ” in the free text boxes. Use single quotes ‘ ’. Text in the ‘free text’ boxes should be simple text only: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
5. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP11, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP11 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

STRATEGY 1.1 Wetland inventory and assessment. *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands.*

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

C - In progress

1.1.1 Additional information:

As the National Wetland Inventory is the framework for the formulation of public policies, it is considered a priority in the strategic planning of Ramsar. The Wetland Inventory of Brazil (Diegues, 1990) was issued by the Research Center on Human Population and Wetlands, of the University of São Paulo (<http://nupaub.fflch.usp.br/>) with focus on flood-prone areas. Within this effort, the country is producing a more qualified national-scale inventory with support from several researchers and under the monitoring of the National Wetland Committee. This document will include a protocol to conduct inventories at different scales linked to a classification system. Therefore, the wetland concept and the definition of wetland typologies are under a review process for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention in the country.

1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

D - Planned

1.1.2 Additional information:

During the work done in 2014, the updated National Inventory has been one of the objects of attention of the National Wetland Committee (CNZU) participants. Once concluded, the inventory will be made available on the Ministry of the Environment's website and widely disseminated to policy makers, environment and water resources management agencies, and academic community.

1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the last triennium? {1.1.3}

- a) Ramsar Sites
- b) wetlands generally

Please comment on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

a) - No change

b) - No change

1.1.3 Additional information on a) and/or b):

a) In the most recent Ramsar Information Sheet no significant changes in the ecological character of the Brazilian Ramsar Sites were reported. In section 4 (optional attachment), also no changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites were indicated by their managers.

b) There is no systematized ecological monitoring information for all non-Ramsar wetlands in Brazil. There are punctual initiatives monitoring water resources or isolated wetlands aspects, but systematized data on ecological monitoring in the country are limited. Some of the observation and monitoring needs of water resources in Brazilian environments are discussed by Clarke and Silva Dias (2002, available at: http://www.finep.gov.br/fundos_setoriais/ct_hidro/documentos/ct-hidro01obs_e_monit_amb_rh.pdf). The state and national water agencies monitor the quality and quantity of water in checkpoints spread throughout the country, but with a focus on human use (for household consumption and economic sectors).

Most data does not refer exclusively to wetlands, and the majority has focus on protected areas. In this sense, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) structures and coordinates biodiversity monitoring actions and, through partnerships with various sectors of society, established guidelines for a National Monitoring Program on Federal Protected Areas (PAs). The development of this monitoring program was initiated in 2010 and will generate qualified information for an effectiveness evaluation of the conservation actions, as well as influence policy and decision-making, both at local and regional scale. The monitoring program is organized by biomes and ecosystems, in the case of the Coastal Marine biome. Currently, the Amazon, the Atlantic Forest, the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, and the coral reef, mangrove and rocky shore ecosystems are covered by the program. Some initiatives will be detailed, as follows:

- 1) National Coral Reefs Monitoring Program: With the assistance of partner institutions (Federal University of Pernambuco - UFPE and Instituto Recifes Costeiros - IRCOS), the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and ICMBio have been monitoring coral reefs since 2002 in six pilot areas: Abrolhos National Park; Fernando de Noronha National Park; Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve; Corumbau Marine Extractive Reserve; Costa dos Corais Environmental Protection Area and; Recifes de Coral Environmental Protection Area. The program has the following components: (i) coral reefs monitoring, using the ReefCheck methodology (<http://www.reefcheck.org/>); (ii) mapping of coral reefs located within PAs; (iii) environmental information and education campaigns, and (iv) the Live Coral Project (Projeto Coral Vivo) (<http://coralvivo.org.br/>), which conducts research on coral reproduction, dispersal and recruitment, as well as educational activities on conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs.
- 2) Brazilian Mangroves Project (GEF Mangrove). ICMBio coordinates the implementation of the Project for the Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Protected Areas (GEF Mangrove Project), which initiated in late 2010.

3) Rocky shore: Since 2013, ICMBio initiated the establishment of guidelines for monitoring in three PAs with rocky shores (Arvoredo Biological Reserve, Tupiniquins Ecological Station and Tupinambás Ecological Station), selected as pilot for harboring significant areas of the ecosystem, as well as having a history of involvement in monitoring activities. Based on studies being conducted in these areas, a monitoring protocol will be developed and adopted, as was done for the coral reefs. By hiring a consultancy (UNDP BRA/08/023), completed in 2013, the major involved research institutions, their researchers and the types of research being carried out both on rocky shores and coral reefs were mapped.

STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions. *Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.*

1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i
(If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)

A - Yes

1.3.1 Additional information:

As informed in the previous report, although there is no specific policy on wetlands, Brazil has a well-developed environmental policy that is applied in all Brazilian ecosystems. The Brazilian government believes that the best strategy for the country is to concentrate efforts on the implementation of the extensive existing environmental legislation rather than creating a new policy exclusively for wetlands.

Some of the most relevant policies are: the National Protected Areas Plan (Plano Nacional de Áreas Protegidas - PNAP - 2006), which includes a chapter on "National Strategies for Internationally Recognized Areas"; National Biodiversity Policy (2002); National Environmental Policy (1981); Law 12.727/12 (regulates the protection of native vegetation); Atlantic Forest Law (Law 11.428/06); National Water Resources Policy; National Basic Sanitation Plan; Brazil Without Poverty Plan; Watershed Integration Program; Revitalization of Vulnerable and Degraded Watersheds Program; Conservation and Recovery of Brazilian Biomes; Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Genetic Resources. Following are quoted, by Ministry, programs derived of those policies (about the tourism see 1.4.2):

1 Ministry of the Environment. (I) Agenda 21; (ii) Program to Combat Desertification; (iii) Traditional Communities; (iv) Environmental Education for Sustainable Societies; (v) Prevention and Combat to Deforestation and Forest Fires; (vi) Environmental Quality; (vii) Sustainable Fisheries Resources; (viii) Ecological-Economic Zoning and (ix) Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Emissions and Preparing the Country for the Effects of Climate Change.

2 Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture. (I) Research, Development and Innovation in Aquaculture and Fisheries.

. 3 Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply: (i) Promoting sustainable development in the country through the Agribusiness; (ii) Ensuring Food Security; (iii) Increasing the participation of Agro-energy in the Country's Energy Mix; (iv) Low Carbon Agriculture Program; (v) Research and development of sustainable agriculture technologies and (vi) Integrated Production in Agricultural Systems.

. 4 Ministry of Cities: (i) Fisheries and Aquaculture Network; (ii) Program on Environmental Education and Social Mobilization on Sanitation and (iii) National Basic Sanitation Plan.

. 5 Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation: (i) Project Scenarios for the Amazon: Biodiversity, Land Use and Climate; (ii) Research Network for the Sustainable Use and Conservation of the Cerrado; (iii) Science and Technology Sub-Program under the Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forest; (iv) Development of Strategic Research for Brazilian Biomes; (v) Support to the Development of the Production Chain of Amazon Fisheries Resources; (vi) Sustainable Amazon Plan; (vii) Applied Science and Technology for the Use of Marine Resources; (viii) Applied Science and Technology on Biodiversity and Natural Resources; (ix) National Climate Change Program; (x) National Science and Technology Institute on Wetlands and (xi) Water Resources and Amazon Sectoral Funds.

6 Ministry of Education: (I) IV National Children and Youth Conference on the Environment.

. 7 Ministry of National Integration: (i) Program for the Promotion of Sustainability of Sub-regional Spaces; (ii) Water for All Program and (iii) Program for the Integrated and Sustainable Development of the Semi-Arid Region.

. 8 Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE): (i) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); (ii) Cartagena Protocol; (iii) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); (iv) Ramsar Convention; (v) Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (vi) Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (under the Convention on Migratory Species).

. 9 Ministry of Health (MS): (i) Education on Environmental Health and (ii) Environmental Health Surveillance Program.

1.3.2 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:

- a) Poverty eradication strategies
- b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans
- c) Coastal and marine resource management plans
- d) National forest programmes
- e) National strategies for sustainable development
- f) National policies or measures on agriculture
- g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD

{1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

a) A - Yes

b) A - Yes

c) A - Yes

d) A - Yes

e) A - Yes

f) A - Yes

g) A - Yes

1.3.2 Additional information:

a) Payment for Environmental Services (PES) has been a widely used mechanism both in rural, such as Green Grant and Producer of Water (described in question 4.1.9), and urban contexts. In urban areas, the PES policy benefits waste pickers, based on the guidelines expressed in the National Solid Waste Policy.

- Closed Season Insurance (Seguro-Defeso): Law No. 10,779/03 guarantees the benefit of Closed Season Insurance (equivalent to a monthly minimum wage) to artisanal fisherman, during periods of restricted fishing for stock-breeding purposes, established for different species. The Closed Season Insurance is not a PES policy, and is managed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, through the Worker Support Fund.

- Regional Sustainable Territorial Development and Solidarity Economy Program: Implemented by the Ministry of Labour intends an expansion of the federal government's territorial action strategy for the expansion of the employment and income generation options with respect to the strengths and vulnerabilities of regional ecosystems. The solidarity economy is constituted as socio-economic dynamization strategy under development processes, promoting social cohesion and the preservation of cultural and environmental diversity.

b) Law 9,433/97, also known as "Water Law", instituted the National Water Resources Policy (PNRH) and created the National Water Resources Management System (Singreh). The PNRH considers water as a public good and a limited natural resource with economic value. The legal instrument also provides that the management of water resources should provide the multiple uses of water in a decentralized and participatory manner, with the participation of the government, users and communities. The law also provides that in situations of scarcity, the priority use of water is for human consumption and livestock watering. In support, the river basin is the unit for the Singreh's operation and PNRH's implementation.

c) In its Article 3, the National Water Resources Policy (Law 9.433/1997) provides for the integration of watershed management with estuarine systems and coastal areas. Moreover, the country has a National Coastal Management Plan (Law 7.661/88) and State Coastal Management Plans. The VIII Sectoral Plan for Sea Resources was prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Sea Resources effective between 2012 and 2015 (see answer 1.3.5 and 1.8.2).

d) The National Forest Program was established by Decree 3,420, of 20 April, 2000, with the objective of coordinating sectoral policies to promote sustainable development, balancing use and preservation of Brazilian forests. It consists of projects that are designed and implemented in a participatory and integrated manner by federal, state, provincial, municipal governments and civil society organizations. This linkage is made by MMA, and among the PNF's goals are: (i) recover permanent preservation forests in legal reserves and altered areas and (ii) restrain illegal logging, control accidental fires and prevent forest fires.

e) Wetlands are directly or indirectly included in various planning processes for sustainable development, even though most of these instruments were not designed specifically and exclusively for wetlands. In addition to the planning processes previously highlighted, whose ultimate goal is to achieve sustainable development, other programs and plans developed by different ministries are listed in the question 1.3.1.

f) Wetlands are being incorporated into policies for agriculture through projects executed by both the MMA and the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA). See also answer 1.7.4 and 1.6.1.

g) The National Biodiversity Policy (Decree 4,339/02), through its seven components, is oriented to implement the CBD's objectives. In addition, there are several specific programs carried out by the MMA, such as Ecological Corridors, Protection of Tropical Forests, Sustainable Cerrado, GEF Mar and the Amazon Protected Areas Program.

