



NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 11th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Romania, June 2012**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **15 September 2011**.

National Reports should be sent to: Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat (dufour@ramsar.org)

Introduction & background

1. This National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee in Decision SC41-24 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Bucharest, Romania, June 2012).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 40th meeting in May 2009, and its Decision SC40-29, this COP11 National Report Format closely follows that used for the COP10 National Report Format, which in turn was a significantly revised and simplified format in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In addition to thus permitting continuity of reporting and implementation progress analyses by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP10 NRF), this COP11 NRF is structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2009-2015 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP10 as Resolution X.1, and the indicators speak to relevant Key Result Areas (KRAs) for each Strategy in the Strategic Plan.
4. The COP11 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee, certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) in light of its work on assessing effectiveness indicators, and by the CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention. The format also includes indicator questions concerning the use of the "Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands", as requested in Resolution X.3 (2008).
5. This COP11 NRF includes 82 indicator questions. In addition, for each Strategy the option is provided for a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, to supply additional information concerning its implementation under each indicator and, more generally, on implementation of other aspects of each Strategy.
6. The COP11 Format also now includes an additional, optional, section (section 4) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, if it wishes to, on indicators relevant to individual Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available through their posting on the Convention's website.
8. There are six main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how the Convention is being implemented;
 - ii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties develop future action;
 - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;

- iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable for their commitments under the Convention;
 - v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vi) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP11 consideration.
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, once received and verified by the Ramsar Secretariat all information is entered and held by the Secretariat in a database, which then facilitates extraction and analysis of the information for a number of purposes.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
 - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level (see, e.g., COP10 DOC. 6);
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance (see, e.g., COP10 DOC. 7); and
 - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP10 DOCs 8-13);
 - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP. Examples at CO9 and COP10 included:
 - Resolution IX.15 and X.13, *The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance*, and
 - Information Papers on *Issues and scenarios concerning Ramsar Sites or parts of sites which cease to meet or never met the Ramsar Criteria* (COP9 DOC. 15), *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC. 25), *Overview of the implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2006-2008* (COP10 DOC. 16, and *Background and rationale to the Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character* (COP10 DOC. 27);

- iii) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and
- iv) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national-level implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the COP10 NRF indicators have been used extensively in 2009 in the preparation by the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP of contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems that was being considered by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3).

The structure of the COP11 National Report Format

12. The COP11 National Report Format 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 82 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; and a further "free-text" section for adding further information on other aspects of implementation of that Strategy.

Section 4 (www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites). This has been included at the request of a number of Parties.

Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP11 National Report Format

IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ THIS SECTION OF GUIDANCE BEFORE STARTING TO FILL IN THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

- 13. All of the first three Sections of the COP11 National Report Format should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
- 14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **15 September 2011**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP11.

15. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
16. Fields with a pale green background  are optional free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields in the NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since experience shows that such explanatory information is very valuable in ensuring a full understanding of implementation progress and activity, notably in informing the preparation of global and regional implementation reports to COP.
17. In order to assist Contracting Parties in providing such additional information, for a number of indicator questions some particularly helpful types of such information are suggested. However, of course, Parties are free to add any other relevant information they wish in any of the “Additional implementation information” fields.
18. The Format is created as a “Form” in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the form and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties. If you need to work with an unlocked version of the Format, please contact Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer (dufour@ramsar.org), who will advise on how that can be done.
19. To go to a yellow or green field you wish to fill in, 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.
20. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the “Tab” key on the computer keyboard.
21. For a “free-text” field, you can type in whatever information you wish. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow “free-text” box, it is recommended that you 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 – this is because within the Microsoft “Form” format there is limited facility to make editorial changes in the “free-text” box once text has been entered.
22. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic data entry into our database for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [] °°°° in the “free text” fields.
23. 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”, etc. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
24. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
25. 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.

26. The NRF is not intended normally to be filled in by one person alone – for many indicators it would seem best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in the same and other agencies within the government who might have fuller knowledge of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the work at any point in the process and return to it subsequently to continue or to amend answers previously given. When filling in this form, it is also advised to refer back to the National Report submitted for COP10 for purposes of continuity and consistency.
27. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP11NRF [Country] [date].
28. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, e-mail: dufour@ramsar.org. The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in this electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
29. When the completed National Report is submitted by the Party, **it must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Administrative Authority, confirming that this is that Contracting Party's official submission of its COP11 National Report.**
30. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP11 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: BRAZIL | |
| DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY | |
| Name of Administrative Authority: | Ministry of the Environment/Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests/Aquatic Biodiversity and Fisheries Resources Office |
| Head of Administrative Authority - name and title: | Ana Paula Leite Prates, Director, Protected Areas Department |
| Mailing address: | SEPN 505 – Bloco B – Ed. Marie Prendi Cruz – sala 402, Brasília, DF – Brazil – CEP 70730-542 |
| Telephone/Fax: | +(55-61) 2028-2066 / FAX +(55-61) 2028-1980 |
| Email: | ana-paula.prates@mma.gov.br |
| DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS | |
| Name and title: | Maria Raquel Carvalho, Consultant □□□□ |
| Mailing address: | Same as above |
| Telephone/Fax: | +(55-61) 2028-2066 □□□□□ |
| Email: | maria.carvalho@mma.gov.br □□□□□ |
| DESIGNATED RAMSAR POLITICAL AUTHORITY | |
| Name of Political Authority: | Ministry of External Relations / Environment Division |
| Head of Political Authority - name and title: | Paulino Franco de Carvalho Neto, Head of the Environment Division |
| Mailing address: | Divisão do Meio Ambiente; Ministério das Relações Exteriores; Anexo I – sala 439; Brasília, DF; Brazil – CEP 70170-900 |
| Telephone/Fax: | +(55-61) 3411-8447 |
| Email: | dema@itamaraty.gov.br |
| DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL) | |
| Name and title of focal point: | Eurico Cabral de Oliveira Filho |
| Name of organisation: | Biosciences Institute, University of São Paulo |
| Mailing address: | Biosciences Institute, University of São Paulo Caixa Postal 11461, CEP 05422-970 São Paulo - SP |
| Telephone/Fax: | +(55 11) 3091-7630 |
| Email: | euricodo@usp.br |
| DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS | |
| Name and title of focal point: | Antonia da Silva Samir Ribeiro |
| Name of organisation: | Ministry of the Environment/Secretariat for Institutional Coordination and Citizenship/Department for Socio-environmental Responsibility |
| Mailing address: | Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, sala 533, Brasília – DF – Brazil. CEP: 70068-900 |
| Telephone/Fax: | +(55-61) 2028-1554 □□□□□ |
| Email: | educambiental@mma.gov.br ; antonia.samir@mma.gov.br |
| DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING | |

TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS

Name and title: Not designated.

Name of organisation: □□□□□

Mailing address: □□□□□

Telephone/Fax: □□□□□

Email: □□□□□

SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP10 reporting):

A. What new steps have been taken to implement the Convention?

The work of the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU) has been strengthened with the increased frequency of meetings and detailed discussion of specific themes with the creation of CNZU Technical Commissions (TC): TC on Coral Reefs; TC on Mangroves; TC on the Definition of Criteria for the Designation of Ramsar Sites.

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

In addition to the strengthening of the National Wetlands Committee (see above), the CNZU produced a preliminary list of the priority areas for the designation of new Ramsar Sites (see response to question 2.1.1) which, together with the work of the Technical Commission on the Definition of Criteria for the Designation of Ramsar Sites should greatly facilitate the process of requesting the designation of new Sites.

The dissemination of information on the Convention and its principles has also been a successful aspect of implementation in Brazil, particularly through the production and distribution of printed educational and awareness-raising materials.

Greater involvement of the managers of Brazilian Ramsar Sites in the implementation of the Convention has also been obtained through the capacity-building activities and exchange visits carried out from 2008 to 2010.

C. What have been the greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

One of the greatest difficulties encountered is to obtain the involvement of sectors other than the environmental sector in the conservation of wetlands and sustainable use of their natural resources. The lack of financial resources for the organization of meetings and capacity-building events, as well as to fund the participation of stakeholders in these events also represents a major difficulty for implementing the Convention. It should also be highlighted that the geographical distance among the Ramsar Sites and the Administrative Authority also represent a significant cost in terms of time and financial resources for participation in meetings and training activities. Additionally, the insufficient number of personnel in governmental agencies dedicated exclusively to the Convention issues hampers the rhythm of implementation.

D. What are the priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

One of the two foremost priorities is to achieve the objectives of the CNZU Technical Commissions - TC (TC on Coral Reefs, TC on Mangroves, and TC on the Definition of Criteria for the Designation of Ramsar Sites), which are discussing the themes that are currently most relevant for the country. The results produced by the Technical Commissions will provide clear guidelines for implementing actions related to the most urgent issues, such as mangroves, coral reefs and definition of wetland priorities.

The other priority for the next few years is to propose the designation of new Brazilian Ramsar Sites, to ensure the representativeness of the various types of wetlands in the country.

E. Does the Contracting Party have any proposals concerning adjustments to the 2009-2015 Strategic Plan?

No.

F. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat could increase the effect of its contribution to national implementation by providing more financial support for capacity-building activities, particularly involving Site managers (e.g. to fund travel, meetings, exchange visits), and support for the work of the National Technical Focal Point (e.g. to fund consultants to strengthen the technical team, studies on specific priority themes, and the production of printed materials on Ramsar related issues, etc.).

G. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)?

Recognizing the collaboration by BirdLife International and WWF, IOPs could enhance their assistance by strengthening their participation and collaboration (e.g., increasing frequency of participation) in the meetings and discussions of the CNZU and its Technical Commissions. WWF could further assist by designating a Non-government National Focal Point for Matters Related to the CEPA Programme.

H. 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?

An idea to be discussed with the national focal points of the other conventions is to create a simple mechanism (e.g., electronic exchange) to share among focal points information on planned actions, main current issues being discussed, national resolutions or recommendations, and other relevant information under each convention.

Nevertheless, activities carried out under other international environmental conventions, particularly the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), often contribute towards at least some objectives of the Ramsar Convention, even though such activities are usually not focused on wetlands or even coordinated with the national implementation of the Ramsar Convention. For example, in April 2011 the Ministry of the Environment initiated the *Dialogues on Biodiversity* initiative, under the CBD: this initiative is organizing sectoral discussions with the objective of developing the National Biodiversity Targets for 2020 based on CBD's Strategic Plan 2011-2020 with broad participation of the various sectors. The dialogues with the governmental sector are planned for November 2011, and will count with the participation of the Ramsar Focal Point, to ensure adequate national targets for wetland related issues, such as protected areas. Additionally, as the targets established by the CBD contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of wetland biodiversity, the objectives of this initiative as a whole are also contributing to the implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Brazil.

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

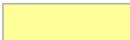
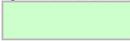
Water resource management in Brazil is currently related mainly with the use of water by the productive sector. These uses are classified by sector (sanitation, irrigation, energy, industry, transportation, fisheries, leisure and tourism), noting that the environment itself is not yet considered a water user for planning purposes. The federal environmental agencies have been carrying out studies and research on various aspects of wetland environments for the past several years, which can function as a first step in the process of integrating biological parameters and environmental concerns into policies and strategies of economic sectors. Debates and negotiations with various agencies of the economic sectors, and including the National Water Agency (ANA), the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA), the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA), and the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) will be necessary to develop better links between water policies and the Convention's objectives, which may take several years to produce practical results.

J. Does the Contracting Party have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

No.

SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS & FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

Guidance for filling in 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, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then 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 designed for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [], °°°° in the free text box.
5. To assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP10, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP10 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 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 | A – Yes --- |
| <p>1.1.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The Inventory of Brazilian Wetlands was published in 2002, addressing 57 wetland complexes. The publication (Diegues, A. C., 2002. Povos e Águas – <i>Inventário de áreas úmidas brasileiras</i>. NUPAUB-USP, 2^a ed.) was issued by the University of São Paulo (www.usp.br/nupaub), but is not available in electronic format.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment published in 2010 the “Brazilian Coastal and Marine Ecosystems’ Conservation Outlook” (Ministry of the Environment, 2010. <i>Panorama da Conservação dos Ecossistemas Costeiros e Marinhos no Brasil</i>. Brasília: MMA/SBF/GBA, 148 p.), which provides information on the current conservation status of these ecosystems, as well as a revision of maps and regulations, and an update of ongoing and recent governmental projects relevant for these ecosystems.</p> <p>In 2010, the Ministry of the Environment hired a consultant to assist in the analysis of all Priority Areas for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity (list revised in 2007), to identify those areas that should be considered a priority also for the conservation and sustainable use of aquatic ecosystems. This consultancy resulted in a list of 54 priority areas containing important wetlands.</p> <p>The Aquatic Biodiversity Office of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA/GBA) is currently revising the map of Brazilian mangroves, with the objective of publishing the Atlas of Brazilian Mangroves (planned for publication by the end of 2011).</p> | |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii | A – Yes --- |
| <p>1.1.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Wetland inventory data and information are partly available. Please see the response to question 1.1.1 above and previous national report for a list of inventories and other relevant priority-setting and mapping exercises.</p> | |

1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the previous triennium?{1.1.3 & 1.1.4}

a) Ramsar Sites

b) wetlands generally

Please comment on the nature 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 comment on what are the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

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

O – No change ---

O – No change ---

1.1.3 a) Additional information: The Brazilian Ramsar Sites have not indicated any relevant ecological change since the most recent Ramsar Information Sheet (September 2011).

1.1.3 b) **Additional information:** There is no systematized ecological monitoring information for non-Ramsar wetlands in Brazil. There are punctual initiatives monitoring water resources or isolated wetland aspects (see below), but there are limited systematized data on ecological monitoring in the country. Most available data are not exclusively focused on wetlands and, for the most part, target protected areas rather than wetlands in general (or any other unprotected ecosystem).

Existing initiatives:

- State and national governmental water agencies monitor water quality and quantity in check points throughout the country, but with a focus on human use (for household consumption and economic sectors).
- National Coral Reefs Monitoring Program: With the assistance of partner institutions (Pernambuco Federal University – UFPE and Instituto Recifes Costeiros – IRCOS), the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) have been monitoring coral reefs since 2002 in six pilot protected 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; (ii) mapping of coral reefs located inside protected areas; (iii) environmental information and education campaigns; and (iv) the Live Coral Project, which carries out research on coral reproduction, recruitment and distribution, as well as education activities on the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs.
- GEF-supported Mangroves Project: ICMBio coordinates the implementation of this Project for the Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Protected Areas (*Projeto GEF Mangue*), which initiated in late 2010. This project has the following objectives: (i) develop and strengthen a network of mangrove protected areas; (ii) implement ecosystem management principles for fisheries activities in mangrove areas; (iii) harmonize territorial planning instruments with protected areas management; and (iv) disseminate the value and ecological functions of mangroves. Estimates indicate that 25% of Brazilian mangroves have already been destroyed by aquaculture activities (mainly shrimp farming) and coastal development. The project is initiating its activities in five pilot areas, with the discussion of specific pilot projects for implementation during the project, according to the characteristics and threats in each area:
 - Iguape-Paranaguá Estuary – Lagoon Complex (south coast – São Paulo and Paraná states). Pilot project: Integrated protected area management and financial mechanisms.
 - Mamanguape Environmental Protected Area and Watershed (northeast coast – Paraíba state). Pilot project: Integrated protected area and water resources management.
 - Parnaíba Delta (northeast coast – Piauí state). Pilot project: Productive chains.
 - Reentrâncias Maranhenses (northeast coast – Maranhão state). Pilot project: Territorial planning and regularization.
 - Pará's Salgado (north coast – Pará state). Pilot project: Ecosystem management of fisheries resources.
- GEF-supported Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Project (GEF MAR): MMA is currently preparing this project, submitted to the GEF, with the objective of supporting the creation and implementation of a representative and effective system of coastal and marine protected areas in Brazil, to reduce the loss of marine biodiversity. Implementation should start in 2012.
- MMA and ICMBio publish periodically updated information on endangered species (from all ecosystems, including wetlands), such as the Red Book on Brazilian Endangered Species.
- Additionally, MMA has published important information for wetland ecology: (i) Brazil – MMA/SBF, 2008. Report on Alien Invasive Species Affecting the Brazilian Marine Environment (in Portuguese). 439 p; (ii) Brazil – MMA/SBF, in press. Invasive Fauna, Flora and Microorganisms in Brazilian Continental Waters. 449 p (based on a 2009 report). Authors: A.O. Latini, D.C. Resende, R.O. Latini, D.P. Lima, L.T. Oporto, and F.A. Ferreira; (iii) Brazil –

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 implementation:

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.*

| | |
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| <p>1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.2.1} KRA 1.3.i (If "Yes", please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p> | <p>A – Yes ---</p> |
| <p>1.3.1 Additional information: As informed in the previous report, although there is no specific policy for wetlands, Brazil has a well developed environmental policy framework which is enforced for all types of Brazilian ecosystems. The Brazilian government believes that the best strategy for the country is to enforce the existing extensive environmental legislation, rather than creating a new policy instrument specifically focusing on wetlands. Some of the most relevant policy instruments are: the National Protected Areas Plan (PNAP - 2006), which includes a chapter on "National Strategies for Internationally Recognized Areas"; National Biodiversity Policy (PNB - 2002); National Environmental Policy (2002); the Forest Code (Federal Law 4.771/65, currently being revised); National Water Resources Policy (PNRH); Participatory Plan on Basic Sanitation (PLANSAB); Capacity Building Policy on Marine and Freshwater Fisheries and Family Aquaculture; Watershed Integration Program; Revitalization of Vulnerable and Degraded Watersheds; Conservation and Recuperation of Brazilian Biomes; Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Genetic Resources; among many other governmental policies and programs. Other more recent relevant policies also affect wetlands, such as:</p> <p>a) Atlantic Forest Law (No. 11.428, of 22 December 2006): the legislation put in place for the Atlantic Forest in 2001 and 2006 based on CONAMA's Resolution 278 (http://www.mma.gov.br/port/-conama/legiabre.cfm?codlegi=276; http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei-111428.htm), combined with enhanced monitoring and control, have prevented further management and degradation of primary forest or forest fragments at intermediary or advanced succession stage containing endangered species. This led to a notable reduction of illegal activities and to the visible recuperation of these forest fragments, which contributes to reducing soil erosion and maintaining water resources and ecosystem services.</p> <p>b) National Solid Waste Policy (Law 12.305, of 2 August 2010): This policy establishes the directives of solid waste management, including environmentally adequate final disposal. The National Solid Waste Plan is currently being developed for enhancing policy implementation.</p> <p>c) National Climate Change Policy (Law 12187/2009, regulated by Decree 7390/2010): The National Climate Change Plan was prepared in 2008 and is currently being revised. Additionally, sectoral plans are currently being developed under the coordination of a work group of the Inter-ministerial Global Climate Change Commission (CIMGC).</p> | |
| <p>1.3.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {1.2.2}</p> | <p>A – Yes ---</p> |

1.3.2 Additional information: As informed in the previous report, although Brazil has not developed a specific policy on wetlands, three Global Millennium Development Goals are clearly addressed by the policies listed under 1.3.1: Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty; Goal 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women; and Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability.