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| <p>1.3.3 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii</p> | <p>C - Partly</p> |
| <p>1.3.3 Additional information: Although Brazil has not yet developed legal instruments to require the use of Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) for programs, plans and policies, some practices are being applied. SEA standards and criteria still need to be developed to ensure that the maintenance of the good health of wetlands systems (and other ecosystems) is regarded as the main assessment guideline. In Brazil, the national SEA initiatives are restricted to the energy sector, being developed by the Energy Research Company, a federal state-owned company linked to the Ministry of Mines and Energy under Law No. 10,847/04.</p> | |
| <p>1.3.4 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) that may affect wetlands,? {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii</p> | <p>A - Yes</p> |
| <p>1.3.4 Additional information: The Brazilian environmental legislation (Law No 6,938/81 and CONAMA Resolution 001/86) requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment as a precondition to grant the environmental license to infrastructure works (buildings, roads, dams, pipelines, etc. .) or to the establishment of any economic enterprise that may cause significant environmental impact. It is noteworthy that the enterprises and activities are environmentally licensed by a single federative entity (federal, state or municipal), in accordance with the duties and responsibilities defined in Complementary Law 140/2011.</p> | |

1.3.5 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.6}

B - No

1.3.5 Additional information:

The recommendations published by the National Wetland Committee (CNZU) seek to exert stronger influence on legal reforms. The CNZU's Technical Commission on Mangroves and the GEF Mangroves (see question 1.1.3b and 1.6.2) emphasized the need to maintain the status of mangroves as Permanent Preservation Areas during the last revision of the Forest Code (Law No. 12,727/12). The CNZU's Technical Commission on Mangroves and the National Coral Reefs Monitoring Program are mobilizing information from the coral reefs monitoring held since 2002 in pilot areas, to expand the national network of marine protected areas.

The data from the consultancy about rocky shore (see question 1.1.3b) will be used to support evaluation of the lack of research in certain regions and facilitate contact with new partnerships to conduct research.

In the Multi-year Plan More Brazil (PPA 2012 - 2015) the development of a national program for the conservation of coral reefs and marine ecosystems is expected.

The project Integrated Management of the Coast (Coastal Project - Projeto Orla) is an action of the Secretariat of Water Resources and Urban Environment (SRHU / MMA) and the Secretariat for Federal Heritage (Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management). Its actions seek to contribute to regulate the use and occupation of the coastal zone, approaching the environmental and heritage policies with broad links between the three spheres of government and society. The purpose of the Coastal Project is to develop and implement an Integrated Management Plan for the marine and inland coast of Brazilian municipalities. This project seeks to answer a number of challenges due to the fragility of the ecosystems of the coast, increase in use as well as disordered and irregular occupation, increase of erosion and contaminant sources.

The country has strengthened the monitoring and surveillance system on the extraction of coastal and marine resources through the acquisition of patrol boats and the National Program for Satellite Tracking of Fishing Vessels (PREPS). The PREPS targets the monitoring of all foreign vessels and national vessels with an overall length exceeding 15 meters or exploiting certain species subject to specific regulations. The PREPS aims to fisheries management and control of the fishing fleet operations authorized by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA), and the potential to improve the safety of fishermen on board.

Two goals of the More Brazil Multi-year Plan (PPA 2012 - 2015) are related to coastal resources and wetlands: serving 80,000 families through fishing and aquaculture extension and deploying 9 public fishing terminals.

Moreover, as a signatory to the CBD, Brazil is committed to the objectives of preserving and effectively managing 10% of coastal and marine areas through Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) by 2020 (Aichi Target 11). Only 1.57% of nearly 3.5 million km² of the waters under Brazilian jurisdiction are protected by conservation units. The GEF-supported Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Project (GEF Mar) supports the creation and implementation of a system of coastal and marine protected areas in Brazil, aiming to reduce the loss of marine biodiversity. The project is divided into three components: (1) Creation and implementation of coastal and marine protected areas; (2) Design of financial mechanisms to support coastal and marine protected areas system and (3) Project coordination, monitoring and management.

STRATEGY 1.4: Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services. *Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism,*

cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.

1.4.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

B - No

1.4.1 Additional information:

Punctual assessments on ecosystem services provided by protected areas that are not designated Ramsar Sites, and not focusing exclusively on water-related services were performed. The government has established a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) policy, through programs such as the Green Grant

(<http://www.mma.gov.br/publicacoes/desenvolvimento-rural/category/140-bolsa-verde>), River Basins Clean-up (<http://www.ana.gov.br/prodes/documentos.asp>) and Water Producer (<http://produtordeagua.ana.gov.br/>), which are monitored through environmental indicators (eg, vegetation cover and home visit questionnaires) for further evaluation.

MMA: Runs a fund called 'Project Portfolio', aiming at funding projects related to production, processing and trade of agriextractivist products, creation and consolidation of sustainable use protected areas, sustainable development projects and extractivist settlements, organization and strengthening of extractivist communities as well as capacity building.

Created by Law No. 12,651/12, the Rural Environmental Registry is a strategic database to control, monitor and fight against deforestation of native vegetation within representative rural properties in wet zones of all Brazilian ecosystems.

National Agribiodiversity Program.

- Green Grant (Bolsa Verde) Program: Coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), the Green Grant Environmental Conservation Support Program grants a quarterly financial aid of US\$136 to families in extreme poverty who live in priority areas for environmental conservation. Created by Law 12,512/11 and regulated by Decree 7,572/11, it is one of the incentives that the federal government implemented to eradicate poverty and benefit traditional peoples and communities (as defined by Decree 6,040/07) that conserve natural resources. It is part of the Brazil without Poverty Plan (Plano Brasil sem Miséria) coordinated by the Ministry of the Social Development (MDS). Recipient families participate in socio-economic diagnosis and environmental monitoring of the properties. Strategies for economic transformation are defined together with the MDS, the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) and Secretariat for Federal Heritage (SPU). According to December 2013 data, the Green Grant Program assisted 51,200 families with an investment of US\$ 30.4 million since the program began. Currently, it reaches 65 federal protected areas, 767 settlement projects and 57 municipalities with areas administered by the SPU. The North region and the state of Pará have the largest number of recipients (about 75%). The Green Grant Program used as base the land use and occupation maps produced by the Monitoring Program of Brazilian Biomes (Programa de Monitoramento dos Biomas Brasileiros - MBBs), launched in 2010 by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA).

- Water Producer (Produtor de Água) Program: This is an initiative of the National Water Agency (ANA) which aims at reducing the erosion and siltation of water sources in rural areas through the PES policy. The voluntary membership program provides technical and financial support for implementing water and soil conservation actions, for example, the construction of terraces and infiltration basins, the upgrading of local roads, water sources protection and recovery, reforestation of permanent protection areas and legal reserves, environmental sanitation, among others. To farmers that demonstrably contribute to the protection and recovery of watersheds, the program also provides financial compensation, generating benefits for the basin and the population. In March 2013, the Water Producer Program received the Dubai International Award for Best Practices.

1.4.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

A - Yes

1.4.2 Additional information:

There are several projects located in wetlands that contribute to food security and poverty reduction by improving the productive chains and introducing sustainable practices (see answer to question 1.1.3 b and 1.4.1).

Launched in 2004, the Freshwater Program (Programa Água Doce - PAD) is an action of the federal government coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment, through the Secretariat of Water Resources and Urban Environment, in partnership with federal, state, and municipal institutions and the civil society. It aims at establishing a permanent public policy of access to good quality water for human consumption, promoting and disciplining deployment, restoration and management of desalination systems to serve primarily low-income populations in diffuse communities of semiarid region. With a commitment to ensure sustainable use of water resources, promoting coexistence with the semiarid region from the environmental and social sustainability, the Program benefits about 100 thousand people in 150 diffuse communities distributed in the 10 states of the semiarid region with access to quality water.

The Água Brasil Program is an initiative of the Bank of Brazil, which aims to conserve soil and water to ensure water and food security in the seven river basins where it operates. The program involves farmers, extension workers, governments, universities and local institutions through the dissemination of good farming practices and forest restoration (<http://www.bbaguabrasil.com.br/#!/environmental-projects>).

Law 11,284 of 2006 regulates the management of public forests for sustainable production, establishing the Brazilian Forest Service (Serviço Florestal Brasileiro - SFB) within the MMA structure, and creates the National Forest Development Fund (Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Florestal - FNDF). Among the principles of public forest management are the protection of ecosystems, soil, water, biodiversity and associated cultural values, as well as the respect for the local communities' right of access to the public forests and the benefits arising from their use and conservation.

The Ministry of Tourism have the following programs: (i) Program for Structuring of Tourism Segments: Ecotourism; (ii) Green Passport; (iii) Sustainable Tourism and Childhood Program; (iv) Programs for Integration to Tourism-Associated Production; (v) Structuring of Tourism in Prioritized Areas and (vi) Program for Structuring the Tourism Segments - Nautical tourism.

In some Ramsar sites that are full protection conservation units there are proposals (eg. agroforestry and aquaculture) to the surrounding region. As these are restricted areas (no-take areas), projects for human populations are not applicable therein. The Ramsar Site Rio Doce State Park carries out the project Doce Loja through a partnership with the NGO Association of Friends of the Rio Doce State Park. The project promotes the artisanal and handmade production of products from the Park's surrounding for sale in a store located inside it. The Ramsar Site SESC Pantanal has projects for income generation through sustainable use of products and by-products from the forest. In Ramsar Site PARNA Pantanal local drivers were trained to develop ecotourism activities, requiring continuity of actions. The Ramsar Site RDS Mamirauá is promoting food security by strengthening the processes of fishery resources co-management, with emphasis on the already established management of pirarucu (*Arapaima gigas*) along the floodplain lakes (http://www.mamiraua.org.br/cms/content/public/documents/publicacao/a596cbee-750b-4b21-81c8-d203b528828c_manejo-do-pirarucu-final-net.pdf). In Ramsar sites of Baixada Maranhense and Reentrâncias Maranhenses there are actions for the implementation of the National School Feeding Program (PNAE).

1.4.3 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

1.4.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):

Procedures for the preparation of management plans for Brazilian protected areas (which is the case for all Ramsar sites in the country) include the requirement to conduct socioeconomic inventories of the area and its surroundings. The management committee of protected areas includes community representatives and as the committee generally participates in preparing or approving the management plan, this is also a way to incorporate their cultural values. The only Brazilian Ramsar site with a management plan that responded negatively to this question was the Araguaia National Park, which has conflicts with Indigenous Lands. For details on the situation of management plans of the Brazilian Ramsar Sites verify responses to questions 2.4.1 - 2.4.3.

STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of the role of the Convention. *Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.*

1.5.1 Since COP11, have you brought the 'Changwon Declaration' (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:

- a. head of state
 - b. parliament
 - c. private sector
 - d. civil society
- {1.5.2}

α. B - No

β. A - Yes

γ. A - Yes

δ. A - Yes

1.5.1 Additional information:

Although no specific action has been held to disseminate the Changwon Declaration, materials produced by the focal point to disseminate the objectives of the Ramsar Convention include information on the benefits of wetlands conservation for human populations, as well as other information relevant to the Declaration. Additionally, the Ministry of the Environment works continuously through the distribution of publications and campaigns (see answer to question 1.11.1) to disseminate information to the public and decision-makers on themes relevant to the Declaration, such as valuation of biodiversity and environmental services, and social welfare as a result of environmental conservation. Brazilian law includes most of the themes of the Changwon Declaration, and some are currently being deepened in government and academia, such as the biodiversity valuation and the payment for environmental services. For example, Draft Law No. 792/2007 proposes a definition for environmental services; the National Water Resources Policy (Law No. 9,433/1997) instituted the payment to land owners who are water producers and Draft Law No. 5,586-A/2009 proposes the REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) certification mechanism.

STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands. *Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.*

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>1.6.1 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. agriculture-wetland interactions b. climate change c. valuation of ecosystem services <p>{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A - Yes b. A - Yes c. A - Yes |
|--|--|

1.6.1 Additional information:

Research on those three themes has been and continues to be performed by the Brazilian government and academia to inform public policies, although most policies have not been developed specifically for wetlands. The RAMSAR magazine on 'climate change and wetlands' and 'wetlands care for the waters' was translated and widely disseminated. Moreover, in the many collegiate in which the Focal Point participates (eg River Basin Plans of the National Water Agency), when the subject has connection with wetlands, the Ramsar theme is informed.

We highlight six goals of the More Brazil Multi-Year Plan (PPA 2012 - 2015) that are related to agriculture and wetlands: (i) to deploy 900 test and demonstration units of sustainable agricultural production systems within the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan; (ii) to map priority areas for the implementation of sustainable production systems; (iii) to expand the private sector's current irrigated area by 100% over the next four years to meet increased demand for food arising from population growth forecast for the country by 2030; (iv) to implement the National Information System on Irrigated Agriculture; (v) to establish control of the national transit of aquatic animals in all federative units and (vi) to extend from 26 to 90 the centers for agroecology studies in the federal network of science and technology education.

Since 1999, Brazil has Sectoral Funds coordinated by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), with funds from public and private companies, aimed at ensuring solid and permanent investments in Brazilian scientific and technological research. The Sectoral Funds are administered by Managing Committees that include the participation of the regulatory agencies, the scientific community and the private sector. A Sector Fund (CT-HYDRO) is intended to supply studies and projects in the area of water resources for improving the various uses of water. The rational use of water proposed by the studies seeks to ensure a high quality standard to current and future generations. The projects are aimed at sustainable development, prevention and defense against critical hydrological phenomena or those related to inappropriate use of natural resources. The funds come from the financial compensation currently taken by companies generating electricity.

The Center for Research and Management of Fishery Resources of the Northeast Coast (Centro de Pesquisa e Gestão de Recursos Pesqueiros do Litoral Nordeste - CEPENE), headquartered in Tamandaré (State of Pernambuco), is one of the Specialized Centers of ICMBio directed to the study, research and management of fishery resource. The Integrated Project on Management and Monitoring for the Sustainable Use of Riverside Population in the Mangrove of Caravelas, Bahia (Mangrove Project) aims to: (i) monitoring and management of natural resources; (ii) environmental information and education; (iii) associations as a way to add economic value and (iv) community action for valuation and protection of environmental resources.

1.6.2 Have all wetland management plans been based on sound scientific research, including research on potential threats to the wetlands? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

A - Yes

1.6.2 Additional information:

All Brazilian Ramsar Sites are officially protected areas (conservation units) and as such, follow the Ministry of the Environment's rules on the preparation of management plans, which include conducting scientific research focused on that specific area, covering themes such as existing biodiversity, environmental situation and threats, social aspects and zoning. Wide range government programs, such as integrated marine and coastal management, also using the best available scientific data and taking into account the existing and potential threats to wetlands.

Other planning instruments that affect wetlands (eg, River Basin Plans) are prepared with a focus on the types of use and follow guidelines that include environmental threats assessments.

The Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) coordinates, along with experts, the development of National Action Plans (Planos de Ação Nacionais - PANs) for the conservation of taxonomic groups or habitats under threat

(<http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/biodiversidade/fauna-brasileira/planos-de-acao-nacional.html?limitstart=0>). During 2012, Action Plans were for the Conservation of Killifish Threatened with Extinction and Migratory Shorebirds, two groups highly dependent on wetlands and whose threats are associated with the conversion of these natural environments. During 2013, the Plan for the Conservation of Birds of the Cerrado and Pantanal, where there also is important Brazilian wetlands, was prepared.

In June 2013 and January 2014 two preparatory meetings were performed for defining the scope of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Coral Reef Environments (Coral PAN). These meetings were attended by experts and the focus areas, focus and benefited species, focal points and other individuals to be involved in each of the distinct areas were defined. In 2014 April, a five-day meeting attended by over 100 participants from various civil society sectors and government spheres was conducted for the drafting of the Coral Plan. Eighteen strategic areas of action of the Plan were mapped, including coastal and deep sea areas, from the State of Maranhão to the State of Santa Catarina. Several pressures and threats generated by human action in these environments were identified. More than 100 conservation actions were prepared, and actions that could be implemented within a period of five years were agreed.

In 2012 the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Mangroves (Mangroves PAN) elaboration was started based on the threatened species evaluation process, with reference to the threats indicated by experts and the priority areas for conservation of this group. This project has the following objectives: (i) to develop and strengthen a network of mangrove protected areas; (ii) to implement the ecosystem management principles into fisheries activities in mangrove areas; (iii) to match territorial planning instruments for the management of PAs and (iv) to disseminate the value and ecological functions of mangroves.

The ecosystem approach adopted in recent PANs is an institutional learning about the greater effectiveness of strategies for ecosystems to the detriment of taxonomic groups.

STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management. *Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.*

| | |
|---|---------|
| <p>1.7.1 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii</p> | A - Yes |
| <p>1.7.1 Additional information: According to Law No. 9,433/97, the unit for water management is the river basin. The planning of infrastructure and development plans occurs at the river basin scale. To support the preparation and monitoring of these plans, Brazil is instituting the basin committees (the 174 existing in 2012 account for an area of 2,17 million km², covering more than 25% of the Brazilian territory) whose governance system provides the participation of representatives from civil society, government, private sector, NGOs, traditional communities, water users, universities, and other relevant stakeholders. River basin committees are considered the 'water parliaments', having as objective the participatory and decentralized water resources management, through the implementation of management technical tools, conflict negotiation and promotion of multiple uses of water in the basin.</p> | |
| <p>1.7.2 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.3}</p> | A - Yes |

1.7.2 Additional information:

The river basin committees are collegiate members of the National Water Resources System where water resources management-related issues are discussed. Its actions predict participation and communication both vertically, between institutions and local actors, and horizontal, through the sector boundaries. To ensure the effective participation of society, basin committees work at federal, interstate and state levels (see <http://www.cbh.gov.br/> and the Brazil Network of Basin Organizations - <http://www.rebob.org.br/>). If the conflict by the use of water is not solved within the committee it may be appealed to the relevant Water Resources Councils, as the second administrative level, hierarchically superior to the committee. The National Water Agency (ANA) publishes a monthly 'waters newsletter', disclosing news about the actions of basin committees.

The target audience of the capacity-building activities promoted by ANA consists of management agents of water resources organizations, leaders and members of basin organizations, water users, in addition to the general public, with emphasis on young people. Since 2011, some administrative issues increased ANA's capacity to invest in CEPA actions. Since 2011, ANA began to publish the 'Training Notebooks on Water Resources' in six volumes and recently, campaigns and informational videos about (i) the importance of water in people's lives and care with this natural resource and (ii) water waste, including tips for saving in agriculture, industry and households, were performed. Between 2001 and 2010 about 10 thousand people were trained, the same number of the period between 2011 and 2012, according to the systematic implementation of long-distance courses. The hours of capacity-building activities offered increased from approximately 5,400 between 2001 and 2010 to more than 5,700 hours in 2011 and 2012. This same increase also occurred to the number of classes, which increased from 112 between 2001 and 2010 to more than 170 in 2011 and 2012. In 2012, more than 16,500 vacancies were offered in about 50 courses on the following topics: Safety of Dams; hydrology / hydrometry; water quality; planning and management of water resources; education and social participation in water resources management and; GIS and remote sensing. In 2013, ANA has trained 12,534 people and, for 2014, the expectation is to beat this record with 14,500 students. The ANA website offers free long-distance courses on water management without tutoring (<http://capacitacao.ana.gov.br/Paginas/default.aspx>). In October 2012, a presentation on the CNZU and the Ramsar Convention was held in the Technical Commission on Legal and Corporate Affairs of the National Water Resources Council (CNRH). In addition, the RAMSAR magazine on wetlands and climate change was translated and widely disseminated among relevant stakeholders (see answer to question 1.6.1).

1.7.3 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

A - Yes

1.7.3 Additional information:

The National Policy on Climate Change, instituted by Law No 12,187/2009, established principles, objectives, guidelines and tools, among them the National Fund on Climate Change (Climate Fund - Fundo Clima). The Climate Fund (<http://www.mma.gov.br/apoio-a-projetos/fundo-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima>) aims at funding projects, studies and ventures directed to climate change mitigation and adaptation to its effects. In 2012, a public call (MMA / FNMC No. 01) in the amount of US\$ 4,260,000.00 was opened to project submissions. Although no specific policy with the purpose of enhancing the role of wetlands in the mitigation and / or adaptation to climate change is being elaborated, the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change has been developed. This was an assignment of the Executive Group (GEX) of the Interministerial Commission on Climate Change (CIM). Under this Executive Group a Working Group on Adaptation (WG-Adaptation) was established, and began operations in February 2013. Through the WG-Adaptation, the Ministry of the Environment hired a consultancy team to systematize the information relevant to the understanding of the interface between biodiversity and climate change. The expected date of delivery of this consultancy work and a draft National Adaptation Plan is December 2014 (see answer to question 1.1.3 for details on the initiatives for biodiversity monitoring). The Brazilian Forum on Climate Change (Fórum Brasileiro de Mudanças Climáticas - FBMC) is the official representative body of civil society and acts as a permanent channel to accept the suggestions, questions and information from the society, being a member of the WG Adaptation.

The National Science and Technology Institute on Tropical Marine Environments (Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia em Ambientes Marinhos Tropicais - AMBTROPIC) has as its central objective the evaluation of how the spatio-temporal heterogeneity of tropical marine environments may determine the patterns of response of these environments and their resilience to the climate change that will affect the north-northeastern Brazil this century.

Regarding the water resources planning, since 2009, ANA introduced a simulation of climate change effects on water availability in its methodology for development of river basin water resources plans. The simulation is made for the effects of one of the scenarios, often the critical one, in case of occurrence of the changes predicted by climate models.

The monitoring of coral reefs (see answer to question 1.1.3) is particularly important in relation to global climate changes due to the correlation between bleaching events of coral reefs and the rise in sea temperature, caused by the higher concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The research group on coral reefs and global change at the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA) has been analyzing the alteration caused by climate change in the symbiotic relationship and photosynthesis of the reef-building organisms such as corals and coralline algae. The results indicate a reduction in calcification of these organisms and consequently reducing the growth potential of the reef ecosystem.

Moreover, as this response varies with the species (corals, Symbiodinium, and algae) and their interactions, changes in the community structure of corals and algae can occur. Both thermal anomalies and water carbonate chemistry changes promote these effects and their interaction can enhance the impact of these changes.

1.7.4 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

A - Yes

1.7.4 Additional information:

Through the adoption of good practices in agriculture, the country is adapting the actions of the productive sector to the paradigm of sustainability throughout the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA).

MMA: Performs a fund called 'Project Portfolio', with the purpose of financing projects related to the production, processing and marketing of agro-extractive products, creation and consolidation of sustainable use conservation units, sustainable development and extractive settlements projects, organization and strengthening of the agro-extractive communities and capacity building.

Created by Law 12,651/12, the Rural Environmental Registry (Cadastro Ambiental Rural - CAR) is a strategic database for the control, monitoring and combating the deforestation of native vegetation located in rural properties representative of the wetlands of all Brazilian ecosystems.

National Agrobiodiversity Program: The National Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity Program aims to recognize and promote the practices of traditional communities which, anchored in agroecology, contribute to the conservation of agrobiodiversity (cultivated component of biodiversity), promote food sovereignty and security and enable the autonomy of the farmers itself for the production, use, ownership, management, regulation, circulation, exchange, sale, breeding and processing of the cultivated biodiversity components, stimulating new experiences in different parts of Brazil.

MDA: In 2008, prepared the National Socio-biodiversity Plan and performs actions aimed at strengthening of productive chains and consolidation of sustainable markets for products coming from the Brazilian socio-biodiversity. The Promotion of Socio-biodiversity Products Chains has the following objectives: (i) aggregation of environmental value; (ii) income generation and (iii) food security of peoples, traditional communities and family farmers. In the first two years of PNPPS (2009 and 2010) specific actions related to the Brazil-nut and babassu chains were prioritized.

Other MDA in-progress actions which benefit extractive products are the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and the Minimum Prices Warranty Policy (PGPM).

PAA: Enables the inclusion of socio-biodiversity products in school meals. The mode Formation of Strategic Stocks of the Family Agriculture provides access to fairer markets, becoming an aggregation of income for extractive families living in areas far from urban centers and with poor infrastructure, as is the case for most producers of the Amazon region.

PGPM: Allows for the payment of the Extractivist Direct Subsidy. This program seeks to ensure the price maintenance of some extractive products such as Brazil-nut, babassu almond, natural rubber, açai berry, pequi fruit, carnauba wax and fiber of palm fiber.

The National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (Plano Nacional de Agroecologia e Produção Orgânica - Planapo), effective between 2013 and 2015 and forecasted investment of US\$ 3.9 billion, is a public policy designed to expand and implement actions to guide the sustainable rural development. The coordinated actions among the ten Plan partner ministries form a set of 134 initiatives, distributed in 14 goals and organized based on the strategic axis: I. Production; II. Use and Conservation of Natural Resources; III. Knowledge and IV. Marketing and consumption.

The National Climate Change Policy was regulated by Decree 7.390/2010, which defined the Sectoral Mitigation Plans. The Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for the Consolidation of a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture (ABC Plan) aims at organizing and planning actions for the adoption of sustainable production technologies. In this way, the ACB Plan intends to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases in the agricultural sector.

STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration. *Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems.*

| | |
|--|---------|
| 1.8.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i | A - Yes |
| <p>1.8.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The list of the Priority Areas for Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Brazilian Biodiversity (dated 2007, but currently under review), recommends priority activities in each of the biomes, including recovery activities. Many of the priority areas are or include wetlands. In the planned protocol for the wetlands inventory (see point 1.1.1) the intention is to reach the level of indicating where restorations should occur.</p> <p>The Department of Watershed Revitalization (Departamento de Revitalização de Bacias Hidrográficas - DRB) of the Ministry of the Environment has the role to identify the priority areas to be restored within the river basin.</p> <p>In the Ramsar Site PARNA Cabo Orange there are areas where the exclusion of exotic species will be required, mainly pasture, but the planning of this action is waiting for the settlement of farms. In the Ramsar Site SESC Pantanal this action is also planned and in the Rio Doce State Park areas are well conserved. In the Ramsar site APA Baixada Maranhense a project to restore riparian vegetation has already been run and, currently, projects for the restoration of mangrove areas and sustainable fishing incentive programs are being planned. In the other Ramsar Sites, priority areas for restoration were not identified.</p> | |
| 1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i | A - Yes |

1.8.2 Additional information:

As studies commissioned by the Live Coral Project indicated that it is much cheaper to conserve coral reefs than restoring these systems, efforts are currently being directed to environmental education activities and other conservation actions. The Live Coral Project seeks to create a network of environmental and social research related to conservation and sustainable use of Brazilian reef environments (<http://coralvivo.org.br/>). The operation of the project occurs in southern Bahia, involving three courses of action: knowledge generation, teaching / environmental education and society awareness / mobilization. The Mangrove Recovery Center of the Federal University of Maranhão (CERMANGUE) has its focus on environmental education for the recovery of degraded mangrove areas in the coastal zone. The restored mangrove areas are monitored by the CERMANGUE staff to promote environmental education.

The National Science and Technology Institute - Mineral Resources, Water and Biodiversity (ACQUA) focus on impact evaluation of the mineral industry activities on the quality of water, soil and biodiversity conservation in the state of Minas Gerais. Its broader goal is to contribute to minimize the impacts of sectoral activities, the selection of remediation techniques and particularly to the conservation of aquatic biodiversity.

The MMA and the Ministry of National Integration (Ministério da Integração Nacional - MI) within the São Francisco River Basin Revitalization Program (Programa de Revitalização da Bacia Hidrográfica do Rio São Francisco - PRSF), created the Reference Centers for Rehabilitation of Degraded Areas (Centros de Referência em Recuperação de Áreas Degradadas - CRADs). The objectives of the CRADs are linked to the development of degraded areas recovery models in demonstration areas, the definition and documentation of procedures to facilitate the replication of degraded areas recovery actions and the promotion of capacity building courses for human resources training (seed collecting, seedling production, planting, silvicultural treatments). Currently, there are seven CRADs, all located in the basin of the São Francisco River.

The Revitalization of Vulnerable and Degraded Watersheds Program has actions directed to the São Francisco, Tocantins-Araguaia, Paraíba do Sul, Alto Paraguai, Parnaíba and Paranaíba River Basins. The watershed revitalization has an interface with various federal programs and is also being implemented through actions of the Growth Acceleration Program (Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento - PAC). The planning and management units used are the 12 national hydrographic regions defined by the National Water Resources Council (Resolution No. 32, dated 15 October, 2003) from which programs and organized projects are developed at basin, sub-basin and watershed levels. In 2010, the National Action Plan for the conservation of aquatic species in the Paraíba do Sul Basin (PAN Paraíba do Sul) was carried out. Although its goal focus on the recovery and maintenance of aquatic species threatened with extinction, new PANs are adopting an ecosystem approach (<http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/biodiversidade/fauna-brasileira/plano-de-acao/146-pan-paraiba-do-sul>).

STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species. *Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar Sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN's Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems.*

1.9.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

A - Yes

1.9.1 Additional information:

The Ministry of the Environment published in 2009 the first 'Report on the Marine Invasive Species in Brazil' (Biodiversity Series No 33), which lists 58 alien species. The publication 'Invasive Alien Species in Brazilian Continental Waters' was completed and is currently being evaluated by the Editorial Committee of the Ministry of the Environment and should be further published in 2014. Total records on alien species to aquatic ecosystems in Brazil, adding the results obtained from the extensive consultation and literature review, reached 1,612 occurrences, with expressive records of fish (67%) and mollusks (12%). These records totalized the occurrence of 163 different species, with three hybrids among these (two fish and an aquatic macrophyte). Among the species identified were recorded: 109 fish, 12 microorganisms (including micro crustaceans), 12 macrophytes, 11 crustaceans, 4 amphibians, 7 mollusks, 2 reptiles, 2 flatworms, 2 cnidarians, 1 roundworm and 1 annelid. Besides these species, there are 11 records of fish and two other microorganisms that were only identified to genus level, and these genera are already included among those recorded in the survey.

Another publication whose launch is near is the Official List of the Marine Invasive Species in Brazil. This will be the first official list to be published on invasive alien species in Brazil. Subsequently, the invasive alien species of inland waters and also the terrestrial ones will be made official.

At the regional scale, Leão et al. (2011) produced the book 'Invasive Species in Northeast Brazil: Context, Management and Public Policy' (available on <http://cepan.org.br/uploads/file/arquivos/6b89ddc79ee714e00e787138edee8b79.pdf>).

1.9.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established for wetlands?
{1.9.2} KRa 1.9.iii

A - Yes

1.9.2 Additional information:

In 2006, the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) created a Permanent Technical Committee on Invasive Alien Species (Resolution 49/2006). In 2009, this Technical Committee issued CONABIO Resolution 5, establishing the National Invasive Species Strategy, which provides the framework and guidelines for the development of sub-national plans to prevent, control and monitor invasive species in Brazilian ecosystems, including wetlands.

Aiming to systematize and disseminate existing information on the subject a "National Report on Invasive Alien Species" was produced, the results of which will enable the planning and definition of concrete measures for the implementation of priority actions targeting the prevention, control and eradication of invasive alien species in the country. Additionally, there are some international guidelines that Brazil is beginning to adopt, such as:

- Ballast water: as a member of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and a signatory of the Ballast Water Convention, Brazil is adopting some of the guidelines provided by these instruments. The Global Ballast Water Management Program (GloBallast Program) is an initiative of the IMO and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) aimed at reducing the transfer of aquatic invasive species through ballast water. This program has developed and implemented a communication plan on invasive species from ballast water in port areas and a risk assessment of ballast water and harbor biota. The GloBallast program also includes the development of capacity building, legislation and regulatory activities related to the implementation of management measures for ballast water, as well as a system of conformity, monitoring and execution, in addition to regional cooperation with neighboring countries. As part of the GloBallast Program communication and information dissemination activities, aquatic species introduced into Brazil, such as the golden mussel (*Limnoperna fortunei*), the Indian Ocean's crab (*Charybdis hellerii*) and a bivalve mollusk (*Isognomon bicolor*) were identified. In 2005, the Brazilian Maritime Authority published NORMAN 20 (reviewed in January 2014), which regulates the oceanic replacement of ships' ballast water, the use of antifouling paint on the hulls and the filling out of a form for information regarding ballast water, whose data were used to map the most vulnerable ports in the country.

- Golden Mussel: with the appearance of the golden mussel (*Limnoperna fortunei*), there was a drastic change in the way the problem of invasive species was treated in the country. With the aid of GloBallast Program in 2003, Brazil produced an 'Emergency Action Plan' aimed at creating a task force to control the mussel. The golden mussel project sought to educate the Brazilian government agencies industries and subsidized, among others, the NORMAN 20.

- Research on biofouling: in order to develop guidelines for the control and management of invasive species, the Almirante Paulo Moreira Institute for Marine Studies (IEAPM) of the Brazilian Navy, as well as several universities, is engaged in conducting research on sun coral biofouling (*Tubastraea* sp.). At the Ilha Grande Bay, the sun coral is spreading itself without natural predators, eliminating the native fauna of the reefs it occupies (SILVA et al. Expansion of the invasive corals *Tubastraea coccinea* and *Tubastraea tagusensis* into the Tamoios Ecological Station Marine Protected Area, Brazil. Aquatic Invasions. v. 6, n. 1, p. 105 – 110, 2011). In April 2014, the sun coral was the subject of a public hearing held at the Federal Public Ministry of Rio de Janeiro.

- Mitigation measures in aquaculture: the resolution of the National Environment Council (CONAMA) 459 of 16 October 2013 establishes measures to mitigate potential impacts involved in the use of alien species in aquaculture.

STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector. *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

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| <p>1.10.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i</p> | <p>B - No</p> |
| <p>1.10.1 Additional information: The private sector is represented in the National Wetland Committee (CNZU) and the activities developed in any Brazilian ecosystem, including wetlands, comply with environmental legislation, which includes the licensing and protection of the Legal Reserves and Permanent Protection Areas defined in the Forest Code. Furthermore, there are private reserves that are Ramsar sites and are owned by the private sector, being forced to follow proper principles to maintain these areas. In addition, the Watershed Revitalization Program (see answer to question 1.8.2) seeks to involve the agribusiness stakeholders in efforts to restore important wetlands, since inadequate land use practices are the main cause of impact on these areas.</p> | |
| <p>1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise use and management of: a. Ramsar Sites b. Wetlands in general {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii</p> | <p>a. A - Yes b. B - No</p> |

1.10.2 Additional information:

Although still sporadic, there are private sector initiatives supporting wetlands conservation through the creation of Private Reserves of the Natural Heritage - RPPNs. Two of these private reserves in the Pantanal are Ramsar Sites: RPPN SESC Pantanal and RPPN Fazenda Rio Negro. However, considering the size of Brazil and the total area covered by wetlands, such involvement is still slight.

In RPPN SESC Pantanal this action is planned and in PARNA Abrolhos a tour is conducted by private companies that meet the standards specified in the management and public use plans. In PARNA Pantanal Matogrossense donations of resources were used to purchase equipment and to the construction of physical structures to improve its management. In the Rio Doce State Park, partnerships with companies installed in its surroundings, mostly related to the prevention and control of forest fires and the strengthening of its management were historically established.

The Path of Waters (Caminho das Águas) project is a partnership of the National Water Agency (ANA) with the Roberto Marinho Foundation to develop educational activities related to water. The central strategy of the project is the distribution of educational material (kits) in public schools in the regions of the Paraíba do Sul, São Francisco, Doce, Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiaí rivers basins. The kit offers the teacher some instruments for the initiation of primary school students in the procedures of scientific research. The activities developed with students seek to convey the basic subsidies for decentralized and participatory management of water resources and contribute to the production and broadcasting of television program series for the national grid of Canal Futura.

The 'Water: knowledge for management' (Água: conhecimento para a gestão) project (<http://www.aguaegestao.com.br/>) came to light in August 2011 as a result of an agreement between ANA, the Itaipu Technological Park Foundation and Itaipu Binacional aiming at promoting capacity building in Brazil and Latin America in favor of good water management. In the first three years 30,000 vacancies were offered at no charge in 36 capacity-building courses in blended and fully in distance modes, and the agreement was extended until December 2015.

The 'Network of Waters' (Rede das Águas) program (<http://www.sosma.org.br/projeto/rede-das-aguas/>) of the SOS Atlantic Forest Foundation is dedicated to promoting social mobilization for participatory and integrated management of water and forests, with activities focused on river basins. Environmental education is practiced by water quality monitoring kits, used today by more than 300 groups of water monitoring in the Tietê River and other river basins in ten states with the Atlantic Forest. Through the 'Water for São Paulo Movement' (Movimento Água para São Paulo), which seeks to conserve water sources, in 2013, the NGO The Nature Conservancy worked with the private sector in reforestation projects in the water reservoir of the city of São Paulo.

STRATEGY 1.11: Incentive measures. *Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use provisions of the Convention.*

1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands?
{1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

A - Yes

1.11.1 Additional information:

Brazil annually celebrates the World Wetlands Day, with environmental education and dissemination activities in Ramsar sites and in areas that are relevant to the theme of the year. Events are usually organized and supported by local government environmental agencies, NGOs and universities, among others. Printed materials are produced based on the materials provided by the Ramsar Convention Secretariat, with adaptations to the country's reality and addition of relevant national data, including information about Brazilian Ramsar Sites. Generally these events are widely publicized in the local media (TV, Internet, local newspapers). Additionally, the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) develops other thematic awareness-raising campaigns, according to emerging issues and national priorities, which are carried out according to the resource availability and theme relevance at the time. Such campaigns are being developed since 2000 and may have national or regional scope, depending on the selected theme. To date, the following campaigns have been carried out:

- Conscious Behavior in Reef Environments

- 1) Courses for Multipliers of the Conscious Behavior in Reef Environments Campaign (20 students). In August 2011 (Marau-BA), the MMA provided material and methodology.
- 2) Courses for Volunteers of Reef Check Program: (i) Course on Coral Reef Monitoring (13 students), held during October 2012 in Paripueira (AL); (ii) Course on Coral Reef Monitoring (12 students), held during December 2012 at Itaparica (BA) and (iii) Course on Coral Reef Monitoring (10 students), held during January 2013 in Tamandaré (PE).

- Conscious Behavior in Beaches

- 1) Campaign launched in 2010 in partnership with the Blue Flag beach certification program, Instituto Ratoles, UFPE, Coastal Project and NGO Paranapuka. The Blue Flag Program exists since 1987 and aims at raising the level of awareness of citizens and decision makers to the need to protect the marine and coastal environment and to encourage actions that lead to the resolution of existing conflicts. In 2014, 2,000 leaflets were produced and distributed for certified beaches (Prainha in Rio de Janeiro, Guarujá in São Paulo and Praia do Tombo in São Paulo), Instituto Ratoles, and MMA partners, such as managers of Ramsar Sites in Coastal Zone, Secretariats of Environment, universities, NGOs and schools.

- Conscious Behavior in Marine Environments

- 1) In June 2014, 2,000 leaflets of the Ramsar Site Abrolhos Marine National Park / Humpback Whale were distributed to the visitors and the population of localities at the extreme south of Bahia, as a means of dissemination of the park and its attractions.

- 'Didactic Guide Marvellous Mangroves of Brazil' (Guia Didático Maravilhosos Manguezais do Brasil) Project

The Didactic Guide is being distributed nationally by the Instituto Bioma Brasil. In July 2012, environmental monitors, protected areas managers and educators from local school systems were the target of a series of capacity building courses in Tamandaré (PE) and Porto de Pedras (AL).

- Mangrove School Centre (Centro Escola Mangue)

Civil association, founded in 2003, operating in the northeastern coast. It develops an Environmental School culture-centered as pedagogical axis and that valorizes the ancestral knowledge and academic knowledge from the perspective of promoting environmental sustainability. Promotes family role of riverine, estuarine and beach communities that have in common the coastal marine biome, aiming at environmental sustainability and citizenship.

- Green Passport (Passaporte verde)

Campaign focused on sustainable tourism with the aim of supporting the tourism production chain qualification and the implementation of basic and tourism infrastructure, in addition to environmental education, by the Ministry of the Environment. The action also

encourages tourists to consume consciously and reduce the impacts of tourism on the environment.

1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

B - No

1.11.2 Additional information:

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| GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE |
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Note: An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP12 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on each of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

REMINDER: In 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”; use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation. Apply the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance' (Handbook 14, 3rd edition).

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| 2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List?</i> {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i | A - Yes |
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2.1.1 Additional information:

Recommendation No. 05 issued by the National Wetland Committee (CNZU) on June 25, 2012 provides for criteria for the designation of Ramsar sites and contains an attachment with the Protected Areas to be designated as potential Sites of International Importance (Ramsar Sites). One goal of the Multi-year Plan More Brazil (PPA 2012 - 2015) is the designation of 5 Ramsar sites, but the Administrative Authority already has the complete data sheet and intends to indicate until the end of 2014 the seven Ramsar sites listed below:

- Guaratuba Environmental Protection Area (APA)
- Fernando de Noronha Environmental Protection Area (APA) + Fernando de Noronha Marine National Park.
- Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve.
- Taim Ecological Station.
- Viruá National Park.
- Guaporé Biological Reserve.
- Ilha Grande National Park.

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| 2.1.2 How many Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2015-2018)? {2.1.4} KRA 2.1.iii | 4 sites |
|---|---------|

2.1.2 Additional information (If possible, please indicate the name(s) of the Site(s) and anticipated year of designation):

Through Term of Reference No. 05/2013 (UNDP BRA/11/001), a consultancy was hired to fill the data sheet of four new Ramsar Sites. The results of this consultancy must be completed in 2014 and the designation of new Ramsar sites should occur in 2015. With 10 new Ramsar Sites created, added to the existing 12, the country will have 22 Ramsar Sites, and since then, efforts will concentrate on the effective implementation of these areas.

STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information. Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service . . . is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat.

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| 2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii | A - Yes |
| <p>2.2.1 Additional information: There isn't an Information Service on Ramsar sites, but the CNZU Recommendation No. 05, dated 25 June 2012, has two attachments: Appendix A that lists the national criteria to be adopted as methodology for the selection of protected sites to be designated as potential areas of International Importance - Ramsar Sites; Appendix B shows the conservation units listed according to the scores obtained through the criteria described in Appendix A. Based on those criteria two lists of priority protected areas for designation as Ramsar Site were produced, according to its location in continental environment or marine environment and coastal zone. In addition, when completed, the Brazilian Wetland Inventory will assist in identifying priorities for creating new Ramsar Sites.</p> | |

STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning - new Ramsar Sites. *While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.*

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| 2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? {2.3.1} KRA 2.3.i | C - Some sites |
| <p>2.3.1 Additional information: Among the sites being prepared for Ramsar designation mentioned in item 2.1.2, the following present Management Plan: - Fernando de Noronha Environmental Protection Area (APA) + Fernando de Noronha Marine National Park - Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve - Guaporé Biological Reserve - Ilha Grande National Park - Guaratuba Environmental Protection Area (APA) The Management Plan of the Taim Ecological Station is in preparation. The Management Plan of the Viruá National Park has been completed and is waiting for the approval by the legal department of the federal administrative authority (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - ICMBio).</p> | |

STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character. *Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.*

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| 2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i | 8 sites |
| 2.4.2 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i | 8 sites |
| 2.4.3 For how many Ramsar Sites is a management plan currently being prepared? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i | 4 sites |

2.4.1 – 2.4.3 Additional information:

Brazil has 12 Ramsar sites, listed below with its management plan situation.

- Araguaia National Park (Tocantins state, North region): Management plan being implemented and currently under review.
- Lagoa do Peixe National Park (Rio Grande do Sul state, South region): Management plan being partially implemented.
- Pantanal Matogrossense National Park (Mato Grosso state, Midwest region): Management plan being partially implemented.
- Abrolhos Marine National Park (Bahia state, Northeast region): Management plan being partially implemented.
- Rio Doce State Park (Minas Gerais state, Southeast region): Management plan being implemented.
- Parcel do Manuel Luís State Park (Maranhão state, Northeast region): Management plan in preparation.
- Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas state, North region): Management plan being implemented and currently under review, with expected consolidation on August 2014.
- SESC Pantanal Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage (Mato Grosso state, Midwest region): Management plan being implemented.
- Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area (Maranhão state, Northeast region): Management plan in preparation.
- Reentrâncias Maranhenses Environmental Protection Area (Maranhão state, Northeast region): Management plan in preparation.
- Cabo Orange National Park (Amapá state, North region): Management plan being implemented.
- RPPN Fazenda Rio Negro (Mato Grosso do Sul state, Midwest region): there is a version of the management plan in the government's environmental agency of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, but the new owners, although committed to the conservation of the site are not yet aware of their management tools.