Other Brazilian policies with direct or indirect effect on wetlands also address the MDGs even more specifically, such as the *Fome Zero* (Zero Hunger) Program; Program on Environmental Education and Social Mobilization for Sanitation (PEAMSS); Participatory Plan on Basic Sanitation (PLANSAB); Support to the Development of the Production Chain of Amazon Fisheries Resources (CT Pesca); Applied Science and Technology for the Use of Marine Resources; Traditional Communities Program; Capacity Building Policy on Marine and Freshwater Fisheries and Family Aquaculture; *Saco é um Saco* campaign (to reduce the use of plastic bags, which often clog urban drainage systems); among many other governmental programs and policies.

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

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

{1.2.3} KRA 1.3.i

1.3.3 Additional information: Wetland issues are directly or indirectly included in various Brazilian policies, programs and plans, even though most of these were not designed specifically or exclusively for wetlands. Some of these current policies, programs and plans are:

1. Ministry of the Environment (MMA): (i) Agenda 21; (ii) Program to Combat Desertification; (iii) Traditional Communities; (iv) Conservation and Recuperation of Brazilian Biomes; (v) Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Genetic Resources; (vi) Conservation, Management and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity; (vii) Environmental Education for Sustainable Societies; (viii) National Environment Policy; (ix) National Water Resources Policy; (x) National Policy on Forests; (xi) Prevention and Combat to Deforestation and Forest Fires – Florescer; (xii) Revitalization of Watersheds; (xiii) Environmental Quality; (xiv) Sustainable Fisheries Resources; (xv) Urban Solid Waste Management; (xvi) Revitalization of Vulnerable or Degraded Watersheds; (xvii) Ecological-Economic Zoning; (xviii) Contributing to the Reduction of GGs Emissions by Sources and Removal of GGs through Carbon Sinks, and Preparing the Country for the Effects of Climate Change.
2. Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA): (i) Research, Development and Innovation in Aquaculture and Fisheries (in collaboration with MCT); (ii) Capacity Building Policy for Marine and Freshwater Fisheries and Family Aquaculture (in collaboration with MEC).
3. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA): (i) Promoting Sustainable Development through Agribusiness; (ii) Increasing the Production of Non-food and Non-energy Agricultural Products; (iii) Ensuring Food Safety; (iv) Increasing the Participation of Agro-energy in the Country's Energy Matrix; (v) Low Carbon Agriculture Program – PBC; (vi) Research and development of sustainable agriculture technologies by EMBRAPA; (vii) Integrated Production in Agricultural Systems – PISA Project.
4. Ministry of Cities (MC): (i) Fisheries and Aquaculture Network – REPAQ/SUDAM; (ii) Program on Environmental Education and Social Mobilization on Sanitation (PEAMSS); (iii) National Policy on Participatory Basic Sanitation (PLANSAB).
5. Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI): (i) Research, Development and Innovation in Aquaculture and Fisheries; (ii) Project Scenarios for the Amazon: Biodiversity, Land Use and Climate; (iii) Research Network for the Sustainable Use and Conservation of the Cerrado – ComCerrado; (iii) Science and Technology Subprogram under the Pilot Program for the Protection of Tropical Forests; (iv) Development of Strategic Research for Brazilian Biomes; (v) Support to the Development of the Production Chain of Amazon Fisheries Resources – CT Pesca; (vi) Sustainable Amazon Plan – PAS; (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 Institute on Wetlands – INAU (one of the National Science and Technology Institutes).
6. Ministry of Education (MEC): (i) 3rd National Youth Conference on the Environment; (ii) Capacity Building Policy for Marine and Freshwater Fisheries and Family Aquaculture.
7. Ministry of National Integration (MI): (i) Program for the Sustainability of Sub-regional Areas – PROMESO; (ii) Program for the Integrated and Sustainable Development of the Semi-arid Region – CONVIVER; (iii) Program for the Integration of Watersheds.
8. Ministry of External Relations (MRE): (i) Convention on Biological Diversity; (ii) Cartagena Protocol; (iii) UN Convention to Combat Desertification; (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) National Conference on Environmental Health; (ii) Program on Environmental Health Vigilance.
10. Ministry of Tourism: Ecotourism Structuring Program.

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| 1.3.4 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.2.5} KRA 1.3.ii | C - Partly --- |
| <p>1.3.4 Additional information: Although Brazil has not yet developed legal instruments to require the use of Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) for public policies, plans and programs, SEA practices are being applied in punctual initiatives. SEA standards and criteria still need to be developed to ensure that the maintenance of the good health of wetland systems (and other ecosystems) is regarded as the main directive of the assessment. Examples of SEA initiatives in Brazil are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Araguaia-Tocantins Watershed (2002): developed a methodology for planning processes for hydroelectric power generation. - Indicative Plan 2003-2012 (electric energy): Assessed the environmental viability of the Plan, which foresees 116 small hydroelectric dams. - Madeira River Complex (2005 - electric energy): Assessed the long term environmental impacts associated with the implementation and operation of the hydroelectric power complex of the Madeira River. - Camamu-Almada Watershed (2002 - oil, Bahia): Provided guidance for the planning process and environmental licensing process of oil investments in the watershed. - COMPERJ SEA (2007): Assessed the potential socio-environmental effects of the implementation of the Rio de Janeiro Oil and Chemical Complex. - Minas Gerais Highway Program (2006): Assessed the environmental implications of the Minas Gerais Highway Program. | |

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| 1.3.5 For any project development (new buildings, new roads, extractive industry, etc.) that may affect wetlands, are Environmental Impact Assessments made? | A - Yes --- |
| <p>1.3.5 Additional information: Brazilian environmental legislation requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment as a precondition to issue the environmental license to infrastructure works (buildings, roads, dams, pipelines, etc.) or to the establishment of any economic venture that may cause significant environmental impact, such as mining, timber cutting, landfills, etc.</p> | |

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| 1.3.6 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? | B - No --- |
| <p>1.3.6 Additional information: Recommendations issued by the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU) seek to exert stronger influence in legal reforms such as is currently the case with the Brazilian Forest Code: Recommendation CNZU No. 4, of 19 August 2011, stresses the need to maintain the status of Permanent Preservation Area for mangroves as currently stated in the Forest Code (Federal Law 4.771/65). Among other aspects, it is specifically recommended that during the revision of this legislation, modifications do not allow the removal of vegetation, the degradation or the modification of the ecological characteristics of mangroves in any of its habitat types.</p> | |

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 implementation:

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.*

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| 1.4.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.3.1} KRA 1.4.ii | B - No --- |
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1.4.1 Additional information: However, punctual assessments have been carried out of ecosystem services provided by protected areas that are not designated Ramsar sites, and not focusing exclusively on water-related services:

- Brazil, IBGE 2010. *Indicadores de Desenvolvimento Sustentável* (Sustainable development indicators - include information on the relevance of mangroves in the absorption of carbon). Série Estudos e Pesquisa, No. 7, 443 p.
- Medeiros, R.; Young, C.E.F.; Pavese, H.B. & Araújo, F.F.S., 2011. *Contribuição das Unidades de Conservação para a Economia Nacional* (Contribution of protected areas to the national economy – includes information on environmental services provided by protected areas). Brasília: MMA/UNEP/WCMC, 42 p.
- MMA, 2011. *Pagamentos por Serviços Ambientais na Mata Atlântica: Lições aprendidas e desafios* (Payment for environmental services in the Atlantic Forest: lessons learned and challenges) Série Biodiversidade 42.

1.4.2 Have wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.3.2} KRA 1.4.i

A – Yes ---

1.4.2 Additional information:

There are several localized wetland projects that contribute to food security and poverty alleviation by enhancing production chains and introducing sustainable practices, such as:

- Sustainable fisheries management of the pirarucu (*Arapaima gigas*) at the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (a Ramsar Site): by replacing predatory fishing, these sustainable practices multiplied income by more than 10 times among artisanal fishermen, and resulted in a more than four times increase in the fish stock.
- Repopulation and sustainable management of the tracajá (freshwater turtle) in the Mamoadate Indigenous Land: in response to the acute decline of the tracajá population in the Iaco River, the community suspended the capture of this species for two years and initiated a management program with technical support from Federal and state agencies. These practices ensured the recuperation of the species' population and a continuous turtle meat supply for the community.
- Araguaia National Park (a Ramsar Site): (i) Amazon Chelonians Project: this project has been managing and researching freshwater turtle species for 25 years, with positive results in the enhancement of the production chain and life quality improvement of extractive communities; and (ii) Community Management of the Pirarucu: this project is currently at its planning phase.
- Pantanal Matogrossense National Park (a Ramsar Site): (i) School Vegetable Gardens Project; (ii) Participatory Ecotourism; (iii) Water quality and quantity monitoring – carried out by governmental agencies and universities (SEMA, ANA, UFMT, UFRS).
- GEF Mangue: This project is working with local and traditional communities that use mangroves along the Brazilian coast to introduce conservation and sustainable extractive practices (see response to question 1.1.3 b).