The Ramsar Sites of the State of Maranhão (Parcel do Manuel Luís State Park, Reentrâncias Maranhenses and Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Areas), as well as most state conservation units do not have a Management Plan. However, there is an expectation of resource for its production from state environmental compensation, made possible by State Law No. 9,412 from 11 July, 2011 (State Environmental Compensation Law). In 2008, these Ramsar sites participated in a planning workshop, where the priority actions were identified. In the case of APA Reentrâncias Maranhão, the connections with the extractive reserves that have use plans were considered.

The answer to question 1.4.3 provides information on the process of preparing management plans.

2.4.4 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

6 sites

2.4.4 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):

The following sites have management advisory council composed of representatives from various sectors:

- Abrolhos Marine National Park: Established in 2002.
- Lagoa do Peixe National Park: Established in 2006.
- Rio Doce State Park: Established in 2002.
- Cabo Orange National Park: Established in 2006.
- Pantanal Matogrossense National Park: Established in 2008, needs updating.

The Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve has management decision-making council and established in 2008.

The Secretariat of Environment of the State of Maranhão intends to take advantage of institutional linkages necessary for the preparation of the management plan of Ramsar Sites (Parcel do Manuel Luís State Park, Reentrâncias Maranhenses and Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Areas) to formalize the Management Council (see answer to question 2.4.3).

2.4.5 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared? {2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v

8 sites

2.4.5 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):

In Brazil, the description of the ecological characteristics is one of the mandatory steps in the process of preparation of the protected area management plans. As all Brazilian Ramsar Sites are protected areas, those that possess a management plan have prepared a description of the ecological characteristics of the area. The following Brazilian Sites possess this information:

- Araguaia National Park
- Lagoa do Peixe National Park
- Pantanal Matogrossense National Park
- Abrolhos Marine National Park
- Rio Doce State Park
- Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve
- SESC Pantanal Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage
- Cabo Orange National Park.

STRATEGY 2.5 Ramsar Site management effectiveness. *Review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance'.*

2.5.1 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i

C - Some sites

2.5.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information):

The effectiveness of federal protected areas (PAs) management was reviewed by IBAMA, in collaboration with WWF-Brazil, in a first comprehensive effort in 2006, using the RAPPAM (Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management) Method of Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM Brasil, 2007: IBAMA and WWF-Brasil, 2007. Efetividade de gestão das

unidades de conservação federais do Brasil (Effective management of federal conservation units in Brazil) Available on:
http://assets.wwfbr.panda.org/downloads/efetividade_de_gestao_das_unidades_de_conservacao_federais_do_brasil.pdf).

This study included 84% of the existing PAs in 2006, building a baseline for comparison with future periodic reviews. A second assessment was conducted in 2010, and 94% of federal protected areas were assessed.

For external dissemination of these data there is an ongoing structuring of a joint strategy for sharing information collected in the 2005-2006 and 2010 cycles at a specific site for this purpose, called "Observatory of Protected Areas", being developed by WWF (<http://observatorio.wwf.org.br/>).

The following Ramsar sites participated in two rounds of management effectiveness assessment (2006 and 2010): Araguaia National Park, Abrolhos Marine National Park (designated as a Ramsar Site in 2010), Lagoa do Peixe National Park and Pantanal Matogrossense National Park. The average management effectiveness of all federal PAs assessed in the country was estimated at 35% in 2006 and 49% in 2010, while the federal protected areas that accumulate the title of Ramsar sites had a higher average, reaching 49% in 2006 and 66% in 2010. In Section 4, the negative responses of RPPN Fazenda Rio Negro and Lagoa do Peixe, Pantanal Matogrossense and Abrolhos Marine National Parks reflect the absence of formal effectiveness assessments in the last triennium.

The effectiveness of Ramsar sites present in federal protected areas is also monitored by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) through the instruments of Strategic Management, following the internationally consolidated Balanced Scorecard methodology. The institutional strategy is communicated to all organizational levels, each one has indicators and targets and develop action plans for the achievement of strategic objectives. Thus, the results achieved by each organizational unit are permanently monitored through the Integrated Strategic Management System (EMIS).

The Ramsar Sites of the State of Maranhão (Parcel do Manuel Luís State Park, Reentrâncias Maranhenses and Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Areas) did not undergo effectiveness assessment in the last three years (2011-2014).

STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status. *Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

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| <p>2.6.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i</p> | <p>A - Yes</p> |
| <p>2.6.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment (Ramsar Administrative Authority), the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio) and partner institutions have established monitoring mechanisms to update information on ecological changes in protected areas such as satellite monitoring of vegetation cover and fire occurrences. Some Ramsar Sites, such as the Abrolhos Marine National Park, have biodiversity monitoring (coral, birds, cetaceans) that can provide information on changes in ecological characteristics.</p> | |
| <p>2.6.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i</p> | <p>Z - No negative change</p> |
| <p>2.6.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):</p> <p>The Ramsar Secretariat, through the Councilor for the Americas (Maria Rivera), reported, in September 2013, changes in ecological characteristics of three Ramsar sites located in the Brazilian Pantanal region. The threats relate to the processes of construction of 87 Small Hydro Plants (Pequenas Centrais Hidroelétricas - PCH) in the region, which would alter the wetlands ecological characteristics of the Ramsar sites present in the River Basin due to its cumulative effect. The Ministry of the Environment (MMA) presented information to the Ramsar Secretariat in November 2013 on the measures that are being implemented for the maintenance of the ecological characteristics of those sites. In this document, MMA highlights that technical and financial support were offered to the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul for preparing the Water Resources Plan, where the installation of PCHs is planned and whose environmental licensing process is carried out by the states. The document further clarifies that Ramsar sites are not located in the area of direct influence of SHPs, but considers the possibility of synergistic effects. The answer to question 3.4.3 details the Resolution No. 6 of the National Wetland Committee (CNZU), issued in response to complaints. While the Water Resources Plan for the Hydrographic Region of Paraguay awaits development, the MMA issued an official letter to the environmental agencies of the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, requesting information on the process of environmental licensing of the power plants under their responsibilities. In the letter, the MMA suggests that licenses are granted only through a systemic analysis of the watershed and calls for managers of Ramsar sites to provide information about their conservation status.</p> | |

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| 2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii | Z - Not applicable |
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2.6.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):

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STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands. *Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.*

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|--|----------------|
| 2.7.1 Has the ecological character of internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites been maintained? {2.7.1} KRA 2.7.i | C - Some sites |
|--|----------------|

2.7.1 Additional information:

Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites are areas of direct international importance (eg, the Pantanal Mato-grossense) or indirectly related to wetlands, there may be an overlap with Ramsar Sites. With the National Inventory, criteria for the definition and the zoning of wetlands based on its conceptualization to the context of Brazilian ecosystems will be established. Currently the list of Priority Areas for Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing of the Brazilian Biodiversity and its subset of priority areas for conservation of wetlands is used, which passed by a prioritization in 2013 after the enactment of Resolution 5 CNZU 2012 (see answer to question 2.1.1).

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| GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION |
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Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. *Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).*

| | |
|---|---------|
| <p>3.1.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv</p> | A - Yes |
| <p>3.1.1 Additional information:</p> <p>During the 11th Ordinary Meeting of the National Wetland Committee (CNZU), which occurred on November 2012, the Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands of the La Plata Basin was presented. At that time, the implementation of the Ramsar Convention in each country (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia) was reported and discussed about its integration with other related to the conservation of its wetlands initiatives such as the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee Basin Countries silver (Plata-CIC). The CIC-Plata has a focus on transboundary water resources management and the Working Group (WG) Ecosystem under the Marco Program, has these guidelines: strategies for managing the river corridor wetlands; strategies for biodiversity management and expand / replicate the experience of 'Cultivating Good Water', Itaipu Binacional Program. This WG has as results a database on protected areas of the region and on fish populations in order to provide environmental indicators for the La Plata Basin.</p> | |
| <p>3.1.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv</p> | A - Yes |

3.1.2 Additional information:

The Ministry of the Environment (MMA) has signed a contract with the United Nations Program for Development (UNDP) in the project 'Support to the Implementation of the Commitments of International Conventions dealing with Biodiversity'. The objective of this project is to work through technical support to MMA, to implement the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) and the Brazilian Antarctic Program (PROANTAR). Among the expected results of this project is the development of technical skills in MMA for planning integrated public policies and guidelines of the CBD and the Ramsar Convention programs.

With the installation of 'City of Waters' in the city of Frutal (MG), Brazil is starting cooperation with HIDROEX for monitoring and capacity building. The International Centre for Education, Capacity Building and Applied Research in Water Foundation (HIDROEX) has the intention to deepen its work in wetlands. Its mission is to 'educate, and enable search solutions for sustainable water management'. In relation to the various topics related to water, it has committed to a model of education aimed at training managers for sustainable development to change habits and attitudes to stimulate joint liability.

STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives. *Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.*

3.2.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

A - Yes

3.2.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative):

Brazil is currently engaged in two initiatives of regional cooperation under the Ramsar Convention:

- Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands of the La Plata River Basin: Adopted by Ramsar COP9 in 2005 (Resolution IX.7), this initiative is currently developing its strategy and involves five countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. As coordinator of the Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee of La Plata Basin Countries (CIC-Plata), in 2014 Brazil proposed the development of actions focused on the wetland inventory. In this sense, a unified methodological approach to review and classify wetlands of the La Plata River Basin region is in process of discussion.
- Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Rational Use of Mangroves and Coral: This initiative began in 2007 by interest of the following Contracting Parties (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela) to propose regional actions for the conservation and rational use of these types of wetlands. The International Organizations Partners of the Ramsar Convention, such as BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Wetlands International, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Ramsar Regional Center (CREHO) also participate. The Regional Committee met twice (March 2010 and June 2011) and is currently preparing a project to be implemented at the regional scale.

Additionally, Brazil also participates in the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). In 2006, Brazil joined ICRI, which is a partnership among governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations with the objective of promoting the conservation of reef environments and related ecosystems, as well as implementing chapter 17 of Agenda 21 (<http://www.icriforum.org/about-icri/members-networks/brazil>). This initiative involves 13 countries: Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Panama and Venezuela.

Moreover, the country takes part in other regional initiatives for the conservation of wetlands:

- International Redmanglar for the protection of coastal marine ecosystems and community life: The network is represented by 10 Latin-American countries (Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela) and has connections with other networks and international organizations, such as: Greenpeace International, World Rainforest Movement, Mangrove Action Project, Wetlands International, Ramsar Forum, Polder and Amigos de la Tierra. Internally, the country participates in this regional cooperation through the Manguemar Network. It is worth noting that the basic structure of the Redmanglar International are community-based organizations.
- Latin-American Network of Basin Organizations (Rede Latino Americana de Organismos de Bacia - RELOB): Still under construction, this network aims to share information of basin organizations throughout Latin America, such as data on the management of river basin committees, progress in implementing the water resources policies in each country, among other experiences. In 2013, the RELOB General Assembly elected the Inter-Municipal Consortium of the Piracicaba, Capivari and Jundiá (PCJ) River Basins as executive secretary.

3.2.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}

A - Yes

3.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

Brazil is supporting the creation of the International Center for Education, Capacity Building and Applied Research in Water (HIDROEX - see answer to question 3.1.2), which is a center of excellence in water UNESCO Category 2. UNESCO has designated 98 centers and institutes as category 2, which were selected on the proposal of the member state, based on the strength of its specialization in one of the competence fields of UNESCO. The HIDROEX intends to implement the goals of the strategic program of UNESCO in close harmony with the principles of the Ramsar Convention, not only in Brazil but also in neighboring countries, strengthening its regional presence. In this sense, there are prospects for the HIDROEX act as executor of training and research on wetlands in the context of (CIC-Plata) Intergovernmental Coordinating Committee of La Plata Basin Countries.