There are also significant projects at the Federal and State government levels aiming at ensuring universal access to water and basic sanitation services, such as:

- The works being conducted under the Federal Program for Accelerating Development, related to basic sanitation.
- State projects related to the provision of universal access to potable water and basic sanitation services, such as in the States of Ceará and Pernambuco.
- Bolsa Verde (green grants): this project initiated in mid-2011 (Provisional Ruling nº 535, of July 2, 2011) and provides financial assistance equivalent to approximately US\$56/month to 567 beneficiaries at the Soure Marine Extractive Reserve in Pará state. The grant is provided for two years to poor families who develop activities for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in extractive reserves, national forests, and governmental projects for sustainable development, among others, according to specific criteria. The project plans to reach 73,000 families throughout the country in the 2011-2014 period.

1.4.3 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)?
{1.3.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes ---

1.4.3 Additional information: Action has been taken, but limited to punctual initiatives in Ramsar sites:

- Pantanal Matogrossense National Park: this Site implements a project for the recovery of information on the history and cultural valuation of the community of Barra do São Lourenço, as a supporting activity for ecotourism and conservation activities in the Park. Additionally, the Park carries out a project on cultural valuation (Knowledge Exchange) with riverside communities, which includes activities such as building simple infrastructure with local building materials and traditional techniques. The Park also developed, in collaboration with NGO ECOA, a travelling exhibit on “Water People: Climate Wardens”.

- Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve: this Site carried out the participatory mapping of the traditional use of natural resources.

- GEF Manguê (GEF-supported mangroves project): this project is developing pilot projects that involve the maintenance of traditional communities in mangrove areas and the enhancement of the sustainability of their traditional practices on resource use, such as the pilot projects on productive chains (in the Parnaíba Delta) and on ecosystem management of fisheries resources (in Pará’s Salgado).

- Mangroves’ Festival (*Festival dos Manguezais*): From 23-26 November 2010 the CNPT – National Center of Research and Conservation of Socio-biodiversity Associated to Traditional Peoples and Communities (*Centro Nacional de Pesquisa e Conservação da Sócio-biodiversidade Associada a Povos e Comunidades Tradicionais*), under the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, organized the Mangroves’ Festival in São Luís (capital city of Maranhão state), which is part of the region that features the most significant extensions of mangroves in Brazil (coastline extending along the states of Maranhão, Pará and Amapá). The festival was carried out with support from various organizations: Ministry of the Environment, GEF, UNDP, and National Commission to Strengthen the Coastal-Marine Extractive Reserves. The event had the objective of creating awareness on the importance of the ecosystem goods and services provided by mangroves, as well as the importance of the traditional knowledge of the communities that depend on these ecosystems and have historically implemented sustainable traditional practices of resource use.

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| 1.4.4 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.1.5} KRA 1.4.iii | A - Yes --- |
| <p>1.4.4 Additional information (if “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): Procedures for preparing management plans for Brazilian protected areas (which is the case for all Brazilian Ramsar Sites) include the requirement for carrying out a socio-economic inventory of the area and surrounding locations. Additionally, protected area management or advising multi-stakeholder councils include representatives of local and traditional communities and, as the council usually participates or approves the management plan, this is also a means to incorporate cultural values in the management plans. However, not all Brazilian Ramsar sites have prepared management plans:</p> <p>1. <u>Sites with management plans:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Araguaia National Park (Tocantins state, north region): most recent update carried out in 2004. The earlier version was prepared in 1981 and the Park also developed an Emergency Action Plan in 1995. Additionally, the Park participated in 2008 of an Action Planning Workshop, identifying priority actions for the Site. - Lagoa do Peixe National Park (Rio Grande do Sul state, south region): the management plan was concluded in 2004, but the Park participated in the 2008 of an Action Planning Workshop, identifying priority actions for the Site. - Pantanal Matogrossense National Park (Mato Grosso state, central-west region): the management plan was approved in 2004, and a Conservation Area Planning Workshop was carried out in 2008, identifying priority actions for the Site. - Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas state, north region): this site published its first management plan in 1996. - SESC Pantanal Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage (Mato Grosso state, central-west region): this Site has a 1998 management plan, currently being revised. - Abrolhos Marine National Park (Bahia state, northeast region): most recent update carried out in 1995, based on the earlier 1991 version. The Park also prepared a Public Use Plan in 2003. - Rio Doce State Park (Minas Gerais state, southeast region): the site has a management plan prepared in 2002. <p>2. <u>Sites without management plans:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area (Maranhão state, northeast region): in 2008 this Site participated in an Action Planning Workshop, identifying priority actions for the area. - Reentrâncias Maranhenses Environmental Protection Area (Maranhão state, northeast region): the Extractive Reserves connected with this Site have Use Plans, and the Site participated in 2008 in an Action Planning Workshop, identifying priority actions for the Site. - Parcel do Manuel Luís State Park (Maranhão state, northeast region): in 2008 this Site participated in an Action Planning Workshop, identifying priority actions for the area. - Fazenda Rio Negro Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage (Mato Grosso do Sul state, central-west region): this Site has prepared the first version of its management plan, which is currently being analyzed by the governmental environmental agency of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul. | |
| Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 implementation: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | |

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*

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| <p>1.5.1 Have you taken steps to ensure that your national focal points for other environmental conventions are contributing to the application of Ramsar Convention implementation mechanisms? KRA 1.5.i</p> | <p>C - Partly ---</p> |
| <p>1.5.1 Additional information: No formal steps were taken but there is eventual interaction of the Ramsar technical focal point with the technical focal points from two other environmental conventions (Climate Change, Combat to Desertification). Nevertheless, there is closer informal interaction between the Ramsar and CBD technical focal points as they are placed under the same Secretariat at the Ministry of the Environment, which is also the case for the political focal points for these conventions at the Ministry of External Relations (placed under the same Division). Focal points from other environmental conventions are also invited to participate in meetings of the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU) and National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) to share information, and such invitations are usually accepted. Additionally, the Ramsar focal point attended the 10th Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Nagoya in 2010 and participated in its discussions relevant to wetlands, such as on CBD inland waters resolutions.</p> <p>Although informal exchange is happening, this interaction still lacks stronger formalization for exchange among national committees and among national focal points.</p> | |

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| <p>1.5.2 Have you brought the “Changwon Declaration” (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:</p> <p>a. head of state b. parliament c. private sector d. civil society</p> | <p>B - No --- A - Yes --- A - Yes --- A - Yes ---</p> |
| <p>1.5.2 Additional information: Although no specific action was taken 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 is continuously working through the distribution of publications and public campaigns (see response 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, payment for environmental services, and social well-being as a result of environmental conservation. Brazilian legislation covers most of the themes of the Changwon Declaration, while a few others are currently being widely discussed in the government and academia, such as the valuation of biodiversity and the payment for environmental services. For example, Bill 792/2007 proposes a definition for environmental services; the National Water Resources Policy (Law 9.433/1997) has instituted the payment to rural land owners who are water producers; and Bill 5.586-A/2009 proposes the certification of REDD.</p> | |

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| <p>1.5.3 Has the “Changwon Declaration” been used to inform the positions of your national delegations to other external processes (such as the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, UN agencies, multilateral environmental agreements, and the World Water Forum)?</p> | <p>B - No ---</p> |
| <p>1.5.3 Additional information: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> | |

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| 1.5.4 Have you translated and disseminated the “Changwon Declaration” into local languages relevant for your country? | B - No --- |
| 1.5.4 Additional information: However, there is a Portuguese version of the Changwon Declaration available on the Ramsar website. | |

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 implementation:

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.*

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| 1.6.1 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: a. agriculture-wetland interactions b. climate change c. valuation of ecosystem services KRA 1.6.i | A - Yes --- A - Yes --- A - Yes --- |
| 1.6.1 Additional information: Research on these three themes has been and continues to be carried out by the Brazilian government and academia to inform public policies, although most policies that include wetland themes were not developed specifically for wetlands. For instance, Ramsar focal point and National Wetlands Committee participated in 2009 in an important discussion at the National Environment Council meeting on adjusting the legislation on the use of agricultural chemicals in aquatic environments. This participation prevented the legislation from being changed for the time being, maintaining the original restrictions prohibiting the use of such chemicals in aquatic environments. | |

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| 1.6.2 Have all wetland management plans been based on sound scientific research, including on potential threats to the wetlands? KRA 1.6.ii | A - Yes --- |
| 1.6.2 Additional information: All Brazilian Ramsar sites are officially protected areas and as such, follow the Ministry of the Environment’s rules on the preparation of management plans, which include the preparation of scientific research focused on that specific area, on themes such as existing biodiversity, environmental status and threats, social aspects, zoning, etc. Large-scale governmental programs such as integrated coastal and marine management also take into consideration the existing and potential threats to wetlands, based on available scientific data. Other planning instruments that affect wetlands, such as watershed plans, are prepared with a use focus and follow other directives that not necessarily include scientific research. However, most include environmental threat assessments. | |

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 implementation:

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.*

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| 1.7.1 Has the Convention's water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1, Annex C) been helpful in informing decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {1.4.1} KRA 1.7.i | B – No --- |
| 1.7.1 Additional information: Even though Brazilian practices and policies on water resource planning and management were not developed based on Ramsar documents, most guidance and information provided in Resolution IX.1 Annex C is compatible with Brazilian water resources practices and policies. Furthermore, some policies make reference to Ramsar Convention. | |
| 1.7.2 Does your country's water governance and management treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? KRA 1.7.ii | A - Yes --- |
| 1.7.2 Additional information: The watersheds are the planning unit for infrastructure and local development plans in Brazil, used at the regional, state and municipal level. To support the preparation and monitoring of these plans, Brazil is instituting the participatory Watershed Committees (there are currently 159 of these, most of which being implemented), which are composed of representatives from various sectors: civil society, government, private sector, NGOs, traditional communities, water users, universities, etc. | |
| 1.7.3 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.4.2} | B - No --- |
| 1.7.3 Additional information: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 1.7.4 Has the Convention's guidance on wetlands and coastal zone management (Annex to Resolution VIII.4) been used/applied in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) planning and decision-making? {1.4.3} | A - Yes --- |

1.7.4 Additional information: There are efforts to apply these principles to ICZM. For example, Program 9 of the National Water Resources Policy (PNRH) includes the importance of wetlands as an element of integration between the marine and continental environments. Also, Brazil has a National Coastal Management Plan since 1988, regulated in 2004. This Plan is implemented through the National Coastal Management Program (GERCO), within the Ministry of the Environment. Additionally, since 2001 the Ministry of the Environment implements the Coastal Project (*Projeto Orla*), which works on enhancing the ordering of land use in coastal areas through public-private interaction, seeking the sustainable use of natural resources and rational land use in the coastal zone. To-date, the Coastal Project has already provided training courses on integrated coastal and marine management to 58 municipalities in 14 coastal states. In 2008, the Coastal Project published the Macro Diagnosis of the Coastal and Marine Zone.

1.7.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change? KRA 1.7.iii

A - Yes ---

1.7.5 Additional information: The National Climate Change Plan developed in 2008 and currently under revision includes these concerns, but no policy was specifically developed with the purpose of enhancing the role of wetlands in the mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change. Nevertheless, Brazil is implementing a series of projects and actions aiming at the conservation of coastal wetlands, such as GEF Mangue (see response to question 1.1.3) and the Coastal Project (see response to question 1.7.4), which may eventually contribute to climate change mitigation.

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

A - Yes ---

1.7.6 Additional information: The National Water Resources Policy (PNRH) establishes the payment for water production services, which is being implemented through the *Produtor de Água* Program (Water Producer Program) in rural areas holding headwaters or ground water recharge areas.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.7 implementation:

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? {1.5.1} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes ---

1.8.1 Additional information:

The list of Brazilian Priority Areas for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity (last updated in 2007) indicate not only the priority areas in all biomes but also the recommended priority activities, including recuperation. Many of these Priority Areas are or include wetlands.

The Ministry of the Environment has identified three watersheds (Upper Taquari; Upper Paraguai; and Aquidauana & Miranda) that feed into the Pantanal as priority areas for wetland restoration, given the serious degradation processes they have been suffering as a result of the erosion of naturally sandy soils aggravated by human activities (mainly livestock and agriculture). Wetland restoration actions to stabilize and recuperate severely eroded areas, restore the original vegetation cover, and adapt local roads, among other actions, have been carried out since 2001 in these three priority watersheds, previously through the Pantanal Program and currently through the Watersheds Revitalization Program, under the Ministry of the Environment (MMA/SRHU).

The Brazilian government has also designated other priority watersheds for restoration programs such as the São Francisco watershed, which usually include actions for the recuperation of riparian vegetation in critical areas.

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| 1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.5.1} KRA 1.8.i | A - Yes --- |
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1.8.2 Additional information: As described in the response to 1.8.1 above, the Ministry of the Environment is implementing wetland restoration programs in three priority watersheds that feed into the Pantanal: Upper Taquari; Upper Paraguai; and Aquidauana & Miranda. In the Upper Taquari watershed, which faces the most critical degradation scenario, the restoration program is currently investing in the terracing of 11,800 hectares; reforestation of 581 hectares with 940,000 seedlings; stabilization of 27 severely eroded areas; and works to adequate 12.7 km of local roads, among several other actions.

There are also some initiatives to restore mangroves in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, as well as research to restore coral reef environments (carried out by Instituto Coral Vivo), but most of these initiatives are linked to academia and/or research and geographically limited. As studies carried out by Instituto Coral Vivo indicated that it is far cheaper to conserve coral reefs than to restore these systems, most efforts are currently directed at environmental education activities and other conservation actions.

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| 1.8.3 Has Ramsar guidance (Annex to Resolution VIII.16) or equivalent guidance on wetland restoration been used in designing and implementing wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects? {1.5.2} | A – Yes --- |
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1.8.3 Additional information:

Although no national program and priorities were established for wetland restoration, most principles presented by Ramsar's guidance are present in the restoration programs described in the responses to questions 1.8.1 and 1.8.2.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.8 implementation:

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.*

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| <p>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? KRA 1.9.i</p> | <p>A - Yes ---</p> |
| <p>1.9.1 Additional information: The Ministry of the Environment published in 2009 the first Report on Marine Alien Invasive Species in Brazil (Biodiversity Series No. 33), which lists 58 alien species: 3 phytoplankton species, 6 zooplankton, 40 zoobenthos, and 4 fish species. Of these, 9 species were considered invasive, 21 are established alien species, and 28 alien species were detected in natural environments.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment also funded a study on invasive species in freshwater ecosystems, carried out in 2005. The results from this latter study are currently being edited for publication, and listed 1,593 occurrences of alien invasive species in freshwater environments, which translate into 180 alien organisms (116 fish species, 11 additional fish genera, 21 microorganisms, 14 macrophytes, 6 crustaceans, 4 amphibians, 5 molluscs, 2 reptiles, and one leech).</p> | |

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| 1.9.2 Have national invasive species control and management policies or guidelines been established for wetlands? {1.6.1} KRa 1.9.iii | A - Yes --- |
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1.9.2 Additional information: National guidelines: The National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) created in 2006 a Permanent Technical Chamber on Alien Invasive Species (Deliberation No. 49/2006). In 2009, this Technical Chamber issued CONABIO Resolution No. 5 (October 2009), established the National Strategy on Invasive Species, which provides a framework and directives for the development of sub-national plans to prevent, control and monitor invasive species in Brazilian ecosystems, including wetlands. States such as São Paulo, Santa Catarina, Paraná, Pernambuco, and Espírito Santo are currently preparing or have already developed state-level plans to combat invasive alien species and regulate the use of alien species within their jurisdiction, but implementation is still a challenge.

Additionally, there are some international guidelines that Brazil is beginning to adopt, such as:

- Ballast water: as IMO member and signatory of the Ballast Water Convention, Brazil is adopting some of the guidelines provided by these instruments: in 2004, the Brazilian Maritime Authority published a Ruling (NORMAM No.20), updated in 2008, which rules on the oceanic substitution of ballast water by ships, and the use of anti-biofouling paint on hulls, among other related issues. Additionally, the Ministry of the Environment recently prepared a draft Resolution on the management of ballast water at national ports to prevent the introduction of alien species, which is currently being analyzed by the Brazilian Institute for the Environment (IBAMA), for later discussion and approval by the National Environment Council (CONAMA).
- Golden mussel: in 2003 the Ministry of the Environment created an Emergency Task Force to combat the golden mussel in Brazilian waters. This Task Force presented a report in 2004 on the status of the golden mussel invasion, presenting also a series of recommendations to combat this species. Representatives of various Brazilian regions participated in the Task Force. Recommendations included the non-transportation of waters between watersheds, particularly from contaminated watersheds to waters that were still free from the mussel; the disinfection of vessels that floated in contaminated waters; treatment of dams used for collecting potable water and hydroelectric dams; the commission of detailed research work to identify combat methods; among various other recommendations. Several research studies have been carried out since then, and the reports produced by these studies were delivered to the National Research Council (CNPq). Some of the other recommendations of the Task Force report are being followed, others were still not implemented.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.9 implementation:

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

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| 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? {4.2.1} KRA 1.10.i | B - No --- |
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1.10.1 Additional information: There is no action specifically designed for this purpose. Nevertheless, there are private reserves that are Ramsar sites and are owned by the private sector, which follows environmentally adequate principles to maintain these areas. Furthermore, the Watersheds Revitalization Program (see response to question 1.8.1) seeks to involve, as much as possible, the agribusiness stakeholders in the Program's efforts to restore important wetlands, as inadequate land use practices are the main source of impact to these wetlands.