The country has also participate in others training and research initiatives:

- Center for Socio-environmental Knowledge and Care of the La Plata Basin: This center is a result of a series of dialogues, conducted in 2006, among Latin American experts in environmental education. Since then, NGOs, government agencies of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, universities and representatives of indigenous peoples of the five countries got involved in the initiative. The Center's mission is to contribute with environmental education actions and interventions to respond to global, regional and local environmental challenges, based on global documents as the Earth Charter, the Millennium Development Goals, the Manifest for Life and the Treaty on Environmental Education for Sustainable Societies and Global Responsibility. The Centre operates within the La Plata Basin, and water is the central theme of its activities.
- GEF Amazonas: The project Integrated and Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in the Amazonas River Basin is the result of a joint effort of the eight countries represented on the Amazonas River Basin (Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela) to enhance knowledge and contribute to the effective protection and sustainable use of water and soil resources of the basin (<http://www.otca.info/gef/>). The initiative also seeks to generate knowledge about the effects of climate change within the Amazonian communities. In November 2013, the national water agencies from Brazil and Peru signed a memorandum of understanding to strengthen cooperation in the field of water resources and implement management actions in river basins shared between the two countries, such as the Amazonas River. In May 2014, a two-day workshop was held in Brasilia to assess the importance and magnitude of the sources, causes and effects of major transboundary water problems of the Amazonas basin.

STRATEGY 3.3 International assistance. *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an*

integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.

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| 3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i | Z - Not applicable |
| 3.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP11): | |

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| 3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii | Z - Not applicable |
| 3.3.2 Additional information: | |

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|---|---------|
| 3.3.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3} | A - Yes |
| 3.3.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP11): The Mangrove Project in Brazil (see answer to question 1.1.3), coordinated by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio), received from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding of US\$ 490,296.45 (2012), US\$ 728,162.60 (2013) and US\$ 1,000,000.00 (2014)..... | |

STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise. *Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

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| 3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1} | A - Yes |
| 3.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved): International networks in which the country participates have been described in questions 3.2.1 and 3.2.2. At the national level, Brazil has established the following wetland networks: - Pantanal Network (Rede Pantanal): involves the Pantanal wetlands. - Manguemar Network (Rede Manguemar): involves coastal and mangrove environments. This network represents the Red Manglar in Brazil. - Aguapé Network (Rede Aguapé) - Pantanal Network for Environmental | |

Education: involves freshwater environments of the Pantanal and Upper Paraguai River.

- Brazilian Agency for Coastal Management (Agência Brasileira de Gerenciamento Costeiro): non-governmental organization composed of a network of NGOs located in the coastal and marine area.
- Center for Socio-environmental Knowledge and Care of the La Plata Basin (Centro de Saberes e Cuidados Socioambientais da Bacia do Prata): involves freshwater environments of the La Plata River Basin.
- National Science and Technology Institute on Wetlands (INAU - Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia em Áreas Úmidas): this network is composed by several universities and has an initial focus on freshwater, but can involve all types of wetlands.
- National Science and Technology Institute Research Center for Integrated Biodiversity Amazon (CENBAM) coordinates a network of Amazonian institutions involved in extra-Amazonian biodiversity studies, where the main objective is the integration of research on Amazonian biodiversity science-chains efficient technological and productive. The INCT-CENBAM has conducted 58 courses, with over 750 participants and over 57 students developed or are developing their monographs, dissertations and theses within the program.

Additionally, there are Brazilian scientific societies which are involved with wetland related issues:

- Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science (SBPC): involves all types of wetlands.
- Brazilian Association of Limnology (ABLimno): involves freshwater environments.
- Brazilian Oceanographic Society (SBO): involves marine environments.

In 2014 the Ministry of Environment created an online list of discussion between the Ramsar sites managers.....

3.4.2 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A - Yes

3.4.2 Additional information:

Although there are advances in making public the information about wetlands, the country still has shortages in this issue.

Information on Brazilian wetlands and Ramsar Sites are publicly available through the Ministry of the Environment's web page (<http://www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade/biodiversidade-aquatica/comfsglossary/zonas-umidas-convencao-de-ramsar/s%C3%ADtios-ramsar-brasileiros>). When completed, the wetland inventory will also be included on this webpage. Because Ramsar sites are protected areas, there is also information available on the ICMBio's (www.icmbio.gov.br) and States' (www.sema.ma.gov.br) website. Fact sheets on the Ramsar sites are available on the website of the Convention itself. Moreover, the revised Ramsar 'wetlands care for the waters' was translated and widely disseminated (see answer to question 1.6.1). Every year, the National Water Agency (ANA) publishes documents called 'Situation of Water Resources of Brazil' (http://arquivos.ana.gov.br/institucional/spr/conjuntura/webSite_relatorioConjuntura/projeto/index.html) and 'Balance Waters' (http://arquivos.ana.gov.br/imprensa/publicacoes/BalancodasAguas/Balanco_das_ag

uas_2013.pdf). ANA also provides on its website a system of interactive information with data from the monitoring stations. The operating detailing the 9th Program of the National Water Resources Plan can be accessed on www.cnrh.gov.br (see CNRH Resolution No 148 of 2012). The scientific community has also contributed to the dissemination of contemporary debate on wetlands. The XIV Brazilian Congress of Limnology, with the theme 'Brazilian Water: Conservation, Management and Sustainability', had a significant audience and a presentation on the Ramsar Convention.

Recently, the opinion of a group of researchers was published in the journal *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*: Junk et al. (2013) *Brazilian wetlands: Their definition, delineation, and classification, for research, sustainable management, and protection.....*

3.4.3 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii

B - No

3.4.3 Additional information:

.....

STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species. *Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

3.5.1 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

D - Planned

3.5.1 Additional information:

Without the National Wetland Inventory being completed, it is only possible to precise transboundary river basin shared systems. In this sense, Brazil has 150 km-wide border strip along a 16,886 km boundary line shared with other countries, where important transboundary wetland systems are located. The four watersheds ranked highest along the shared border are listed below from north to south (all contain more than one class lower basins):

- The drainage basin of the Oiapoque river.
- The drainage basin of the Amazon River, with 11 shared sub-basins of the following rivers: (i) Içá; (ii) Japurá; (iii) Negro; (iv) Nhamundá; (v) Trombetas; (vi) Paru; (vii) Jari; (viii) Javari; (ix) Juruá; (x) Purus and (xi) Madeira.
- Drainage basin of the La Plata River, with three shared sub-basins of the following rivers: (i) Paraguai; (ii) Paraná and (iii) Uruguai.
- Drainage basin of the Guaíba river and lagoon system.

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

D - Planned

3.5.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

As described in the answer to question 3.2.1, there are ongoing discussions of a unified methodological approach to review and classify wetlands of the La

Plata River Basin region under the Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in the La Plata River Basin.

3.5.3 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species?
{3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

A - Yes

3.5.3 Additional information:

The Lagoa do Peixe National Park and the Reentrâncias Maranhenses Environmental Protection Area are Ramsar Sites that participate in the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN). Both sites are important feeding and resting areas for migratory birds.

The Brazilian Senate approved the country's accession to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals by Legislative Decree Project (PDL) at 121, 2013. Actually, Brazil waits for the convention to be enacted to be considered as an effective country-member.

The country has the National Centre for Research and Conservation of Wild Birds (CEMAVE) on the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio). The CEMAVE coordinates the national program for marking birds in nature (National Banding System of Wild Birds) with numbered rings (washers), the largest of its kind in Latin America. The center is also responsible for evaluating the conservation status of Brazilian birds and for preparing and coordinating National Action Plans (PANs) for the conservation of endangered species and migratory Brazilian birds. To do so, national and international field research courses have been developed and promoted, especially towards the monitoring of birds in conservation units, endangered birds and migratory birds ([http://www.icmbio.gov.br/cemave /](http://www.icmbio.gov.br/cemave/)).

Additionally, the environmental non-governmental organization BirdLife International Brazil actively participates as a member of the National Wetland Committee (CNZU).

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| GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY |
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Note: in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA. *Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.*

4.1.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

- a) At the national level
- b) Sub-national level
- c) Catchment/basin level
- d) Local/site level

- a) C - In progress
- b) B - No
- c) B - No
- d) A - Yes

(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)

4.1.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):

The partnership with HIDROEX (see answer to question 3.1.2) to promote CEPA of wetlands is in progress.

The following Brazilian Ramsar Sites implemented communication, education and awareness programs through partner institutions:

- Pantanal Matogrossense National Park
- Abrolhos Marine National Park
- Rio Doce State Park
- Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve
- SESC Pantanal Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage
- Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area

At the national level, the Environmental Education Department of the Ministry of the Environment implements various programs and campaigns in partnership with state and local governments and the civil society (see answer to question 1.11.1) whose scope is not determined by the specific presence of wetlands.....

4.1.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

- a) at Ramsar Sites
- b) at other wetlands

- a) 4 centres
- b) 0 centres

4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):

The following sites have visitation centers:

- Abrolhos Marine National Park
- Rio Doce State Park
- SESC Pantanal Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage
- Pantanal Matogrossense National Park
- Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve.

The Ramsar Sites of the State of Maranhão (Parcel do Manuel Luís State Park, Reentrâncias Maranhenses and Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Areas), as well as most of the protected areas of this state do not rely on physical infrastructure, but there is perspective of resources for its creation (see answer to question 1.4.3b). The PARNA Lagoa do Peixe has a visitation center planned.

4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:

- a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management
- b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?

a) A - Yes

b) C - Partly

{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

4.1.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):

- a) The top instance for planning and management of wetlands is the National Wetland Committee (CNZU), which has representatives from different civil society and government organizations. The Brazil Basin Committees established to support participatory planning and preparation of local or regional watershed management (see answer to question 1.7.2). Other participatory bodies, such as the Municipal and State Environmental Councils also contribute to decision making that may affect wetlands. The effectiveness of public participation in these committees and councils varies according to local conditions and degree of community involvement.
- b) For selection of new Ramsar sites, the stakeholders are indirectly involved, through their representatives in CNZU. As conservation units, the Brazilian Ramsar Sites (and other protected areas that contain no designated wetlands) have managers or advisory boards, participating in the development of the management plan of the Sites and decision making on planning and site management. However, the involvement of local actors is variable according to the Ramsar Site in consideration.

The Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) Ramsar Site has in your local organization, many areas of participation for decision making, such as community meetings, general meetings of the Management Council and residents. During 2012, were performed five courses for RDS Mamirauá inhabitants: Management of shared fishery resources with a focus on management of Arapaima, management and creation of native stingless bees, counting methodology of Arapaima, forest management in lowland area and multipliers community-based tourism. The Ramsar Sites of the State of Maranhão (Parcel do Manuel Luís State Park, Reentrâncias Maranhenses and Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Areas) have no advice to facilitate public participation, but are expected resources for their creation (see answer to question 1.4 .3 b). However, the Ramsar sites in the state of Maranhão have the support of the 'Research Network the lowland' and 'Carajás Forum', which perform skills for participatory

activities and discussions about the social, economic, cultural and environmental consequences in front of major development projects.