1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise use and management of:

a. Wetlands in general

b. Ramsar Sites

KRA 1.10.ii

B - No ---

A - Yes ---

1.10.2 Additional information: Although still punctual, there are initiatives from the private sector to support wetland conservation by placing important wetlands into conservation as Private Reserves of the Natural Heritage - RPPN. Two of these RPPNs in the Pantanal are Ramsar Sites: RPPN SESC Pantanal and RPPN Fazenda Rio Negro. Considering the size of Brazil and the total area covered by wetlands, this involvement has room for enhancement.

1.10.3 Have awareness-raising materials been made available to enable wetland-friendly consumer choices? KRA 1.10.iii

A - Yes ---

1.10.3 Additional information: Brazil prepared and distributed in 2008 posters, an informative folder and a publication on the legal consumption of lobsters, to guide consumers and businesses on wetland biodiversity-friendly consumer choices. The lobster materials produced are intended to be the first of a series of awareness-raising materials the Ministry of the Environment plans to continue to prepare and distribute to address other fisheries resources in the near future.

The Cultimar Project, developed since 2005 on the coastal area of Paraná state, has the objective of developing new sustainable income sources for coastal traditional communities. Their actions include education activities and the production of awareness-raising materials, including on wetland-friendly consumer choices (fisheries products).

www.cultimar.org.br

Another relevant initiative is the seasonal interviews broadcasted through local and regional radio stations, featuring fishermen and project staff of the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (a Ramsar Site), on the conscious consumer choice regarding legal and illegal pirarucu (*Arapaima gigas*) commercialization. These interviews are broadcasted during the open season for the capture of pirarucu.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.10 implementation:

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? {4.3.1} KRA 1.11.i

A - Yes ---

1.11.1 Additional information:

Brazil annually celebrates the World Wetland Day with environmental education and dissemination activities at the Ramsar Sites and in areas that are relevant for the year's theme. Events are usually organized with support from local governmental environmental agencies, NGOs and universities, among others. Printed materials are produced based on the materials provided by the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, with adaptations to the country's reality and adding relevant national information, including information on Brazilian Ramsar Sites. These events are usually broadly disseminated by 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 availability of resources and the relevance of the theme at the time. Such campaigns have been developed since 2000 and may have a national or geographically limited scope, according to the selected theme. Partnerships with universities, NGOs and/or local governmental agencies are usually sought by MMA to carry out these campaigns. To-date, the following campaigns have already been carried out:

- Conservation of Coral Reef s: This campaign was first carried out in 2001, with the objective of informing users of protected areas and coral reef environments about the importance of preserving these areas and encouraging responsible behaviour during recreational activities around coral reefs. To support these campaigns, MMA's Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests carries out training courses for multipliers, which are usually environmental agents, teachers and tourist guides. These courses usually present data on the ecology of coral reefs, conservation projects, coral reef monitoring projects, and information on the importance of protected areas, in addition to suggestions on how to use the campaign materials in schools or for tourists. Courses were already taught in five coastal states, and should continue to be carried out in the other coastal states in the following years.

- Conservation of Marine Environments: This campaign was launched in 2009 with the objective of disseminating the importance of preserving marine environments and encouraging responsible behaviour during touristic activities involving the observation of marine mammals (right whale and humpback whale), as well as disseminating ways and means to contribute to research on whale beaching.

- Conservation of Beaches: This campaign was developed with the objective of disseminating information on beaches, beach biodiversity, and tips on health, safety and how to visit beaches without causing much impact.

- Legal Consumption of Fisheries Resources: This campaign is directed at consumers, disseminating legal regulations related to fisheries that must be respected, such as the times of the year when the capture of a particular resource is suspended, minimum size for capture, and the role of enforcement agents, among other information. Up to now, materials on lobsters have been produced, and MMA's intention is to expand the campaign to other fisheries resources.

- Mangroves' Festival – ICMBio promoted in 2010 a festival to create awareness on the importance of mangroves and traditional knowledge of mangrove communities (see 1.4.3).

- Several other local initiatives are carried out by governmental agencies, Ramsar Sites and NGOs, such as: actions by the Alagoas and Rio Grande do Norte States' Environment Secretariats; CEPENE Caravelas; the Ramsar Sites Rio Doce State Park, RPPN SESC Pantanal, Abrolhos Marine National Park, RDS Mamirauá; Escola Mangue project; Promar project (in Itaparica, Marau and Boipeba); Coral Vivo project in Búzios; projects by NGO SOS Mata Atlântica; and project directed at schools carried out by the Fernando de Noronha National Park. Information is available at:

<http://centroescolamangue.wordpress.com/>;

<http://www.festivalmanguezaisdobrasil.blogspot.com/>; <http://www.promar.org.br/>;

http://www4.icmbio.gov.br/cepene/index.php?id_menu=28;

<http://www.semarh.al.gov.br/-mambiente>;

<http://www.idema.rn.gov.br/contentproducao/aplicacao/idema/principal/enviados/index.asp>; <http://www.coralvivo.org.br/new/index.asp?>

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| 1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.2} KRA 1.11.i | B - No --- |
| 1.11.2 Additional information: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.11 implementation:

GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Note. An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP11 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on any of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

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 | D - Planned --- |
| <p>2.1.1 Additional information: In 2010 the National Wetlands Committee created the Technical Commission on Criteria for the Designation of Ramsar Sites, with the mandate of discussing and contracting studies on the identification of priority areas for the conservation of wetlands (among the existing protected areas and the Priority Areas for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity – Decree 5.092 of 22 January 2007; www.mma.gov.br/portallbio) and on the definition of Brazilian criteria for the designation of new Ramsar Sites in the country, through the adaptation of the Convention’s criteria to the national policies. As the principles of the Framework are already incorporated by the members of the Commission, their work is complementary to the Strategic Framework, rather than based on it. This Technical Commission held two meetings since its creation and has commissioned a study to identify, among the Priority Areas for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity (which encompass all biomes), those that are most relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of wetland ecosystems. This study listed 54 priority areas for wetlands. Based on this list and the Convention’s criteria, the Technical Commission has also already produced a preliminary list of criteria for the designation of new Ramsar Sites, which is currently being discussed for presentation to the National Wetlands Committee’s plenary, for comments by the end of 2011. The final list of criteria will be disclosed after the final discussions are held. As an exercise, the Technical Commission applied the preliminary criteria to the list of priority areas for wetlands, resulting in a draft list of 11 continental priority areas and 20 marine and coastal priority areas for the designation of Sites. However, these numbers may change according to the final approved list of Brazilian criteria and scoring method. Due to the lack of systematized data (e.g., on social aspects or marine biological data) to inform possible criteria, the Commission is facing technical difficulties with the definition of criteria that meet the objectives of a Site’s designation.</p> | |
| 2.1.2 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {2.2.1} KRA 2.1.ii | A - Yes --- |
| 2.1.2 Additional information: The most recent updated Information Sheets were sent to the Secretariat in September 2011. | |
| 2.1.3 How many Ramsar Site designations in your country have been submitted to the Secretariat but are not yet placed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance? KRA 2.1.iii | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 0 sites |
| 2.1.3 Additional information: None. | |
| 2.1.4 If further Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2012-2015), please indicate how many sites (otherwise indicate 0) KRA 2.1.iii | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 6 sites |

2.1.4 Additional information (please indicate the anticipated year of designation): These 6 areas will be identified based on the available criteria and data, such as the List of Priority Areas for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity, and criteria being developed by the CNZU Technical Commission on Criteria for the Designation of New Ramsar Sites and the selection of priority wetlands, among other available sources (see response to question 2.1.1). These six areas may include new Sites proposed to the National Wetlands Committee through spontaneous requests.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 implementation:

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? {2.2.2} KRA 2.2.ii | B - No --- |
| 2.2.1 Additional information: Brazil uses its national prioritization tools for identifying new areas to designate as Ramsar Site, such as the list of Priority Areas for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity, and the subset of this list prepared by the National Wetlands Committee with 54 priority areas for wetlands conservation (see response to question 2.1.1). | |

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 implementation:

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? KRA 2.3.i | Not applicable --- |
| 2.3.1 Additional information: No site is currently being prepared for Ramsar designation. | |

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 implementation:

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? {2.3.2} KRA 2.4.i | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 7 sites |
| 2.4.2 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being implemented? KRA 2.4.i | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 7 sites |

2.4.6 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please name the site(s)):

The following Sites have a management council with representatives from various sectors:

- Abrolhos Marine National Park: council established in 2002
- Lagoa do Peixe National Park: council established in 2006
- Rio Doce State Park: council established in 2008
- Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve
- SESC Pantanal Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage (council has advising role)

Additionally, the Araguaia National Park has already formed a management council, which is currently under the process of being approved by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - ICMBio (environmental agency responsible for national protected areas).

2.4.7 For how many sites has an ecological character description been prepared? KRA 2.4.v

7 sites

2.4.7 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please give the site(s) name and official number): A description of the ecological character is a required step in the process of preparing the management plan for a protected area in Brazil. As all Brazilian Ramsar Sites are protected area, all Sites with management plan have completed a description of the area's ecological character. The following are the Brazilian Sites that have this information:

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

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 implementation:

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 Ramsar Site management effectiveness been carried out? {2.3.4} KRA 2.5.i

C – Some Sites ---

2.5.1 Additional information (if “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available): The effectiveness of federal protected area management was evaluated by IBAMA, in collaboration with WWF-Brazil, in a first comprehensive effort in 2006, through the Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management method – RAPPAM (RAPPAM Brasil, 2007: IBAMA e WWF-Brasil, 2007. Efetividade de Gestão das Unidades de Conservação Federais do Brasil [*Management Effectiveness of Federal Protected Areas in Brazil*]). http://assets.wwfbr.panda.org/downloads/efetividade_de_gestao_das_unidades_de_conservacao_federais_do_brasil.pdf). The study included 84% of the existing federal protected areas in 2006, building a baseline scenario to which periodic assessments can be compared. The second iteration of this assessment was carried out in 2010, but the results are not yet available on-line. The following Ramsar Sites participated in both evaluation cycles (2006 and 2010) of management effectiveness: Araguaia National Park; Abrolhos Marine National Park; Lagoa do Peixe National Park; and Pantanal Matogrossense National Park. (Note: the Abrolhos National Park was designated as a Ramsar Site in 2010). The average management effectiveness of all assessed federal protected areas in the country was calculated at 41% in 2006 and 48% in 2010; while the average for Brazilian Ramsar Sites alone was somewhat higher at 49% in 2006 and 57% in 2010.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 implementation:

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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| 2.6.1 Are arrangements 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? {2.4.1} KRA 2.6.i | A - Yes --- |
| <p>2.6.1 Additional information (if “Yes” or “Some sites”, please summarise the mechanism(s) established):</p> <p>Despite the lack of a specific mechanism for the provision of this information, the contact maintained between the focal point and Site managers is close enough to allow constant communication on eventual changes at the Sites.</p> <p>Additionally, the Ministry of the Environment - MMA (Ramsar Administrative Authority), the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation – ICMBio (agency under MMA), and partner institutions have monitoring mechanisms in place to update information on ecological changes in protected areas, such as satellite monitoring of vegetation cover and fire occurrences.</p> | |

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| 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,? {2.4.2} KRA 2.6.i | Z – No negative change --- |
| <p>2.6.2 Additional information (if “Yes” or “Some cases”, please indicate for which Ramsar Sites Article 3.2 reports have been made by the Administrative Authority to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):</p> <p>No significant changes were observed at the Ramsar Sites.</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? {2.4.3} KRA 2.6.ii | Z - N/A --- |
| <p>2.6.3 Additional information (if “Yes”, please indicate the actions taken):</p> <p>No Brazilian Site is listed on the Montreux Record.</p> | |

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 implementation:

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? KRA 2.7.i | C – Some sites --- |
| <p>2.7.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Part of the internationally important wetlands other than Ramsar Sites (Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage Sites) in Brazil still maintain their ecological character - as indicated by the list of Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use and its subset of priority areas for wetland conservation, several of which are being considered by the National Wetland Committee as possible candidates for Ramsar designation (see response to question 2.1.1) - despite some of them, such as the Pantanal and mangrove areas, being threatened or heavily impacted, mainly by deforestation, alteration of hydrological regimes and aquaculture activities, among other sources of impact.</p> | |

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.7 implementation:

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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).*

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| <p>3.1.1 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)? {3.1.1} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.ii</p> | C - Partly --- |
| <p>3.1.1 Additional information: Although no specific mechanism is in place for this purpose, the close proximity between the technical focal points for the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity, given their placement under the same Secretariat of the Ministry of the Environment, facilitates communication and collaboration in matters of mutual interest. The same is true for the political focal points, which are placed under the same Division of the Ministry of External Relations.</p> | |
| <p>3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRA KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv</p> | B - No --- |
| <p>3.1.2 Additional information:</p> | |
| <p>3.1.3 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, etc)? KRA 3.1.iv</p> | B - No --- |
| <p>3.1.3 Additional information: Although no specific mechanism is in place for this purpose, some initiatives lead to the exchange of information relevant to wetlands, such as courses promoted by UNEP (e.g., Regional Course on Integrated Management of Water and Coastal Areas - MIAAC).</p> | |
| <p>3.1.4 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iii</p> | Z - N/A --- |
| <p>3.1.4 Additional information: <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p> | |
| <p>Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 implementation: <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p> | |

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

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| <p>3.2.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {2.6.1} KRA 3.2.i</p> | A - Yes --- |
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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 involved in two regional cooperation initiatives under the Convention:

- Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of River Wetlands in the Prata Watershed: Approved by COP-9 of the Ramsar Convention in 2005 (Resolution IX.7), this Initiative is currently developing its strategy and involves five countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

- Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Rational Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs: Established in 2010 and currently defining its objectives and targets, this Initiative involves 13 countries: Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Panama, and Venezuela.

Additionally, Brazil is also involved in the following regional initiative:

- Center of Socio-environmental Knowledge and Care of the Prata Watershed (*Centro de Saberes e Cuidados Socioambientais da Bacia do Prata*): This Center resulted from a series of dialogues among Latin American experts on environmental education, carried out in 2006. Since then, NGOs; governmental agencies of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay; universities; and representatives of indigenous peoples of the five countries became involved in this initiative. The Center’s mission is to contribute with environmental education actions and interventions to respond to global, regional and local socio-environmental challenges, based on international documents such as the Millennium Development Goals, Environmental Education Treaty for Sustainable Societies and Global Responsibility, and Earth Charter Initiative, among others. The Center operated within the Prata Watershed, with water as a central theme for its activities.

3.2.2 Has your country provided support to, or participated in, the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {4.10.1}

B - No ---

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

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 implementation:

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.*

3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”)]: Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {4.5.1} KRA 3.3.i

Z - N/A ---

3.3.1 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate the countries supported since COP10):

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| 3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”)]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by your development assistance agency? KRA 3.3.ii | Z – N/A --- |
| 3.3.2 Additional information: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | |

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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? {4.5.2} | A – Yes --- |
| 3.3.3 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP10): Brazil received funding from the Ramsar Convention’s Wetlands for the Future Fund in 2010, as follows: - Brazil in ICRI Forum Project: US\$ 5,000 - Project for Strengthening and Consolidating the National Wetlands Committee: US\$ 20,000 | |

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.3 implementation:

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? {3.2.1} | A – Yes --- |
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3.4.1 Additional information (If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

Brazil has currently the following wetland networks:

- Pantanal Network (*Rede Pantanal*): involves the Pantanal wetlands.
- MangueMar Network (*Rede MangueMar*): involves mangroves and coastal 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 areas.
- Brazilian Agency for Coastal Management (*Agência Brasileira de Gerenciamento Costeiro*): non-governmental organization comprised of a network of NGOs based on the coastal and marine zone.
- Prata Watershed Center for Socio-environmental Knowledge (*Centro de Saberes e Cuidados Socioambientais da Bacia do Prata*): involves freshwater environments of the Prata River watershed.
- National Science and Technology Institute on Wetlands (INAU – *Instituto Nacional de Ciência e Tecnologia em Áreas Úmidas*): composed by various universities and has an initial focus on freshwater, but can involve all types of wetlands.

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

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

3.4.2 Has information about your country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.2.2}

A – Yes ---

3.4.2 Additional information: Information about Brazilian wetlands and Ramsar Sites has been made publicly available through the Ministry of the Environment’s webpage; published materials on Ramsar issues; article publication (article “For the Protection of the Planet’s Waters”, published in the 2011 edition of the Regional Biology Council’s BioParaná Journal); and a presentation on the Ramsar Convention in Brazil, at the Workshop on the Pantanal and Climate Change (April 8, 2010).

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

A – Yes ---

3.4.3 Additional information: Brazil transmitted information to the Secretariat about Brazilian wetlands and wetland issues related to climate change and forests (World Wetlands Day themes of 2010 and 2011), for publication on the Ramsar website.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.4 implementation:

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/shared wetland systems been identified? {2.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

A – Yes ---

3.5.1 Additional information:

Brazil has 150 km-wide border strip along a 16,886 km border line shared with other countries, where various important transboundary systems are located. The four higher level hydrological basins along the shared border are listed below from north to south (all contain more than one lower level of basins):

- Hydrological basin of the Oiapoque river.
- Hydrological basin of the Amazonas 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.
- Prata river hydrological basin, with 3 shared sub-basins of the following rivers: (i) Paraguai; (ii) Paran; and (iii) Uruguai.
- Hydrological basin of the Guaba 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)? {2.5.2} 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):

Brazil is part of the Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of River Wetlands in the Prata Watershed, currently under development under the Ramsar Convention (see response to question 3.2.1).