Additionally, formative processes involving local actors from the Ramsar Sites that contribute to public participation occur. In the Abrolhos Marine National Park was realized the course of conducting ecotourism and 'Teachers Program in the Park' which consists in the socio-environmental capacity building for public schools educators.....

4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made?
{4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

B - No

4.1.4 Additional information:

.....

4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP11? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv
a) at Ramsar Sites
b) at other wetlands

Number of opportunities:

a) 20
b) 0

4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):

- a) In Ramsar Sites belonging to the federal conservation units around 80 training courses occurred in the period, because of the Annual Training Plan (CAP) of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio). The number of opportunities highlighted only those cases in which the managers of Ramsar Sites considered that there was the full implementation of planned courses. Courses that managers of Ramsar Sites are currently performing (eg, master's) were also taken. Among the topics covered in the training opportunities cited by managers of Ramsar sites, these can be highlighted: cycle of management for results, environmental interpretation, international seminar on management of protected areas, environmental education in public management of biodiversity, mobilizers for restructuring of the management board, training of tour guide and travel surveillance and weaponry. Some managers of Ramsar sites that do not have direct training opportunity, as the RPPN SESC Pantanal, attended conferences and meetings.
- b) The National Environmental Education Policy involves in its sphere of action, beyond the organs and entities comprising the National Environmental System (SISNAMA), public and private educational institutions of education systems, public agencies of the federal government, states, the Federal District, municipalities and non-governmental organizations with expertise in environmental education. At the federal level, ICMBio had been promoting training opportunities for managers throughout the country, including wetlands. Currently, ICMBio is running the following courses: (i) training course in environmental education in public management of biodiversity, (ii) participatory management cycle, (iii) workshop on participatory management and capacity building in Extractive Reserves in the Amazon and (iv) planning workshop to train teachers in the vicinity of protected areas.

Within the framework of ICMBio, in 2009 the National Academy of Biodiversity

(ACADEBio) was inaugurated, a space turned into the permanent capacity building of their servants. In ACADEBio management development programs, initial training for the career of environmental experts and permanent and continuing education are carried out, in addition to providing technical assistance for the implementation of training events. The 'Participative Management Cycles' promoted in ACADEBio (the last occurred in April 2014) seek to qualify their projects and promote dialogue with issues such as the management plan, establishment of protected areas, licensing of oil and gas, plan of water resource, formation, renewal and invigoration of councils, environmental education, teacher training and state plans to protect biodiversity.

Additionally, protected areas managers of the Brazilian Northeast were trained, through Demonstration Projects (PDAs) of MMA, resulting in the following publication: Castelo Branco, BP; Melo, M.D.V.C. 2012. Knowledges and practices of the Atlantic Nodeste, Amanae, 166p.

4.1.6 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee or equivalent body? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

A - Yes

4.1.6 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP11; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

The National Wetland Committee (CNZU) was established in October 2003 and has the role to participate in decision-making and to define guidelines for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Brazil (<http://www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade/biodiversidade-aquatica/comfsglossary/zonas-umidas-convencao-de-ramsar/no-brasil-implementa%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-conven%C3%A7%C3%A3o>). The CNZU comprises:

- Five representatives of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), one of each of the following Secretariats: (i) Climate Change and Environmental Quality; (ii) Urban Environment and Water Resources; (iii) Extractivism and Sustainable Rural Development; (iv) Institutional and Environmental Citizenship Articulation and (v) Biodiversity and Forests.
- A representative from the following agencies, institutions, NGOs and segments: (i) Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (ii) Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply; (iii) Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture; (iv) National Water Agency; (v) Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation; (vi) the National Foundation for Indigenous People; (vii) Brazilian Association of State Environmental Entities; (viii) of Brazilian sites included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance; (ix) the corporate sector, indicated by the National Confederation of Agriculture; (x) the business sector, indicated by the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development; (xi) the segment of the academic and scientific community involved in the issue at hand, the coastal marine area, indicated by the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science (SBPC) and (xii) the segment of the academic and scientific community involved in the issue at hand, the continental area, indicated by the Brazilian Association of Limnology.
- Five representatives of environmental non-governmental organizations involved in the area in question.

The CNZU has the following responsibilities: (i) propose to the MMA guidelines and actions for the conservation, management and sustainable use of

environmental resources in Brazilian wetlands; (ii) contribute to the development of guidelines and to the analysis of the strategic planning process to be undertaken for the preparation of a National Wetland Plan; (iii) propose and evaluate proposals for new Ramsar Sites; (iv) assess proposed projects to be submitted for funding from the funds of the Ramsar Convention; (v) provide supporting information for the Brazilian sent delegations to meetings under the Ramsar Convention and to the preparation of National Reports to the Convention; (vi) support national implementation of the Ramsar Convention; (vii) disseminate information about the Ramsar Convention and encourage public participation in its implementation and (viii) submit a proposal for the CNZU internal regulations to MMA.

4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and:

- a) Ramsar Site managers
- b) other MEA national focal points
- c) other ministries, departments and agencies

{4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi

α) A - Yes

β) B - No

χ) B - No

4.1.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please describe what mechanisms are in place):

- a) The Environment Secretary of Maranhão (SEMA-MA) represent the Brazilian Association of State Environmental Agencies (ABEMA) at the National Wetland Committee (CNZU), enabling the exchange of information between managers and Administrative Authority Ramsar site (SEMA-MA). The contact of the Administrative Authority with the managers of Ramsar site is by means of electronic messages, with relative intensity depending on the site. Recently, the Ministry of the Environment has created a contact network between the Ramsar sites managers to exchange information and experience in management of wetlands.

4.1.8 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP11? {4.1.8}

A - Yes

4.1.8 Additional information:

The Ministry of the Environment (MMA) celebrates the World Wetlands Day every year, with the support of state environmental agencies, NGOs, universities and other local partners. MMA prepares printed materials based on information provided by the Ramsar Secretariat, which are translated into Portuguese and adapted to Brazilian issues. In previous years (2012 and 2013), 2,000 copies were printed and distributed to managers of sites and partners such as state and municipal environment secretariats, universities, and representatives of CNZU watershed committees (in 2014, the Ramsar Magazine will be disposal only in the MMA website). Information on the World Wetlands Day and the Ramsar Convention as well as electronic versions of these materials are available on the website of the MMA, (<http://www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade/biodiversidadeaquatica/comfsglossary/>)

zonas-umidas-convencao-de-ramsar/conven%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-ramsar). State governments (<http://www.meioambiente.pr.gov.br/modules/conteudo/conteudo.php?conteudo=180>) and environmental organizations voluntarily contribute to the dissemination of the World Wetlands Day, such as echo (<http://www.oeco.org.br/ano-internacional-das-florestas/24770-dia-mundial-das-zonas-umidas->) INCF (<http://www.icnf.pt/portal/icnf/noticias/> / events / day-ZH) and WWF-Brazil (http://www.wwf.org.br/informacoes/sala_de_imprensa/?1960).....

4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP11 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A - Yes

4.1.9 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):

Besides the World Wetlands Day, the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) develops other awareness campaigns according to emerging issues and priorities, which are made according to the availability of resources and the relevance of the topic to date. Here, some programs that incorporate wetlands will be described:

- Watershed Revitalization Program: The Revitalization of Vulnerable and Degraded Watersheds Program is run by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) in line with the forest policies.
- Interáguas: The Program for Development of the Water Sector is a Brazilian effort in an attempt to seek a better integration and coordination of activities in the water sector. The program aims to contribute to strengthening the planning and management capacity in the water sector, especially in the less developed regions of the country. Its actions aimed at increasing the efficiency of water use, in the service provision and its sustainable supply in quantity and quality suitable for multiple uses, as well as improving the use of public resources in the water sector by reducing the deficiencies in intersectoral articulation and coordination.
- National Pact for Water Management: Launched in March 2013, this program is a financial incentive, through payment by results, to strengthen water management in ANA's partner state agencies with difficulty to consolidate their institutional structures.
- National Program of Water Quality Evaluation: The overall goal of this program is to provide society with an adequate knowledge about the quality of Brazilian surface waters in order to support decision makers (government agencies, ministries, water resources and environment management agencies) in the definition of public policies for water quality recovery, thus contributing to the sustainable management of water resources.
- PRODES: The River Basins Clean-Up Program consists in granting federal financial incentives to the Sanitation Service Providers that invest in the construction, expansion and operation of Sewage Treatment Stations (ETEs), in the form of payment for treated sewage. From 2001 to 2011, 55 ETEs were contracted, involving a total value of US\$ 87 million, with US\$ 313 million invested by service providers for implementation.

Additionally, the MMA made significant publications on CEPA, ecology and associated policies to wetlands, some stimulated by the fact that the country

host the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20) in 2012: (i) Brazil - MMA 2012 . freshwater Programme: background paper. P 324; (ii) Brazil - MMA / IBAMA, Brazil in 2013 The international agenda for sustainable development: an outside look on the challenges and opportunities in climate negotiations, biodiversity and chemicals, 199p.. Authors: J. Morris, J. F. Bezerra and R. Carvalho; (iii) Brazil - MMA / IDB 2012 Green Economy Initiatives in Brazil: Experiences of federal units in promoting an inclusive green economy.. 62 p.; (iv) Brazil - MMA / DEA 2013 Meetings and Paths: Training Educators (s) and Collective Environmental Educators.. Volume 3 454p.; . (v) Brazil - MMA / DEA 2012 Good practices in environmental education in family agriculture: examples of educational and sustainable practices in the Brazilian countryside, 244p,. (vi) Mochel, F. 2012 Magueando - Playing and Learning with Mangrove. UFMA and MMA; (vii) SECIRM 2012. Primer Amazon Blue; (viii) MMA 2012. Oceans Many Worlds of Life. Translation of material from the CBD and (ix) MMA 2012. Panorama Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in Brazil.

In the three Ramsar sites of Maranhão State, National Park (PARNA) Cabo Orange and PARNA Abrolhos campaigns were conducted and distributed informational materials on Ramsar Sites. In RPPN SESC Pantanal there is a plan for achieving this type of campaign. In the Rio Doce State Park series of lectures and debates in academia and communities are held, touting the importance of maintaining the name 'Ramsar Site'.

STRATEGY 4.2 Convention financial capacity. *Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanism for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention.*

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| 4.2.1 a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2012, 2013 and 2014? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i | B - No |
| b) If 'No' in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment: | |
| In 2012, the contribution to Ramsar was fully paid, however the contributions values of 2013 and 2014 were contested by the country, that awaiting an official position of the Ministry of Planning on how to proceed with the payment..... | |
| 4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i | B - No |
| 4.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities): | |

STRATEGY 4.3 Convention bodies' effectiveness. *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are*

operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention.

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| <p>4.3.1 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii</p> | <p>B - No</p> |
| <p>4.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):</p> <p>It is understood that the reports are not an instrument of ease utilization, for purposes of monitoring.</p> | |

STRATEGY 4.4 Working with IOPs and others. *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs*) and others.*

* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, and WWF International.

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| <p>4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.iii</p> | <p>A - Yes</p> |
| <p>4.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance received):</p> <p>BirdLife International has a seat at the National Wetland Committee, which contributes with up-to-date information on Important Bird Areas (IBA) identified in the country, based on Ramsar criteria. This is a prioritization mechanism for defining potential Ramsar Sites based on biodiversity data.</p> | |

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| <p>4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.4.2} KRA 4.4.iii</p> | <p>B - No</p> |
| <p>4.4.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance provided):</p> <p>.....</p> | |