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

A – Yes ---

3.5.3 Additional information:

The Lagoa do Peixe National Park and the Reentrncias Maranhenses Environmental Protection Area are Ramsar Sites that participate in the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN). The Lagoa do Peixe National Park is developing a project for assessing the effect of opening the inlet between the Peixe Lagoon and the sea on the availability of food for migratory waterfowl. The Reentrncias Maranhenses Site is an important rest and feeding area for migratory birds.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.5 implementation:

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

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 awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.*

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| <p>4.1.1 Has/have an Action Plan/Plans for wetland CEPA been established? {4.4.2} KRA 4.1.i</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this below in the Additional information section below)</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">B – No --- B – No --- B – No --- A – Yes ---</p> |
| <p>4.1.1 Additional information (if “Yes” or “In progress” to one of the four questions above, please describe the mechanism, and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):</p> <p>The following Brazilian Ramsar Sites implement education and awareness programs at the local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pantanal Matogrossense National Park - Parcel de Manuel Luís Marine State Park - Rio Doce State Park - Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve - Reentrâncias Maranhenses Environmental Protection Area - Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area - SESC Pantanal Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage - Fazenda Rio Negro Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage <p>At the national level the Environmental Education Department of the Ministry of the Environment implements various environmental education programs which can include wetlands, but there is no program directed specifically at wetlands.</p> <p>Despite the absence of an Action Plan for wetland CEPA at the national level, participation of civil society happens through CNZU (see question 4.1.6). In fact, this National Report has supporting information provided by participants of CNZU – which includes civil society representatives – and was revised by such Committee.</p> | |
| <p>4.1.2 How many centres (visitor/interpretation/education) have been established at Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.4.6} KRA 4.1.ii</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">□□□□□ 4 centres</p> |

4.1.2 Additional information (if centres are part of a national or international network, please describe the network(s)):

The following Sites have centers (not part of a network):

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

4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:

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

A – Yes ---

A – Yes ---

{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

4.1.3 Additional information (if “Yes” or “Partly”, please provide information about the ways in which local communities are involved):

- a) Brazil instituted the participatory Watershed Committees to support the preparation of local or regional watershed planning and management (see response to question 1.7.2). Other participatory bodies such as Municipal and State Environment 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 public involvement. Additionally, as protected areas, Brazilian Ramsar Sites (and other non-designated protected areas containing wetlands) have representative management or advising councils, which participate in the development of the Site’s management plan and decision-making of the Site’s planning and management.
- b) Stakeholders are involved in the selection of new Ramsar Sites through their representatives at the National Wetlands Committee. Management: see item *a* above.

4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.10.2} 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 COP10? {4.10.3} KRA 4.1.iv

4 opportunities

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

The Ministry of the Environment (MMA) carried out, in partnership with NGO Mater Natura, local workshops in six of the eight Brazilian Sites that existed between 2007 and 2009: Araguaia National Park, Pantanal National Park, Lagoa do Peixe National Park, Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area, Reentrâncias Maranhenses Environmental Protection Area, and Parcel de Manuel Luís Marine State Park. These workshops trained Site managers and technical teams in the use of Site Conservation Planning tool developed by NGO The Nature Conservancy, and applied this tool to each Site, identifying their main conservation targets, threats and priority actions. Based on this information, the MMA hired a consultant, who prepared specific fundraising proposals for each Site. The other two Ramsar Sites (Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve and SESC Pantanal Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage) had other sources of support for this type of planning at the time.

By 2010 the number of Brazilian Ramsar Sites had increased to 11. In April 2010, the MMA supported a meeting with the participation of 10 Site managers (only the manager of the Abrolhos Marine National Park did not attend), where managers presented the ongoing activities in their Sites and discussed existing threats and difficulties faced by each area. The meeting allowed extensive discussion among managers to identify solutions and new ideas to improve the protection and management in each Site.

In November 2010 a Conservation Assessment Workshop was carried out to train Site managers in the use of the Project Evaluation Tool, developed by the Cambridge Conservation Forum. Managers applied the tool to evaluate all projects being implemented at their Sites. Managers from eight Sites participated in this workshop: Pantanal National Park, Araguaia National Park, Reentrâncias Maranhenses Environmental Protection Area, Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area, Parcel de Manuel Luís Marine State Park, Lagoa do Peixe National Park, Rio Doce State Park, and Abrolhos Marine National Park.

Additionally, in November and December 2010 the MMA provided exchange visits among Site managers according to similarities of ecosystems, projects or threats. These visits allowed managers to interact with different technical teams, partners and local communities, as well as to verify *in loco* the issues faced by other Sites and strategies being implemented to address threats and conservation issues. Five exchange visits were carried out: (i) Araguaia National Park to Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve; (ii) Rio Doce State Park to Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area; (iii) Pantanal Matogrossense National Park to Lagoa do Peixe National Park; (iv) Reentrâncias Maranhenses Environmental Protection Area to Pantanal Matogrossense National Park; and (v) Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area to SESC Pantanal Private Reserve of the Natural Heritage.

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| 4.1.6 Do you have an operational National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee (or equivalent body)? {4.8.2} | A – Yes --- |
| <p>4.1.6 Additional information (If “Yes”, indicate a) its membership; b) its frequency of meetings; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>Brazil has a National Wetlands Committee (CNZU – <i>Comitê Nacional de Zonas Úmidas</i>) created in October 2003, with the assignment to participate in the decision making processes and definition of directives for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Brazil. CNZU holds two annual ordinary meetings and additional extraordinary meetings as necessary. The Committee creates temporary Technical Commissions to work on specific themes as relevant, and Work Groups can be created within the Technical Commissions when necessary. The Technical Commissions and Work Groups may hold as many meetings as necessary, pending on resource availability. CNZU is composed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five representatives of the Ministry of the Environment, being one from each of the following Secretariats: (i) Climate Change and Environmental Quality; (ii) Water Resources and Urban Environment; (iii) Extractive Activities and Sustainable Rural Development; (iv) Institutional Coordination and Environmental Citizenship; and (v) Biodiversity and Forests. - One representative from each of the following agencies, entities, NGOs and sectors: (i) Ministry of External Relations; (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) National Indigenous Peoples Foundation; (vii) Brazilian Association of State Environmental Agencies; (viii) Brazilian Ramsar Sites; (ix) business sector, appointed by the National Agriculture Confederation; (x) business sector, appointed by the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development; (xi) academy, involved with relevant watershed themes, appointed by the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science; and (xii) academy, involved with relevant watershed themes, appointed by the Brazilian Limnology Society. - Five representatives from environmental NGOs active in relevant areas. <p>The CNZU has the following responsibilities: (i) propose to the Ministry of the Environment directives 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 carried out for the preparation of a National Wetlands Plan; (iii) propose and evaluate proposals for new Ramsar Sites; (iv) evaluate project proposals to be presented to funds under the Ramsar Convention; (v) provide supporting information to the Brazilian delegation attending meetings under the Ramsar Convention and to the preparation of National Reports to this Convention; (vi) support national implementation of the Ramsar Convention; (vii) disseminate information on the Ramsar Convention and encourage public participation in its implementation; and (viii) present a proposal for the CNZU internal regulation to the Ministry of the Environment.</p> | |

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| <p>4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and</p> <p>a. Ramsar Sites managers?</p> <p>b. other MEA national focal points?</p> <p>c. relevant ministries, departments and agencies?</p> <p>{4.4.3} KRA 4.1.vi</p> | <p>B – No ---</p> <p>B – No ---</p> <p>B – No ---</p> |
| <p>4.1.7 Additional information (If “Yes” or “Partly”, please describe what types of mechanism are in place): <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p> | |

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| <p>4.1.8 Have World Wetlands Day activities, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP10? {4.4.5}</p> | <p>A – Yes ---</p> |
| <p>4.1.8 Additional information: The Ministry of the Environment (MMA) celebrates the World Wetland Day every year, with the support of state environmental agencies, NGOs, universities and other local partners. MMA prepares printed materials based on the information made available from the Ramsar Secretariat, translated into Portuguese and adapted to Brazilian issues.</p> | |

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| <p>4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day) been carried out since COP10 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.4.4}</p> | <p>A – Yes ---</p> |
| <p>4.1.9 Additional information (including, if support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations, please indicate this):</p> <p>In addition to the World Wetland Days, 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 availability of resources and the relevance of the theme at the time (see response to question 1.11.1). To-date, the following campaigns have already been carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coral Reef Conservation - Conservation of Marine Environments (whale watching) - Conservation of Beaches - Legal Consumption of Fisheries Resources (lobster) | |

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 implementation:

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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| <p>4.2.1</p> <p>a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2009, 2010, 2011? {4.6.1} KRA 4.2.i</p> | <p>A – Yes ---</p> |
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b) If “No” in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:

□□□□□

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.6.2} KRA 4.2.i

B – No ---

4.2.2 Additional information (If “Yes” please state the amounts, and for which activities):

□□□□□

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 implementation: □□□□□

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.*

4.3.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention? {4.7.1} KRA 4.3.ii

A – Yes ---

4.3.1 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring): The previous report was used as a baseline to evaluate progress in the past four years, as shown in this current report.

4.3.2 Has the Secretariat been updated on any appointments and changes in Administrative Authority focal points and daily contacts (including CEPA and STRP National Focal Points)? KRA 4.3.i

A - Yes ---

4.3.2 Additional information:

Latest changes were very recent. New CEPA and STRP National Focal Points were officially appointed in June and October, respectively.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 implementation: □□□□□

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.

4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention’s IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.9.1} KRA 4.4.iii

A – Yes ---

4.4.1 Additional information (If “Yes” please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided):

Brazil received financial assistance from WWF (see response to question 3.3.3); and BirdLife International has a seat at the Brazilian National Wetlands Committee, assisting by providing updated information on Important Bird Areas (IBA) identified in the country, based on Ramsar criteria. This is a prioritization scheme for defining potential Ramsar Sites based on biodiversity data.

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention’s IOPs? {4.9.2} KRA 4.4.iii

B – No ---

4.4.2 Additional information (If “Yes” please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 implementation:

Section 4 (www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

